

The Times says: If one may trust the advice from China, it is by no means certain that the bill prohibiting Chinese immigration would have been an efficient measure, even if it had received the approval of the President. The intent of the act was to prevent Chinese coming in large numbers to this country, and so far as the immediate subjects of the Emperor of China are concerned, it would no doubt have secured the desired end. There are a very large number of persons of Chinese birth and descent who are Chinese in the technical sense of the word. Those who have left that empire to settle in the various East Indian and Australian colonies of Great Britain have for some reason found it expedient to change their nationality. The Six Companies are interested in organized emigration schemes to other countries than this. They could send out several thousand Chinese to work for a term of years in Australia, and then have them shipped as British citizens to the United States. Let Congress do that it may, those who are interested in bringing Chinese to this country profess confidence in their ability to find means to carry on their business while keeping within the confines of written law.

PHILADELPHIA, 15.—A large mass meeting of workmen to express indignation at the action of President Arthur in vetoing the anti-Chinese immigration bill was held this evening, and participated in by from 6,000 to 8,000 workmen, representing all trades. The meeting was presided over by Frank A. Kauffman, president of the State Labor Council, and addresses were delivered by Thompson H. Murch, a stone cutter Congressman from Maine, Charles A. Zimmerman, of the Trades and Labor Bureau of statistics, of New Jersey, and a number of others interested in the movement.

MORGAN CITY, 15.—The water receded an inch. Three negroes were drowned by the upsetting of a boat at Lagonda plantation to day. Eight houses on the plantation were destroyed by the storm Wednesday night. The prayers of negroes, gathered in the stable lofts, can be heard above the roar of the storm. The panic among them is fearful.

SAN FRANCISCO, 15.—The bark *Henry Buck*, from Honolulu, reports at the captain and boats crew of the British ship *Norval*, from Hull with coal to San Francisco, arrived at Honolulu on March 28. The *Norval* burned on March 4th, in 13.30 north, 1.20 west. A boat with the rest officer and remainder of the crew are yet unheard from.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., 15.—Enos J. Crowther, ex-city register and city attorney, and present city assessor, together with a man named John Cox, late clerk for John C. Bender, pension agent, were arrested tonight on complaint of Mayor Postel, charged with complicity in the \$100,000 bond steal. Their bonds were fixed at \$2,500 each. Crowther furnished bonds. Cox went to jail. The arrest was made on information from City Marshal Kitchie, now in New York with the prisoners Scott and Irwin. The telegram stated that Irwin had given the facts to him; that Crowther and Cox stole the bonds, and gave them to Scott and Irwin to sell. The arrest tonight created a profound sensation.

BAYOU SARA, La., 15.—There is a break at Bhandias, on Old River, three miles above Red River landing, 400 feet wide. From that place Hog Point are 30 crevices from 50 to 400 feet wide.

At New Iberia the situation is appalling; the storm swept away 40 houses. At Farisee Point, the loss of stocks, crops, etc., is enormous. At least 1,500 in Iberia parish are without shelter and support.

MORGAN CITY, Mo., 15.—Wednesday night's storm destroyed two negro churches and two or three warehouses at Chaplova and other points in the neighborhood. At nearly station stores and dwellings were carried away.

CINCINNATI, 15.—The loss by the destruction of the Cincinnati Co-operative Company's works this afternoon is estimated at \$109,000; insurance, \$89,000.

CHICAGO, 15.—The middle section of the Deering Harvester Works burned to-night. Loss, \$75,000.

CHICAGO, 15.—A special from Kirksville, Missouri, says: An exciting robbery has just occurred in the neighborhood. For some time past the people have been troubled by predations of horse thieves. At length three men were discovered to be the ringleaders. They were hunted down, taken to a pinery some distance from town, and hung. The

deed was done swiftly, and the vigilantes dispersed the moment the men were swung up. There was much excitement. This is the first triple hanging in this section of Missouri for several years. The names of the thieves are unknown, but they came from Greene County.

BALTIMORE, 15.—Six dead bodies of negro infants were found to-day in a shed at the rear of No. 35 Gramb Street, occupied by Charles A. White, a negro undertaker. The remains were in a horrible state of decomposition. White says he does not know how the bodies came there. An inquest will be held.

