FUNERAL DIRGE.

"Boss" Powers and Co. on Their Last Legs.

THEY POSSESS—AN EMPTY TREASURY.

The Liberals Are Twice Requested to Go Hence With the Hat and Take In the Smallest Sum Offered.

THE USUAL ANTI "MORMON" ABUSE INDULGED IN TO AN UNLIMITED EXTENT.

Speeches of the Pow-wow by the Grand Sachem, Mayor Baskin, Revs. Hill, Judge Bateman, "Antibellum" C. E. Allen, W. G. Van Horne, H. W. Lawrence, and others. The Heritage of Ex-Polygamy Sweets.

Strict punctuality does not appear to be among the most prominent traits of the Democratic brethren. Their "mass meeting" conference in the Exposition building yesterday afternoon (intelligenced in Wednesday's News) was announced to begin at 2 o'clock sharp, but it was quite forty-five minutes after the widely-advertised time that word was given to go ahead and the first move was made by way of unfolding the programme.

A faint pattering of feet and a thumping of umbrella upon the floor at 2:20 was the signal that somebody of more than ordinary importance had arrived. A moment later the space before of Judge Powers was seen on the platform. He was heartily taken with looks and papers, and after bestowing a pleasant smile upon his here worshippers, stepped down into the body of the hall and indulged in a rambling sort of conversation with members of the party, their wives, sweethearts and children. Colonel Perry of Park City made his appearance a moment later, and he, too, received a cordial greeting. Doubtless the hand which had previously made a tour of the principal streets of the city, beating up the persons from the "Liberal" ranks, reached the building just before half past two, by which time, by a count, not more than 300 persons were present. From now on, however, the number gradually swelled, until by 3 o'clock something like 1000 or 1500 Democrats herein could be counted in the various parts of the hall. But the galleries were very sparsely occupied.

The band was located in the gallery overhead at the end of the building, and first struck up the good old tune "The Red, White and Blue," followed by other short selections of such known air. Then there was a stamping of feet, as though the audience were becoming impatient, and desirous of getting down to more solid harmony.

This caught Judge Powers to his feet. He formally declared the convention open, and called upon Mr. C. E. Allen, secretary to the "Liberal" committee, to read the roll, which duly having been done, Messrs. Perry, Dey, H. M. Ross offered prayer. This had almost exclusive reference to politicians and an invocation in the name of our country. ("We pray Thee, O God, to guide this party in their Republicanism." Next the band played.

Grand Sachem Powers, having in the meantime fortified himself with a glass of water, made the opening speech, which was a eulogy of the "Liberal" party.

The land struck up "America."

The secretary was afterwards requested to read letters from a number of gentlemen who were unable to be present. Among the number were the following:

A. R. Miller, of this city, was in favor of voting for nominating a delegate to Congress against division, and for "a straight fight all along the line."

County Attorney Walter Murphy wrote:

"Vote for me as being opposed to the dissolution of the Liberal party."

W. W. Fudge was strongly in favor of keeping up the organization and the old fight. A division on party lines meant death to the "Liberal" party, and that he would be found the first to sidehand arrived the party would march in to many form.

Resolutions adopted in Ogden and Hinsdale, declaring in favor of keeping up the organization of the party and the fight, were read.

Morris Romney said: "From the wilds of Tooele," that he is sured keeping up the fight.

Mr. Gillette of Nephi said that the "Liberal" party platform would stand by the action of the conference.

A. B. Thompson, of Brighton, trusted that the dissolution of the "Liberal" party had not yet arrived.

David Berry, of Fort Douglas, believed a candidate for delegate to Congress should be placed in the field.

W. A. Shaw, of Weber County, observed that it would be fully to division.

Charles K. Gilchist, this city, wrote in favor of nominating a candidate for delegate to Congress in the field, and opposed sidehand or division.

Allen G. Campbell believed in keeping up the fight. He was an American first, and a Democrat afterwards.

Mr. Powers, when the reading of the letters had been concluded, inquired that he had received no surprise to state. It announced to him. There were no letters who are in the minority. There were certain expenses incurred in arranging for and holding this conference, and therefore "the hand will now pass and the others who are found with the hat!" The judge added, in his usual manner, that even a cent or a dollar would be acceptable. The usual responded and so did the audience.

Judge Bateman offered a resolution to effect that as that meeting had been convened to obtain an interchange of "Liberal" views, it was not advisable to take any action that would be binding on the future course of the party.

Rev. Dr. Hill seconded the motion; but it was ruled out of order.

Mr. Cohen then proposed that a committee of seven be appointed on resolutions and address.

