

Add to this amount the liabilities undertaken on the contracts for the gravity sewer and the city and county building, which are estimated to be not less than \$500,000.

These figures simply show that since the present administration has been in power the city is expending an amount fully double its receipts from all ordinary sources. From the above it is apparent that the debt-contracting power under the act of Congress is very nearly, if not quite, reached, and the obtaining of means by the issue of bonds for further improvements is prohibited by the laws of the United States.

Without charging bad motives to the present municipal council or heads of departments, there seems to have been a most reckless extravagance. Its appearance everywhere in the affairs of the municipal government makes it difficult to select instances. In the department of waterworks, great outlying sections of the country, practically uninhabited have been grid-ironed with water pipes, for periods of one to two years, representing in expenditure many thousands of dollars, and remaining without any connection with any source of supply of water whatever, thus burdening the people not only with the original cost but the interest on the indebtedness thereby incurred, while there is absolutely no necessity for it whatever, and remains to the present time wholly unused.

This phase of municipal extravagance and an attempt at real estate booming at the public expense is exhibited on what is known as the North bench of this city, being between Eighth and Thirteenth streets.

The figures appended will show the enormous amount expended for street improvements, aggregating in the year 1892, \$108,584, and for the first seven months of the present year, \$51,191; and when it is remembered that the greater proportion of the cost of all paving and laying of sidewalks is provided for by local assessments upon the abutting property owners (and which sums so raised are not included in the receipts shown in the appended statements), the inquiry naturally arises, how has it been possible to expend so large an amount of money with so small a result? It simply illustrates how reckless has been the expenditure, and how indifferent has been the conduct of the city government to so applying its revenues as to enable it to present to the citizens improvements commensurate with the burdens laid upon them.

The engineering department of the city is also justly chargeable with most extravagant expenditure, not only in the amount expended by the city directly in maintaining it, but also to the citizens in the enormous sums exacted, in proportion to the work actually done in making surveys of private property, in carrying out absurd theories, in cutting and filling to excess where the natural grades are more serviceable, as well as more beautiful; and especially has this plan resulted, and is resulting continually, in destroying a large proportion of the shade trees which now constitute one of the most beautiful features of our city, adding greatly to the comfort and health of its citizens, and which have

been produced by years of labor and care.

All progressive citizens advocate that we continue the steady march of improvements. We desire the completion of our sewer system, the completion of the city hall, the extension of our paving district, the construction of sidewalks as well as all other classes of improvements which are provided for by special taxes, but we insist that all assessments made for such improvements shall not exceed their approximate cost.

But in the matter of these local assessments for sidewalks, paving and the extension of sewers, it has become notorious that the estimates made and payments exacted are frequently nearly double the actual cost of the improvement to be made, and that the payments once made have been retained many months before the overburdened citizens could obtain even a report as to the excess, and no effort is apparently being made to reimburse them for these unjustifiable exactions. The city has thus extorted from the citizens large sums of money in excess of the reasonable requirements for the purposes for which exacted, and instead of being preserved as a surplus of that particular fund has been lawlessly expended or wasted in other ways until under the present condition of an exhausted treasury, there is no prospect of its ever being returned unless there is a change in the conduct of public affairs, thorough, radical and complete.

These instances are cited as illustrative merely of the methods that are universally pursued. The taxpayers should awake to a realization of the fact that the enormous burden of indebtedness now incurred constitutes a charge and mortgage upon their property and for years to come will be a burden upon their efforts and industry; that a continuation of anything approaching the present methods of extravagance and recklessness will hopelessly bankrupt the city and thus involve in financial ruin the citizens as well, for without public credit being maintained it will be impossible for private credit to be upheld.

Under existing circumstances we submit that the only rational and business-like view of the situation that can be taken is to at once correct the evils complained of. To do this imposes upon the next municipal administration the most enlightened, patriotic and economical conduct of its affairs. Salaries of elective officers should be reduced; expenditures in every department scrutinized most rigidly and reduced to a minimum. The work of administering the affairs of the municipality will be a serious tax upon the patience, intelligence and persistent effort of those who may be selected to perform those duties.

