A GREAT GATHERING

Mighty Uprising of the People of the Theater Last Night.

THOUSANDS TURNED AWAY.

Eloquent Speeches by Mayor Baskin, Messrs. Wallbridge, Van Horn, McNally, Couch-Jr., Hill, Whitney, Timoney and Others.

Last night's grand rally and ratification of the Citizens' ticket at the Theater indicated how strong the public pulse beats for it and is taken as a sure sign that it will sweep everything before it on election day. The mighty outpouring of people of all political faiths and predilections is without a parallel in the history of such gatherings in the Territory. The Theater was packed upstairs and down so closely that personal locomotion was in many instances an absolute impossibility. On the stage sat and stood hundreds of citizens facing the tremendous audience that listened intently at every word that was said and applauded and cheered every point that was made and there were many of them. Everybody was good natured and when judicious jammed by the crowd around took it as a matter of course. It proved one thing beyond doubt and that was that all were actuated by one overpowering and superior impulse—that of bringing about a reformation in the government of city affairs. It was an awful rebuke to the men who have disgraced and dragged the city into bankruptcy, and we can but wonder how any other class of officials to hang their heads in very shame.

Flags, bunting and natural flowers enlivened the scene while streamers on which the following inscriptions appeared were hung at conspicuous places about the building:

"The platform promises of the Liberal organization are now a lot of its past futures."

"We want a government of the people, not of the politicians."

"Take in a campaign of bona fide citizens and taxpayers to Powers's machine and imported labor."

"A public official is a public servant and not an arbitrary ruler."

The meeting was called promptly to order at 8 o'clock by Mr. D. C. Dunbar, who introduced Mr. Williams as chairman. The latter made a ringing speech in favor of the Citizens' movement and said that it was purely a business proposition. He was a man of strong political partisanship, but at the matter refore as it made no difference to him whether the ticket was put in office by the party to which he belonged or by the Democrats, Republicans, Populists or what not, so long as he was honest, resolute and capable. The present mighty uprising, he took it, was one against the Council that had brought the city credit below par and placed its warrants at a discount. The speaker then introduced Mayor Baskin who said in substance that care was the greatest boon on earth; that his form of government was the best; that it had within its system the power to correct the evils that sometimes did exist, and the possibilities. It was not within the range of possibility that we should all see eye to eye. But it was the duty of every good citizen, no matter what his politics might be, to assist in the selection of men for office that will be honest in their dealings with the people. It often happened in political parlance that place hunters, wire pullers and bosses control control of affairs. When they did so tomfoolery and corruption would follow. It was now the duty of the people to rebuke partisan politicians and elevate them to that position to which they belong. Had the affairs of Salt Lake City been honestly and economically administered, then the mighty gathering before him would never have been brought about. He was first selected Mayor of Liberty by the Liberal party but on qualifying for office he was no longer a politician but a servant of the people without regard to class or party. (Applause.) The Liberal administration had been such that the party had only seen fit to renominate two men (Moran and Lawson) "and these two," continued his honor, "were the worst in the whole lot." (Laughter and applause.)

His course, he said, as every one knew, had been in opposition to that of the Council. They were a kleptomaniac to him because he sought to stay their riotous extravagance. They blamed him in part for the deplorable condition in which the city was now placed.

"Now, Democrats and fellow citizens, if you, too, find that I am in any way responsible, I want you to remember it and rebuke me at the polls."

He saw, he says, that the taxes were being thrown away in a regular hop-skip-and-jump fashion. More money was being taken from the job than was being put in. He knew the end must come and that soon. He pointed that fact out in his 1891 annual message and showed how it could be avoided, but instead of his advice having been heeded, it entirely ignored, and the city's finances were only squandered the faster.

Of course the necessity of the stop-question of the gravity outlet sewer was apparent to everyone. All were anxious to see the sanitation of the city improved and the south side cut lower. It was an awful thing to see children, bright and full of life cut off with that dreadful scourge diphtheria. He pointed out that money must be set aside for the sewer and the city hall. He had appealed personally to every member of the Council with the exception of little Pudgy Moran (laughter) to lay their hands but they would not. It was to be lamented to Pudgy, because small as he was he was too big—in his own estimation—for ordinary people to touch. (Laughter.) Pudgy was a great man was Pudgy. (Renewed laughter.)

In the seven past years $600,000 so to speak and only disappeared from the city treasury by reason of a fraudulent appropriation by the Council of the valuation of city property. He called attention to this but all to no purpose. City warrants were hawked about the streets at an enormous discount and the credit of the city's working funds were almost without parallel. The laborers the men were unable to get their pay in order from their employers.

