NOW COMES GEN. LEE.

He Adds His Testimony Before the Investigation Committee.

SOLDIERS, LIKE SCHOOLBOYS, COMPLAIN.

Supplies Were Plentiful and Men Were Taken Care of—Fine Speed Discussed.

Washington, Oct. 6.—The war investigation committee took up the inquiry today. In the Fifteenth Ohio, H. V. Boynton concluded his testimony and Gen. Pitchugh Lee was heard in the afternoon. Gen. Boynton dwelt at some length on the condition of the troops at Camp Thomas, charging the increase towards the close of the camp to the lack of sufficient care on the part of the regimental and brigade commanders in covering the sicks.

Gen. Lee detailed the conditions prevailing at the camp at Jacksonville. He said the site was a good one, the supplies were plentiful, the men well taken care of, and that he has no complaint to make of the war department's treatment of his command. He also took occasion to reply to a statement made by Capt. Hobrell, to say that he did not consider that he had been slighted in the war, that he went to Santiago and the President was poorly and him that in case it had been necessary to take Havana by assault, he had intended to ask for volunteers, and to lead the assaulting army.

Gen. H. V. Boynton, in reply to the charges brought by Surgeon Major H. D. Ward of Kansas City, who said in a letter to the committee that the camp was wrongly drained, that the water was unfit to drink, that there was no proper food and that out of the 3,000 men in the camp were suffering from intestinal diseases, said:

"Of course, in so large a camp some painful things must necessarily happen.

MEASLES MILITANT.

For instance, when measles broke out, the hospitals were quite crowded. But to say that there was any surgeon, or infirmary employed in a deliberate "sa" false as it possible to be.

These complaints led Gen. Boynton to enter upon a general statement in regard to the sanitary condition of the camp and to give his opinion as to the cause of it. He attributed the prevalence of disease to typhoid and typhoid fever. They had, in the latter part of the camp's history, been left uncovered by earth, contrary to directions of the surgeon-general, and the flies, more than all others, he considered responsible for the spread of the disease. The failure to carry out sanitary orders, he thought, was due to the negligence of the subordinate officers, the brigade and regimental commanders. The trouble began after Gen. Brooke was ordered to Washington. Prior to that time Gen. Brooke required daily reports from the regimental officers and strength was given to our system of sanitary precautions. This system and the care which accompanied it had the effect of keeping the camp in good condition.

When Gen. Brooke left for Washington, the camp was necessarily in charge of the subordinate officers. When Gen. Brooke returned he found the camp almost entirely in preparation for the Porto Rico campaign, so that he could not give as much heed to sanitary regulations as he had previously. Gen. Gen. Boynton elaborated upon the strict discipline maintained by Gen. Brooke in police and sanitary matters, but said there was a suspension of this care after the Porto Rico campaign was decided upon. After Gen. Brooke left there was a marked increase of disease, and at one time almost a panic.

FLIES CARRIED DEADLY GERMS.

Referring to the conditions subsequent to the date when Gen. Brooke was ordered to Washington, Gen. Boynton said the exposed condition of the sicks had encouraged the presence of a multitude of flies which spread disease by carrying germs from the sicks to the tents. "They were," said the general, "as thick throughout the party as they could have been in Cuba, and they went back and forth from the sicks to the mess tables of men and officers with the greatest impunity, covering everything right.

Gen. Boynton was questioned at some length as to where the responsibility for the condition of affairs lay, and he said that it lay with the brigade and regimental commanders. "I am willing," he said, "that the men who were placed in them the condition and treated them of the serious consequence of failing to obey the surgeon-general's orders, they could only advise. I would not say that the noncommissioned officers as a whole fell so hard in their responsibilities, but many of them apparently failed to realize their importance, and did not give them the attention which the circumstances demanded. They did not receive the attention, for instance, that officers in the regular army would have given them."

VOLUNTEERS WERE NOVICES.

Gen. Boynton admitted that it was unfair to make any reflections upon officers from civil life, but there were some things which they had to learn, and many of them were not experienced in sanitation. Furthermore, most people looked upon the camp as merely temporary, and the fact that all were in daily expectation of moving made it more difficult many to be indifferent to the future.

In answering with Capt. Hobrell the question of rations supplied to Camp Thomas, Gen. Boynton volunteered the suggestion that there had been no complaint from Shafter, who visited the camp. "And," he continued, "I do not believe we would have heard half the noise that has been raised if all the soldiers had been from the South."

Gen. Dodge said that only two or three chaplains had been received from the South, and they were not from soldiers. The testimony of Gen. Boynton concluded the session, which adjourned until afternoon, when Gen. Lee is expected on the stand.

