

PRESIDENT PLYING THE WHIP ON RECALCITRANT SENATORS

Beet Sugar Opponents to Cuba Concession at the White House.

THE PROSPECT OF LEGISLATION

Spooner Compromise Bill Is Likely to Pass Eventually.

WORKING MAJORITY CERTAIN

Mr. Roosevelt Impatient for Action on Reciprocity Measure and for an Isthmus Canal—Opposition to Waterway Legislation Determined.

Yesterday was a day of conferences at both ends of Pennsylvania Avenue over the legislative situation in Congress.

The subject under discussion was the legislative program for the remainder of the session after the Philippine civil government bill shall have been passed by the Senate today, with particular reference to the Cuban reciprocity tariff bill, which the Administration and the Republican party in Congress are pledged to pass.

Everything now hinges upon the ability of the Republican Senators to get together in support of a Cuban tariff reduction bill, and to ascertain how strong and how persistent the opposition will be to the passage of an isthmian canal bill.

The Night Conference.

A conference was held at the White House last evening until 11:20 p. m. by President and some of the members of the cabinet and the Senate.

These present were Senators Allison, Platt of Connecticut, Spooner and Hanna, and Representatives Hancock, Payne, Balzell, Overstreet, Hill, Cannon and Sherman.

In the consultations which the President has had with Senators and Representatives from the best-sugar districts, it has been urged upon him that political expediency enters very largely into the opposition to Cuban reciprocity.

Political Aspect Discussed.

The conference last night was to discuss the political side of the reciprocity question. Among those whom the President invited were several members of the Republican Congressional campaign committee, including Chairman Hancock, Postmaster General Payne, who is known as the politician of the cabinet, was the only person present not a member of the Senate or House.

The President also expressed his interest in the passage of an isthmian canal bill, and was anxious to learn the approximate date when Congress would be ready to adjourn. It was the opinion of the Senators present that if an agreement should be reached promptly on the Cuban reciprocity bill, the session would be brought to an end early in July, but no positive assurance could be given on either question.

Further conferences will be held during the next few days, and it is the general opinion that the Administration program, which is that of the leaders in both Senate and House, will ultimately be carried out.

Senators Sent For.

Those whom he met yesterday morning were Senators Kittredge and Gamble of South Dakota, Millard of Nebraska, Nelson of Minnesota, Cullom of Illinois, Quay of Pennsylvania, Scott of West Virginia, and Foster of Washington.

The Senate Committee on Relations with Cuba has agreed to the compromise bill prepared by Senator Spooner, providing for a reduction of 20 per cent to the tariff on goods from Cuba for the next five years, and allowing the differential on sugar to remain as in the present tariff law.

About twenty of the beet sugar Senators, however, are opposed to this plan. They held a meeting on Saturday last and agreed to support a proposition to pay a rebate to Cuban sugar producers out of the revenue collected on imports from the island. They also met yesterday and arrived at an agreement to stand together against the passage of a tariff reduction measure.

The President and the leaders of the Senate Cuban Committee hope to win over the advocates of the rebate plan, and yesterday's White House conference was the first of a series which the President will hold with the Senators who favor that plan. At the same time the President will endeavor to reconcile the differences in regard to the isthmian canal bill.

President Roosevelt makes no concealment of his earnest desire that the

CONFERENCE REPORT ON RIVER AND HARBOR BILL

Presented to House Yesterday and Will Be Called Up by Chairman Burton Today.

The conference report on the river and harbor appropriation bill was presented to the House yesterday by Representative Burton, the chairman of the committee.

The statement of the conferees has already been published in the Senate proceedings of last week, and, accordingly, the Speaker held that it would not be necessary to have the same again printed to comply with the new House rule requiring conference reports to be printed in the "Record" one day before they are considered in the House.

Mr. Burton gave notice that he would call up the report for consideration today.

BEET SUGAR SENATORS AGREE TO STAND TOGETHER

Will Show a United Front Against Any Cuban Tariff Cut.

A LUNCHEON AND CONFERENCE

Twenty Republicans, Sufficient to Defeat Administration Plan, Decide to Oppose Proposition—Will Consent to a Rebate Bill.

Eighteen Republican opponents to reciprocity with Cuba yesterday afternoon, in the rooms of Senator Elkins' committee, over a sumptuous luncheon, came to an agreement to stand together against any straight reciprocity bill.