DENVER, 15.—The announcement of the arrest of route agent Parke at St. Louis is hailed with great delight here. Eighty-seven complaints of lost drafts, etc., were made to the inspector the three months. It is thought the purpose of the thieves was to secure signatures for a gigantic scheme of forgeries.

MILWAUKEE, 15.—A young gambler, named Hardy Clifford to-day, at Racine, killed Captain Hugh. He is likely to be lynched to-night.

The cause of the murder was a bet on the walking match. A number of Welsh countrymen of Pugh have gone down to Racine to be in at the lynching to-night.

NEW YORK, 15.—Jay Gould, accompanied by his wife and daughter, left town on Friday night for a trip to California and through the southwest. Gould said to his friends that he did not know how long he should be absent, but he expects to visit San Francisco, Laredo and possibly the City of Mexico. It was reported on the street to-day that Gould's family physician accompanied him. The report was denied, and his friends say that he is in excellent health, though he has suffered for a week from cold.

The World's London cable says: The policy of the conservatives with regard to Ireland has thrown the radicals into a sort of panic. They exclaim that it is "revolutionary." The main idea is to have the State buy out all the landlords who are willing to sell their estates on the basis of 21 years of the judicial rent (which ranges about 25 per cent. below the rates hitherto charged), and debentures bearing 4 per cent. interest being issued to the settlers, the State of course guaranteeing payment of the debentures at maturity, and the surplus of Irish church funds being made a part of the guarantee. It is probable that the amount of the actual cash required from the treasury would be comparatively small, as the debentures would be as good as consols, and would be gladly accepted by the landlords. The speculator, which is manifestly alarming, declares that £300,000,000 would be needed, but I have it on good authority that the real amount would not exceed £20,000,000, and probably would fall below this sum. It is proposed to deal with the arrears of rent on the same principle. The State advancing money to pay off part, and the landlord remitting the remainder. The proposal to carry it out will be laid formally before the house on the first Monday in May, by W. H. Smith, M. P. for Westminster. The radicals dare not oppose it, for they stand openly committed to the central principle of the measure, and the Irish people are reported to be enthusiastic in its favor. No compulsion would be put upon the landlords to part with their property, but those who wish to sell would be able to obtain their prices and have done with it. This new departure leaves the government high and dry, and must cause a deep and wide sensation so soon as it is thoroughly understood throughout the country. As for the other problems presented in Ireland for solution the conservatives would probably be in favor of liberating the suspects, while, at the same time they would take energetic measures to preserve order by strictly legal means.

FOREIGN.

ST. PETERSBURG, 14.—The governor of Podolia reports that he recently suppressed fresh attacks upon the Jews by the aid of the military.

The minister of the imperial household has issued a private circular announcing that the coronation of the Czar will take place in August, and that by imperial command all the dignitaries of the empire must attend the ceremony in Moscow. The festivities will last a fortnight. The estimated expense is 10,000,000 roubles. The celebration when the late Czar was crowned lasted a month and cost 18,000,000 roubles.

PARIS, 15.—A letter from Cairo says: War is openly declared against all Europeans engaged in official functions in Egypt. The Arabian papers advocate the absolute expulsion of all Europeans from public service.

PARIS, 15.—Five thousand employees, representing every trade connected with the manufacture of iron, struck against the proposals of the masters to deduct forty centimes on every hundred francs, the money to be applied to the payment of the insurance premium of the men against accident.

VIENNA, 15.—The Press says: Trustworthy merchants from Mascaul report eighty workmen employed on the Usapanski Cathedral arrested Holy Saturday, in consequence of the discovery of a mine under that edifice, in which the intended ceremony of coronation of the Czar is to take place.

CAIRO, 15.—It is believed Circassian officers and prisoners are being tortured. Arabi Bey has intimated his intention of having some prisoners shot.

APPOINTMENTS

For Quarterly Conferences until October 1st, 1882:

Salt Lake Stake, July 1st and 2d.