It had been asked why he did not veto more appropriation bills than he had. His reply was that after the Council had authorized debts it would have been wrong to his part not to allow payment to be made in preference to those who had negotiated with the city's goods in good faith.

The state of affairs in this city long ago. Were then generally believed. Contractors were almost bankrupt by reason of a failure on the part of the city to stand up to agreements with them.

Only a short time ago he had made another statement of the city's finances to the Council. This was met with a ridiculous and insulting committee of commission purporting to show that the city had $1,200,000 of available assets. "Did Pudgy Moran hysterically cried the speaker in derision at the statement, "$4,500,000 in the treasury and our time checks (scrip) $2,500,000 and our pay rolls are only $1,500,000 and our warrants outstanding amount to a million? $1,000,000 and our contracts not self completed. Again I repeat what rank hypocrisy and dishonesty!" This exposition of the Council was met with tremendous applause and several members of the body winced visibly as they listened to it and were the contents of all observers.

His honor then declared the Citizens' Bill should have done himself the injustice he had by associating himself with such reports. Mr. Bell had acted squarely right along. The police department and Chief Paul, in land, also deserved favorable mention from the Mayor.

In conclusion his honor again announced the people that it they found he was in any way to blame for the evils that had come upon the city to return him at the head ten on election day. (Applause.)

ADDRESS TO THE VOTERS.

Mr. C. O. Whitbeck then read an address to the voters from which the following extracts are taken:

The fact that we large a portion of the prominent business men of being citizens of Salt Lake City have unanimously united without regard to their respective party affiliations, to overturn and retake a municipalities. Has of municipal government, is by no means unusual. The same thing has frequently been done in numerous other of the principal cities of the country. A few years ago the government of San Francisco was so outrageously corrupt that the better class of citizens, without regard to party or politics, combined in a grand effort, and of the pole secured possession of the corporation, and at once inaugurated a better and purer government than the Golden City had ever before enjoyed.

On more than one occasion the better people from all parties in New York have succeeded to get together and achieve their emancipation from the shrieks and tolerant of a corrupt political ring which for so long been in control of that city. Brooklyn was taken from the hands of the spoilers by the well organized and determined into one of the purest and most enlightened in America by just such a movement as the best citizens of Salt Lake are now engaged in.

The causes which have led to the present popular uprising in Salt Lake are many, a few of which may be enumerated as an index to the whole. These of our citizens who pay taxes need few reminders of the occasion for legislation of party politics in the general effort for individual and community need.

The municipal government now in power, and which we are endeavoring to depose, has had during the term of its existence, available assets taken from the people amounting to more than $7,000,000.00, as follows:

Bonds disposed of which were purchased [illegible]

Bonds issued [illegible]

Warrants issued [illegible]

Total [illegible]

Legislative and miscellaneous [illegible]

Total [illegible]

It would seem that this vast sum was amply sufficient to have defrayed the unexpectable current expenses of the city government for two years, to liquidate all legal obligations of the city and to have carried to completion such improvements as were demanded by the growing municipality, among the most important being the city hall, gravity sewer, street paving, city jail and fire station houses, extension of water mains and sewer laterals.

Instead, however, we find the condition of affairs $2,055,593 37 of these enumerated assets have disappeared and there remains these obligations incurred by the council and which must be met by the taxpayers. It will take to complete the gravity sewer $295,000 the city's share on contract to complete city and county building is $85,000; to this may be safely added $100,000 before this building is completed; the city jail not yet commenced will cost $50,000, necessary fire stations will cost $50,000 more, and their remains an indebtedness to paving amounting to $72,000, total $653,000.

The excuses offered by the present leaders of the Liberal party for the City Council's extravagant expenditures of over $2,000,000 is, that it was expended in necessary public improvements which have been beneficial to the city, and furnished work for laboring men during the dull times prevailing for the last year. They loudly called attention to the paved streets and sidewalks, to our city and county building, as proof of their assertion. That this apology is but a cunningly devised artifice to deceive the voting taxpayers becomes at once apparent upon an investigation of the city auditor's books, which show that the total cost of street paving in the city is $259,243, the expenses of laying all the sidewalks are $81,000. The city has paid on the joint building account $120,000, and the sum of $95,000 for work on gravity sewer. These are the improvements to which the Liberal party in its platform and by its speakers direct your attention, when offering as excuse for the extravagance of over $2,000,000 by the City Council, "whose progressive policy" has just been endorsed in the platform adopted at their recent convention; yet when these various amounts are added together they aggregate but $485,736. $1,600,000 more has disappeared from the city treasury. What has become of it? Where are the improvements that have been made with this enormous fund?

