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THE LATE "LIBERAL" CONFERENCE.

The alleged conference of the "Liberal" party which concluded its session last night was not what it purported to be. That is to say, it was not a conference. The propositions as it was ostensibly called to consider and decide upon were virtually, as might say practically, disposed of before the meeting was called for. The Tuscarora fund fiend had long since, Mr. Powers announced before leaving here for Chicago with his party that even if defeated at the National Democratic Convention, the delegation would return with colors flying and continue the old fight. The Tuscaroras were defeated and the alleged conference was called simply to endorse what had been already decided for the gathering in advance.

If anything more than the initiatory announcement of the determination as to future Tuscarora action were needed it was given at the alleged conference itself. Those who expressed any idea contrary to the affirmative side of the propositions were, as a rule, hooted down, their utterances being drowned in yells, shouts and other uncouth and semi-savage demonstrations. The latter of the chair had a similar bent. The presiding genius constantly showed the most intense anxiety to keep certain speakers to the propositions. This solicitude was only displayed in instances where the speakers exhibited premonitory symptoms of taking a negative trend in their relation to the propositions. In other cases of departure from the slightest reference to the four points of consideration, the chairman's amiability and liberality seemed unbounded. This generosity invariably cropped out when the rabid rhetorical speaker would throw a vicious anti-"Mormon" thrust that had not the remotest reference to the questions at issue. The harangues of stored and exhibitered ex-"Mormons" of twenty-five years standing were especially suited for pulpit lessons, and for the absence of any check being placed on the numerous utterances. Had the meeting been actually called for conference purposes, and had thoughtful men who have "Liberal" affiliations but are convinced that the time for national division has arrived, felt assured that they could have expressed their views honestly without being subjected to insult, they would doubtless have participated in the proceedings.

A great effort was made to attract a large number to the meeting. For this purpose the ticket system was resorted to. Its object was, of course, to give the matter an air of exclusiveness that did not belong to it. The true purpose of it was evinced by a last hour announcement to the effect that all could have tickets who wished them. The first meeting was large, probably three thousand persons being present. The second was wonderfully thin, getting down in the vicinity of three hundred. The closing session was larger than that of the second, there being about one thousand people in the hall. A "Liberal" informed a reporter of the News that he counted 344, and afterward probably enough stragglers entered the room to run the number up to about 350 more.

The leading and more intelligent "Liberals" predicted the early defeat and dissolution of the party. We include those who favored the affirmative side of the four propositions. They announced that early statehood was inevitable. This being evidently the conviction in the minds of these gentlemen, the reason for the anxiety to have an affirmative endorsement of the four propositions submitted to the alleged conference at once leaps into view. It is estimated that there is not a shadow of possibility of a "Liberal" candidate for representative in Congress being elected, yet it is decided to put one in the field. The purpose of determining to name one for the position is simply and solely to avoid the party disintegration that would follow the violation to do this. The result would be disastrous to any prospect that might exist for the expiring party to capture, in future, any of the offices of Salt Lake county. This is their only chance, however remote it may be, to endure any remunerative offices, and so long as there exists a shadow of opposition fly in that line, it will be nursed, guarded and nourished. Hence the object is not general, anything in that line being toy-less, but territorially local, involving a last party effort to obtain official position and place.

We have necessarily noted the proceedings of this gathering, principally because the elder stockholders of the leading spirits has been the old senseless, extravagant and absurd anti-"Mormon" song, of which all good, thoughtful and consistent people are becoming heartily sick. Playing upon this broken string is but hastening resultions in a point-blank way. The general impression is fast becoming universal that the "Mormon" people are entitled to their religious views as much as any others. They are becoming more widely known and information is removing prejudice. And when such resolutions as those introduced into the "Liberal" gathering by a person named Newlan are given publicity, they fill fair-minded people with disgust. The position taken in them is, in a nutshell, that Utah ought to remain in a Territorial condition because the greater number of votes can be cast by people who are members of the "Mormon" Church. This man and his supporters are evidently not open to the accusation of being possessed of information regarding the institutions of this country and the genius of American liberty.

We contend for the enjoyment of religious freedom for all people, so long as their practices do not infringe upon the liberties of others.

WILL THE CHINESE BILL BE EFFECTIVE?

It is expected that the present session of Congress will come to a close at the end of the current week or early in the next. A great deal to the way of legislation has not been accomplished. The Pacific coast people are satisfied with the new Chinese exclusion bill, but they claim that the appropriation for its proper enforcement is insufficient. The bill was certainly a rational measure. If the insufficiency of the appropriation should prove to be the cause of its ineffective, of course the blame will be laid on the House of Representatives.

