

THE FELLOWSHIP OF MISFORTUNE.

Incidents of the Rush of Relatives Seeking San Francisco Friends.

AS TO OFFICER AND SOLDIER.

Man With the Shoulder Straps Takes Time to Assist an Aged Bandmaster Find His Family.

(Special to the "News.")

San Francisco, via Oakland, April 24.—When the personal side of the great disaster story is finally made of record, there will be time to consider the heroes of the events which now absorb the public attention. One candidate is a little lieutenant of infantry, wearing only a "U. S." on his coat collar and no insignia on his shoulder straps, indicating he is not older in the service than that befitting his three and twenty years.

HUNTING THEIR OWN.

The trains coming to San Francisco now are not heavily loaded, and those who sparsely fill the coaches are mostly separated members of families who are trying to find their own. The conversation on the train as the destroyed city is approached is mostly about ways and means of finding refugees, and from the little questions asked and anxieties expressed, many a story of suffering and anxiety of the past week is unfolded.

A canvass of the Sunday westbound from Sacramento to Oakland, made by a "News" correspondent, developed the fact that all but four of the passengers were hunting for friends or relatives. In the day's journey, a veteran sergeant, whose insignia showed him to be a band leader in an infantry command. He was one of the old army which had almost passed away now in the rigors of Cuban and Philippine campaigns.

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS.

"How long in the service, sergeant?" was suggested.

"Twenty-eight years, only two more to serve to be pensioned, but this seems an awful long train. My wife and boy are over there, and I don't think I'll ever find them. They were right down in the mission, which was the first district to burn, and they had no chance at all. They must have been away out to the Presidio, or to the Golden Gate park, and I don't know. I think my boy was sick. I shall register at Oakland, their names, and then maybe my wife will know where they were. I'll search the mission, and then tramp out to Golden Gate." The old sergeant was stationed at Fort Harbison, Montana, last Sunday, three days before the earthquake, his son, who was working on the coast, telegraphed, "Father or mother, come quick—I need one of you badly." The father could not get away from duty, and the mother went, Thursday a generous hearted commander disobeyed the blue book and wanted the sergeant to go. He was ordered to leave to rush out and find his people.

The reason the lieutenant is a candidate for honors is this: He came into the dinner where the sergeant was sitting at one table, and while there were many empty places elsewhere, he sat down beside his companion in arms, with insignia marking him for the ranks of the command. Then as their conversation developed the sergeant's story, the lieutenant took out pencil and paper, and gave him a number of addresses and notes. As the band leader had gone to his day coach seat, the lieutenant was talking over the cigars with a few others, and remarked concerning his friend from the ranks, "Deuced hard graft the bandmaster's up against. Wife and son over there in the mission. I gave him a letter to my old man who works in Alameda, and told him to take his family right there just as soon as he could locate them. Guess father will look after them all right."

One of the men suggested, "Where are you bound, lieutenant, for home?"

HARD WORK VACATION.

"Guess not," was the answer. "I'd like to see the folks, but I guess they're all right. I'm headed direct for San Francisco, and won't take time to run over to Alameda. You see I was field commissary for a long time in the Philippines, and had a chance to see what it means to get food to a big bunch of people camped out where the job isn't easy. When this earthquake broke loose, there was some mighty tall work thrown onto the men who happened to be there, and I guess about three days of it has pretty near baked most of them for a man lasts quick under the strain such as this has been. I guess I'll be on duty just as soon as I get from the train to the commissary headquarters."

As the evening drew along, it developed that the lieutenant was on leave in the east, after getting home from his first Philippine campaign, and on the hearing of this catastrophe he caught the first train for San Francisco to report for duty. The time he is taking out of his leave, and in a month from now he is due back at an eastern barracks to report that his leave expired, and get ready to return with his new command, to the Philippines.

In the same train, a man from the city of Salt Lake, going to hunt for relatives, among them being W. N. Warner, who is seeking his sister and her husband. They were living in the burned district.

ISAAC RUSSELL.

FREE BOOKLET ON BRIGHT'S DISEASE AND DIABETES.