If their agreement is kept the plan of the Administration to aid Cuba by reciprocal tariff reduction will be defeated utterly.

The agreement reached was that no bill is desirable, but that if the Administration Senators, so called, insist on a measure a rebate will be agreed to of 20 per cent or more on all tariff on Cuban goods to be paid to the Cuban government direct, and by that government distributed to the planters as it may see fit.

A number of those present were in favor of the House bill as passed. No agreement was made regarding it, and it is understood that those who advocated it will stand by the agreement for the rebate proposition or no bill.

Twenty Senators Agree.

The eighteen men who attended the caucus and who voted for the agreement were: Senators Dietrich, Kittredge, Elkins, Scott, Burrows, Clapp, Millard, Gamble, Burton, Perkins, Bard, Pritchard, Nelson, Mason, Foster of Washington, Kearns, and Jones of Nevada. They represent what has been called the best-sugar element in the Senate, though a number of them represent States having no beet-sugar interests. In addition to these Senators, two—Mr. Simon and Mr. Wellington, who were not present, sent word to the conference that they would stand by any agreement reached.

The Democrats in the Senate are practically unanimous against reciprocal tariff relations with Cuba, on the theory that anything of the kind would be a direct benefit to the Sugar Trust. One of the most prominent Senators at the meeting yesterday made the statement that the Democrats will vote as a unit against a reciprocity bill. It is certain that very few of the party are in favor of any bill.

The conferees now divide the Senate up in the following manner: For the Administration plan of a straight reciprocal tariff bill thirty-five votes, all Republicans; against any such bill, thirty-three Democratic votes and twenty Republican, total, fifty-three, a majority of sixteen votes. They assert that there is absolutely no chance whatever that any such bill can be forced through the Senate at this session.

Concessions to Beet Sugar Men.

The Administration Senators have been making concessions to the beet sugar men for a month or more. It was believed at first that a straight reciprocal tariff bill could be carried by a practically unanimous Republican vote. It became evident very shortly after the bill was passed that the House, however, that this was entirely too rosy a view of the strength of the party hold on the beet sugar Senators.

A short time ago Senator Aldrich, of the Administration Senators, proposed to some of the Western men—Mr. Bard and Mr. Perkins, of California, among them, it is understood—that the bill should contain a provision that Cuba should adopt the United States immigration and contract labor laws, if these Western Senators would vote for it. The effect of this concession does not seem to have been great, as all the Western men attended the conference yesterday and designed the agreement to stand together.

A day or two ago Mr. Aldrich made the further concession that the bill should make a reduction in the tariff on sugar and tobacco only, and that the tariff should remain unchanged on all other imports from the island. This was intended to secure the votes of the outsiders who had no direct beet sugar interests, but it, too, failed.

There is much speculation as to what will be the result of the new development in the situation. The beet sugar men express the greatest confidence that their position is impregnable.

If Mr. Aldrich can get over these eighteen votes against him in the Rep-

ublican caucus, he will have a majority of 100 votes in the Senate.

It is understood that the Administration Senators will vote as a unit against any such bill.

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RULE FOR CONSIDERATION OF THE ANARCHY BILL

Motion to Suspend Rules for Passage of Alaska Salmon Protection Bill Lost.

A special order for the consideration of the bill to transfer jurisdiction of certain forest reserves to the Department of Agriculture was agreed to in the House yesterday.

Mr. Sulzer (Dem., N. Y.) moved to suspend the rules and pass his bill for the protection of the salmon industry in Alaska by the erection of additional salmon fish hatcheries. The motion was lost, 56 to 54.

Mr. Grosvenor reported a rule for the immediate consideration of the anarchy bill. The rule was adopted, and the House at 4:30 adjourned.

OPPOSE ELKINS BILL.

Memphis Cotton Buyers Do Not Favor Legalizing of Pooling.

MEMPHIS, June 2.—The domestic cotton buyers of this city this afternoon met and adopted resolutions requesting the board of directors of the cotton exchange to take action against the proposed Elkins bill, now pending before Congress, relative to pooling among railroads. The directors met immediately and passed the following:

"Be it resolved by the board of directors of the Memphis Cotton Exchange, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to oppose the passage of any law that legalizes pooling on the part of railroads."

British Supply Camp Investigation. The House without discussion yesterday passed an amended resolution calling upon the President, if not incompatible with the public service, to send to the House the report of the investigation upon the British supply camp in Louisiana.