This was carried, and the chairman appointed Messrs. J. M. Allen, C. C. Goodwin, R. N. Pettingill, of Ogden, Hills, of Provo, J. D. Morris, of Corinne, Hayes, of Weber, and E. R. Kent, of Tooele.

It was next announced by the chairman that Judge Bateman's resolution was in order, and the same was put and adopted.

After some formal matters conference adjourned till 7 p. m.

THE EVENING SESSION.

Judge Powers, as chairman, called the conference to order at 8:30, and while the audience was being dispersed, numbered about three hundred—was putting round the hat and discovered some good money. There was a large quantity of "lesser" nickels at the second meeting.

Judge Powers stated that at the request of Mr. Hills, of Provo, the name of J. W. Marioth, of Utah County, would be substituted for Mr. Allen on the committee on platform and address. He then referred to "a question of personal privilege." It was intimated in the conference this afternoon, he said, and the same suggestion had been made in the press of the city, that some person or persons were interested in securing an attendance on this occasion that would indicate a desire to represent the people. Since then he had been the chairman of the "Liberal" Territorial committee, and during the entire period he had looked upon that position as a trust. At no time and under no circumstances had he ever desired or ever consented to the placing of any statement or memorial ("Cheers.") At no time, and under no circumstances, had he ever recognized any official difference between a Republican and a Democrat. The sing-gestion perhaps, he said, was based upon the committee of which he was chairman, and speaking for that body he desired to say that all it had hoped for it had inserted in the resolutions of the "Liberals" of this Territory that day. He decided the truth of such a report.

W. A. Snyder, of Park City, moved that the action of the conference that afternoon in appointing a committee of seven on resolutions and address be now reconsidered. They had come here for the purpose of advocating "Liberal" principles. The "Liberals" of this Territory had got tired of being sidehandled time after time, and now he, for one, felt like saying, "Let us see how we are 'Liberals' at present."

The motion as to the appointment of the committee was, after some discussion, stated to "lie on the table." Mr. Snyder's declaration that he did not speak for himself ("Let us see the people") in the conference afternoon what they were willing about.

The chairman at this point invited notice from any gentleman who chose to speak on the following question, outlined previously by the "Liberal" committee:

First—Is it advisable for the Liberal party to nominate a delegate to Congress this fall?

Second—If so, shall the Liberal party wage a vigorous campaign next fall for the best effort?

Third—Is the Liberal party ready to adjourn immediate conference? Or?

Fourth—Is it the judgment of the conference that the Liberal party is anxious to divide on party lines in Utah?

He said the committee advised that No. 4 be taken up first—Shall the "Liberals" divide on national party lines this fall? But each speaker took strictly to the question, that no speaker spoke more than fifteen minutes without unanimous consent, also that no one spoke more that once.

Mr. J. M. Dean (Salt Lake) referred this question as most important, not only to the "Liberal" party, but to every individual in this Territory, should they, as "Liberals," place in the field for election this fall candidate for Congress? He (Dean) was answered on, they said there was no better one in this Territory, or the land, as a "Liberal" party. He did not agree with the man who said that the party should be disbanded, even if it had accomplished its purpose for which it was organized. The Democratic party was waiting for Home Rule for Utah. He himself opposed any such proposition and invited those present to do the same. There was no reason whatever why Utah should be sidehandled different from any other section of this Union. No other Territory had been admitted but by home rule, and Utah was not prepared for it at this time. The Republican party was now pledged to and working for statehood for Utah. So if the party did not which either sidehand or home rule, they must put a candidate in the field for Congress. (Cheers.) The time had not yet come for the dissolution of the "Liberal" party. An active campaign should be waged for the office, because they did not believe their opponents were more capable of filling them so Republicans and Democrats than they were as People.

Mr. Dalpin of Utah county, who said he had been a "Liberal" for thirty-five years, and had 7 gal in the front ranks ever since it was necessary for an American party in this country, remarked that he had ever committed himself to any but the "Liberal" party. If the "People's party had dissolved and the needs of themselves had been planted, the "Liberal" party was to honor bound to dissolve. In the last convention he sought hard to obtain recognition, but was put to silence. (J. a Mr. Waldbeck of Nephi. (Laughter.) As a matter of fact, in the county in which he resided there was a hopeless majority of "Mormons," and he thought the young men there were ready to tread the same plank as any other young man. The great majority of Utah county "Liberals" were Republicans. (Applause.) In his opinion it was not advisable to put up a candidate for Congress, with Salt Lake, Summit and Weber counties were quite able to care for themselves, but they might just as well fold their tents against a crime will as in all the middle counties vote for a "Liberal" candidate for Congress. He was there to advocate the dissolution in "our great old party."