We desire to place in the hands of those afflicted with Bright's Disease or Diabetes a 36-page booklet that is a saving human life. It is not an ordinary pamphlet, but is principally made up of reports of scientific experiments conducted on a large variety of cases, showing 87 per cent of recoveries in these hitherto incurable diseases.

This booklet is for thoughtful people—people who can discriminate between common patent medicine literature and a carefully prepared report of a patient, serious and profoundly important investigation.

The specific employed in these tests are known as the Fuiton Compounds and the results obtained prove conclusively that these dreaded diseases so long fatal have at last yielded to medical science. The booklet is free. F. J. Hill Drug Co., Local Agent, Salt Lake.

When to suspect Bright's Disease—weakness, loss of weight, puffiness, backache or swollen ankles, trouble after the third month, urine may show sediment, falling vision, drowsiness, one or more of these.

In Diabetes the distinguishing feature is weakness with great thirst and at times voracious appetite.

Does your baking powder contain alum? Look upon the label. Use only a powder whose label shows it to be made with cream of tartar.

NOTE.—Safety lies in buying only the Royal Baking Powder, which is the best cream of tartar baking powder that can be had.

NARROW ESCAPE OF FRED PIEPER.

Letter From San Francisco Druggist Whose Wife is Utah Woman.

DEATH AND DESTRUCTION. Pulled Trunk and Valise Over Streets For Eighteen Blocks—People Fought for Food.

Fred Pieper, a San Francisco druggist, writes from the burned city under date of April 24, to his wife who is visiting with her father's family on H street in this city, as follows:

"Ever since that fatal Wednesday morning last, I have tried to communicate with you by telegram or letter, and succeeded only yesterday, by getting off a telegram for \$4.25. Later in the evening, telegrams were accepted to be delivered C. O. D., but it was stated that one could not tell when they would leave. They had to be taken to Oakland by messenger. They assured us, however, that paid telegrams would leave at once by special carrier. I think most of the price was appropriated by the people who took them. There were no regular officials. Today, more order is established. I am still alive, but narrowly escaped a sudden death in my room. When I awoke at 5:15 and jumped up, I saw the room and all the furniture in it perform a weird dance, while at the same time the noise of breaking glass, the shrieks of women and children, as well as of men, the falling of plastering seemed to furnish the most terrible music to me. I was so awe-stricken that for some time I could not realize that I was awake, but thought I was dreaming. I could hear the sound of things falling in my room on account of the dust, but jumped up, got on my clothing and made for the street.

NOT A DROP OF WATER.

"The sight there was terrible. The sidewalks were covered with brick, glass, cornices, the roofs of most of the houses had been lifted up or tumbled in, dead people were among the debris as well as wounded, and the men and women who came out of the houses were in their night attire, and barefooted. No one seemed to have any time for any one else, and everybody was actually running for their lives. The fire department came out to find all the water pipes so twisted by the earthquake that there was not a drop of water. This fact and the strong wind caused the fires to spread rapidly. I located in the middle of Market street with a hundred others to await the first shake, and then ran long out of the building with death and destruction around us, and all the earth under us still shivering and trembling every now and then.

DOZEN FIRES RAGING.

"But nothing serious followed immediately, so the crowd became bolder, and began to walk around to see what was actually happening. I made for the store and found every bottle and all the glass and cases broken, and a great heap of stones, bricks, twisted iron and cornices piled up in front of the store. I went into the store through the windows as the doors did not work; then another shock came, and we fled from the place. By that time a dozen fires were raging, and the fire call building which had not a window broken nor showed any crack after the earthquake, took fire. Every fourth story of the building was burning, and the fire spread quickly in the direction south of Market street.

PULLED TRUNK 18 BLOCKS.

"It was dangerous, but I went back to my room to pack and carry away what I could. I pulled my trunk and valise with a rope over the sidewalk for 18 blocks, hundreds of other people doing the same thing. At 1 p. m. I was exhausted, and dropping on the street, fell asleep. When I awoke the fire had followed us up 10 blocks. I could no longer pull the trunk, so had to pick out a few effects and leave the remainder. But even then, I could not travel far. Hungry and thirsty—no water, no food. Everything had to be abandoned. In a two hours' hunt I succeeded in getting canned peaches and ginger ale, and that was our breakfast. That evening, I got a few spoons of macearoni and gravy for supper, and all hands went to sleep out of doors, as no one dared to sleep in the houses.

