

Governor West and the Utah commissioners had their hands full receiving guests who called at the Territory building during the day. It had been decided by the commission to give a reception to the general public instead of having a parade, in view of the fact that several other parades had been planned. The pretty little building was decorated extensively and here in the main parlor Governor West and his staff and the commissioners received citizens of Utah and the public. The Mormon choir rendered music during the reception.

During the past week, West has been arousing a sentiment among the people and they have been coming to the Fair in vast numbers. In all this rush Utah has sent its full share of visitors and today they invaded their state building, shook hands with their governor and viewed the beauties of the exposition. The exercises which had been prepared in honor of the day were carried out in Festival hall, that building being better adapted to hold the crowds than the state building. Governor West made an address in which he praised the Exposition management for what it had prepared for the people of the world and complimented his own people for having come so far to do honor to themselves and the Fair.

Presidents Woodruff, Cannon and Smith, the heads of the Mormon Church, made speeches. If anybody attended with the expectation of hearing the Mormon faith expounded they were disappointed, as the great exponents of Mormonism were full of other subjects relating to what they had seen since their arrival in Chicago.

THE GREAT CONTEST.

WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS, Chicago, Sept. 9.—The big contest is over, the painfully awaited verdict is announced, and tonight the Salt Lake choir starts for home with the second prize of one thousand dollars in their luggage and a laurel wreath worth many times more than that on their brow. When Business Manager Whitney came into the Governor's reception at 11 o'clock last night and conveyed to his excellency the intelligence that Utah had gained the second place, a storm of enthusiasm broke forth from the assembled guests. There had been any fears that we would obtain nothing more than honorable mention, especially as the two Scranton choirs were recruited by foreign singers and as both held a heavy percentage of Welsh. Up till now every prize, big and little, had gone to the sons or daughters of Cambria and our choir's jubilation is all the heavier accordingly.

The choir winning the first prize in the Scranton choral union, a choir which arrived among the latest, and which had won many previous competitions on some of the very choruses now contested for, and which had been reinforced for this great battle by the lady prize-winners from Cardiff. The feeling between them and the other Scranton choir, which, as I wired you, we had heard previously, is intensely bitter.

The singing of all was electrifying. The Cleveland choir was the least

worthy of all. Our choir and the two Scrantons reinforced by the Welsh were so evenly matched that nearly every one was puzzled to know what the result would be. The applause that greeted the efforts of all three from the vast audience of 7000 persons was about equal and was each time tremendous.

The general opinion was that the \$5000 prize would be divided between two of us, as the rules allowed in case of equal merit, and that the third would receive the second prize of \$1000. Hundreds of musical judges, among them F. Wight Neumann, manager of the Kimball Hall and World's Fair commissioner, assured our choir that we were entitled to the first prize or at least a division. Critically speaking, it can be said briefly that we certainly led in volume, conception, tempo and balance of parts. We were excelled in keeping to the tone and in cultivation of voice, especially of tenors. Of soprano, we were conceded to be the best of all four.

The contest lasted till 6 o'clock and the result was announced in a grand concert at night, to which all 1000 singers were invited free, to render together the Hallelujah chorus under the leadership of some celebrated conductor of unpronounceable name. This was specially inspiring though rendered without rehearsal.

The suspense was painful when the judges arose to render the decision. A general criticism was given in which praise and blame were about equally blended for all concerned, and then said Doctor Gower: "Taking all things together the two choirs which sang with fewest faults and most excellencies were, first the Choral Union, from Scranton, and the Tabernacle Choir, from Salt Lake City."

The pandemonium broke loose. After the Welsh and Pennsylvanians had exhausted themselves, one of them cried "Three cheers for the Mormons!" and a chorus of shouts arose.

A certified check for \$1000 in Mr. Stephens's name was turned over at once to the choir. The singers remained out till midnight serenading the hotel where President Woodruff is located. Though the members could hardly be convinced that they were not entitled to something better, there is only congratulation and satisfaction when they think of the other singers who got nothing at all. All papers today have highly eulogistic notices.

LATER, 3 p. m.—An offer has just been received by the choir to lug in Carnegie Music Hall, New York, also in Washington, Boston and Philadelphia. The proposal comes from the noted bureau manager, Major Pond. Unfortunately the elements here and in Omaha have prevented its acceptance.

CITIZENS' ADDRESS.

The small parlor on the second floor of the Walker House was filled to overflowing last night by business and professional men who attended the citizens' meeting to hear and act upon the address prepared by the special committee setting forth the financial condition of the city and the maladministration of its affairs by the Liberal

rule and ruin gang. Many gentlemen stood in the corridors and upon the stairway while others went away on account of not being able to gain admission.

At 8:30 o'clock Chairman Dooly called the meeting to order and Secretary Heber M. Wells read the address, which is as follows:

THE ADDRESS.

To the Citizens of Salt Lake City:

In view of the near approach of the municipal election and the present condition of municipal affairs, the undersigned respectfully invite your attention to the following statement of facts, submitting the same for your careful and candid consideration, and trusting such action may be taken by the electors as will best serve their interests, and correct the evils which now exist in the city government. We view the matter of municipal government as properly belonging within the range of the administration of business affairs, rather than to the domain of party politics.

It is well understood by every citizen that a municipality is not constituted for the purpose of advancing or promoting theories of government or dealing with political questions. Its powers being defined by the Legislature, and possessing none not affirmatively granted, we submit that the true method of administering its affairs is upon the most rigid principles and purely as a business matter; that efficient and satisfactory government of a city can only be expected when placed in the hands of honest and capable men. Instead of the idea of providing positions of honor and profit for political partisans and seeking to multiply places for such, the true function, as aside from the mere preservation of the peace, is best performed by taking a comprehensive and intelligent view of the sources and amount of revenues that may be raised, consistent with the ready acquiescence of the taxpayers, and maintaining the municipal government within a reasonable limit.

To these general principles all will readily assent. A glance at the present administration of city affairs will show how completely all these accepted maxims of government have been disregarded, and an examination of the revenues and expenditures in detail is well calculated to startle the citizens by the incapacity and extravagance everywhere apparent.

Presented herewith as a part of this address is a statement of the ordinary receipts, and the disbursements of the city government for the year of 1892, showing:

Total receipts from taxes, licenses, etc.....	\$ 467,991
Total disbursements	936,728
Excess expenditures for 1892... ..	468,737
For seven months of 1893, ending July 31st, adding thereto seven-twelfths of the revenue to be derived from the direct taxes, licenses, etc., would be.....	237,319
Expenditures for the same period....	564,843
Excess of expenditures for first seven months 1893.....	\$ 327,524
Total bonded indebtedness at the present time.....	\$1,525,000
Warrants outstanding and unpaid July 31, 1893	123,397
Water certificates due to the people.....	225,000
Total indebtedness.....	\$1,873,397