OFFICERS SAY BEEF WAS VILE

Character of Food Furnished By Alger.

NAUSEATING MESS MADE SOLDIERS SICK

Canned Roast Beef Was Unpalatable and Unwholesome.

While the Refrigerated Beef Tasted Like Kerosene or Chloroform—Both Kinds of Beef Thrown Away In Large Quantities — Officers Unanimous In Preferring Beef On the Hoof — Canned Beef Looked Like Wet Sea Weed.

Washington, Feb. 21.—The court of inquiry engaged in investigating the beef charges preferred by General Miles, continued today, the hearing of testimony bearing upon the controversy. A number of army officers who participated in the Santiago campaign were heard. Practically without exception the officers condemned the canned roast beef furnished as a travel ration and reviewed complaints about it which the men very generally made, declaring it unpalatable and wanting in nutriment.

On the other hand the refrigerated beef suffered but little at the hands of today's witnesses, it being generally conceded that it was good when delivered from the transports and that it escaped the decomposing effect of the tropical sun en route to the several commands and found satisfactory. Difficulty in preventing taint before cooking was experienced generally. There was very little in today's testimony pointing to use of chemicals on this beef. The contention of General Miles that the army in Porto Rico and Cuba should have been supplied with herds of cattle or beef on the hoof, instead of refrigerated beef, was supported by every witness who today gave his opinion upon the question.

The session of the court began today with Colonel W. H. Powell of the Seventh infantry, who was stationed at Madison barracks at the outbreak of the war, on the stand. He said that he started for Tampa April 19, with a month's rations, and did not come in contact with the food from the commissary department at Tampa until about ready to start for Cuba. The regiment went through the Santiago campaign, and after the city was captured, and the regiment quartered in the city, he received requests from his men for money to buy stuff to eat. He investigated the so-called canned roast beef and had some of it served at his own table.

LIKE WET SEA WEED.

"I could not eat it," he continued. "It was a stringy, unwholesome looking mess more like wet sea weed than anything else I can think of. The men were sick and debilitated, and could not keep it on their stomachs. We had at that time 175 sick. Soon after that the fresh beef began to arrive and the men ate readily and began to pick up in health.

"Afterwards we were mover out of camp near the San Juan battlefield. Here much of our meat spoiled before we could get it."

Colonel Davis inquired if "any other complaints had been received.

"I would like to emphasize," said Colonel Powell, "that the enlisted men of the army are not in the habit of complaining. They seem to feel, in campaign, that the officers are doing all that can be done for them, and I can't say that I received anything that could be termed complaints. The officers discussed the matter freely and the quality of the canned beef was a matter of common talk."

Regarding the refrigerated beef, Colonel Powell said there was little to be said against it, except that some of it spoiled before it was received. There were no facilities for cooking while in the city, except a fire in the gutter, and all food had to be boiled. The regiment was very hard worked while in the city, eighty-nine being on guard duty daily. Some of these were so sick that they fell down at their posts and had to be brought in.

Witness thought the men would be better off in the country, and he directed his energies toward getting them out of town, rather than to reporting on the quality of the rations. He had tried to get better quarters and failed, and tried to get medical assistance to help his one contract surgeon, but this failed also.

"You made no official report at the time, then," said Colonel Davis, "nor any effort to ameliorate the condition of the men as to their meat ration?"

"No, sir. I made no official report until after returning to the states, when I was ordered by the war department to report on the canned roast beef."

"Was I understand," said the recorder.

CAUSED STOMACH DISORDERS.

Colonel Davis then produced a report from witness made from Governor's Island Sept. 20, in which he condemned the canned roast beef, saying it produced disorders of the stomach. Colonel Powell said he had made that report on an order from the adjutant general's office, and that it was based on personal knowledge and reports from his company commanders.

Colonel Powell concluded by reviewing the decrease in sickness after the issue of fresh beef and removal of the camp to the hills. After replying to a question he said he attributed the sickness more to hygienic causes than to the food. His command was overworked and badly quartered and clothed and appeared to be a complete wreck. He expressed inability to estimate the amount of sickness due to food.

Explaining his expression "want of nutritive values," he said the beef gave no pleasure in eating nor source of strength to the body.

In reply to a question from Colonel Davis he said the issue of fresh beef was made direct through the regimental commissary without the intervention of brigade commissaries. Colonel Powell placed a number of questions to develop if possible the responsibility for the fresh beef reaching the regiments in spoiled condition. Colonel Powell said to Gillespie that the fresh beef was generally wholesome, but never thoroughly good when issued in the morning, and often was putrid when distributed late in the afternoon.

TASTED LIKE KEROSENE.

Replying to another question he said he had declared to fellow officers, either at Santiago or at Montauk, that the refrigerated beef tasted as though it had come in contact with chloroform or kerosene. This was noticeably true when boiled.

For years he said he had not personally used refrigerated beef upon his own table, because he felt it would nauseate him.