IN LINE FOR HOURS.

I stood in line yesterday for several hours to get a loaf of bread. The worst is we have no water, only light is allowed in any house. Cooking must be done on the streets. Relatives and friends in other parts are taking care already of thousands while the more unfortunate ones are waiting developments. I have no post-office address, and San Francisco is no more; there is no postal delivery. This is but the sorrowful experience of many other citizens of the ill-fated city.

PHOTOS IN "NEWS" FIRST PUBLISHED.

Kodak Views Printed Friday Evening First to Appear Anywhere.

SACRAMENTO PAPERS NEXT. Secure Pictures of Santa Rosa, But San Francisco Pictures Could Not Be Had Till Sunday.

(Special to the "News.")

Sacramento, April 24.—Copies of the Friday evening issue of the Deseret Evening News of Salt Lake have arrived here, containing pictures taken on Market street and at the Ferry building of the great earthquake and fire. The papers created genuine surprise in the newspaper offices, as they contain absolutely the first pictures printed of the terrible disaster. Taken in the first moments of the fire and right after the earthquake they "scanned" the California papers, as it was not possible to get across the bay from Oakland to secure pictures for many hours afterwards. The first locally printed pictures appear in the Sunday morning Sacramento Union, and are from Santa Rosa, not San Francisco. The Oakland papers have still to print their first pictures.

Sacramento is rapidly filling up with refugees, and it is here that the incoming traveler first meets the earthquake zone. As his train pulls into the station it is surrounded by policemen and militiamen, who are there to prevent anybody from boarding the train, of the hordes of curious and the vagabonds who just for a chance to get into the ruined city. Sunday a long string of soldiers passed through in two special trains, coming down from Vancouver and Seattle to reinforce the military force. Big signs posted at the depot inform all that they can obtain plenty to eat free at the Odd Fellows hall, and the citizens, many of whom have been sworn in as deputy sheriffs, guide the refugees to the eating places. Among them are many who are cursing because they were forced to work by the authorities. A "News" correspondent who watched the throng eating their first meal in the building, after arriving from San Francisco, overheard a soldier say to a man who was using a bigger man, who had asked him if it would be a good idea to get into the city. The big man looked like a vagabond, who was beating his way to a free meal.

"Yes," said the man plastered with dirt, "you go down there, and some soldier will put a big gun in your face and tell you to work. But you look sassy and your head won't be worth two cents, and they'll keep you to work too, for they're trying to dig up the watermain, and repair them, and get the damaged buildings out of the way. Pay? Huh? You take your pay in gunshot. If you get fresh and try to quit, that's all."

"But nothing serious followed immediately, so the crowd became bolder, and began to walk around to see what was actually happening. I made for the store and found every bottle and all the glass and cases broken, and a great heap of stones, bricks, twisted iron and cornices piled up in front of the store. I went into the store through the windows as the doors did not work; then another shock came, and we fled from the place. By that time a dozen fires were raging, and the fire call building which had not a window broken nor showed any crack after the earthquake, took fire. Every fourth story of the building was burning, and the fire spread quickly in the direction south of Market street.

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CATCH ON THE RUN.

Incidents of the Great Fire Narrated by Reporters of San Francisco Sheets.

MILKMEN WERE ALL HEROES.

Refused Big Prices For Milk so That It Could Go to the Children and Babies of the Poor.

(Special to the "News.")

San Francisco, via Oakland, April 24.—The business of a reporter is to tell what he sees, and his instincts are to see with trained eyes, and to get into the midst of whatever is being done. This accounts for the fact that a party of San Francisco news gatherers, without food for 36 hours, and without offices to report to, and nothing to write, and nowhere to write it, wandered around San Francisco streets in the pressure of mental and physical fatigue, and finally written up what probably be the classics of that great and fatal Wednesday morning. The tales told by this bunch, as they talk over their experience, are so full of interest and so full of truth, that they are worth more than mere reminiscences are thrilling in the extreme, and give a much greater comprehension of the spirit of that terrible day than do most stories, extracted with the same care from the other inhabitants of the city.