Mr. Mason ridiculed the Republican plea that it would not be dignified to "treat with men with guns in their hands." He said that the war by a giant nation against a puny people is far less dignified and honorable than treating with the Filipinos would be.

He charged that the war in the Philippines was the gravest mistake the United States had ever made. He said the cost would have paid double the amount of the pension roll; would have put public buildings in hundreds of cities, and would have liquidated river

criticisms of transport service contradicted

CRITICISMS OF TRANSPORT SERVICE CONTRADICTED

Mayor Long Attributes Excessive Prices Paid to Emergency.

MANY CONCLUSIONS DEFUTED

Ships Purchased as Economically as Possible—Millions Saved to the Government—Work Accomplished in Businesslike Manner.

Secretary Root yesterday forwarded to the House a supplemental report on the conduct of the transport service between San Francisco and the Philippines, made by Major O. F. Long, the quartermaster in charge.

Mr. Long reaches the following conclusions: "1. That ships were purchased, chartered, and maintained in service as economically as the conditions, which were unavoidable, warranted during war times and emergency.

"2. That not thousands but millions were saved to the Government by the methods pursued by the depot of the Quartermaster's Department and transport service in San Francisco.

"3. That these methods were, so far as the conditions would admit of under orders for quick supply and dispatch of troops, in accordance with the regulations and commercial custom.

"4. That, while in a few isolated instances high prices may have been paid for necessary articles of troop and ship supplies, the urgent needs of which demanded immediate purchase, still, the enormous aggregate of saving as shown so far offsets this as to make comparison most favorable to the service and its administration.

"5. That the business of the depot of the Quartermaster's Department and of the transport service in San Francisco was accomplished in a businesslike manner, as the numerous letters from commercial companies, shipping men, and Government officials of other departments, quoted in appendix, will evidence.

"6. That the conditions obtaining at the time were unavoidable, were such as to obtain in time of war, and were properly met as the circumstances for dispatch of soldiers on the long voyage to the Philippines which animated all the officers of the Government in connection with the transport service.

Major Long says that it was the desire for the comfort and shelter of the soldiers on the long voyage to the Philippines which animated all the officers of the Government in connection with the transport service.

Mr. Long points out that 238 army transports have sailed from San Francisco for the long voyage to the Philippines since the outbreak of the war, and that an average sailing time of 275,000 officers and men have been transported both ways across 7,000 miles of the Pacific and not a life has been lost through any incident of navigation, and not a single ship has been lost or seriously damaged.

He also gives an interesting history of the organization of the transport service on the Pacific.

PHILIPPINE DEBATE IN SENATE LAGS

Fifteen-Minute Rule Abrogated—Few Speakers.

MR. MASON TALKS AN HOUR

Archipelago Not Profitable Commercially, He Contends—First Speech in Two Years—Mr. Foraker Attacks Senator Patterson.

Senator Mason delivered a strong speech in the Senate yesterday against the Philippine bill, and the entire Philippine policy of the Administration.

He took a position very much like that of the Democrats in favor of the independence of the islands. He argued that they will never prove profitable commercially, and that the United States has no right to hold them against the will of the Filipino people.

Senator Mason was outspoken against taking the islands two years ago, but he has made no speeches on the subject since 1900, and his positive stand against his party yesterday occasioned some surprise.

He read the resolution offered by him three years ago, expressing the sentiment of Congress that the United States did not intend to hold the Philippines as a colony unless the islanders wished it. He said that if this resolution had been adopted there would have been no war, but rather the same course of events that has occurred in Cuba.

Ridiculed Republican Plea. Mr. Mason ridiculed the Republican plea that it would not be dignified to "treat with men with guns in their hands." He said that the war by a giant nation against a puny people is far less dignified and honorable than treating with the Filipinos would be.

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BILL PROVIDES FOR A JUVENILE COURT

Latter May Have Option of Going Before Another Court—Children Under Sixteen Years.

A bill providing for a court for the trial of all cases against children was introduced in the Senate yesterday and referred to the District Committee.

The measure provides that a "juvenile court" shall be established in the District of Columbia to have jurisdiction to try all minors of sixteen years of age or under "and such class of offenses and misdemeanors committed by them as the Superior Court of the District shall designate." All offenses by children shall be tried by the court. The classes of offenses triable by the court may, if they wish, be tried before a jury in another court.

