

pleted its work on Saturday evening. The ticket is as follows:

Commissioners—L. E. Tall, S. H. B. Smith and Charles Valentine.
 Sheriff—John H. Garrison.
 Count Attorney—L. H. Gray.
 Recorder—N. J. Hansen.
 Surveyor—Walter Bryant.
 Treasurer—A. E. Beveridge.
 Assessor—Norman Erickson.
 Auditor—Josephine Spencer.
 State Senators—H. W. Lawrence and Andrew Cahoon.

Representatives—James Thompson, L. S. Whitehead, Scott Anderson, Adolph Dittman, E. W. Reese, Z. Williams, Adolph Hauerbach, Philander Butler, M. E. Jones and John M. Erskine.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY, SEPT. 13.

September 9th, 1898, being the 90th anniversary of the birthday of Mother Matilda Park Allred of Spring City, some of her children, grandchildren and a few of her many friends surprised her by bringing in some fine picnic and spending the day with her. We found her in the enjoyment of the best of health and in a lively mood—even joining in an old French four dance.

Having lost her first husband before the exodus, she, with a family of small children, drove an ox team across the plains and endured the hardships of early Pioneer life in Utah.

The city board of health is circulating its printed statement of vital statistics for the month of August, 1898. It shows the death rate for the month to have been 0.84. The total number of deaths was 69; males 39; females 20; white 56; colored 3; married 13; widows 3; widowers 1; single 42; natives of Utah 36; other parts of the United States 7; foreign 13; not stated 3; number of bodies received for interment from elsewhere 20; number shipped to other places 13; buried at City cemetery 47; Mt. Olivet 14; Mt. Cavalry 3; Ft. Douglas 3; deaths in hospitals, St. Marks 4; Holy Cross 4; county infirmary 3; marriage licenses issued 46; births reported 133; males 66; females 66; sex not given 2. Contagious diseases reported, whooping cough 13; diphtheria 1; typhoid fever 37. During the month 200 pounds of beef, 2,000 pounds of fruit and 3,000 pounds of vegetables were condemned, and 233 loads of garbage were burned at the crematory.

Louis Mauer of Company H, Third United States Infantry, came into the city yesterday evening on a sick leave. He was in the fight at El Caney, Santiago. He gives a graphic description of the fight, that first of July morning, and for the seventy-two hours that the fight lasted. He tells of one portion of the fight that has not been published. After the fight at El Caney, General Bate's division was moved up to the right of the hill at San Juan, while there and in the utter darkness Cervera's fleet began throwing shells into the American position, the first shot killing two horses of Col. Page's; these were solid shot, but shortly after they began to throw shell and the havoc wrought was awful. He said he would never forget that night—all the command were praying for morning. To add to the terror a violent thunderstorm came on and between the peals of thunder and the crashing of shots, the strain was terrible.

Trooper Sam Turnbull of Grigsby's Rough Riders, the Third U. S. Volunteer cavalry, also came into the city this morning from Chickamauga, and was seen on the street by a "News" man. He is from South Dakota and is spending a few days with friends in the city. He had the same tale to tell,

only he was loud in his criticisms in regard to the sufferings of the boys. "They took us down there to starve us and that with plenty all around us. No fruit was given us, though the war department had provided it for us. We had nothing but salt meat of a very poor quality, and flour, and not even enough of that with a very few vegetables. The men were crowded and the camp became filthy, and when a man got sick there was no care given him."

All of the boys who came in say that they were treated with the greatest care on the way home and speak in the highest terms of the actions of the Red Cross and other societies, especially at Chicago.

The Utah troopers who came home are Sergeant George R. Sproat, Corporal Carl B. Hard, Troopers C. R. R. Drake, and N. A. Page of Salt Lake, Troopers Lars Peterson of Logan; Thos. Jones Jr. of Ogden, Harry Harris of Beaver City, Chas. C. W. Jaspersen of Heber City and Farrier A. L. Cummings of Mercur, all of troop I.

Elder Ben E. Rich, president of the Southern States mission, arrived in Salt Lake today, looking and feeling well. Tomorrow evening he will take a run up to his home in Idaho and remain for a while, after which he will return to this city and attend conference before going back to the South.