Weber and Juab Stakes, April 22d and 23d, and July 22d and 23d.

Box Elder and Tooele Stakes, April 29th and 30th, and July 29th and 30th.

Cache Valley and Wasatch Stakes, May 6th and 7th, and August 5th and 6th.

Bear Lake and Summit Stakes, May 18th and 14th, and August 12th and 13th.

Sanpete and Morgan Stakes, May 20th and 21st, and August 19th and 20th.

Millard and Sevier Stakes, May 27th and 28th, and August 26th and 27th.

Utah Stake, June 3d and 4th, and September 2d and 3d.

Davis Stake, June 10th and 11th, and September 9th and 10th.

Panguitch Stake, June 17th and 18th, and September 2d and 3d.

Kanab Stake, June 24th and 25th, and Sept. 9th and 10th.

St. George Stake, July 1st and 2d, and Sept. 16th and 17th.

Parowan Stake, July 8th and 8th, and Sept. 23d and 24th.

Beaver Stake, July 15th and 16th, and Sept. 30th and Oct. 1st.

JOSEPH F. SMITH,
F. D. RICHARDS.

Salt Lake City, April 15th, 1882.

The Convention.—The Constitutional Convention met at 2 p.m. on Thursday, April 13, 1882, Vice-President Harrington in the chair.

Mr. Booth's motion that the rules of the 25th session of the Legislature be adopted for the guidance of the house was voted down.

Messrs. Young, Booth, Sheeks, Stout, Tanner, Rawlins and Riter were added to the committee on compilation.

C. W. Penrose, chairman, reported on legislative department.

John T. Caine, chairman, reported on municipal and other corporations.

Geo. W. Thatcher, chairman, reported on finance and State department.

John R. Winder, chairman, reported on militia.

Wm. W. Cluff, chairman, reported on taxation.

E. G. Woolley, chairman, reported on impeachment and removal from office.

Silas S. Smith, chairman, reported on public institutions.

James Lowe, chairman, reported on boundary and miscellaneous provisions.

The rest of the committees are making progress but were not prepared to report.

The committee on printing, by Charles W. Nibley, reported that the DESERET NEWS Company had kindly agreed to do the printing without any contract for payment.

The other committees represented that they were unable to present reports, but good progress was being made in their preparation to do so, and they expected to present the results of their labors to the convention shortly.

Adjourned till 2 p.m. to-morrow.

CONVENTION.

SIXTH DAY.

Saturday, April 15, 10 a.m.

The convention met pursuant to adjournment, President Smith in the chair.

Roll called. Quorum present. Prayer by the chaplain.

The minutes of Friday's session were read and approved.

Mr. Wells, of the compilation and revision committee, reported progress, and asked for further time.

Mr. Boyer moved that the committee on compilation be required to report on Monday, at 2 p.m. In his view this committee was only empowered to compile the reports, and as they have no legislative powers, he could see no reason why the full report could not then be presented.

Mr. Wells stated that some of the reports were crude and would need amending, and the committee thought it a duty devolving upon them to submit as perfect a report as they were able to do.

Mr. Rawlins stated that the motion was equivalent to asking that the reports be taken up in a committee of the whole.

Mr. Thurman said the committee could not even formulate the reports in the time proposed in the motion, without taking any steps to revise the matter contained in the reports. It is asking an impossibility.

Mr. Young said if the labors of the committee were confined to mere compilation, the printers are doing that, and the committee could report to the convention immediately the printer gets the matter in type.

Mr. Booth thought the committee were empowered to revise the reports and recommend that they have all the time they deem necessary.

Mr. Bryan was satisfied that if the report was brought back without revision the whole work would have to be done over again in the convention. Some portions of the reports are conflicting, unreasonable and illy digested. The ability of the committee was of a high order, and the time they consumed would not be lost to the convention.

Mr. Penrose thought it proper that the committee and the convention should understand what was expected of the committee. In his view the power granted is to revise and compile the reports and suggest amendments to them where either omission or reiterations occurred and to recommend new matter if the committee saw fit, and he stated that this could not be done on Monday.

If the sense of the convention was that the powers of the committee were merely to compile the reports that could very soon be done.