The judge of the court is to be appointed by the President and is to receive a salary of \$3,000.

The clerk of the court is to receive a salary of \$1,500, and a bailiff is to receive a salary of \$900.

WAR DEPARTMENT VIEWS ON UNION DEPOT BILL

A BALANCE TO THE GOOD.

Philippines Revenues Exceed Expenditures by Over Eight Millions.

Secretary Root yesterday transmitted to the House a statement of the revenues and expenditures in the Philippine Archipelago from the date of American occupation, August 20, 1898, to June 30, 1901, which shows that the revenues for the three years have been as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Amount. 1898: \$1,200,000; 1899: \$1,700,000; 1900: \$2,200,000; Total: \$5,100,000.

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Excess of revenues over expenditures is \$3,188,200. Seized funds amount to \$660,515 more, making the total assets \$3,818,715.

SENATE MAKES CHANGES IN NAVAL AFFAIRS BILL

Provision for Warship Construction by Government Only if Private Contracts Cannot Be Made.

The naval affairs bill, which will be reported from the Senate Naval Affairs Committee tomorrow, differs in several important features from the House bill.

The committee struck out the provision for building one battleship, one cruiser, and one gunboat in Government yards, and instead gives authority to the Secretary of the Navy to have the three vessels built in Government yards if satisfactory bids for their construction cannot be made with private yards. This practically operates against the building of the new ships at Government yards.

The increase in the navy provided by the House bill—two battleships, two armored cruisers, and two gunboats—is retained by the Senate Committee, which also adds five submarine torpedo boats to cost \$170,000 each.

The committee recommended the increase of the number of cadets at the Naval Academy by ninety-five, each Senator to have the appointment of one and the President five at large, in addition to ten under existing law.

The rank of the commandant of the Marine Corps is raised from brigadier general to major general, and the enlisted force of the Marine Corps is increased by 750 men, as recommended by the Secretary of the Navy.

GENERAL STERNBERG TO RETIRE AT PRESENT RANK

Effort to Advance His Grade Fails.

Motion to Suspend Rules for Consideration of Bill Voted Down.

An effort to pass the bill intended to retire Surgeon General Sternberg of the army with the rank of major general failed in the House yesterday.

The measure was called up several days ago by Representative Hill (Rep., Iowa) the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, but at the suggestion of Representative Underwood (Dem., Ala.) it went over for the time being.

Mr. Hill yesterday moved a suspension of the rules and the passage of the bill, and it was strongly opposed by Representative Cannon (Rep., Ill.), Representative Underwood (Dem., Ala.), Representative Cochran (Dem., Tenn.), Representative Hepburn (Rep., Iowa), and Representative Clayton (Dem., Ala.), who contended that it was granting a special privilege to General Sternberg, who, although he had been an efficient officer, should not be singled out for such honors, and objected also on the ground that it was establishing a bad precedent and was contrary to the existing law.

The measure was advocated by Representative Hill (Rep., Iowa), Representative Hay (Dem., Va.), Representative Jett (Dem., Ill.), and Representative Adamson (Dem., Ga.). The latter said he thought there should be no politics in the army, and as the Committee on Military Affairs had voted unanimously in favor of reporting the bill, he would vote for its passage.

A roll call was demanded on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, resulting in the defeat of the measure—68 to 162.

General Sternberg will retire within a short time under the age limit. As there is now no chance of the passage of the bill, he will retire as a brigadier general. His retirement as a major general would have meant an increase in his pay of about \$1,500.

BRICK YARD POND BEING FILLED UP

PRITCHARD ROOMS M'Laurin Urges His Colleague's Appointment and Pleads for a Constituent.

Senator Pritchard of North Carolina, with two of his constituents, called at the White House yesterday afternoon to urge the President to exercise executive clemency in the case of a North Carolinian who lately filed an application for pardon. The President has the case under advisement.

The Senator approved heartily of the mention of Senator John L. M'Laurin's name to fill the vacancy on the Court of Claims bench, and urged his colleague's appointment. The President gave no indication of his decision in the matter, but Mr. M'Laurin's friends are hopeful of his early selection to succeed the late Judge John Davis.

Health Inspector Reports Everything Being Done to Abate Nuisance.

USED AS A PUBLIC DUMP

Gradually Being Eliminated by Deposits of Rubbish—Sewer Being Installed to Draw Off Water—Steam Pump in Use.