Mr. Van Horne (Salt Lake) said they were again a time of State meetings upon the eve of the accession of Utah into the Union as a State, whether they liked it or not. The question was not what the "Liberal" party had done, but what it should do. After four years of—(Laughter.)

Voices—"Never has been!" "Never will be!" and shouts of "Go ahead!" several persons in the audience partly hailed themselves home, and the speaker was unable to proceed until the chairman came to the rescue.

"The fulcrum of my speech," pulled Judge Powers, "will be permitted to the point thereon. You are here to the invitation of the committee. No matter whether his views agree with you or not, hear him, and let us carefully consider the question."

Mr. Van Horne said if there had been a surrender of the enemy were they still in line? Had the ranks of the great people's party that caused that surrender? That was the question. What were the circumstances that faced them today? Were they confronted by a Republican, or, for instance, they had, and the speaker went on to give his reasons for the conclusion that today fighting the united sentiment of the great political commonwealth of the United States. ("No, no," and prolonged hissing.)

The chairman arose, and with a display of warmth said: "The serpent always will receive any gentleman from the floor who wishes to address the meeting. This is an American assembly, which believes in free speech, and every speech will be heard. (Applause.)

Mr. Van Horne resumed the floor next the platform from Park City for information."

The chairman meanwhile quietly pounced upon him. Gentlemen, he wondered why it was that they had come here? Was it for the purpose of Republicanizing this Territory and Democratizing the "Liberals" from the Republican and Democratic parties. The "Liberals" came there to fight, they met their death, and they were used to be "Liberals" in a brilliant sense of the United States. (Exclamations of assent and dissent.) What could they do? Nominate a candidate for Congress? He had not come there to be defeated with them? Because that is what anything would mean. Were they ready to fly to the other two great parties? "You are not here what you are talking about, we hope?" (voices, "yes.") The present was a condition of things for which he was sorry.

A Mr. Robinson (Salt Lake) named Green (said to have been expelled from the force for assaulting a negro) obtained about a quarter of an hour of great entirely by shouting the "Marseillaise" people, although he had prefaced his observations with, "Let us talk all this over, and let us be calm." ("Go ahead without preface!" "Before he got enough he tired his substantial hearers completely out. The "Liberal" party was, he (the speaker) expected something, "and they were not ready to divide on party lines. Now was the time when men should not be afraid of the "Mormons."

Hon. H. W. Lawrence was next introduced. Turgenieff was "double the "Liberal" party (Hear!)—was in such a sad condition. He wished what he called the condition of Utah at the time the "Liberal" party was organized, upwards of twenty years ago. Then, he said, the "Mormons" were "there was not that moment behind the officials that they could execute the law. You are the same sensible people, and those officials, grasping the flag, and set it on its peg, saying, 'Here the laws of the government shall be enforced.' They were defeated in the attempt, and same party here. Though he himself had been an opponent of that party for the last twenty years, yet he had nothing but the highest feelings towards them. He had fought "the good" because he believed it to be a good. The speaker thought he a Hero which upon the "Mormons" by way of demonstrating his "kindly feelings."

Rev. Dr. Hill said he was extremely pleased at the present time to the discussion of the "Liberal" party. (Loud cheers.) He was eternally opposed to consolidate sidehand, whether brought in either by the Democratic or the Republican party, we were all ready for it in Utah yet. ("Yes, no" and "Yes, yes.") He was disposed to think, considering the state of the Union, that the interests of the "Liberal" party ought to put forward a candidate as delegate to Congress. They would not agree with the man who said that the party should be dissolved, even if it had accomplished its purpose for which it was organized. The Democratic party was waiting for Home Rule for Utah. He himself opposed any such proposition and invited those present to do the same. There was no reason whatever why Utah should be sidehandled different from any other section of this Union. No other Territory had been admitted but by home rule, and Utah was not prepared for it at this time. The Republican party was now pledged to and working for statehood for Utah. So if the party did not which either sidehand or home rule, they must put a candidate in the field for Congress. (Cheers.) The time had not yet come for the dissolution of the "Liberal" party. An active campaign should be waged for the office, because they did not believe their opponents were more capable of filling them so Republicans and Democrats than they were as People.