In reply to a direct question of Colonel Davis, the witness said he had never entertained an idea at Santiago or at Montauk that the beef had been treated chemically to preserve it. Replying further, he expressed the belief that had a herd of cattle been about the camp in Cuba all killing would have to be done after sunset and all issued before 8 o'clock in the morning. Reasoning from his experience in the civil war when cattle on the hoof were slaughtered and issued at night and satisfaction resulted, he thought cattle on the hoof in Cuba would have been preferred to the refrigerated beef supply.

COLONEL SMITH'S TESTIMONY.

Colonel Albert Smith, Fifteenth infantry, followed Colonel Powell, and testified that his regiment left New York April 15, and went to Tampa, but he was relieved on June 6 and did not join his regiment again until late in July, when he reached Santiago. General Ames was brigade commander. Refrigerated beef was being used and continued to be supplied until Aug. 8, when the regiment embarked for the north.

"The beef was good," he said, "except one day when it was spoiled. I understand that the beef had been lying in the sun on the dock."

The canned roast beef, he said, was used on the return trip. He did not know how much was used, but it was employed with tomatoes in making soup. The orders to embark were verbal and the rations were supplied at the commissary's discretion.

Colonel Smith said he had reason to believe very little canned roast beef had been eaten except in soup. Investigation made in September showed that it had given practically no satisfaction in either soup or when eaten from the can. He had never heard of its being received prior to the Spanish war. He supposed it was intended to be eaten from the can, since it was issued as a travel ration.

Colonel Smith said he had not felt it his duty to make a report had it not been called for by the department, as he was not directly in contact with his regiment during the time when the most dissatisfaction was alleged to have existed.

Replying to Colonel Davis he said he had no suspicion while using either the canned or refrigerated beef that it had been treated with chemicals. In a general way he said he should have chosen beef on the hoof in preference to refrigerated beef had he been given the choice. As there was no option at the time, he had not thought particularly about the question.

THREW BEEF AWAY.

Lieutenant Colonel Charles D. Viele of the First cavalry, another of the regular army officers who had been through the Shafter campaign, followed with a long recital of his experience with canned roast beef.

Colonel Davis—What did you have as a meat ration going down on the transports?

Witness—Canned roast beef.

Colonel Davis—What did you have in Cuba?

Witness—Canned roast beef, except for a few days before leaving for home, when we had refrigerated beef.

Colonel Davis—What did you have on the transport coming home?

Witness—Canned roast beef.

Colonel Davis—What satisfaction did it give?

Witness—It did not give any satisfaction at all.

Colonel Davis—What complaints were made to you as to this beef?

Witness—There were no complaints. There was no chance to get anything else, and the men took it and said nothing.

Colonel Davis—Did they use it, then?

Witness—I did not say they used it. It was issued and they took it. I saw a good deal of it thrown overboard.

Colonel Davis—What did you do toward getting something to replace it?

Witness—I did nothing. There was nothing to do. There was nothing else to be had.

Colonel Davis—Have you made any reports on this subject?

Witness—Yes; I have made three reports.

Colonel Davis—But why was it you made no official representations on this subject while you were in the field?

Witness—For one reason, that for a long time there was not a sheet of paper in my command.

Colonel Viele said that he did take up the subject of beef after the command got back to Montauk and sent out a circular letter to his troop comanders, asking for reports. This was before he received official notice from the war department that a report on this subject would be required. What refrigerated beef his command received in Santiago seemed to be good. He only remembered one issue which was tainted. He had no complaints as to it from the men.

"Did you have any reason to suspect while you were at Santiago that the refrigerated beef had been treated with chemicals?" asked Colonel Davis.

"I had never heard of such a thing at the time," was the reply, "and such an explanation did not occur to me."

ONCE WAS ENOUGH.

"Did you eat any of the refrigerated meat yourself?"

"Once—that was enough for me."

Witness explained that the beef had a "close, musty smell, as though it had been shut up in a close room," and it turned him against meat, so he took bacon in preference. He was in good health at the time, but many of his men were sick.

Replying to Colonel Gillespie, he said he had no reason to believe the other officers in his mess did not use the meat. He said the refrigerated beef at Santiago had a yellow appearance on the outside that he had never noticed upon the refrigerated beef formerly furnished at Fort Riley, Kan., where he was stationed. When he ate it at Santiago he was inclined to nausea. Referring to the canned roast beef, he said it seemed to be of scraps and that the men would not eat it.

Responding to a request from Colonel Davis for his opinion as to the comparative desirability of beef on the hoof and refrigerated beef, he thought the former would have been preferable, because cattle could be driven to the camps, slaughtered, issued and cooked. He said he had not suggested this, because no cattle were near and the troops were a long way from any place where cattle could be secured.

Cattle on the hoof could have been used between the time of landing and the surrender, while the men were employed in the siege, by being driven close to the front and then delivered on packs. This he said in reply to a question of Colonel Davis.

Brigadier General Hawkins was next called.