The bunch started down Market Wednesday noon, and were stopped by a sentry, who told them that street must be absolutely kept free from people. They said they were reporters, however, and an Associated Press man hurrying by at the time, in another direction, spoke up to verify it, and the guard let them pass. Picking their way over the debris, they suddenly heard a line of blasphemy that was unusual even to reporters, coupled with orders to fly for their lives.

They dug out, and a block and a half down the street, they had been covered with flying debris, and had heard the terrific explosion as the great brick building they had been passing, fell in a heap to the ground, they met the swearing fireman, who had laid the charge of dynamite, and with them was Abe Ruef, the great political boss of San Francisco, whom the enemies of Mayor Schmitz have always declared was the real mayor. Ruef was standing bareheaded, with red eyes and disheveled hair, but recognizing the men who had been his enemies, he called out to them and called them a pack of fools.

MILKMEN WERE HEROES.

Among the heroes of the hour must be classed the milkmen. They were offered great prices for their product out in the parks, but with few exceptions they refused golden measures for their milk. Some of them, however, saw any price, the purchaser had to show that in the family were children to be fed, or nursing babes to be kept from starving. Milk to the adult was not so much needed as for the children, and were noted where milkmen refused the most handsome prices in order that their product might get to the children and babies.

SHOOTING THE DOGS.

From now on the big task in San Francisco is to be the sanitary one, and the extermination of rats and dogs. The soldiers and police have orders to shoot all stray animals to keep them from creating a nuisance, while the attention of the authorities is given more to the sanitary question than any other, since the first cry for food was satisfied.

DIED ON THE STREET.

It was a hard day for the sick, and the feeble in San Francisco. The panic of the earthquake, and the loss of horses on the range is not unlike the panic of herded people, when fright conquers reason. In one long row of people sat resignedly on the porches and refused to move. Soldiers rushed in to tell them the houses must be blown up at once, to stop the panic, and then they could not stop. This house must not be dynamited because the head of the household was very sick with typhoid inside. The soldiers literally forced the people out, and then rushed inside to get the old man. They brought him out on a mattress, and he died in the street where they laid him down. A few minutes later the house was cracking like a matchbox, and in half an hour it was only a ruin, while the fire was stampeding all bare it two blocks further on.

HYSTERICAL EFFORTS TO SAVE.

One Examiner rushed into the street clutching a safety razor and held it for an hour of hard work in the streets. He realized he had it only when some of his companions showed him it in his hand. He tells of women, too, who tried to save their belongings, rushing down the streets, dragging after them bundles of belongings fastened with ropes. Every cross street and square was piled up Wednesday morning with these belongings, and their tired possessors after dragging them for miles perhaps, had to smile between their tears as they watched the flames lick their way up the buildings.

THE CRAZE FOR WATER.

"One proclamation that wasn't published, but which was in force," said one of the dirtiest faced men that could be imagined, "was that a man caught washing his face or brushing his teeth should be shot on the spot. He meant that every drop of water available should be used for drinking and necessary cooking, and even then there wasn't enough to go round, so that he would wash—well he simply wouldn't, and if he respected the demands of the general welfare he couldn't."

A BOTTLE OF CHAMPAGNE.

This happened on the ferry going over to Oakland. A man pulled a bottle of champagne out of his pocket, and asked a waiter in the ferryboat restaurant, to bring him two glasses and some ice. Then he asked the man next to him to join in a toast. "Yesterday I was worth \$5,000," he declared, "and today all I have left is this bottle of champagne and the clothes on my back." He and his impromptu friend drank the bottle. He was a native Californian.

ISAAC RUSSELL.

APPROPRIATION OF \$100,000 VETOED.

Considerable Discussion as to Ways and Means for Supplying Money.