Mr. Dalpin of Utah county, who said he had been a "Liberal" for thirty-five years, and had 7 gal in the front ranks ever since it was necessary for an American party in this country, remarked that he had ever committed himself to any but the "Liberal" party. If the "People's party had dissolved and the needs of themselves had been planted, the "Liberal" party was to honor bound to dissolve. In the last convention he sought hard to obtain recognition, but was put to silence. (J. a Mr. Waldbeck of Nephi. (Laughter.) As a matter of fact, in the county in which he resided there was a hopeless majority of "Mormons," and he thought the young men there were ready to tread the same plank as any other young man. The great majority of Utah county "Liberals" were Republicans. (Applause.) In his opinion it was not advisable to put up a candidate for Congress, with Salt Lake, Summit and Weber counties were quite able to care for themselves, but they might just as well fold their tents against a crime will as in all the middle counties vote for a "Liberal" candidate for Congress. He was there to advocate the dissolution in "our great old party."

Mr. Van Horne (Salt Lake) said they were again a time of State meetings upon the eve of the accession of Utah into the Union as a State, whether they liked it or not. The question was not what the "Liberal" party had done, but what it should do. After four years of—(Laughter.)

Voices—"Never has been!" "Never will be!" and shouts of "Go ahead!" several persons in the audience partly hailed themselves home, and the speaker was unable to proceed until the chairman came to the rescue.

"The fulcrum of my speech," pulled Judge Powers, "will be permitted to the point thereon. You are here to the invitation of the conference committee. No matter whether his views agree with you or not, hear him, and let us carefully consider the question."

Mr. Van Horne said if there had been a surrender of the enemy were they still in line? Had the ranks of the great people's party that caused that surrender? That was the question. What were the circumstances that faced them today? Were they confronted by a Republican, or, for instance, they had, and the speaker went on to give his reasons for the conclusion that today fighting the united sentiment of the great political commonwealth of the United States. ("No, no," and prolonged hissing.)

The chairman arose, and with a display of warmth said: "The serpent always will receive any gentleman from the floor who wishes to address the meeting. This is an American assembly, which believes in free speech, and every speech will be heard. (Applause.)

Mr. Van Horne resumed the floor next the platform from Park City for information."

The chairman meanwhile quietly pounced upon him. Gentlemen, he wondered why it was that they had come here? Was it for the purpose of Republicanizing this Territory and Democratizing the "Liberals" from the Republican and Democratic parties. The "Liberals" came there to fight, they met their death, and they were used to be "Liberals" in a brilliant sense of the United States. (Exclamations of assent and dissent.) What could they do? Nominate a candidate for Congress? He had not come there to be defeated with them? Because that is what anything would mean. Were they ready to fly to the other two great parties? "You are not here what you are talking about, we hope?" (voices, "yes.") The present was a condition of things for which he was sorry.

A Mr. Robinson (Salt Lake) named Green (said to have been expelled from the force for assaulting a negro) obtained about a quarter of an hour of great entirely by shouting the "Marseillaise" people, although he had prefaced his observations with, "Let us talk all this over, and let us be calm." ("Go ahead without preface!" "Before he got enough he tired his substantial hearers completely out. The "Liberal" party was, he (the speaker) expected something, "and they were not ready to divide on party lines. Now was the time when men should not be afraid of the "Mormons."

Hon. H. W. Lawrence was next introduced. Turgenieff was "double the "Liberal" party (Hear!)—was in such a sad condition. He wished what he called the condition of Utah at the time the "Liberal" party was organized, upwards of twenty years ago. Then, he said, the "Mormons" were "there was not that moment behind the officials that they could execute the law. You are the same sensible people, and those officials, grasping the flag, and set it on its peg, saying, 'Here the laws of the government shall be enforced.' They were defeated in the attempt, and same party here. Though he himself had been an opponent of that party for the last twenty years, yet he had nothing but the highest feelings towards them. He had fought "the good" because he believed it to be a good. The speaker thought he a Hero which upon the "Mormons" by way of demonstrating his "kindly feelings."

Rev. Dr. Hill said he was extremely pleased at the present time to the discussion of the "Liberal" party. (Loud cheers.) He was eternally opposed to consolidate sidehand, whether brought in either by the Democratic or the Republican party, we were all ready for it in Utah yet. ("Yes, no" and "Yes, yes.") He was disposed to think, considering the state of the Union, that the interests of the "Liberal" party ought to put forward a candidate as delegate to Congress. They would not agree with the man who said that the party should be dissolved, even if it had accomplished its purpose for which it was organized. The Democratic party was waiting for Home Rule for Utah. He himself opposed any such proposition and invited those present to do the same. There was no reason whatever why Utah should be sidehandled different from any other section of this Union. No other Territory had been admitted but by home rule, and Utah was not prepared for it at this time. The Republican party was now pledged to and working for statehood for Utah. So if the party did not which either sidehand or home rule, they must put a candidate in the field for Congress. (Cheers.) The time had not yet come for the dissolution of the "Liberal" party. An active campaign should be waged for the office, because they did not believe their opponents were more capable of filling them so Republicans and Democrats than they were as People.