At the outbreak of the war he was colonel of the Twenty-ninth infantry, but was made brigadier general while in Mobile in May, and then this connection was severed and he finally comanded a brigade in the First division of the Fifth corps, sailing on June 13 for Santiago.

He told the story of the journey, debarkation and fight, in which he was wounded, when he left his command. He said complaints against canned roast and canned corned beef were filed on the transport. He heard no complaints after landing and knew little of the beef question. His brigade included the Sixth and Sixteenth infantry regiments and the Seventy-first New York.

CAPTAIN DUNCAN'S VERDICT.

Following General Hawkins, Captain J. W. Duncan of the Twenty-first infantry was introduced. His regiment was at Tampa from April 22 until about June 20, when it sailed for Cuba. He review the course of his regiment. It left for Montauk Aug. 11 or 12.

Canned roast beef, according to his recollection, was issued as a travel ration at Tampa for the ocean trip, and at Siboney as a component of the fresh meat ration. It was replaced about July 29 by refrigerated beef and was issued as a travel ration on the home voyage.

It did not, he said, give general satisfaction, the men generally complaining. He saw much of it opened and it appeared coarse, unseasoned, tasted flat, was in long strips and the grease, "or whatever it was," was in globules. Apparently it was preserved well. Complaints brought to him, he said, were that the beef was repugnant and unpalatable. It was first eaten out of the can and subsequently was cooked in a stew form in tomatoe cans and camp kettles, and in this latter form was more satisfactory. He heard no complaints on the return trip.

Referring to refrigerated beef, Captain Duncan said it was always satisfactory. He ate it, saw no difference between it and beef issued at stations in this country, and never suspected its treatment with chemicals.

Captain William N. Hughes, Thirteenth infantry, was with his command during its stay at Tampa and the Santiago campaign until July 13, when he was stricken with yellow fever. Canned roast beef, he said, was first used after the landing, and complaints followed at once. He attempted personally, he said, to use it, but found it unpalatable. It did not satisfy hunger and he could not eat it. Such was the experience generally of the men. had been able to keep it twenty-four hours.

He said he never saw canned roast beef before going to Cuba, and knew nothing of its preparation. He made, on Oct. 12, a report upon the rations, in response to the call of his regimental commander, but replying to a question he said he would not have felt called upon to make any report had he not been requested.

BEEF WAS NAUSEATING.

Captain William Ennis Fourth artillery, was with the Shafter expedition and remained at Santiago until Aug. 16. He said the canned roast beef was used on the transport and more or less throughout the stay of his command in Cuba. None of the men complained while there but personally he had taken it as a stew and was often nauseated. Since his return he had inquired of the men as to its effect and complaints were made. He took no action about it in Cuba because he heard of no notable complaints, and did not consider action necessary.

Refrigerated beef was furnished after the surrender and was satisfactory. Everybody, he said liked it, and he never suspected any use of chemicals. Since he had reflected, he was surprised that he it was stringy and without nutritive hours after issue.

"A great many of the men would eat the canned roast beef and turn about quickly and vomit," Captain Ennis said, "and finally they refused to eat it at all."

This was said in response to a question as to the causes of illness among his troops. Captain Ennis believed much of it was due to this beef. No other food caused vomiting immediately after eating, he said, but the sickness was only transient.

Responding to Colonel Gillespie, witness said he thought the inability to eat the roast beef did not cause hunger, because there was an abundance of other food. The refrigerated beef kept twenty-four hours after its issue in the battery stationed at Morro castle.

GLAD TO GET ANYTHING.

Major Stephen Baker, retired, attached to the Fourth infantry during the Santiago campaign, said canned roast beef was issued after landing and until after the surrender, and complaints of no very specific character were made generally by the men and captains. No definite attempt to remedy the defects in the rations was made, he said, because all realized that the best possible was being done under the circumstances, and they were glad to get anything.

After refrigerated beef was furnished no complaints were filed, except occasionally when it was tainted or spoiled, when boards of survey were appointed and the beef condemned. Witness said he was surprised that the beef kept so long as it did, but he never saw anything unusual in its appearance and never suspected the use of chemicals. It was generally satisfactory.

Major Baker said he had made a special report upon the rations, pursuant to the adjutant general's order of Sept. 20, but thought had the orders not been promulgated he would not have felt called upon to make any report upon the matter. Prior to Sept. 20 he had accepted the situation as being as good as possible. He did not think the sickness in the regiment due in any material degree to the food, but rather to the climate.

COMPLAINTS WERE USELESS.

Major General Sumner of volunteers, who was colonel of the Sixth cavalry at the outbreak of the war and commanded a brigade of cavalry through the Santiago campaign, testified that complaints about roast beef were heard in the lines, but no action was taken, "because," as he declared, "there was not any use. That was all we had and it would not do any good." Refrigerated beef was furnished after the surrender, and was good, except that much of its spoiled before reaching camp, five or six hours being required to bring it from the depot.

