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No. of the second s Sainrday, - - July 2, 1887.

"THE DAY WE CELEBRATE."

THE celebration of the anniversary of national independence in this year of our Lord 1887 will form a notable event in the bistory of Utah. Citizens of all classes, parties and creeds will unite, as citizens of this republic, to jubliste over the victory achieved for the principles of universal liberty, when this great country was delivered from a foreign yoke and the fetters of monarchism and emerged intojthe full freedom of the rights of man. On Monday, July the Fourth, all differences of faith and politics will be cast aside for the occasion, and THE PEOPLE will toin on common ground to honor the day, the occasion, and the institutions of democratic republicanism.

This is to new thing under the sun of Utah. It is but a recurrence to former methods of celebrating Independence Day. From the earliest settlement of this once desert soil its inhabitants have assembled annually, as one people, to rejoice over the deliverance of the country from celonial vassalage and the establishment apon it of popular government. The flag of our country, which was spread to the breeze when the pioneers first set foot upon this isolated spot, has ever been honored by them and their associates and successors. When used as an emblem of mourning, whether for the death of some national chieftain or the woes of an afflicted people, not a soul that participated in offering that recognized token of grief ever thought of an indignity to the banner of freedom, or imagined for a moment that any same person would so misconstrue their motives as to charge them with disrespect to the stars and stripes.

The records of this Territory prove that it was the yearly cus tom to celebrate the Glerious Fourth in general har neny. It is only of late years that a ditlaion on that day has prevailed, and that has been chiefly condued to this of ; It was not of our seeking nor that of the older inhabitants | or the majority of the citizens. It was the work of persons offthe same class as those who now hold aloof and scheme to bring about discord and confusion, and who curse every thing that they cannot control. The masses of all parties to suix in their sollinde and het over their folly. To the wise their ana-

vill count for nothing. That the City Council should decline official fusion with a committee on celebration, and that then the cit zens should unite in the abvemant, imp i.s. no inconsistency except in the disordered imagination of a lew malcontents. Theaction of the City Counc.l was purely official, relating to that body alone. They did not see fit to expend Bill of Rights: municipal funds in that direction, but they did nothing against the good work in any way. It is a popular movement and as such it is, in our opinion, appropriate. Every true admirer of republican principles must rejoice that success crowned the struggles and this sacrifices of the fathers of our couttry, and all should be able to sink personal, party and other differences, in contemplation of the graad results achieved, and in an earnest and united effort to exhibit their devotion to the cause of human liberty.

journal which antagonizes it should be consemped, and every agency that Finciple seeks to add to its popular strength, is working for the truest and highest liberty.

THE THIRD DAY.

How the Work of the Constitutional Convention is Progressing.

The third day's session of the Constitutional Convention was held in the City Hall to-day, commencing at 10 are or hereafter may be elected by the City Hall to-day, commencing at 10 a.m., the President, John T. Caine in the chair. Prayer was offered by Hon. H. J. Grant. The roll call showed a quorum

privileges of an elector. present. The minutes of the second day's ses-

ion were read and approved. The name of J. Golden Kimball was

dropped from the Committee on Pubic Institutions, that gentleman not having put in an appearance at the Convention. C. C. Richards moved that the freeom of the Convention be extended to the Governor, Secretary, Utan Com-

the right of suffrage.

MENT.

partment:

their election.

mission, Judges of the Supreme Court and members of the bar thereof. Fedral, Territorial, county and municipal mcers, numbers of former constitu- and minority representation. lonal conventions and representatives of the press. Carried.

W. W. Riter said that he thought it lesirable that the question of minority representation should be considered, and moved that the subject be assigned o some committee. Carried. The subject was assigned to the Committee on Ordinance and Bill of Rights.