Mr. Dalpin of Utah county, who said he had been a "Liberal" for thirty-five years, and had 7 gal in the front ranks ever since it was necessary for an American party in this country, remarked that he had ever committed himself to any but the "Liberal" party. If the "People's party had dissolved and the needs of themselves had been planted, the "Liberal" party was to honor bound to dissolve. In the last convention he sought hard to obtain recognition, but was put to silence. (J. a Mr. Waldbeck of Nephi. (Laughter.) As a matter of fact, in the county in which he resided there was a hopeless majority of "Mormons," and he thought the young men there were ready to tread the same plank as any other young man. The great majority of Utah county "Liberals" were Republicans. (Applause.) In his opinion it was not advisable to put up a candidate for Congress, with Salt Lake, Summit and Weber counties were quite able to care for themselves, but they might just as well fold their tents against a crime will as in all the middle counties vote for a "Liberal" candidate for Congress. He was there to advocate the dissolution in "our great old party."

Mr. Van Horne (Salt Lake) said they were again a time of State meetings upon the eve of the accession of Utah into the Union as a State, whether they liked it or not. The question was not what the "Liberal" party had done, but what it should do. After four years of—(Laughter.)

Voices—"Never has been!" "Never will be!" and shouts of "Go ahead!" several persons in the audience partly hailed themselves home, and the speaker was unable to proceed until the chairman came to the rescue.

"The fulcrum of my speech," pulled Judge Powers, "will be permitted to the point thereon. You are here to the invitation of the conference committee. No matter whether his views agree with you or not, hear

QUAKER OATS

THE BEST, THE CHEAPEST.
Delicious on the spoon.
A nourishing dinner for the invalid, delight for the children.

—AT—

TEASDEL'S

Surplus Stock.

REDUCED PRICES.

Men's & Boys' SUMMER COATS

25 CENTS —EACH.—

EXTRA GRADES

50c. & $1.00

BIG REDUCTION

IN PRICE OF

Linen and Alpaca

DUSTERS!

AND ALL ARE

Special Bargains,

—AT—

TEASDEL'S

R. K. THOMAS

THE SILK HOUSE

26, 28, 30, 32 EAST FIRST SOUTH STREET.

SILKS! SILKS!! SILKS!!!

4 GRAND BARGAINS IN 4 SUMMER

SILKS

45 Cts. 55 Cts. 75 Cts. 95 Cts.

Our Entire Line of 65c PRINTED CHINA This Week 45c.
Our Entire Line of 75c PRINTED CHINA This Week 55c.
Our Entire Line of $1.10 REAL SHANGHAI This Week 75c.
Our Entire Line of $1.25 FINE RICH INDIA This Week 95c.

ANOTHER IMPORTATION OF

SURAHS,

All Colors, 25 Cts. Per Yard.

SILK GRENADINE.

BLACK SILK GRENADINE, worth $1.50 for 65c.
BLACK SILK GRENADINE, worth $1.00 for 75c.

White :-: Goods.

200 Pieces Assorted WHITE DRESS GOODS, Piques, Mercelline, Lace Stripe Organdies, Polka dot Lawns, &c., &c., worth from 25c to 50c per yard. Your Choice This Week for 15c.

WHITE EMBROIDERY FLOUNCINGS

We have, undoubtedly, the Finest Line of DRESS EMBROIDERIES ever shown here, both in White and White with Colored Work.

THIS WEEK VERY CHEAP.

:::: LADIES' SUMMER BLAZERS and WAISTS. ::::

We Place on Sale This Week an Elegant Line of BLAZERS and WAISTS.

WASH :-: GOODS,

We are showing more WASH GOODS than all the rest of the City together. This week We are Making Great Reductions in Prices.

Shoe :· Departmnet,

Our Shoe Trade has grown to such proportions as to cause an extension in that department. We have lately added several new lines of Ladies' and Misses' Shoes, and are now in a condition to supply and satisfy everybody that wear Shoes.

100 Different Styles of MENS' SUMMER SHIRTS—The Largest Stock in the West. Special Prices for This Week.

BOYS' WAISTS and KNEE PANTS.

Come to us for your Boys' Knee Pants, 1000 pairs just opened.
Boys' Waists, 20c, 30c, 35c and 50c, worth double.

R. K. THOMAS