

The attendance, both as to delegates and spectators, was about the same as at the so-called Republican gathering in the Theatre on Wednesday last, showing how the two run along parallel in more ways than one.

At 1:30 "Boss" Powers, who was evidently becoming restive and wanted to be seen and heard, arose and announced that those who wished to become members would have an opportunity to do so during recess. The announcement did not cause a stampede, not even a flurry.

Immediately Col. W. M. Ferry ascended the platform and was well received. A delegate moved three cheers for him, "the noblest Roman of them all." These were given with a will, and then the *ci-devant* chairman picked up a gavel of huge proportions and whacked it down upon an unoffending tumbler, causing an immense amount of laughter. He soon recovered his bearings, however, and struck the right place, bringing the aborigines to order. He then went on to speak his little piece, saying, in substance, that he extended a welcome as a member of the national committee to those whom he recognized, individually and collectively, as the stalwart representatives of the genuine Democracy of Utah. (War whoops.) "It is the greatest, grandest and noblest purpose that ever fell to the lot of freemen to prepare for the great campaign of November, and then to go forth with your ballots and cast them for men of your choice. A year ago I attended a meeting here assembled to consider a proposition which came from those who had been our enemies. It was to this effect: That whereas, conditions having changed, therefore resolved that the Liberal party disband. This proposition was referred to a committee for consideration and the majority reported in favor of it. A minority report, prepared by Joseph M. Cohen, was presented, this declaring that the movement was simply a ruse of the "Mormon" Church. (More whoops.) I spoke in support of the minority report and offered two resolutions—one that the chairman appoint a committee to consult with a like committee of Republicans, they to meet, consider and report; the other was that a mass convention of Democrats of the Territory be called to consider the matter. Neither of these propositions was entertained and the majority report was adopted."

The colonel then, having prepared the ground, sailed in on the recent scene in the Constitution building, when he and his fellow warriors were denied recognition. "I demanded that the records be produced and read, but this was refused and we were given no satisfaction at all. None of us had left the Territory, none had resigned, yet we were not recognized. The spirit of "Mormonism" had entered into that committee. We, who constituted a majority of the committee, then went out, held another meeting, and called this convention, which is the reason I am here today."

This ebullition was received by the redskins with general satisfaction, and after secretary Duke had read the call for the convention, Mr. Ferry presented the name of C. B. Glenn for temporary chairman and E. T. O'Brien for temporary secretary.

Warrior Glenn took the platform amid many noises from his fellows, and proceeded to deliver his war-talk, which had been imperfectly committed, it being profusely punctuated with hesitation, efforts to remember and picking up dropped rhetorical stitches. His leonine locks pointed in brigandish style to every segment of the empyrean, and when he gave vent to what he must have thought a clincher—such as calling those elected at the Ogden convention "mushrooms" and predicting that the dusky delegates would march triumphantly to the Chicago convention and victoriously out—they (the locks) frisked around in the ambient air and kept a sort of time-beating to the outpouring going on just beneath them. He announced in pathetic terms that the great question of exempting labor from the grinding pressure of monopoly elsewhere, and so on, would be waived here and they only asked that "we be left a short time longer to settle our own issues here." (Howls and other demonstrations of approval). He called the regular Democratic committee "ustirpers," and sat down.

But Glenn's oratorical timber, shaky as it was, was not a "marker" to his procedure in the chair. On one occasion, a delegate moved an amendment to an amendment, whereupon the chair gravely announced that his ruling was that "the gentleman couldn't do that." This was received with yells of laughter and derision, the confusion continuing for fully a minute. Another time he ruled, "there being no second, the motion is out of order." An amendment having been carried, he proceeded to act upon the amendment, leaving the original motion to perish by the wayside, and so on.

The following committees were then appointed, after considerable wrangling:

Credentials—Morris Somers, Salt Lake county; D. P. Tarpey, Salt Lake county; A. J. McLaughlin, Summit county; F. B. Devoto, Weber county; H. G. Cragbaum, Emery county.

Permanent organization and order of business—Henry Shields, Summit county; E. D. Hoge, Salt Lake county; Walter Murphy, Salt Lake county; S. H. Lewis, Salt Lake county; R. B. Tone, Juab county; S. W. Mosby, Summit county; W. B. Wedell, Weber county.

Resolutions—Ogden Hiles, Salt Lake county; W. M. Ferry, Summit county; W. C. Hall, Salt Lake county; R. V. Armatrong, Weber county; J. Q. Packard, Juab county.

FARMERS AT THE FAIR.

The agricultural exhibit at the World's Fair, it is believed, will be studied with greater interest and by more people than will almost any other division of the great exposition. Millions are engaged in raising or dealing in agricultural products, and every one is a consumer of them. Recognizing this, the exposition management has provided accommodations and facilities for this exhibit which dwarf such provision made at any previous world's fair.

The agricultural building, an imposing and beautiful structure, situated

across the main lagoon, southward from the great manufactures building, is rapidly approaching completion, and will be finished even to all details of ornamentation, before October 1st. It measures 500 by 800 feet, and has an annex 300 by 550 feet, and a connected assembly hall, which has a seating capacity of 1500. Close by on the south is the dairy building, measuring 100 by 200 feet.

The northern portion of the main floor of the building will be occupied by the agricultural and other food exhibits of foreign nations, which, it is already assured, will be extensive. Great Britain, Germany, France, Mexico, Austria, Denmark, Sweden, Japan, Paraguay, Canada, and a number of other countries have already been assigned space, ranging from 1000 to 15,000 square feet each. It is expected that the agricultural exhibits by these countries will be as comprehensive as those of our own country, and will show some features which will be exceedingly instructive to Americans.

Occupying nearly all of the remainder of the main floor will be the exhibit of cereals and other farm products from the States of the Union. Every State and Territory, it is expected, will be represented by its products. Thus, upon this one vast floor, covering nearly ten acres, will be displayed in all their variety and perfection the pick of the farm products of the world. It is believed that the exhibit made by this country, naturally exceeding that of any other in extent, will attract great attention, also, by reason of its exceptional merit, and the comprehensive information that will accompany it.

This great exhibit, or rather array of exhibits, will be made and arranged in such a systematic manner that the visitor, almost at a glance, can tell not only the appearance of each object, but what it is, where it came from, and "all about it." For under the regulations adopted for the department, Chief Buchanan requires that each exhibit shall be accompanied with the following data: name of object, name of producer, where grown, character of soil, date of planting, quantity of seed planted per acre, method of cultivation, date of harvesting, yield per acre, weight, price of product at nearest market, average temperature and rain or snow fall by months between planting and harvesting, and whether or not irrigation was employed.

On the six acres of flooring in the Annex, which is virtually an extension of that of the main building, will be shown every description of agricultural machinery, including not only the best and most improved now in use, but also such as will illustrate the progress of the industry, from primitive time to the present.

In the great galleries of the building, which are most novel in construction and perfect in point of availability, will be located on the north front, the wool exhibit; on the west end the apary display, which will include working colonies of bees; on the south front the dairy implements, and on the great central sections the exhibit of the brewing and tobacco industries, and the wealth of magnificent exhibits of flours, meals, bread, pastry, sugars,