Rights. The reports of the committees were called for and were ordered, on motion of Mr. Sharp, referred to the Com-mittee of the Whole without reading. The following committees then re-ported: On Ordinance and Bill of Rights as to all matters except distribution of powers and minority representation. On Legislative Department. SEC. 2. The sessions of the legisla-ture shall be biennial, and, except at the first session thereof, shall com-mence on the second Monday in Janu-mence on the second Monday in Janu-to the following committees then re-ported: On Ordinance and Bill of Rights as to all matters except distribution of powers and minority representation. On Legislative Department.

On Legislative Department. On Executive Department. On Municipal and Other Corporaions

On Finance and State Debt. On Education. On Militla. **On Taxation** On Impeachment and Removal from

filce) Public Institutions. The Committees on Judiciary, on Boundaries, Miscellaneous Provisions and Amendments, and on Schedule and Election Ordinance, were not ready, and were grapted until the next session.

Mr. Hammond called the attention of the chair to the fact that the question of . mincrity representation affected the business assigned the com- twenty-five years, nor shall any person mittee on schedule and election ordinance. The Committee on Ordinance and

can afford to let them severely slote Bill of Rights was instructed to act in consonance with Mr. Hammond's dent of the district in which he is committee on the matter referred to The Convention then went into con

SEC. 3. No person shall be eligible to the office of governor who is not a qualified male elector, and who, at the time of such election, has not attained perence, frugality and virtue, and by frequent recurrence to fundamental SEC. 22. This enumeration of rights shall not be construed to impair or de-ny others retained by the people.

the are of twenty-five years, and who, except at the first election under this constitution, shall not have been a citzen resident of this State for two years next preceding the election. ARTI CLE I I-BIGHT OF SUFFRAGE. Sac. 1. Every male citizen of the United States, not laboring under the disabilities named in this constitution, SEC. 4. The governor shall be com-mander-in-chief of the military forces

of the age of twenty-one years and over, who shall have resided in the State six months, and in the cosnty and voting precinct thirty days next preceding any election, shall be en-titled to vote for all officers that now of this State, and may call out the same to execute the laws, suppress insur-rection, and repel invasion; and when the governor shall, with the consent of the legislature, be out of the State in time of war, and, at the head of any military force thereof, he shall con-tinue commander-in-chief of the mili-tary forces of the State.

SEC. 5. He shall transact all executive business for and in behalf of the State, and may require information in writing from the officers of the execu-tive department, upon any subject re-lating to the duties of their respective offices.

SEC. 2. During the day on which any general election shall be held, no elec-SEC. 6. When any office shall from tor shall be obliged to perform mili-tary duty, except in time of war or is prescribed by the constitution and laws for filing such vacancy, the gov-crnor shall have power to fill such vacancy by appointment, which shall expire when such vacancy shall be public danger. SEC. 8. All elections by the people shall be by secret ballot. SEC. 4. Provision shall be made by law for the registration of the names

Biled by due course of law. SEC. 7. He shall see that the laws of the electors within the counties of which they may be residents, and for are faithfully executed.

the ascerialnmeat, by proper proofs, of the persons who shall be entitled to SEC. 8. The governor may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the legisature by proclamation, and shall state houses when organized the The committee had not completed its purpose for which they have been conreport on the distribution of powers rened

SEC. 9. He shall communicate by message to the legislature, at every regular session, the condition of the By the Committee on Legislative De-

State, and recommend such measures as he may deem expedient. SEC. 10. The governor shall have power to grant reprieves, commuta-ARTICLE IV. - LEGISLATIVE DEPART-SEC. 1. The legislative authority of this State shall be vested in a legisla-ture, which shall consist of a senate tions and pardons, after conviction, of all offenses except impeachment, subject to such regulations as may be pro-

