

shippers, stepped down into the body of the hall and indulged in a running-around conversation with members of the party, their wives, sweethearts and children. Colonel Ferry of Park City made his appearance a moment later, and he, too, received a mild greeting. Denhalter's band, which had previously made a tour of the principal streets of the city, beating up the recruits from the "Liberal" ranks, reached the building just before half-past two, by which time, by a count, not more than 500 persons were present. From now on, however, the number gradually swelled, until by 3 o'clock something like 1500 or 1800 Tuscarora heads could be counted in the various parts of the hall. But the galleries were very sparsely occupied.

The band was located in the gallery orchestra 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 well-known airs. Then there was a stamping of feet, as though the audience were becoming impatient, and desirous of getting down to more solid business.

This brought 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 call, which duty having been discharged, the Rev. E. M. Knox offered prayer. This had almost exclusive reference to patriotism and an obedience to the laws of our country. "We pray Thee, O God, to guide this party in their deliberations." 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 band 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. B. 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. Funge 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 he presumed that when the time for statehood arrived the party would march in in manly form.

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

Morris Somers sent "from the wilds of Sanpete," that he favored keeping up the fight.

Mr. Gilchrist of Nephi said that the "Liberals" of that place would stand by the action of the conference.

A. B. Thompson, of Brighton, trusted that the doomsday 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. Smith, of Wasatch County, observed that it would be folly to disband.

Charles K. Gilchrist, this city, wrote in favor of placing a candidate for delegate to Congress in the field, and opposed statehood 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, intimated that he had a "little surprise" in store. It amounted to this. There were no funds, said he, in the treasury. There were certain expenses incurred in arranging for and holding this conference, and therefore "the band will now play and the ushers will go round with the hat!" The judge added, in his softest manner, that even a quarter of a dollar would be acceptable. The ushers responded and so did the audience.

Judge Boreman offered a resolution, in 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. Illiffe 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. Cohn, C. C. Goodwin, R. M. Pettingill, of Ogden, Hills, of Provo, J. S. Guthrie, of Corrinne, Hayes, of Wasatch, and E. M. Knox, of Davis.

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

After some formal matters conference adjourned at 11 1/2 p. m.

#### THE EVENING DISPLAY.

Judge Powers, as chairman, called the conference to order at 8.25, and while the audience—which, it is computed, numbered about three hundred—was getting seated the band discoursed some good music. There was a large sprinkling of ladies and children at this the second meeting.

Judge Powers stated that at the request of Mr. Hills, of Provo, the name of J. W. Macbeth, of Utah County, would be substituted for his on the committee on platform and address. He then rose 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 this city, that some person or persons were interested in securing an attendance on this occasion that would indicate a certain expression of opinion. Since 1880 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 connived at the packing of any convention or caucus. (Cheers.) At no time, and under no circumstances, had he ever recognized any official difference between a Republican and a Democrat. The suggestion referred to of course reflected 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 received in the assemblage of the "Liberals" of this Territory that day. He denied 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 addresses be now reconsidered. They had come there for the purpose of advocating "Liberal" principles. The "Liberals" of this Territory had got tired of being called together time after time; therefore let us settle this question now. Let us see now whether we are "Liberals" or somebody else."

The motion as to the appointment of the committee was, after some discussion, ordered to "lie on the table," Mr. Snyder remarking that he did not believe half those who voted on the matter in the afternoon understood what they were voting about.

The chairman at this point invited remarks from any gentlemen who chose to speak on the following questions, outlined previously by the "Liberal" committee:

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

Second—If not, shall the Liberal party wage an active campaign next fall for the local offices?

Third—Is the Liberal party ready to advocate immediate statehood for Utah?

Fourth—Is it the judgment of the Liberal party that the time has arrived 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? that each speaker speak strictly to the question; that no speaker speak more than fifteen minutes without unanimous consent, and that no one speak more than once.

Mr. J. M. Denny (Salt Lake) viewed this question as a most important one, 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 a candidate for Congress? If this meeting answered no, they said there was no further use in this Territory, or this land, for a "Liberal" party. He did not agree with any man who said that the party should be disbanded, even if it had accomplished the purpose for which it was organized. The Democratic party was working 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 considered different from any other portion of this Union. No other Territory had been admitted first 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 this party did not wish either statehood 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 offices, because they did not believe their opponents were any more capable of filling them as Republicans and Democrats than they were as People.

Mr. Dallu of Utah county, who said he had been a "Liberal" for thirty-five years, and had fought 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 Peo-