General Sumner said when he left Tampa his adjutant, Captain Howze, reported that some one had placed on board two quarters of beef which, he claimed, as the result of treatment, would keep in the tropics two or three days. The second day it became so offensive that it was thrown overboard. He did not know who put the beef on board or by what authority. Captain Howze had been directed to write particulars.

General Sumner said he attributed none of the sickness to defective food.

Major Jesse M. Lee, Ninth infantry, who joined his regiment at Santiago July 29, said refrigerated beef was furnished, seemingly, daily, and frequently spoiled before it could be gotten to camp, two miles from the city. Much difficulty in transporting it was experienced, and, aside from putrefaction, there appeared little ground for complaint. Major Lee was very strong in the opinion that beef on the hoof would have been more satisfactory in Cuba than refrigerated beef, although he said his opinion might result largely from the fact that all his experience in the civil and Indian wars had been with cattle in herds. Refrigerated beef supply was a novelty, and when the camps were removed three miles from the refrigerators in the tropics difficulty would be experienced in keeping it fresh while en route.

Captain James P. Jackson, Seventh infantry, who was in the battle and siege of Santiago, said canned roast beef was issued off and on while he remained in Cuba. A few complaints were made, but he investigated and found it was generally acceptable. He ate it, he said, and found it rather tasteless but nourishing. Refrigerated beef was issued after the surrender, but about one-half was spoiled when delivered, the camp being about four miles from the depot. Witness never had an idea of any chemical treatment of the beef. An open wagon, he said, was used in transporting the beef, and it was delivered in the open. He made a report recently on the beef, under orders from his colonel, but otherwise, his sense of duty to his men and the command would not have prompted him to make a report.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY

A GENERAL HOLIDAY IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Feature of the Day Was a Session of the Legislature In the Time of Patrick Henry.

The public schools of the city will observe the birthday of the Father of his Country today, and will resume work tomorrow. During the school year there are quite a number of special days to observe, and the time is so taken with the everyday work of the class room that but few can command the attention they deserve.

Exercises were held at most of the schools yesterday.

At the Lincoln school no elaborate preparations were made, but several rooms had language lessons based on that historic time of our country, considerable research for the purpose being made in the higher grades. The Golden Rule society of Miss Clark's room had a very interesting programme composed of literary productions of high merit, interspersed with national songs. At the close of the exercises Emil and Mamie Frees rendered a violin duet, which was well received.

The Whittier.

The principal feature at this school was the parents' day programme. Miss Eaton's class first read "Hiawatha," this being followed by an excellent paper read by Mrs. A. C. Maclean, entitled "A Parent's View of School Life."

Superintendent Elliott gave a most interesting talk on "Art in the School Room," which was listened to very attentively. Then followed the song entitled "Our Flag," by Miss Bourgard, which was sung very acceptably, thus closing the exercises of the day. A large number of visitors were present.

The Fremont.

Rooms 7 and 8 were artistically decorated and rendered entertaining programmes. Misses Godbe and Watters celebrated the occasion with light refreshments, which were greatly appreciated by the little ones.

Room 9—
Song—"America" ..... School
"Birth and Early Life of Washington" ..... Aetna Smith
"Washington's Mother" ..... Florence Pratt
Recitation—"Old Lady at a Sewing Circle" ..... Franklin Young
"Grandmother's Story of Bunker Hill" ..... Miss Lake
Quotations from Washington ..... Seventh grade
Song—"Hail Columbia" ..... School
Paper—"Winter at Valley Forge" ..... Essie Edson
"Washington as a Soldier" ..... Annie Taylor
Biography—"Lafayette, the Friend of Washington" ..... Leone Burton
Reading ..... Lillie Spencer
Song—"Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean" ..... School
"Washington as a President" ..... Theresa Bulton
Recitation ..... Abe Muir
"Death of Washington" ..... Mabel Davenport

The Emerson.

In the Emerson school two very pretty programmes were given in honor of Washington and Lincoln. Following is the programme given by the pupils of the two higher rooms:

Song—"Our Flag" ..... School
Reading—"Extract from the Life of Lincoln" ..... Byron Barton
Class exercise—"Little February"
Song—"Tenting on the Old Camp Ground" ..... School
Class exercise—"Our Flag"
Song—"Star-spangled Banner" ..... School
Recitation—"The Picket Guard" ..... Bell Naylor
Washington exercise ..... Thirty-three pupils
Recitation—"Our Country"
Jessie Redfield and Sarah Eldridge
Song—"America" ..... School

The Misses Hull, Cooper and Littley of the Emerson school combined their programmes. The rooms were artistically decorated with drawings, flags and cuttings appropriate to the occasion. The programme was a pleasing one and was much enjoyed by patrons and pupils. The following is a copy of the programme:

Song, "Columbia" ..... Rooms 1 and 2
Recitation, "Years Ago," Gordon Street
Recitation, "What Our Colors Mean" ..... Three children
Quotation, "Washington, Lincoln and Longfellow" ..... Eight pupils
Recitation, "Our Flag," ..... Hal Willoughby
Essay, "Washington and Lincoln" ..... Lorraine Mitchell
Recitation and pantomime, "Washington's Hatchet" ..... Seven pupils
Song, "Flag Song" ..... Chorus
Acrostic, "Lincoln" ..... Seven pupils
Song, "My Country" ..... Rooms 1 and 2

Webster School.