and house of representatives, and the sessions thereof shall be held at the vided by law. SEC. 11. A lieutenant-governor shall seat of government. SEC. 2. The sessions of the legislabe elected at the same time and places and in the same manner as the governor, and his term of office and his ell gibility shall also be the same. He shall be the president of the senate, but shall only have a casting vote therein. In case of impeachment of the governor, or his removal from office, death, inability to discharge the duties of said office, resignation, or absence from the State, the powers and duties of the office shall devolve apout the lieuterant governor for the residue of the term, or until the disability shall cease; and in case of the disability of August, and their term of office shall both the governor and lieutenant-govbe two years from the day next after ernor, the powers and duties of the SEC. 4. The senators shall be chosen by the qualified electors of their re-spective districts, at the same time and places as the members of the stall cease, or the vacancy be filled. SEC. 12. A secretary of State, a house of representatives, and their term of office shall be four years from the day next after their elec ion, ex-cept as herein otherwise provided. SEC. 5. The first legislature shall treasurer, an auditor, a surveyor-general, a superintendent of public instruction, and an attorney-general, shall be elected at the same time and places, and in the same manner as the governor; the term of office of each consist of thirteen senators and twenshall be the same as is prescribed for the governor. Any male elector who, ty-six representatives; the number of nators and representatives may be senators and representatives may be increased, but the senators shall never exceed thirty in number, and the num-ber of representatives shall never be less than twice that of the senators. The apportionment and increase of the members of both houses shall be except at the first election, shall have resided in this State two years next preceding such election, shall be eligi-ble to any of said effices, except the secretary of State, whose qualifications shall be the same as those of the governor. SEC. 13. There shall be a seal of the

as prescribed by law. SEC. 6. No person shall be a senator State, kept by the secretary of State, which shall be called the "Great Seal of the State of Utah." who shall not have attained the age of be a senator or representative who shall not be a citizen of the United States, and who, except at the first election, shall not have been two years SEC. 14. All grants and commissions shall be in the name and by the author-ity of the State of Utah, and shall be a resident of this State, and for one year next preceding his election a resi-

elected. No person holding any State thereto. filte except officers of the State SEO. 15 militia, commissioners of deeds and be the cu SEC. 15. The secretary of State shall lature; the proceeds of all lands that be the custodian of the official acts of bave been granted by Congress for notaries public, and no executive or integristature, and shall keep a true university purposes, shall be and re-judicial officer shall have a seat in the record of the proceedings of the ex-inguistature. SEC. 7. The members of the legisla. Integristature, and shall, when required, lay the solid land, shall be appropriated to the interest of integristature. SEC. 7. The members of the legislatore shall, before entering upon their official duties, take an oath or affirma-tion to support the Constitution of the same and all other matters relative theteto before either branch of the legislature. United States and of this State, and SEC 16. The secretary of State, faithfully to discharge the duties of treasurer, auditor, surveyor-general, uperintendent of public Instruction, SEC. S. Each hoffse shall judge of the and attorney-general, soali perform such other duties as may be prescribed qualifications, elections, and returns of its own members, may punish them for disorderly conduct, and with the SEC. 17. The governor shall not, during the term for which he is elected and qualified, be elected to the Senate of the United States. by law. concurrence of two-thirds of its whole SEC. 9. No member of the legislature as the best interests of general educahall, during the term for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to say civil office of profit under this State which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have tion in the State may demand. By the Committee on Imprachment By the Committee on Militia:

of a direct anaual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debts as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty-five (25) years from the time of contracting the same.

By the Committee on Taxation : ARTICLE X. -TAXATION

SEC. 1. The legislature shall by law for a uniform and equal provide rate of taxation, and shall prescribe such regulations as shall secure a just valuation for faxation of all at the same time.

property, real, personal and posses-sory; Provided, that mines and mining claims bearing gold, silver and other precious metals, except the net proceeds and surface improvements thereof, shall be exempt from taxation for a period of ten years from the date

any cause become vacant, and no mode of the adoption of this constitution, and thereafter may be taxed as provided by law. Szc. 2. The property of the United

States, and the property of this State, shall be exempt from taxation, and such property as may belong to any county or municipal corporation or as may be used exclusively for agricul-

tural, horticultural, and scien-tific societies, or for school, religious, cemetery, or charitable purposes shall be exempt from tax-

ation; and provided further that the household goods of every person being the head of a family to the value of one hundred dollars shall be exand flumes owned and used by individ-uals or corporations for irrigating lands owned by such individuals or

corporations, or the individual mem-bers thereof shall not be taxed so long as they shall be owned and used

county, city, town, or other corporation, but may by law yest in the corporate authorities thereof respectively the power to assess and collect taxes for all purposes of such corporations. SEC. 4. The property of non-residents shall never be taxed higher than that of residents.