GEN. LEE'S SUMMARY.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee was before the committee at the afternoon session of the inquiry. Lee had no complaint to make in regard to supplies. In June, while the expeditions were being gotten off, there was some delay, but this was unavoidable, and since then supplies of all kinds had come with regularity and in abundance. "There have, of course," he said, "been some complaints, indeed, I have also hope they sometimes complain, even when there is no occasion for complaint."

He thought the army ration was abundant, and in the main well suited to a campaign in a tropical climate. Yet he thought some changes might be made. For instance, it would be better to send the animals to Cuba when the need refrigerator meat, as at present. According to his ideas, the men should have more fruit and less meat.

During the course of the questioning, it developed that Gen. Lee was notified that he would be expected to move his corps to Cuba in the vicinity of Havana, on the first of November, and that he considered his troops properly equipped for the campaign. The Beaufitt uniform he thought better adapted to a tropical climate than ours, as they were cool and could be washed. He was fearful that the efforts and blunders of our men would be equal to heavy fire comfort.

Gen. Lee made the significant announcement that he was coming up on leading in a friendly country, as he had received good information as to the attitude of the Cuban people, and only by the Cubans, but by the Spaniards as well. He said the conservative and property owning elements were especially desirous to have the Spaniards make some fair resistance of order.

TWO PER CENT SICK.

The health of his troops had been good, he said, and only two per cent being sick. He said the meat was received in refrigerator cars, and that as a rule it was good. In a few instances, the outer edges of the large pieces of meat were spoiled, as was also the bread, both in one or two cases. A shipment of potatoes had been reported to be in bad condition and a board was appointed which condemned all the goods.

Gen. Lee said most of the civilian officers behaved fairly well, but there were some who were not. He had been in several instances, compelled to outline matters to civilian officers, and to have some additional clerks for fear that to keep the officers. Texas mentioned, Capt. Mc. Cook, Captain Bonn, Mr. Ward and Mr. Hoch, Captain Bonn, Mr. Ward and Mr. Hoch.

"Is that true, my commander?" Gen. Lee asked in evident surprise.

When informed that it was, he said that he was astonished and asked for the name of the officer. He said in the connection that occasional complaints had come to him, which he attributed to other forces had ever been very active in the summer months.

Some of the regimental surgeons he knew were not as competent as they should be. The surgeons of higher rank were all competent men. He expressed the opinion that the site of the camp at Jacksonville was well selected.

Carmin Hoell asked Gen. Lee if he considered that he had been slighted in the campaign.

"I don't think so," replied Gen. Lee. "I have from time to time seen something in the newspapers to the effect that it was for the intention of the authorities that I should have a prominent for active participation in the campaign.

HAVANA AMBITIONS.

"I of course had no claim to go to Santiago or Porto Rico, as other officers had, but I was ambitious. I always thought that my corps was organized for the Havana campaign. I had some ambition to go there because I had not been allowed to stay while I was there. I wanted to go back with some men and show our service that I could stay."

He continued by saying that the President had told him within the past few days that he had always intended to send me to Havana, and in case there had been an assault upon the city that he should have led it.

Gen. Lee dwelt upon the importance of taking proper care of the sicks, as a preventative of disease. He said the proximity of the sicks tents to those of the one Hundred and First Indiana. Most of his troops were anxious to go to Cuba, but some desired to be discharged. He had no complaint to make of the case of distress, or death from any neglect of that was due to any inefficiency on the part of the government officials. He said he had no complaint to make against the war department, and knew of none of his command who had.

Gen. Grosvenor participated in the Manila campaign, will be heard to-morrow and to will be followed by a number of staff officers, who have been ordered to Cuba.

Is Equally Good for Babies, Children or Adults.

It's the most agreeable remedy made, but that's its least merit. It meets the requirements of those who desire having the best possible cure for Headache, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia and digestive disorders. 50c and $1.

TARRANT & CO., Chemists, New York.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

Throw Away Your Corksscrew

And use only the Salt Lake City Brewing Co.'s Pleasant Pale Lager Beer. Each bottle is guaranteed to be a most delicious beverage, worth twenty times the price of any other beer. Ask your grocer and keep the connoisseur from and help by so doing the cause of temperance. Telephone 894 for a trial order.

SALT LAKE CITY BREWING CO.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN BEER.

TAILOR'S

Art Cutting Class.

ACME SYSTEM.

Evening Classes.

Cutting and Fitting thoroughly taught in practical manner by first class cutter of twenty years' experience. Cutting and Fitting Ladies' Jackets, Misses' and Children's Jackets, Shirt Waists, Ladies' Dressing Sacques, Wrappers, Kimonos, Ladies' Underwear, Corset Covers, Nightgowns, Ladies' Shirts, Ladies' Skirts, Ladies' Dress Skirts, Ladies' Tailor Suits, Ladies' Capes, Ladies' Riding Habits, Ladies' Dressing Jackets, Ladies' Dressing Sacques, Ladies' Dressing Gowns