It is a condition in which every citizen is intensely interested as they must provide the means for carrying on the city government, paying the annual interest charges, which for the year 1893 amounts to at least one-fifth (1-5) of the entire revenue, as well as providing for the extinction of the principal debt, each in proportion to what he has; and every laboring man is no less interested in having the public credit maintained and will appreciate the fact that when employed

for the public, he will for an honest day's labor get an honest day's pay in cash, instead of warrants that must be sacrificed as at present, to enable him to procure the necessities of life.

Owing to the general depression in all business enterprises and the consequent reduction of salaries, we respectfully recommend (and request) the present City Council to pass an ordinance reducing the salaries of all elective officers of the incoming administration 25 per cent.

To remedy these evils, we respectfully recommend to your favorable consideration, the following named citizens selected from the different precincts, irrespective of party, to serve as a committee of fifty, with authority to meet at 10 a. m., Sept. 26, 1893, and place in nomination a Citizens' ticket for the municipal and precinct officers, for Salt Lake City, to be elected on November 7th next.

We recommend that all nominees must receive the endorsement of at least a majority of the committee.

FIRST PRECINCT.

Dan Davidson, Lorenzo Cracroft, George Naylor, Henry Sadler, L. G. Hardy, LeGrand Young, Matt Cullen, E. B. Orichlow, D. P. Tarpey.

SECOND PRECINCT.

M. H. Walker, W. H. Dickson, Waldemra Van Cott, Richard Mackintosh, Arthur L. Foiger, Elias Morris, A. H. Cannon, P. H. Lannan, George B. Sanborn, L. S. Hills, C. P. Mason, W. O. Hall.

THIRD PRECINCT.

Hugh Anderson, John Henry Smith, H. P. Morris, L. O. Trent, John C. Sandberg, A. W. McQuane, Charles King, Nick Treweek, John R. White.

FOURTH PRECINCT.

A. G. Campbell, James P. Devine, T. G. Webber, H. W. Lawrence, Arthur Brown, Richard W. Young, John J. Daly, James Sharp, J. W. Sullivan.

FIFTH PRECINCT.

Fred Auerbach, W. F. James, Thomas Marshall, Charles Reed, George A. Lowe, J. M. Eicketta, J. H. Moyle, L. U. Oolbath, Elijah Sells, P. W. Madsen, Emanuel Kahn.

ORDINARY RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF SALT LAKE CITY, FOR THE YEAR 1892.

Licenses.....	\$158,722
Assessment (city tax).....	248,684
Sundry receipts.....	72,585
Total.....	\$467,991

DISBURSEMENTS.

Extension and maintenance of waterworks.....	\$264,972
Less special assessment.....	97,389
Parley conduit.....	59,470
City and County building.....	89,513
Interest.....	85,000
Paving.....	70,206
Less special assessment.....	57,154
Salary.....	71,131
Police department.....	54,597
Fire department.....	49,335
Street lighting.....	33,271
Irrigation department.....	42,277
Health department.....	27,367
Engineering.....	23,960
Street sprinkling.....	\$ 22,012
Less special assessment.....	18,462
Cemetery.....	5,550
Crematory.....	16,802
Street improvement.....	12,931
Street improvement.....	109,584
Miscellaneous disbursements.....	75,455
Total.....	\$936,726

ORDINARY RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF SALT LAKE CITY FROM JANUARY 1ST TO JULY 31ST, 1893 (SEVEN MONTHS).

Licenses.....	\$ 83,494
Estimate seven months city tax assessment.....	113,040
Sundry receipts.....	40,335
Total.....	\$337,316

DISBURSEMENTS.

Waterworks.....	\$111,138
Less special tax.....	24,628
	\$86,508