> By the Committee on Education : ARTICLE XI.-EDUCATION

SEC. 1. The legislature shall provide for a uniform system of public schools. the supervision of which shall be vested in a State superintendent and such other officers as the legislature executive shall devolve upon the sec- shall prescribe. The superintendent etary of State, until such disability shall be chosen by the qualified electors in the State in such manner as the legislature shall provide; his powers, duties and compensation shall be prescribed by law. SEC. 2. The legislature may estab lich free schools; Provided, that no sectarian or denominational doctrines shall be taught in any school supported in whole or in part by public funds. SEC 3. All legislation in regard to cducation shall be impartial, guaran-teeing equal rights and privileges to all persons, irrespective of race, color or religion. SEC. 4. The proceeds of all lands that have been or may be granted by Pacide. the United States to this State for the -A te

main a perpetual fund, the interest of which, together with all the rents of

the unsold lands, and such other means as the legislature may provide, shall be appropriated to the support of the public schools throughout the ity of the State of Utah, and shall be signed by the governor, and counter-signed by the secretary of State, who shall affix the great seal of the State shall affix the great seal of the State

upon a two-thirds vote of the qualified voters at an election called for that purpose. Any city, county or school district incurring any indebtedness as aferesaid shall, before or st the time of doing so, provide for the collection of strict incurring any indebtedness as Z.C.M.I. diction, and such other jurisdiction.



election to any other than a judicial office or to hold more than one effice

SEC. 9. No person shall be eligible to the office of supreme or circuit judge who is not a male citizen of the United Slates, and has not attained the age of twenty five years, and who, except at the first election, has not been a resident of this State at least two years next preceding his election. SEC. 10. The judges of the supreme

and circuit courts shall each receive for his services a salary to be fixed by law, which shall not be diminished for the term for which he shall have been elocted

SEC. 11. The legislature shall determine by law the places in each circuit at which the circuit courts shall be keld, and fix the terms thereof. SEC. 12. The supreme court shall be always open for business, except in cases of adjournment, which, in no case shall exceed thirty days, nor shall any adjournment be taken while busiempt from taxation. Ditches, canals, sion. Its sessions shall be held at the ness requires the court to be in ses-

seat of government. SEC. 13. The style of all process shall be "The State of _____," and all prosecutions shall be conducted in the same and by the authority of the same.

exclusively for such purpose. SEC. 3. The legislature shall not im-pose taxes for the purpose of any ports by sections was then taken up

and proceeded with. The Committee on Ordinance and Bill of Rights made a further report prescribing that the legislature should

provide for minority representation in the legislative body.

At 3 p. m. the Convention went. into caucus for thirty minutes.

> and the second s NEWS OF THE DAY.

-Heavy rains and floods are reported from Old Mexico.

-Ex Governor Gilpin, of Colerado, has obtained a divorce from his wife on the ground of cruelty.

-The condition of the German Crown rince is represented as very satisfactory.

Some interesting Washington notes appear in to day's dispatches. -The monthly statement of the national

debt appears to-day. -The Pacific Railway Committee ton

cluded its investigation at Omaha yester--Jay Gould gives his views as to how the

government should settle with the Union -A terrible waterspout is reported from

support of schools, shall be and re- the Santa Rita Mountains, Arizona. -Three children were fatally burned by the explosion of a can of coal oil at Pitts-

> burg yesterday. -A fire on the steamer Fulda did consid

erable damage. -Baseball games are numerously

chronicled in last night's telegrams. -The Irish land bill was up in the House

of Lords last evening.