The Pacific coast people are now urging a political economy argument against the Chinese. It is claimed that there are in California 71,000 Celestials, earning $20,000,000 annually, $15,000,000 of which goes regularly to China. Taking this drawing process for thirty years, it means the removal of $450,000,000 in gold coin from that State. This is asserted as one of the probable reasons for the stagnation in trade and industry now prevailing on the Coast.

If this deportation of coin has a depressing effect on the business of the Pacific side, how much more reason to complain has the Atlantic seaboard that American tourists alone who visit Europe this year, it is estimated, will spend over $50,000,000 without any corresponding return. Yet this would never be used as an argument to justify the keeping at home of wealthy hotelists by legal enactment.

It is reported that the appropriations made by this Congress during the session now about to close will aggregate $[illegible],000,000. If so, this makes $[illegible],000,000 more than the appropriations made by the first session of the Billion dollar Congress.

THE HOMESTEAD WAR AND PINKERTON.

HUGH O'DONNELL, the leader of the Homestead strikers, testified before the Congressional committee that he was receiving in wages $16 a month, and that the new scale proposed by the Carnegie company did not in any way affect his wages. O'Donnell was chairman of the advisory committee which counseled the strike. He was the head and the foot of the movement. He claimed that though the new scale affected but comparatively few, yet it would prove the entering wedge for disrupting organized labor in Homestead. He said he knew this was Frick's opinion and procedure.

O'Donnell and his colleagues were favored by a little jealousy in the ranks of the Pinkertons. It appears that Pinkerton, especially the man known as "Billy," has had trouble with ex-employes very frequently. He has trouble with one in particular—a man named Norris, who did a great deal of work in Pennsylvania for the coal and iron companies. Norris stated an agency of his own after leaving Pinkerton and this caused ill-feeling. "Billy" had his arrested several times, but nothing came out of the arrests. Norris learned all about the Homestead strike and the part the Pinkertons intended playing in it. Heaven hired a friend to enter the Pinkerton service. This friend kept him (Norris) advised of all movements, and he in turn kept O'Donnell advised, so that the strikers were fully prepared.

When the coast of the Pinkerton men was made after the surrender, one was missing. It was supposed that he dropped into the river. But it is now stated that this was the friend of Norris, and that he slipped away from his comrades at Pittsburg, or some point before reaching the scene of conflict.

The correspondence between Frick and the Pinkertons was given to the public before the congressional investigating committee. It caused that the closed society was to be observed in all the proceedings. Even the men hired were cautioned not even to tell their families on what mission they were bound. Many of them did not know their ultimate destination when engaged. The mustering point was at Ashtabula, Ohio. There all arrangements were made, and there the plan of campaign laid out. And from there the friend of Norris discovered the whole plot.

PREPARED FOR THE CONFLICT.

THOMAS HENRY CARTER, of Montana, has been selected as chairman of the National Republican Committee. He is a native of Iowa, and about thirty-eight years of age. His election seems to give general satisfaction to his party. He is known as an earnest, energetic and aggressive party worker. He defeated Maginnis in Montana for representative, and the latter is recognized as one of the most popular Democrats in that State.

WM. F. HARRITY, of Pennsylvania, has been chosen chairman of the National Democratic committee to succeed Senator Calvin S. Brice, who resigned the place during the past two years. Harrity is known to his own State as a successful party politician, and it is to his strategy and generalship, as much as anything else, that Pennsylvania now possesses a Democratic governor.

The chiefs on both sides are alive now, and the opening battles of the campaign might be looked for any time now. Chicago, it is said, will be made a Western headquarters for both parties, and from there both will conduct their respective plans of battle.

The People's party is also meeting its candidates. Weaver and Field will appear for-ever at Denver, Colorado, and open the campaign on their side. They intend stamping the whole State of Colorado before leaving it.

HOME RULE FOR CUBA.

CUBA, the gem of the Antilles, has a Home Rule question on her hands. For various years she has been struggling heavily to achieve independence of Spain. A political party on the island has been encouraging by agitation to get some idea of an autonomy separate. Failure in this, it is said that revolutionary methods will once more be tried. There exists an organization of Cubans in the United States and Mexico pledged to support a revolution in Cuba, and it is stated that active work will soon begin.

This recalls the fate of the last revolutionary expedition to Cuba from the United States. It was a most deplorable affair. The Spanish government had detectives among the Cubans and their sympathizers in New York, and when the expedition started the Spanish consul was apprised of it ten minutes after. Several an American soldiers were executed by the Spanish authorities on that occasion. The Pinkerton records could perhaps tell some interesting stories about revolutions in Cuba, for employes of that agency worked with the leaders.