The following programme in honor of Lincoln and Washington was rendered under the auspices of the Webster club in the assembly room of the Latter-day Saints' college yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock:

Opening address ..... Willard Funk
Piano solo ..... Allen Bassett
Oration, "Lincoln" ..... William Waddupps
Musical selection ..... Mandolin Club
Oration, "Washington" ..... Freeman Bassett
Recitation ..... Shirley Jones
"National Prognostication" ..... John Hill

A large number of visitors were present.

High School.

A feature of unusual interest took place at the High school yesterday. A legislature in the time of Patrick Henry and other well-known men of that time having been conceived, the several officials of the body were elected and a reproduction of the stirring times in colonial history were depicted. Prominent among the resolutions passed was a measure instructing General Washington to proceed against the English authorities should their aggression and insolent bearing continue. All parts were well sustained and much pleasure and profit resulted from the scheme.

Jackson School.

The following programme was rendered by the Jackson school:

"Battle Hymn of Republic" ..... School
"Biography of Washington" ..... William Mellon
Recitation ..... John Morris
Song and drill ..... Sammie Spry, Byron Spry, Harvey Selley and Ross Bradford.
"Incidents from Washington's Life" ..... Room 10
Recitation ..... Lynne Hill
Duet ..... Devine Pitt and Ethel Davis
Recitation ..... George Klinck
Chorus, "Let Hand Join in Hand" ..... School
Recitation ..... Roy Williams
"Sayings and Incidents from Washington" ..... Room 11
Drill ..... Emma Emertson, Agnes Stewart and May Brown.
Chorus, "Mount Vernon Bells" ..... School
March and drill ..... Emma Lake, Lizzie Williams, Ethel Hayward, Mabel Lavender, Wilford Riser, Warner Player, Eugene Bouck, Tommy Janney.
Song, "Three Little Sisters" ..... Ethel Player, Clara Bear, Henrietta Bullock.
Chorus, "The Banner of the Free" ..... Room 13
Recitation ..... Thomas Harmon
Song ..... Loras Pratt
Flag drill ..... Twelve little girls
Song ..... Delberts Jeffs
Recitation, "Puritan Maid" ..... Alice Cottam
Chorus, "Away to the Fields" ..... Room 14

The exercises were held in the large hall on the second floor, which had been appropriately decorated with flags, bunting, flowers and large portraits of Washington and other prominent Americans.

The children, numbering nearly 800, were massed in the center, while chairs were arranged for visitors around the outside. A raised platform on one side of the hall made a fitting place for the performers, where they could readily be seen by the hundreds who packed the hall from end to end.

The programme lasted about one hour, after which the patrons and visitors spent a pleasant social half-hour in the building, becoming better acquainted with the different teachers and their work.

All seemed well pleased and many expressed themselves surprised at the excellence of the order maintained throughout and the exercises by children so young.

Principal Bradford certainly has his school in prime condition and is to be congratulated on the efficiency of his work, as evidenced by the careful training his teachers must have given the children in the different rooms.

Webster.

In the Webster many blackboard decorations as well as the national colors, added to the spirit of the day. The following programme was presented in room 15:

Song ..... School
Roll call answered by patriotic quotations.
Society paper ..... Estelle Flower
Recitation—"The Declaration of Independence" ..... Louis Farnsworth
Song ..... School
"Life of George Washington, as Told by Martha Washington" ..... Janet Richards
"Anecdotes from the Life of Washington" ..... Lillian Lane
Quotation from Washington's Farewell Address ..... School
Recitation—"The Unfinished Song" ..... Mildred Ott
Song ..... School

AN INCIPIENT CONFLAGRATION.

Checked In Time By the Fire Department.

A small blaze, which could quickly have developed into a big conflagration, was extinguished by the fire department last night in the People's Cash store, at the corner of First South and Richards streets. About 5:20 J. C. Conger was passing up Richards street and discovered the blaze in the rear of the store, whereupon he turned in an alarm. A brisk application of the chemical knocked out the flames, which were burning in a rear window on the lower floor of the store. Alongside the window is situated the flue, the bricks of which are poorly cemented and quite open, permitting the smoke and heat from the furnace to pass through and ignite the wood work. The store was filled with smoke, but the firemen and policemen quickly opened the doors and permitted it to pass out. It is not thought the goods were injured by smoke and the damage to the building is insignificant.

Escaping gas in Dr. Fowler's office at 116 Main street was the cause of the fire department being called at 9:30 last night, but no fire could be discovered.

Police Pickings.

Thomas Glass, a colored soldier, got on a drunken rampage last night and kicked out a window in Goldie Ludlow's place on State street. He was locked up by Officer Bushy.