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The celebration of the Fourth of July, 1887, then, will not be a "Mormon" or a "Gentile" celebration. It will be, as it ought to be, a general bolidat of citizens of the United States and those who expect to become citizens. They will not assemble in any religious or party capacity. They will not act as Republicans or Democrats, as Northeners or Southrons, as beings of any particwiar race, or kin. They will join as memoars of the great body politic, as the sons and daughters, by tirth or by adoption, of the great Republic whose diag is the omblem of Iroedom and protection for all.

The return to former customs is the notable circumstance of the occasion. It shows possibilities that must be cheering to every friend of his race and to all who desire the welfare and progress of this Territory. It is a token of what may be done by the conservative and rational people of various views on extrinsic matters. Eternal conficts cannot promote the development and prosperity of any country or community. Regard for the rights, feelings and views of others, and endeavors to harmonize on general questions affecting the interests of the whole public, will accomplish far more than bitterness of spirit and everlast. In section indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land and tions affecting the interests of the ing recriminations.

The times and the seasons change. The world's wheel is is constant motion. There are periods of mourning as there are of rejoicing. What is appropriate on one occasion is not always appropriate for other occasions. The time seems now propitions for the grand celebration which is to mark Monday next as a red-letter day on the calendar of this Territory. Let all good people units to make it so. Let harmony prevail, and principles not persons be in contemplation. All sight, all fends be relinquished and all disputes suspended. As American afford to set aside our differences for the day, and unite to commemorate the achievements of noble patriots, ren-der tribute to grand institutions, and hail with acclaim those sentiments of pure humanity, loyalty and devotion to gilevances.

der, and yet with enthusiasm and

mittee of the Whole. Mr. Booth in the chair. On motion of Mr. Sharp, the commttt e reports were ordered read at length for the information of the committee of the whole. The reports were as follows: By the Committee on Ordinance and

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of Utab, grate-ful to Almighty God for our free-dom, in order to secure its blesssings, insure domestic tranquility and form

CONSTITUTION.

SEC. 1 All men are possessed of porsuit of happiness.

founded on the a pority of the peo-ple, and instituted or their equal proection and benefit.

minate the State. religious establishment or mode of worship. No religious test or property qualification shall be required for any office of public trust, nor for any vote st any election, nor shall any person be incompetent to testify on account of religious belief. SEC. 5. The right of trial by jury shall remain forever inviolate; but in civil sctions, three-fourths of a jury may render a verdict. SEC. 6 The privilege of the writ of

its suspensiou

SEC. 7. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed nor shall cruel or unusual punish-ments be inflicted; nor shall witnesses nor shall e unreasonably detained, nor coafined sny room where crimicals are acually imprisoned SEC. 8. All persons shall be ballable by sufficient surcties; nuless for cap.tal offenses, when the proof is evident or the presumption great. SEC. 9. No person shall be held to

naval forces, or in the militia when in active service in time of war or public danger, nor shall any person for the same offense be twice put in jeopardy; nor be compelled in any criminal case to be witness against himself. nor be

use without just compensation. SEC. 10. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and pablic trial, by an im-partial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law,

citizens and lovers of liberty we can to have the assistance of counsel for

SEC. 12. The military shall be sub-

right, which the occasion will naturally ordinate to the civil power. SEC. 13. No soldier shall, in time of ordinate to the civil power. SEC. 13. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house with-out the consent of the owner, nor in time of which the members and offi-cers of either house shall have been

earnest rejoicing, let us "rally round time of war, except in the manner to earnest rejoicing, let us "rally round time of war, except in the manner to elected. the flag" and make this year's celebra-tion of Independence Day a token to army shall be kept up by the state in legislature shall be presented to the

their respective offices.

number, expel a member. more perfect government, do establish

ARTICLE 1.-BILL OF RIGHTS.

equal and inalienable natural rights, among which are life, liberty and the SEC. 2. All free governments are

SEC. 3. There shall be no union of Church and State; nor shall any Church

SEC. 4 The right to worship God, according to the distates of conscience shall never be infringed; nor shall any an election to fill such vacancy. person be compelled to attend or support any form of worship; nor shall SEC.12. A majority of all the mem-any control of, or interference with the bers elected to each house shall contights of conscience be permitted, for uny preference be given by law to any religious establishment or mode of adjourn from day to day, and compel