Speaking of the condition and prospects of the Southern mission he said that generally they were exceedingly good. The weather had been very warm, however, during the past season and many more Elders had been ill than ever before. A good many had suffered from chills and fever and not a few were yet afflicted with the ailment though there were no serious cases of that kind in the field now. Two or three Elders are seriously ill with typhoid fever and will be brought home as soon as they are able to travel.

Regarding the action of Presbyterian preachers in Utah and the South he says that much opposition and ill-feeling are being aroused thereby and that the spirit of mob-violence is becoming quite strong in some sections. Should some of the threats that are now being made against the Elders be executed, he says that the responsibility will plainly rest upon these so-called ministers of the Gospel, who are circulating anti-Mormon literature and false and slanderous reports about the Elders and the people of Utah.

This morning at 4 o'clock a detachment of nine of Torrey's Rough Riders reached the city. They are all on sick leave for thirty days and have to report at Jacksonville on the 7th of October, from where it is now supposed the regiment will go to Havana under General Fitzhugh Lee. The boys present sorry pictures, being only the merest shadows of their former selves, and though most of them are around, yet they look as if they owed it to themselves to be in bed. All that were seen expressed the utmost joy at being home again. It may safely be said that not one of them will ever again be the man he was before he marched away for the front.

Sergeant Sproat was seen at the Star Bakery which is kept by his brother on the corner of State and Second South streets. The home coming party was under his charge and when asked as to how things are conducted at Jacksonville, said that he could not talk. If he said anything he would say too much and he was not at liberty to say how things were going on. "The rest of the boys may talk" he continued, "and they

doubtless will. The worst complaint is that they were cooped up in a camp to waste with fever and not given a chance to do anything during the war."

The conditions of the camp were bad and things had been going on from bad to worse all the time. Lieut. Andy Burt is now in command of Troop I, Captain Young being detailed for duty at Pablo Beach, where the hospital has been established. Col. Cannon was not feeling well when the boys left Jacksonville and was at St. Augustine where he was trying to regain his health.

Private Page of troop I was at his old haunts at the Walker House. Like Sergeant Sproat he did not want to talk, and would answer no questions as to the condition of the boys at the camp. In the course of a conversation he said that the camp was on the St. Johns river, the banks of which were just above sea level. All the offal from a camp of 35,000 men was thrown into the stream and as it had no perceptible current and rose and fell with the tide, this offal kept running forward and backward until it had become a veritable stench hole of disease and death.

The Rough Riders used the water from an artesian well which was said to be pure but an order had been issued just before the boys left to allow the water to stand over night in open air vessels before using. When he left there were two hundred and sixty of the regiment sick out of a possible nine hundred.

C. C. R. Drake is a very sick man. Any one can see that his health is broken. Every line in his face bespeaks the invalid and he is only the shadow of his former self. Like the others he said he could not talk. "But I will say," he remarked, "that the people of the north and west have not heard one-half of the sufferings and hardships their boys are compelled to undergo at Jacksonville. Everything you have heard through the press is true and only one-half has been told."

When asked if the Torrey boys were suffering greatly he refused to answer.

It was only when Farrier Cummings was seen that anything like details were given and he, too, was very guarded in his statements. When told that Mr. Page had said that 260 of the boys were sick in the regiment, he said that 600 would be nearer the mark. They had tried to get the condition of the boys published in the papers at Jacksonville, but had never succeeded in doing so. It was said that even the private letters of the boys were under censorship and anything that was suspicious was detained.

The government had sent supplies which never reached the soldiers, and the food was the poorest character. The condition of the sick was pitiable. He spoke of Trooper Drake, and said that while he was yet sick and under the surgeon's care, he had been detailed for guard duty when he could hardly walk, and his was not the only case. Sick men were ordered on duty whose conditions were such that they could not perform service, and for lapse of duty were thrown into the guard house and allowed to remain there for hours before cases were heard. The boys were using up their regimental fund and got some things for the sick, but only the barest necessities were given from the army supplies.

"The St. Johns river is a stink hole, and breeds malaria. I am safe in saying there is not a really well man in the camp."

"At any hour of the day and night one can hear shots being fired over new-made graves. The deaths at Jacksonville are greater than have ever been given out."