Bail amounting to $25 was deposited by prostitutes and keepers of gambling houses at the police station yesterday, for their appearances in police court.

Woodlawn Copper Mining Company.

Articles of incorporation of the Woodlawn Copper Mining company were filed at the office of County Clerk Dunbar yesterday. The incorporators are S. S. Phippen, A. A. Brim, William T. Dinwoodey, William J. Lawrence, Henry W. Lawrence, Adrian C. Ellis and George N. Lawrence, and the capital stock is $50,000, in shares of 10 cents each. The property consists of what is known as the Woodlawn, Lakeside, New Sensation and Mannahassett claims, in the Big Cottonwood district. Officers: William T. Dinwoodey, president; S. S. Phippen, vice president; George N. Lawrence, secretary, and Adrian C. Ellis, treasurer.

Brave Men Fall

Victims to stomach, liver and kidney troubles, as well as women, and all feel the results in loss of appetite, poisons in the blood, backache, nervousness, headache and tired, listless, run-down feeling. But there's no need to feel like that. Listen to J. W. Gardner, Idaville, Ind. He says: "Electric Bitters are just the thing for a man when he is all run down and don't care whether he lives or dies. It did more to give me new strength and good appetite than anything I could take. I can now eat anything and have a new lease on life." Only 50 cents at Z. C. M. I. drug department. Every bottle guaranteed.

CITY COUNCIL MEETS

Proposition to Purchase a Heating Plant Defeated.

THE FLORISTS OBJECT

TO SPECIFICATIONS FOR TENDING PUBLIC GROUNDS.

Will Compromise With Sells For $500—Wheelmen Want to Use the Sidewalks—Utah Lake Water Regulations — Grounds For a Fish Hatchery.

The city council last night devoted a good deal of its session to discussing the purchase of a steam heating plant for the old city hall, jail and fire department. P. J. Moran's bid of $2,600 for a suitable plant was recommended by the fire and police committee for acceptance, and Howe spoke in favor of a heating plant, giving figures to show that it would be a great saving as compared with the consumption of coal in the stoves now used.

The discussion assumed a rather wide range, and when the roll was called there were seven ayes and seven nays, Callister, Patrick, Romney, Wallace, Weller and Fernstrom voting against it and thus defeating it.

Wallace, in explaining his vote, said that if Moran could put in the plant now and wait six months for his money the plant could be put in cheaper.

THE FLORISTS OBJECT.

Some of the florists of the city are evidently not satisfied with the specifications drafted by the committee on control as a basis for bids to care for the grounds on the city side of the joint building. They sent in a pointed communication, stating that they would like to bid, but were unable to do so for the following reasons:

First—That there is no necessity for cutting the lawn once a week; a cutting every ten days or two weeks would be amply sufficient.

Second—The above is as often as it has been cut in the past.

Third—Watering twice a day is not necessary; there are days when rain falls.

Fourth—The fact that the contractor is required to keep the grounds in good condition is sufficient without specifying any further details.

Fifth—The idea that weeds, such as dandelions, must be pulled up by the roots is ridiculous; it is customary to cut them out as deeply as possible.

Sixth—If the chairman of the committee on control should discover that one dandelion had been missed by the contractor, the contract could at once be revoked by him and the contractor suffer loss thereby.

Seventh—The specifications do not clearly state whether the contractor is to furnish plants, bulbs, trees and shrubs, or whether the city is to furnish the same.

Eighth—There is no man who could give a bond of $2,000 under the specifications, because there is no gardener or florist who can honestly live up to the conditions imposed.

Ninth—It is an outrage to say that the power to say that the chairman of the committee on control should have absolute control and should be given power to absolve the contract at his pleasure, because such a thing opens the way for pets and favorites, regardless of merit or knowledge.

The communication was signed by the Huddart Floral company, Walter Williams, Parkes Floral company, Walter King, Hans Christopherson, Thomas Gillespie and E. J. Petty.

When the matter came up Robertson wanted to know why the chairman of the committee was constituted as sole judge to decide whether the contract was carried out or not.

Romney said he did not blame the florists for not wanting to bid because the specifications were ambiguous, and that it looked like a suggestion to protect the man who had already bid (Mr. Madsen).

Siddoway resented the insinuations directed at him as chairman of the committee on control, and to show that he "had no fish to fry," he moved that the matter be left to the parkkeeper.

After a good deal of discussion the matter was left to the supervision of the entire committee as formerly.

WILL PAY SELLS.

City Attorney Hall recommended that in the matter of the suit of W. H. Sells against the city, involving about $575 for rocks used by ex-Watermaster Griffin in constructing retaining walls in Emigration canyon, the sum of $500 be paid by the city as a compromise. In this case the court rendered a judgment in favor of Sells for $552, interest and $20.90 costs, and the city attorney thinks an appeal would only be a waste of money, as no points of law were involved. An appeal would cost about $100, which would be an unnecessary expenditure of money. The report of the attorney was adopted.