SEC. 6. The privilege of the writ of present, be entered on the journal. habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless, when in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require

Utah.

deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public

amended, shall be enacted and pub-lished at length. SEC. 18. All bills or joint resolutions passed by the legislature shall be signed by the presiding officers of the respective houses respective houses. SEC. 18. The legislature shall not graat any special privilege or bill of diverce, nor authorize any lottery, gift

Journal

and to be informed of the nature and animosities should be sunk out of cause of the accusation; to be con- ated by law. fronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and

and Removal from Office: ARTICLE VII.-IMPEACHMENT.

SEC. 1. The house of representabeen increased during, during such

term, except such office as may be filled by election by the people. tives shall have the sole power of im-peachment, and all impeachments shall SEC 10. Members of the legislature, be tried by the Senate. When sitting as a court of impeachment, the sena-tors shall be upon oath or affirmation in all cases except tresson, felony, or breach of the peace, shall be privileged from arrest during the session of the to do justice according to law and vidence, and no person shall be conlegislature, and for fifteen days next efore the commencement and after victed without the concurrence of

speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other two-thirds of all the members. SEC. 2. The governor, judges of the supreme and circuit courts, and other state officers shall be liable to im-peachment. When the governor or ieutenant governor is tried, the chief SEC. 11. When a vacancy occurs in either house, the gevernor shall order justice of the supreme court shall pre-side, and in all cases judgment shall extend only to removal from office and tions

disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust or profit under this State; but the party convicted or acquitted shall nevertneless be liable to indictment, trial and punishment according to law.

SEC. 3 .- When an imprachment is lirected, the house of representatives shall elect from their own body three members, whose duty it shall be to prosecute such impeachment. No im-peachment shall be tried until the final adjournment of the legislature, when the senate shall proceed to try the SEC. 14. The door of each house shall

be kept open during its session, except SEC. 4. In all impeachment trials the the senate while sitting in executive session; and neither house shall, with accused shall have the right to appear, and in person, and by, counsel, to demand the nature and cause of out the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which it may be helding session. SEC. 15. The enacting clause of every the accusation, and to have a copy thereof; to meet the witnesses face to face, and to have process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his belaw shall be as follows; "Be it enact-ed by the legislature of the State of half.

SEC. 5. All State officers shall be without having arrive ist any conclulable to impeachment for corrupt con sion, the Committee of the Whole SEC. 16. Any bill or joint resolution duct in office, for immoral coadact, may originate in either house of the for habitual drunkenness, and for any arose, the vote being 36 to 28. legislature, and shall be read three act which, by the laws of the State, may times in each house before the final passage thereof, and shall not become

be made a felony. SEC. 6. The legislature shall provide by iaw for the lemoval of any officer elected by a district, county, precinct a law without the concurrence of a majority of all the members elected to each house. On the final passage of or school district.

all bills the vote shall be by yeas and nays, which shall be entered on the By the committeejon Municipal and other Corporations :

SEC. 17. No law shall be revised or ARTICLE VIII .--- MUNICIPAL AND OTHER amended by reference to its title only, CORPORATIONS. but the act as revised, or section a

SEC. 1. The legislature shall pass referred to the Committee of the

no special act conferring corporate SEC. 2. The legislature shall, by general laws, provide for the organization of cities, towns and villages, and re-strict their powers of taxation, assess ment, borrowing money, contracting debts and loaning their credit; but for sanitary purposes and procuring supenterprise or game of chance. SEC. 20. No money shall be drawn plies of water for irrigation and other from the treasury except as appropripurposes, municipal corporations may borrow money not to exceed ten per cent. of the assessed valuation of the taxable property within the corpora-tion, to be ascertained from the as-sessment roll of the previous year, as may be determined by a two-thirds vote of the electors thereof. SEC: 3. The legislature shall provide, by general laws, for the arganization SEC. 21. Provision shall be made by iaw for bringing suit against the State. SEC. 22. The first regular session of the legislature may extend to one hun-dred and twenty days, but no subse-quent regular session shall exceed sixty days, nor shall any session con-

vened by the governor exceed twenty y general laws, for the organization days. SEC. 28. The members and officers of private corporations.