Do you wonder that people have forgotten their party politics in a desire to rid themselves of such an administration? The most important public improvements remain unfinished; the city treasury is empty. The council's extravagance has been such as to alarm capitalists who have hitherto been glad to purchase our bonds at a premium. As a result the corporation has lately found itself unable to obtain money with which to conduct its business, a state of impossibility which has compelled it to sell our bonds for a price and of their value with a premium. A description of the warrants issued has been issued to June, and which transfer to pay for labor, about the city at various discounts to the injury of the workingmen and other creditors of the corporation, and to the shame and disgrace of all citizens who are absent plus in their business to legislate.

Not content with squandering public money in such alleged public improvements, which have been a detriment to most business, and the if impossible of getting rid in executive ways of the money flowing from the people, the Council has been unanimously, if not actively, generous to its employees. In the year 1891, in view of their fondness for an excuse for special sessions, an order which did the people in business required all necessary work done at the regular sessions of which the council meeting on which that year, and up to the present time in the year there assembling not multiplied premium are pouring the same generous name with them, and have already appropriated $100,000 in special sessions that were utterly useless and worthless.

For many of these extra sessions the councilmen drew $5 each for sessions at which they were not present. This impudent practice prevailed until the mayor interposed and stopped the same. Since then the extra sessions have been continued but with an increased attendance.

Among other evidences of the thrift of her municipal, it will be proper to mention the pickaxing Lord of the Forty acres, paid for from the jailer money, in spite of the mayor's veto, and in defiance of the protest of the public press and people. If anyone has discovered any benefit which the city has derived from that fund of the pleasure resorts of the Pacific coast, he has failed to make them known. It is a matter of public notoriety that in numerous instances, in wind disregard of the laws of honesty and those principles which govern prudent business men, and in defiant opposition to the mayor, in the purchase of materials and supplies for public works, such as waterpipe, etc., lowest responsible bids have been thrown aside, and extraordinary prices have been paid. Whether or not this course tended to the personal benefit of the councilmen the public will have to decide for itself.

The extraordinary occasion is our excuse for referring to the course observed at the session of the council during the last two years, which seems to have brought the blush of shame to the cheeks of decent people, whatever rules of courtesy toward each other and the mayor were violated, and we were the reports of these meetings as recorded in the city press, their columns did not tell all that could have been said but were edited and eliminated in the interest of decency and respectability, the "billingsgate," the blackguardism, the profanity which characterized so many sessions of the council could not be detailed in the columns of respectable newspapers.

It is sometimes that in the employment of labor by the public works the criminations have been regularly made against some people in favor of laborers who would be of service at the polls on election day. In addition to the general mismanagement, extravagance and incompetency, defalcation and downright theft have been charged and proven, recently had the present administration been inaugurated when an inspection of the books disclosed a shortage of over $20,000 in the previous city collector's accounts; this shortage being discovered through an investigation instituted by parties not in the city's employ. We may now refer to the case of the police court clerk, whose defalcation though discovered was not made known until he had an opportunity to leave the Territory and get beyond the reach of the indictment now on file in the Third district court.

A very recent case is that of the superintendent of water works, whose appropriation of materials and labor paid for by the city was exposed by outside parties, and who has been removed by decree of the Mayor. Houses of ill-fame, gambling hells, low variety halls and the gregarious have sprung up and flourished under this administration, if not by its direct protection, and the council has stood stubbornly in the way of the Mayor, persistently throwing his efforts to suppress these vile establishments and agencies for the destruction of morals of young and old, as it has opposed him in his efforts to enforce the law against Sunday saloons.

AN OVERFLOW MEETING.

At this juncture Mr. Williams arose and stated that there was a tremendous meeting being held on the outside for the benefit of persons who could not gain access to the building on account of the great crowd. This gathering was addressed by J. H. Moyle, D. C. Dunbar and J. B. Timoney.

REV. T. C. DUFF.

The Rev. T. Duff was called upon for a speech. That gentleman said he had been absent from the city of late and knew but little of the respective candidates, but as to Mayor Baskin he said with characteristic earnestness, "I favor him first, last and all the time."

N'SALLY TALKS.