Mr. Rawlins moved an amendment that the committee discharge the committee of 21, and appoint a committee of three to compile the reports, and present them at 2 p.m. on Monday.

Mr. Stayner was a friend of this convention, of its object, and objected to the motions before the House as being antagonistic to its purpose.

A thorough revision of the reports was needed, and the convention had taken a wise step in appointing the committee. The importance of the matter should preclude all haste, as the convention would be best served in granting them full time for their deliberations.

Mr. Page asked if the committee could give an idea of the time that would be consumed in this matter.

Mr. Wells stated that the committee had not agreed upon that point, some being of the opinion that it could not be done before October. Had found that some were in favor of crowding the work through, and that some were obstructing it. We are sent here to do a work, and if there are some delegates that cannot stay let them resign and authorize their alternates to come and represent their constituents. He was anxious about this convention, and so were the people. If the belief that the Edmund's bill will vacate all the offices in the Territory was true, we should be prepared for such a state of anarchy, and take the reins of government until a steady government is organized. This is more necessary than to dissolve the convention and distribute the members over the territory. The hasty step of Congress makes it binding for us to do all we can for the organization of a State government, and demand from Congress a free government for a free people.

Mr. Sheeks could not assume that the previous speaker represented the feelings of the convention. It would be absolute suicide for us to take any other steps than to frame a con-

stitution and petition Congress to give us a State government.

Mr. Rawlins said he came in good faith to take part in this convention, and favored framing a grand and noble constitution to live under—one perfect and consistent in all its parts. Had worked as willingly and done as much as any others, and objected to being "classed" among the obstructionists. It had been suggested that the convention was called for some futile purpose, but he was not willing to help set up a revolution; for the nation would overpower us. Came for a legal and legitimate object.

Mr. Wells coincided with every expressed view to object to a revolution. Was as loyal a citizen as ever walked the earth, and it caused his blood to boil with indignation when tests were put to his lips. Has had them, but they were very repulsive to his feelings. Did not propose to fight for freedom outside the government, but desired to use all his powers for freedom inside the government, and obtain all the freedom the Constitution of the United States guarantees.

Mr. Sheeks—Does the Constitution give this convention power to assume the reins of government in case the petition to Congress should fail?

Mr. Wells—If there is a state of anarchy the people have a right to assemble and provide for a good and peaceable government.

Mr. Sheeks—What I want to get at is, does the gentleman consider that this Convention has any other object than framing and presenting a constitution?

Mr. Wells—The facts here are different to those of any other State convention. Don't know what will be the action of the Government or what we propose to do, but was in favor of adopting a constitution and doing it well. Was not at variance with any members about getting a good constitution, but thought they could do it in a shorter time than some proposed and objected to adjourning until October. Favored preparing a constitution and presenting it to Congress before they adjourn, and if they refuse it, meet again and present it to the next.

Mr. Sheeks asked, if under any possible circumstances this Convention can exercise any other powers than frame a constitution and present it to the people and Congress?

Mr. Wells said that was the purpose and no other purpose was before the house.

Mr. Young objected the observation made about those who voted for adjournment to October being obstructionists.

Mr. Richards said that if there were men here who came to adopt a good constitution and were willing to stay and get the best that could be obtained for their constituents.

A motion made by Mr. Hatch that the committee have power to compile, amend and revise the reports submitted to them and report at the next session of the convention was carried.

Adjourned until Wednesday at 2 p.m.

Benediction by the chaplain.

"GRATITUDE AND DUTY."

Hon. Wm. D. Kelley says in a letter to Dr. Starkey: "Gratitude to you and duty to those who may be suffering as I was from Chronic Catarrh and almost daily effusion of blood, in greater or less quantities, impel me to say to you, and authorize you to give any degree of publicity to my assertion, that the use of your Compound Oxygen at intervals has so far restored my health that I am not conscious of having discharged any blood for more than a year; and my cough, the severity of which made me a frequent object of sympathy, has disappeared." Our Treatise on Compound Oxygen sent free. Address Drs. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 and 1111 Girard St., Phila.

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