VOLCANIC ACTIVITY.

THE telegraph is daily bringing word about eruptions of Etna, and of damage done by the great volcanic force in Sicilian waters. It is stated officially and presents a majestic appearance as viewed from the steamers that go through the strait of Messina. The height of the mountain is given as 10,874 feet, and it has a circumference at its base of 80 miles. Several eruptions of this volcano are recorded. In 1169 Catania and its 15,000 inhabitants were destroyed. In 1329 two villages were buried and a number of people perished. A series of eruptions occurred between the years 1651 and 1675, when many villages were buried and a number of lives lost. The last great disturbance took place in 1852, when the surrounding country was covered with ashes, dust, and vast torrents of lava flowed down the eastern flank of the mountain. One of these was measured and found to be at one time two miles broad and 170 feet deep. This will give some idea of the vastness of the powers of destruction that slumber beneath the surface of the earth.

The volcanoes are considered the safety-valves of our globe. But for them, it is thought the earth would be unable as a tabernacle, on account of constant explosions and consequent fractures of its crust.

RUSSIAN RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION.

THE Russian authorities, who, one would think, have all they can do in fighting the epidemic that desolates the country in various places, manage to find time to wage war against an inoffending religious sect known as "The Stundists." The minister of the interior, says a Russian paper, is busy forming a plan of campaign against the obnoxious society and is aided by the holy synod and the department of justice.

The "Stundists" claim to be endeavoring to build up a church on New Testament principles in Russia, but the authorities are against it. The sect was inaugurated by a peasant in 1866 and has grown to anti-large proportions as to excite the jealousy of the fanatical Greek hierarchy.

MODERN CHRISTIANITY IN JAPAN.

RECENTLY Christian missionaries in Japan have succeeded in inducing an imperial edict that the inhabitants of that country are among many religious Christianity revealed. The fact is, however, that of a population of forty million souls, only forty thousand are professed Christians of the various denominations, and for each Christian church, there are at least five heathen pagodas. Now, a missionary reports that the heathen population in Japan are organizing societies to induct the people from further encouragement by the foreign religion. A Mr. Carey says, that when he, a short time ago, passed through Tokyo, he noticed on almost every door in the city a board bearing an inscription, stating that the occupants had solemnly promised never to have anything to do with Christianity.

This seems to prove that the Japanese after years of studying the new religion as presented by the various missionaries, have finally come to the conclusion that their own theology is superior and worth maintaining.

REPRESENTATIVE SOMMERS is a famous Nevadan, who for years has taken an active part in the political struggle between the Conservatives and the Liberals in his country. He was recently interviewed by a representative of a socialist paper, and in the reporter he proceeded to be a socialist. He says: "Yes, I am a socialist, entirely and without reservation. I do not go in for drastic, but we need here new institutions, and your object is also mine. I do not know how the socialist communities are going to be—but nobody can know that—but they will come naturally through evolution."

THE word socialist is claimed to be of American origin. It is held that it has corruption of citizen, and the story of the way in which it took its present form runs thus: After the passage of the tea act and during the years immediately preceding the revolution events succeeded in Boston came into collision with the British soldiers on facts from resistance, and the result was the formation of a club composed largely of tea-makers and sailors. At their meetings resolutions were passed condemning the British Government and tyrants. The Tories called these assemblies, in derision, sailors' meetings, which became corrupted to socialist. L. H. Tribe has asserted that the word is derived from an Algonquin word signifying to speak, to encourage, instigate. The singular of the Indian word is said to have been socialist, plural, socialist-wah-wah, counsellors, which the Virginians changed into socialists, designating a party rhetorical and hence some concourse, concourse, and caucus.

WITH the season of outrages at hand, the following recipe from the pen of the late Dr. Parkes, an eminent English physician, may prove a blessing to workingmen—especially to those who must bear the heat and burden of the day in mill or harvest field. It is said by those who have tried this drink that they could accomplish more work than when using beer, and were physically in better condition. The proportions are a quarter pound of oatmeal to two or three quarts of water, according to the heat of the day and the work and thirst. It should be well boiled, and then an ounce or one and a half ounces of brown sugar added. If you find it thicker than you like, add three quarts of water. Before drinking it shake up the oatmeal well through the liquid. In summer, drink this only in winter, hot. You will find it not only quenches thirst but will give you more strength and endurance than any other drink. If you cannot boil it you can take a little oatmeal mixed with cold water and sugar, but this is not so good, always boil it if you can. If at any time you cannot make a very long day, as in harvest, and cannot stop for meals, increase the oatmeal to half pound or even three-quarters pound, and the water to three quarts if you are likely to be very thirsty.

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