J. C. McNally, a prominent Democratic member of the 19th Assembly district, on whom the mantle of probate judge for Salt Lake county is expected soon to fall, made a happy, humorous and telling speech, for which he was warmly applauded.

W. G. VAN HORNE.

W. G. Van Horne made a very pretty and poetic address in which he advocated a common brotherhood of all citizens.

THE COLORED PRODIGY.

Twelve-year-old Master Ulysses Webster Campbell, the colored prodigy, gave an address that was as bright and meritorious as it was unique and interesting. The lad faced the audience with as much ease and grace as any of the speakers and was cheered to the echo. He said the Liberals thought and made a great deal of their colored brethren but the question but after it was over gave them the "go off until the next election. "What do colored people?" said the speaker, "we want to be free and let alone that each to mind his own business. We want the Democrats to give us our rights. Did we get all? You bet we get. Did we get jobs, we got em makes the bosses run around the dog century. Now, I'm a colored people of Salt Lake are Americans and free and want to be treated as such. I may get some property into some day and I don't want to be it by high taxation. By article to all good citizens to vote the Liberal party out of office on the 7th of November. The citizens' movement is the right thing and it's going to win, too."

CITIZENS' SPEAKERS.

The Citizens' speakers, consisting of Messrs. Jones, Gray, Timpson and Gill, were kept for the Election a certain hour. The men never spoke better nor appealed to stronger advantage and were applauded enthusiastically and as an one to give their arts verse of the evening.

REV. TAYLOR.

Rev. Taylor, minister of the African M. E. Church said that he colored voters would support the other ticket. Three hundred and fifty strong.

J. B. TIMONEY.

The always witty and prolific Timoney entertained the vast audience with a talk treating with many points and in which he flayed the modern politicians in his inimitable manner of the term. He said, as he said, "You may think you are all in here but you ought to see the money outside." In the First precinct they had had enough of Lawrence and Moran. In the Second and Third precincts the same would not be said said.

GOVERNOR WEST ADDRESS.

There were loud and repeated calls for Governor West, who occupied a prominent place on the stage, but that official declined to speak, but stated "my heart is with you."

O. F. WHITNEY.

O. F. Whitney was called for in a roaring corner of the stage and Chairman Williams called him to the rostrum. Mr. Whitney said the call was a great surprise to him. He was not accustomed to speaking in political meetings but realized the importance of the present gathering and did not hesitate to declare that he favored the present movement.

MR. BACHMAN.

Mr. Bachman, the Citizens' nominee for assessor, then in response to calls made an effective little speech after which the meeting adjourned with three cheers for the Citizens' ticket.

CITIZENS - INDEPENDENT TICKET.

Mayor.....R. N. Baskin
Recorder.....Gustave H. Backeson
Treasurer.....C. S. Burton
Marshal.....Arthur Pratt
Justice of the Peace, Grant H. Smith

COUNCILMEN.

First Precinct.....L. G. Hardy
" " .....Le Grand Young
" " .....E. P. Newell
Second Precinct.....N. J. Cheesman
" " .....George G. Dean
" " .....Arnold G. Giauque
Third Precinct.....Joseph Walton
" " .....W. S. McCornick
" " .....G. P. Morris
Fourth Precinct.....Spencer Clawson
" " .....J. P. Barbe
" " .....J. J. Daly
Fifth Precinct.....Elijah Sells
" " .....P. W. Madsen
" " .....C. L. Hood

Bald Heads!

Skookum Root Hair Grower

THE SKOOKUM ROOT HAIR GROWER CO., 17 South Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC

Frank Knox, President.
L. C. Karrick, Vice-President.
J. A. Earle, Cashier.

CAPITAL PAID IN $500,000.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

B. H. Schettler,

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

No. 60 Main Street, Opposite the Co-op, and PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

SAVINGS BANK.

160 MAIN STREET.

Utah Title Insurance & Trust Co.

CAPITAL, $100,000, FULL PAID.

J. R. Rowe, President; W. S. McCornick, Vice-President; A. W. Ericson, Sec'y & Treas.

William Woodruff, George M. Cannon, President. Cashier.

CAPITAL PAID IN $100,000
SURPLUS $10,000

ZION'S SAVINGS BANK AND TRUST COMPANY,

No. 2, and 42 Main Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

DIRECTORS:

Wilford Woodruff, Lorenzo Snow, Franklin D. Richards, Joseph F. Smith, Anthon H. Lund, Abraham O. Woodruff, Jos. E. Taylor, John Henry Smith, Heber J. Grant, Jos. F. Smith, Geo. M. Cannon.