WHEELMEN AND SIDEWALKS.

Twenty-five residents of the city sent in a petition asking that the council grant wheelmen the use of all sidewalks outside the paved district, with the exception of the following: On the north side of South Temple from West Temple east to E street, and all sidewalks on Canyon road. The petitioners alleged that during the winter months there is so much mud in the streets that it is a hardship to confine wheelmen to the use of the walks outside the paved district, not restricted. The petition was referred to the committee on streets.

UTAH LAKE WATER.

S. M. T. Seddon, superintendent of streets and irrigation, who was recently instructed to place planks in the dam at Utah lake, where it empties into the Jordan river, for the purpose of raising the water in the lake, submitted a communication in which he informed the council that the regulation of the water was in the hands of a commission appointed for that purpose. He also reported that at a meeting of the presidents of the canal companies using the water in connection, it was the sense of those present that no necessity existed at present for taking the step ordered by the council, and that the commission and other interested parties were looking after the matter in a satisfactory manner.

The communication was placed on file.

The report of the committee on sprinkling, recommending that the city do its own sprinkling this year, was read, and, under the rules, went over for one week.

A FISH HATCHERY.

The committee on public grounds, reporting on the petition of Fish and Game Commissioner Sharp, recommended that the city lease to the state five acres of ground, for the purpose of a fish hatchery, for a period of five years, at $50 per annum, and that at the expiration of the lease the buildings and improvements revert to the city. The plot in question is at Seventh East and Ninth South, where some springs are located.

A motion to strike out the consideration was lost, and the committee's report was then adopted.

Mrs. E. Jeffs presented a claim for $100, for damages caused by the overflow early last spring, alleging neglect on the part of the city watermaster. The matter was referred to the committee on claims.

MAY BUY SPRINKLING WAGONS.

Upon request of Patrick, the sprinkling committee was authorized to solicit bids for sprinkling carts. The move was made because the report proper had gone over for one week, and there was no time to lose.

The sprinkling committee's report provided for the purchase of twenty-five sprinkling carts, which the committee estimate would cost about $9,000. Then it is thought team and man can be hired for $3 per day, and by this arrangement much money can be saved as compared with the expenditure last year, when something like $22,000 was disbursed for sprinkling.

During the course of the session last night an enterprising artist appeared on the scene and asked permission to photograph the members of the council in a body. A recess of several minutes was taken and the councilmenic dignitaries and Chief Devine "looked pleasant." It was suggested that Fernstrom be represented in an attitude of addressing the council, but he preferred to rest in a cushioned chair like the rest of the members.

THE EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION

WESTERN LINES WILL MAKE LOW RATES TO LOS ANGELES.

Liberal Concessions In Time Limits—Temporary Injunction Against Ticket Brokers—Railway Notes.

Western lines are preparing to grant the National Educational association exceedingly low rates for its annual meeting at Los Angeles in July. The rate proposed is one fare for the round trip, plus $2, which will go to the association fund. Liberal concessions in time limits and stopover privileges will also be granted.

The date of the convention is July 11 to 14. Tickets will be sold from June 25 to July 8, inclusive, and the passenger must arrive at Los Angeles, the only destination for which these tickets will be sold, not later than July 11, the opening date of the convention. The final return limit has been put at Sept. 4, which will enable the tourist to spend a full two months on the Pacific coast.

Similar rates will be adopted for the Baptist National association's convention at San Francisco in May.

THE TICKET BROKERS.

A Temporary Injunction Granted Against Them In Columbus.

Columbus, O., Feb. 21.—Judge Badger, in the common pleas court today, granted a temporary injunction against local ticket brokers, restraining them from dealing in special contract tickets issued to persons attending the various conventions in session here.

Application was made on behalf of all the railroads, except two, centering here. The railroads contended that the tickets were sold to be used only by the purchasers, and that special rates were made only in view of that fact. The brokers held that the breach of contract was not on their part, and that they should not be interfered with.

The court granted a temporary injunction, which, in this case, acts as permanent, as the meetings will undoubtedly be over before the case can be heard. The action of the railroads is in line with their policy at the Knights Templar conclave in Pittsburg, where they were successful in carrying their point.

Mark of Respect.

Mr. J. A. Linahan, formerly chief clerk of the Short Line motive power department, was yesterday presented with an elegant watch-guard and charm, the latter being in the form of an A. O. U. W. badge, by his fellow employees. The gift is greatly appreciated by the recipient, who was taken completely by surprise. Mr. Linahan leaves today for Cheyenne to accept a position under Superintendent Manning on the Union Pacific.

Meeting Postponed.

The classification meeting that was to have been held in Milwaukee yesterday has been postponed to May 2. Mr. Bennett, who left for the purpose of representing the Short Line, returned, after having gone as far as Evanston.

Blockaded In Colorado.

The Denver & Rio Grande system is again blockaded by storms in Colorado. Stubs only are run from Grand Junction west. The line will probably be reopened in a day or two.