SEC. 4. This State shall not donate the Legislature shall receive for their or loan money, or its credit, subscribe services a compensation to be fixed by to, or be interested in the stock of any company, association or corporation except corporations formed for edu-cational, charitable or reformatory purposes, which are to be and remain under the patronage and control of the State.

ceeding their election; the senior jus-tice in commission shall be chief, justice; and in case the commissions of NOTIOE:-In consequence of any two or more of said justices shall

-A million pounds will be spent in fe tivities on the occasion of the Chinese Em-

-Several changes are to take place in the

Irish civil service list. support of said university. SEC. 6. No religious sect or denomi--Prizes were yesterday awarded in New York to the students whose essays on pro-

nation shall control or appropriate to Its : wn use any of the public school tection were deemed best by the Tarift As-or university funds of this State. sociation. SEC 7. The legislature shall foster -Two thousand employes of the Reading

nd encourage moral, intellectual and Iron Works, Pa., would not accept the clentific improvement. They shall, whenever it may be practicable, make terms offered and are out of work. suitable provisions for the blind and mute, and for the organiza-tion of such institutions of learning -Senator Sherman denies saying that Blaine would not be a candidate for the

Presidency. He says the flag episode will figure in the campaign. -The conclave of the Jewish Church o

America, which will be held at Pittsburg, commencing Friday next, will be one of ARTICLE XIL .- MILITIA. the most important ever held in this coun.

SEC. 1. The militia of the State shall composed of all able-bodied male -- A terrible accident happened at Kinglizens between the ages of twentyne and forty-five years, except such ston, Ontario, last evening, in connectio

as are, or may hereafter be, exempt by the laws of the United States or of this with the celebration ol the Canadian federation. A huge rocket tors away a man's State, and shall be armed, equipped neek and burned his chest frightfully.

and disciplined as the legislature may -Sharp is more gloomy than over. Ilis provide by law. SEC. 2. All officers of the militia shall wife is patiently and constantly at his aide. be elected by persons liable to military -Viscount Kilbourne, ex-vice chamberduty, in such manner as the legislat-tre may provide. Staff officers shall ain and at present a Liberal member of the House of Commons, proposes sending deputation of English laborers to Ireland, By the Committee on Public Instituto examine for themselves and report on

the condition of Irish laborers. -Political affairs in Bulgaria are very ARTICLE XIL.-PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

much unsettled. SEC. 1. Institutions for the care and -Davitt has started to stump Scotland benefit of the insane, blind, deaf, and dumb, and such other benevolent inand will afterwards go over London and the north of England. stitutions as the public good may re-

-Boulanger has asked an extension on uire, shall be fostered and supported the time within which he must go to his army, and has been granted till the 10th.

by the State, subject to such regula-tions as may be prescribed by law. SEC. 2. A State prison shall be estab-lished and maintained in such manner as may be prescribed by law, and provisions shall be made by law for the catabilishment and maintanance of -A committee of the House of Common are going to petition President Cleveland to have all disputes between the United States and England settled by arbitration. establishment and maintenance of a -A Gladstonian has been elected to Par house of refuge for juvenile offenders. SEC. 3. The respective counties of

liament in a previously Conservative disthe State shall provide, as may by pretrict. scribed by law, for those persons who, by reason of age and infirmity, or mis--A new coercive measure by Russia, di

rects lists of foreigners in Poland to be for fortunes, may have claim upon the sympathy and ald of society. warded to St. Petersburg frequently.

-The members of the National Oper After the reading of the committee re Company are partly living on hope. ports presented some discussion arose -U. S. Minister Lawton has arrived a as to having the amendments printed; Austria.

