

A GREAT GATHERING.

Wednesday 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 jostled or 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 one that would cause 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 list of its past failures."

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

"This is a campaign of bona fide citizens and taxpayers vs Powers's machine and imported hobos."

"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 then introduced Mayor Baikin who said in substance that ours was the greatest nation on earth; that its form of government was the best; that it had within its system the power to correct the evils that sometime afflict states, counties and municipalities. 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 parties that place hunters, ward heelers and bosses secured control of affairs. When they did so boodles and corruption would follow. It was now the duty of the people to rebuke pothouse politicians and relegate them to that oblivion 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 this city by the Liberal party but on qualifying for office he was no longer a politician but a servant of the people without respect to class or party. (Applause.) The Liberal administration had been such that the

party had only seen fit to re-nominate 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 tagonistic to him because he sought to stay their ruinous extravagance. They blamed him in part for the deplorable condition in which the city was now placed.

"Now, friends 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-step-and-jump fashion. More meal was being taken from the tub than was being put in. He knew the end must come and that soon. He pointed that fact out in his first 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.

In the recent past \$60,000 so to speak and only disappeared from the city treasury by reason of a fraudulent representation 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 children of the city's working men were almost without bread and the laborers themselves were unable to get credit for a dollar from their grocers.

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

The state of affairs in this city today was worse than generally believed. Contractors were almost bankrupt by reason of a failure on the part of the city to stand by its agreements with them.

In conclusion his honor again admonished the people that if they found he was in any way to blame for the evils that had come upon the city to rebuke him at the ballot box on election day. (Applause.)

ADDRESS TO THE VOTERS.

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

The fact that so large a portion of the prominent business men and leading citizens of Salt Lake City have spontaneously united without regard to their respective party affiliations, to overturn and rebuke a maladministration of municipal government, is by no means anomalous. 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 at the polls seized 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 endeavored to get together

and achieve their emancipation from the mistle and robbery of a corrupt political ring which has so long been in control of that city. Brooklyn was taken from the hands of the spoilers and the local government transformed into one of the purest and most economical 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. Those of our citizens who pay taxes need few reminders of the occasion for forgetfulness of party politics in the general effort for individual and community relief.

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 \$2,100,000.00, as follows:

Bonds disposed of which are a mortgage upon all the property of this corporation and upon which we are paying annual interest charges.....	\$1,500,000
Bonds unsold.....	200,000
Gas stock a id.....	105,000
City taxes, 1892.....	260,000
City tax, 1893.....	215,000
Liquor and miscellaneous licenses, 1892.....	158,000
Liquor and miscellaneous licenses, 1893.....	130,000
Special taxes, 1892.....	227,000
Special taxes, 1893.....	235,000
Various other revenues.....	120,000

It would seem that this vast sum was amply sufficient to have defrayed the indispensable 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 house, extension of water mains and sewer laterals.

Instead, however, we find this condition of affairs: \$2,083,581.97 of these enumerated assets have disappeared and there remains these obligations incurred by this council and which must be met by the taxpayers. It will take to complete the gravity sewer \$298,000; 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 on paving amounting to \$72,000; total \$655,000.

The excuse 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 \$238,240; the expenses of laying all the sidewalks are \$31,698. The city has paid on the joint building account \$129,800, and the sum of \$86,000 for work on gravity sewer. These