Office Savings Bank in Utah, with deposits greater than all others combined.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent.

THE STATE BANK OF UTAH,

Corner of Main and South Temple Streets, Salt Lake City.

Capital, $100,000
Surplus, $ 6,000

DIRECTORS:

Moses Thatcher, Geo. Q. Cannon, Anthon H. Lund, John R. Winder, Jos. F. Smith, Heber J. Grant, Jos. E. Taylor, Wm. B. Preston, Thos. R. Cutler, Henry Dinwoodey, Geo. M. Cannon, Wm. B. Maloney, Jos. F. Smith, Jr., Chas. S. Burton, Henry Ballantyne, Jos. E. Taylor, Jr., Jos. W. Summons, Thos. R. Cutler, Jr., Geo. M. Cannon, Jr., Wm. B. Preston, Jr., Henry Dinwoodey, Jr., Geo. Q. Cannon, Jr., Chas. S. Burton, Jr., Wm. B. Maloney, Jr., Jos. F. Smith, Jr., Anthon H. Lund, Jr., Heber J. Grant, Jr., John R. Winder, Jr.

Commercial Banking in all its branches. Interest allowed on time deposits.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S BANK,

SALT LAKE CITY, - UTAH.

ESTABLISHED 1852.

Buys and sells Exchange, makes Telegraphic transfers on the principal cities of the United States and Europe, and issues Letters of Credit payable in the principal cities of the World. Special attention given to the collection of Coupons and Securities at overall cities.

Particular attention given to collecting Mining Claims, Stocks, Bonds and Advancing money thereon. ADVANCES MADE.

J. S. DOOLE, Cashier.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK,

Of Salt Lake City.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

Deseret National BANK

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

Paid-up Capital, - $300,000.00
Surplus, - - - $300,000.00

Directors.

L. S. Hills, President.
Moses Thatcher, Vice-President.
W. W. Riter, J. R. Barnes,
J. T. Little, J. G. Cutler,
Jesse Knight, Henry Dinwoodey,
H. H. Peery, F. W. Jennings,
George Romney, J. E. Wilson,
E. E. Eldridge,
H. S. Young, Cashier.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS PAYABLE ON DEMAND

Safety Deposit Vaults, absolutely burglar and fireproof. Rents $3 to $25 per year.

UTAH COMMERCIAL AND Savings Bank.

SALT LAKE CITY.

Capital, - $200,000.
Surplus, - $40,000.

General Banking Business.

DIRECTORS:

Thomas Kearns, J. W. Dinwoodey, Jos. F. Smith, J. R. Jennings, Thos. R. Cutler, W. Jennings, Thomas G. Webber, Thomas Kearns, Jr.

R. K. Thomas,

THE SILK HOUSE,

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

Salt Lake City.

Special Sale of Silks.

Black and Colored Surahs at 25c.
Our full line of $1 and 75c Surahs go this week for 55c.
Our 85c Colored Bengalines for 65c.
Our $1.25 Black and Colored Diagonals for 95c.
Our $1.25 Extra Changeable for 95c.

Bargains in Black Silks.

Our 50c grade for 55c.
Our $1.50 grade for $1.15.
Our $1.75 grade for $1.25.
Our $2.25 grade for $1.65.
Our $2.75 grade for $1.85.

32 Inch Black India,

75c grade for 55c. $1 grade for 75c. $1.25 grade for $1.00.

Great cut in fine Dress Goods. All our Henriettas, Hopsachings, Storm Serges, Bedford and Isabella Cords now selling for $1, go this week for 75c.

Big Drives in Cloak Department

$20 Fall Capes selling for $12.50.
$6 " " " " $10.00.
$10 " " " " $6.50.
$15 " " " " $4.00.

Light colored Blazer Jackets for $1.75, former price $6.75. The prices on our White Embroidered Waists are cut in two. The balance of our Blazer Suits at actual cost.

Wool Wrappers in Challie are now selling for $1.75.
Special prices in our Ladies' Underwear Department.
Get our prices on

Men's Shoes.

Our $6.00 Cork Sole for $4.00.
Our $4.50 " " " " $3.25.
Our $5.00 Calf Congress for $3.50.
Our $3.00 Fine Shoes for $2.25.
Men's Creedmoor Rals for $1.25.

See Our Line of Boys' Waists, Selling for 25c, worth 49c.

Secure These Bargains.

Buyers From the COUNTRY

Are invited to call and take advantage of the greatest genuine low priced sale on earth! Mail orders solicited.

R. K. Thomas,