> -Commander Lestrange, of the British dispatch boat Surprise, at Marseilles, is mis sing.

-There is a great drouth at Belfast, Ire-

The Convention resumed its sitting. land The Committee of the Whole re--Judge Gresham has rendered a decision in the will case of Charles Durkee, once ported having read all the reports Governor of this Territory. After certain minor legacies, the Governor directed that The Convention then took a recease all his property be given to educational institutions. This created a contest, but the This afternoon the Committee on

court decided in favor of the executors in trost, Harvey Durkee and Franklin H. Judiciary made its report, which was Head.

Will revive specially for this occasion,

their renowned Sensational Success,

THE GREEN LANES

OF ENGLAND

entitled

Whole. The Convention then went into Com-THEATRE. mittee of the Whole, Mr, Woolley in the chair.

handed in for information only.

until 2 p.m.

be chosen from officers of the line.

The report of the Committee on Ju-**GRAND FOURTH OF JULY!** diciary was then read, as follows: ARTICLE VI.-JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

SEC. 1. The judicial power of this 15 Double Performance. State shall be vested in a supreme court, circuit courts, and such inferior courts as shall be established and whose jurisdiction shall be determined THE HOME DRAMATIC CLUB

by law. SEC. 2. The supreme court shall consist of a chief justice and two associate justices, a mejority of whom shall

constitute a quorum.

SEC. 3. The justices of the supreme court shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State at the general election; and shall hold office for the term of six years from and including the first Monday in January pext suc-

of the Celeb



Finest Grades Embroidery and Lace Trimmed Chemese at \$1.16, 1.25, 1.69, 1.75, 2.50, reduced from \$1.50, 1.75, 2.25, 2.50 and 8.50.

Prawers at \$1.10, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75 and 2.25, reduced from \$1.50, 1.75, 2.95, 2.50 and 3 25.

ight Gowns at \$1.50, 1.75 and 2.00, reduced from \$2.25, 2.50 and 3.50, ikirts at \$1.25, 1 40, 1.65, 1 75 and 2 40, reduced from \$1.75, 2.00, 2.25, 2 50 and 3 50.

500 Yards Sea Side Bunting, in Cream, Black and a variety of colore, at 50. Just the thing for July and August dresses.

00 Yards of High Priced Muslin, Mid-summer Dress Fabrics, in a variety of styles and in Cream, Tan, Cardinal and Black, at 15c., reduced from 80, 40 and 50c.

bur entire stock of Noveliles, in best Scotch Zephyrs, at 40c., reduced from 60 and 65c.

D Pieces Fashionable Summer Dress Goods at 12%c, worth 25c.

50 Pieces Best Styles and Quality Crinkley Seersuckers at 12 No. worth 20c

30 Pieces Best Makes and Cholcest Styles Dress Prints, 16 yards for \$1.60.

35 Pieces Luce Bunting in Cream, Cardinal, Light Blue and Pink, 12 yards for 85c.

O Dozen Ladles' Jersey Lisle Gloves, in best Tan Shades and Slate, at 25c worth 50c. -0-

We offer our Entire Stock of Colored Embroideries

at HALF PRICE ! |

50 Dozen Corseis, embracing Six Styles, which we

We also offer about 40 SATIN CONSETS at \$1.00.

GRAND

Fourth of July

CELEBRATION!

GRAND PROCESSION!

Reading of the Declaration of Independence !

COHN BROS.

ave been selling from \$1.00 to 1.50, are now offered

or 50c, as the space they occupy is to be torn down.

educed from \$5.00.

nativutions. Evening Performance at Brates	e Best Band in the City ! ations by Prominent Citizens !
SEC. 15. There shall be no imprison. this objections, to the house in which AETTICLE IX - FIXANCE AND SEC. 4. The supreme court shall	ations by Prominent Citizens !
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sweeping and indiscriminate attacks be violated; and no warrant shall issue shall hot become a law unless the gov- SEC. 4. No subdivision of the State induce of said courts.	
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