Railroad Notes.

Mr. George Hawkes is in the north.

Mr. F. A. Wadleigh will return today.

Mr. B. F. Nevins of the Denver & Rio Grande is in the south.

Superintendents Calvin and Dunn left for Pocatello last night.

The general offices will remain open, in spite of Washington's birthday.

Mr. S. W. Eccles of the Short Line is expected home from Montana this forenoon.

The Short Line is preparing to make a big thing and a good thing of its opera excursion on the 27th inst.

The business men seem to be holding out, with a view of obtaining cut rates. The prospects are that they will tire of waiting.

The startling rapidity with which changes are made in division superintendents on the Short Line remind railroad men of the uncertainty of their positions. A man may be riding around today in his private car with the appellation "Superintendent" elegantly embroidered upon an imaginary sash of scarlet silk, and next week you will find you have been beating a drum in a procession advertising a "wild west" show, says the Fremont Republican.

WYOMING SURVEYS.

Special Appropriation Required For Work Done In 1895.

(Special to The Herald.)

Washington, D. C., Feb. 21.—Assistant Secretaries Spaulding of the treasury and Ryan of the interior have approved the recommendation of Commissioner Hermann for an appropriation for payment to Max J. Meyer and Edward F. Stahle, deputy United States surveyors, for resurveys of certain public lands executed by them in Wyoming during the year 1895. Subsequent to the approval of the contract under which the resurveys were made, the comptroller of the treasury decided that, although said resurveys may have been necessary in order to complete surveys under the contract, the appropriation act for the survey of public lands for the year in which the work was executed having failed to provide for the payment of resurveys or retracements, said appropriation was not available for the payment of such work. As there are no other funds available from which the deputy surveyors can be paid for the work, a special act became necessary.

Senator Clark of Wyoming has returned here from Iowa, where he has been for ten days at the bedside of his aged father. He is now arranging for a trip to Hawaii after the adjournment of congress.

Death of a Mormon Missionary.

(Special to The Herald.)

Price, Utah, Feb. 21.—News was received here today of the death of Louis L. Warren of this city at Chattanooga, Tenn. Deceased was 28 years of age and had been on a mission to the southern states about twelve months. The body will be brought here for burial, where deceased was raised and was at one time assistant postmaster and identified with the Price Trading copany.

COERCION IN IDAHO

Sensational Charges Made By Member of the Legislature.

HAD BEEN THREATENED

APPROPRIATIONS' BILL USED AS A CLUB.

French of Latah County Charged That Threats Were Made That Appropriations Would Be Withheld—Refused to Give Names—River Improvement Bill Passed.

(Special to The Herald.)

Boise, Ida., Feb. 21.—The senate adjourned this evening until Thursday out of respect to the memory of George Washington, but the house refused to recognize the holiday, adjourning until 10 tomorrow morning.

An important measure was presented in the senate. It proposes a constitutional amendment, making each county a judicial district, and establishing the office of probate judge. Another proposed amendment provides for the election of county school superintendents by the trustees of the various districts. The bill providing for a state educator to hold county school institutes was killed.

The senate made the following changes in the county officer salary bill: Clerk, minimum reduced from $1,000 to $900 a year; assessor, minimum reduced from $1,000 to $900; probate judge, minimum reduced from $900 to $800, and maximum increased from $1,200 to $1,300. An effort to raise the maximum salary of sheriff from $2,000 to $2,200 failed by a vote of 9 to 10; the minimum salary of superintendent of schools was reduced from $900 to $750.

The house bill creating a bureau of immigration, labor and statistics was passed without debate. The negative votes were Easton, Brigham, Hays and Stacey.

Another passed was the Musser-French bill, providing for the levying of special taxes for general road purposes.

In the committee of the whole, Senator Price's scalp bounty bill was killed.

The committee recommended for passage Easton's mechanic's lien law.

RIVER BILL PASSED.

The feature of the house session was the passage of the bill granting toll franchises for fifteen years to companies that improve streams of the state. This has been the most bitterly contested measure of the session. The old stray was threshed over today and there was plenty of invective, but the bill passed by a vote of 27 to 17, and now goes to the governor. Those voting against it were: Adams, Beudette, Campbell, French, Hall, Jones, Kingsley, Munson, Miller, Moody, Noble, Peterson, Reynolds, Smith, Stephens and Stark. There were absent, Conant, Hulse, Lynes and Wright, while Madden, for the bill, was paired with Hulse.

At the opening of the house session the senate concurrent resolution preventing the introduction of any but appropriation and revenue bills after next Friday was taken up. French, Republican, sent up an amendment, striking out the appropriation and revenue provision. In support of it he said he was tired of having the appropriation bill held as a club over his head.

HAD BEEN THREATENED.

As one of the representatives of Latah, the home of the university, he had been told by various members that if he did not vote as they wished on certain measures, they would vote against any appropriation for the university. Now it was desired by this resolution to continue that condition to the very end of the session. He charged that the administration had also