The District Commissioners have received repeated complaints against the large pool of stagnant water on the land of the Washington Brick Company, on Trinidad Avenue, near Florida Avenue.

Several persons have been drowned in this pool within the last three years, and the pool becomes stagnant in summer, causing a menace to the health of persons living in the vicinity. On May 21 a fresh complaint was lodged with the Commissioners against the nuisance, owing to the drowning of a boy on that date.

The matter was referred to the Health Department for investigation and action, and T. S. Wollard, an inspector of the department, has submitted the following report:

"Complaint was received at this office in June, 1900, relative to this nuisance, and an inspection showed that a large accumulation of stagnant and foul water was standing in this 42.25 acre lot in the deep depression caused by the earth being excavated for the manufacture of brick at the plant of the company. Notice was served on Mr. Thomas L. Holbrook, president of the brick company, to abate the pool of foul and stagnant water on the open lot.

Used as a Public Dump. "At that time the lot was being used as a public dump and being gradually filled in by depositing thereon hundreds of loads of material daily, under the direction of the Street Cleaning Office. Dumping of rubbish, etc., has continued up to the present time, and one of the large depressions containing water has been entirely filled in and brought to the grade of Florida Avenue.

"A steam pump was also installed near the largest pond of water and thousands of gallons of water were daily pumped into the public sewer in Florida Avenue, this being necessary on account of the level of the depression being below the grade of the sewer. These low places drain the high ground surrounding them, and a vast amount of water is added to the pool during every rainfall.

"The bottom filling in has raised the level of the pond, and at the present time a sewer across the property is being laid by the brick company to drain off the water into the Florida Avenue sewer.

Nuisance Being Abated. "Repeated inspections have been made by me of this nuisance and reports made to the office from time to time as to the conditions prevailing there. I am confident that everything possible has been done by the brick company to cause the abatement of the unsanitary conditions by pumping the water by a steam pump from the low ground into the public sewer, and the permission to use their property for a public dump by the District, thereby causing a vast amount of material to be brought to the place, and in this way bringing the deep depressions in which the water stands to the level of the surrounding ground.

"I am informed by the contractor in charge of laying the sewer on this property that he expects to complete the same in about ten days, when the drainage will be established. At the present time from sixty to seventy-five loads of material are being deposited daily in the low ground."

In forwarding Inspector Wollard's report to the Commissioners, Health Officer Wollard comments upon the matter as follows:

"Up to the present time it has been impossible to connect this pond with the public sewer because of the fact that the bottom of the pond is lower than the bottom of the public sewer available for the property on which said pond is located. The water has, however, been kept in circulation by means of a steam pump, and the filling of the land has been going on continuously. The facility referred to appears to have been due to the venturousness of the deceased quite as much as if not more than to the presence of the pond referred to."

Against Immoral Houses. Representative Jenkins introduced in the House yesterday a bill to prevent the use of houses, rooms or tenements for immoral purposes, and the owner or owners of such houses, rooms or tenements who rent them for such purposes are to be subject to a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100 for each and every offense.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DIED. RIZZO—On Monday, June 2, 1902, at 2:30 p. m., COLETTA RIZZO, aged fifty-four years. Dearest mother then left us. We, thy low, deeply feel. But it is God that hath bereft us: He can only our sorrow heal. —By her children.

Funeral from her late residence, 1438 T Street northwest, on Wednesday, June 4, 1902, at 2:30 p. m. Relatives and friends invited to attend. —R. J. 21-1438.

AMITY—On June 2, 1902 ESTELLE C. AMITY, beloved daughter of R. J. and Sadie P. Amity, aged three years and eleven months. Gone but not forgotten. —Funeral private.

Funeral services will be held at St. John's Church, corner Sixth and H Streets northwest, Tuesday, June 3, at 2 p. m. Informant private. —R. J. 21-1438.

ATLANTIC CITY HOTELS. THE ELSHERIE, 25 North Georgia Ave., Atlantic City, N. J. Terms reasonable. —R. J. 21-1438.

UNDERTAKERS. W. R. SPEARE, UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER, 940 1/2 ST. N. W. Everything strictly first-class on the most reasonable terms. Telephone call, Main 330.

J. WILLIAM LEE, UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER, 232 Penn. Ave. N. W., Washington, D. C.

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