

The supplemental report was then read as follows:

We your committee on permanent organization and order of business submit the following supplemental report, viz., that it is the unanimous recommendation of this committee that the vote for every city officer named in the call shall be by ballot, and that this shall hold whether there be one or more candidates; and that no candidate shall be declared the choice of this convention until he shall have received two-thirds or more of all the votes cast.

HOYT SHERMAN,
Chairman.
H. S. MCCALLUM,
Secretary.

Mr. Bennett moved to amend the report so as to allow a majority to nominate.

A member urged the necessity of having a two-thirds vote to nominate.

Hon. C. E. Allen made a warm speech in support of the amendment, saying that if two-thirds were insisted upon, compromise candidates would be chosen, and they were always weak.

Prof. Benner and E. D. Hoge emphatically opposed the requirement that a man must have a two thirds majority to be nominated. They held that a two thirds rule would result in compromising on dark horses who were always weak men.

Mr. Herman Bamberger moved that 75 of the 125 votes must be cast for a candidate.

Confusion followed as to the manner in which the voting should be done, whether by precincts, *viva voce*, or otherwise. The latter mode was adopted, and Mr. Bamberger's amendment became the question. Messrs. Bennett and Baskin opposed it and it was lost.

The amendment to the supplemental report was then put and carried, and the document was adopted.

The committee on resolutions reported through its chairman, Hon. C. E. Allen, that it required more time. Mr. Allen said the members of the committee did not want to leave the floor of the convention, and would expect a recess to be taken.

It was announced that the hall could not be had this evening.

Mr. Bennett favored giving the committee more time, even if it were necessary to adjourn until tomorrow.

Another member thought the committee ought to be able to give the convention something short and sweet forthwith.

Mr. P. L. Williams thought time should be taken in order to formulate, in suitable form and language, a statement of "Liberal" doctrines.

Mr. McCallum said the first precinct were in favor of giving the committee more time, but were opposed to an adjournment.

Judge Powers said he had secured the hall for this evening.

Mr. Baskin explained the need of the committee for more time, and it was so ordered by vote of the convention.

Mr. Starbuck moved a recess till

7:30. Col. Nelson urged that the order of business be proceeded with. Mr. Bennett opposed the recess.

There was much discussion and confusion as to how long the recess should be. A motion to make it half an hour was lost. Another to take recess till seven o'clock prevailed, and the convention dispersed amid music by the band.

On resuming at seven p. m., all the delegates and other attaches of the circus were on hand. Besides these, the auditorium seemed to be as completely filled as at any time during the day; there could scarcely have been more, though the pressure for admission was very great, as those who are familiar with the ways that be of "Liberal" conventions knew that the good order and calmness which had characterized the afternoon's work was, like the line in Balfe's opera, "too beautiful to last," and that when the "animals" did turn loose there would be some fun of a fashion which only prevails on such occasions.

The first business done at the evening session was the reading of the platform, by C. E. Allen, as follows:

The Liberal party of Salt Lake, composed of more than twenty thousand residents of the city, the owners of more than two-thirds of the real estate in value, and representing many millions of dollars of capital, through its duly elected delegates in convention assembled, congratulates the people upon the material advance of the city, and views with gratification the evidences that a new and progressive era is upon us.

It refers with pride to its achievements in the past. Its members, stigmatized by its opponents as carpet baggers and adventurers, brought to this Territory the telegraph, the railroad and the telephone; bulldozed churches and happy homes; wrested from the mountains more than one hundred and twenty-five millions of gold and silver; planted here a free and untrammelled press; erected hospitals and collected libraries; declared for and created free schools; advocated and made possible free speech, and struck the shackles from the minds of men. They instilled and taught the generous principles of our free republic; projected vast enterprises, and furnished employment for thousands of men at living wages; fought for and established the supremacy of the law, and advanced Utah to the threshold of a period all the auspices of which are bright with the promise of such prosperity as the Territory has never yet enjoyed.

Opposed to the Liberal party there has been and is an organization inimical to American institutions. For more than forty years a body of men, masquerading under the name of the "People's Party," opposed to each and every interest of the people, has managed and controlled our public affairs. Obedient always to dominant leaders, it has striven to prevent advancement, and has zealously pursued the policy of "how not to do it." Its conventions, so called, have been ruled by cau-

ses of intriguing cliques, and its results upon the welfare of the city are visible in the clearly apparent municipal management to be seen on every street. Millions of dollars have been poured into our city treasury as the result of taxation, and yet there is not one public improvement that can be pointed to with pride. The public offices have passed as family inheritances from sire to son. Public affairs have been treated as private perquisites. Royalty has flourished and the people have suffered. Love of country has been subordinate to love of self, and patriotic impulses have been smothered by superstition.

In each and every department of the city government there is need of reform; therefore be it

Resolved, 1st, That we do solemnly pledge the Liberals of Salt Lake City to the unqualified enforcement of the laws of the United States and the full assertion of the national authority; and we welcome to our ranks all persons of whatsoever religious belief or convictions who so favor the supremacy and enforcement of the Federal laws.

2nd. Office belongs to no man. Family connections should have no weight in determining fitness for public position. Royalty has no place where Americans control.

3rd. Reform is hereby pledged in our water service until pure water in abundance shall at all times be at the command of consumers, and until its distribution shall be to poor and rich alike.

4th. Public work should be carried on for the public advantage and never for private nor for political gain. And reform is demanded in the executive department, and will be until that officer learns that public office is a public trust, and not a mere power of attorney to enable him to trade with himself.

5th. We believe in local self-government; therefore, we denounce the efforts of the leaders of the People's Party to colonize voters in this city and thus prevent a fair expression of the public will.

6th. Against the steady opposition of the organs of the People's Party, and its most trusted advisers, the Liberal Party has long and consistently favored adequate police protection, indeed measures for the public health, including sewerage, removal of nuisances and sprinkling the streets. When the city government is placed in our hands, we shall carry these propositions into effect.

7th. Reform is demanded in the City Council deliberations: secret sessions should be avoided; the humblest petition seriously considered, and all business should be so open that there never could attach to it the suspicion of a job.

8th. No material prosperity can be certain or lasting that is not based upon morality and intelligence. We demand to the end a free school in each of the school districts of this city, and an intelligent supervision of the whole; and we declare that the schools should be wholly free from any connection with any ecclesiastical body.