GOES TO SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

Mayor and City Attorney Will be Associated and Some Scheme May Be Devised.

The expected veto of Mayor Thompson to the appropriation of \$100,000 for the relief of the San Francisco sufferers was forthcoming at the meeting of the city council last night, and created considerable discussion in regard to the best means of appropriating the money, and yet not going outside of the legal bounds in the matter. It was the unanimous opinion of all, as well as of the mayor that the city council should do something for the relief of the stricken people, and accordingly no action was taken on the veto other than referring it to the special relief committee with the mayor and the city attorney associated, so that some way may be devised of getting around the legal objection to the appropriation of the money.

The veto was based alone upon the opinion of the city attorney, which held that the council had no legal right to appropriate the money in the manner undertaken. As soon as Recorder Morison read the veto, Tuolumne offered a resolution as an amendment to the original resolution which was vetoed. The amendment appropriated the money to Mayor Schmitz of San Francisco, and directed the city auditor to issue a warrant for the amount, and the city attorney to pay the same upon presentation to him. Fernstrom suggested that the money be appropriated to the relief committee appointed by the council, and allow it to purchase whatever supplies and provisions are needed.

LEGAL OBJECTIONS.

Black argued that it would be useless to adopt the amended resolution, as it would not overcome the legal objection and would have to be vetoed by the mayor. He moved that the veto be laid over, and that the special relief committee of the council be authorized to do as they saw fit, and devise some way of appropriating the money legally. He was of the belief that some way could be found to settle the matter, and thought the committee could do it. The council then adjourned until Thursday, April 26.

Chief of the Fire Department Vail submitted the promotion of Arnos Morison to be captain, and J. D. Kennedy to be an engineer, and also the appointment of K. P. Shoemaker, William C. Clure, N. T. Heilick and E. L. Jenkins as firemen, to fill vacancies. Hobday wanted the matter referred to the committee for consideration, but did not make the request until after the call of the roll on the confirmation had been commenced; hence he asked to be excused from voting on the appointments. He was excused from voting, and the appointments were confirmed by a unanimous vote.

THE COUNCIL WILL IN ORDER TO COMPLETE HIS REGULAR WORK.

M. & M. A. INVITATION.

The council accepted the invitation of the Manufacturers and Merchants' association to accompany the latter on its "get acquainted" excursion to Mantoloking, N. J., April 28.

SHOULD BE NO QUIBBLING.

Mulvey expressed deep regret that the veto was sent to the council, as everybody in the city was in favor of the appropriation and there should be no quibbling about it at all. He said that Salt Lake was the only city in the United States where a legal objection had been raised against the appropriation of money under such circumstances, and he thought it was very strange indeed that an objection had to be raised. The people of the city, he thought, demanded that the council make this appropriation, and was very sorry that there was any wrangle over it at all. In conclusion he remarked that he would hate to be any of those sufferers in San Francisco and have to wait for the city council of this city to render aid, especially if it pursued the present course.

REFERRED TO COMMITTEE.

Wells was of the same opinion as Mulvey in his line, but thought that some way could be found to appropriate the money. He favored referring it to the committee to find a way out of the difficulty.

Based called the attention of the council to the fact that when Park City was destroyed by fire the council made an appropriation of money and it was approved by Mayor Clark, and that had the mayor approved this appropriation it would have been paid just the same.

Based motion to refer the matter to the special committee and the mayor and city attorney was then carried.

PASSED OVER VETO.

The council turned down the mayor's veto of the amendment to the plumbing ordinance which permits two houses to be connected with the same sewer pipe instead of one, and which houses to be connected with a separate pipe, as is the case under the original ordinance, by a vote of 10 to 4. The veto on the "second" Salt Lake City, said sign which was to have been placed around an electric light pole in front of the office of the company was laid over for one week upon motion of Hobday.

BARNES MAKES OBJECTION.

There was quite a discussion when Barnes raised an objection to the proposition of the health commissioner for supplies for the isolation hospital for the month of April, amounting to \$350. Barnes declared that the city was being held up by a certain grocer, who overcharged the city from \$40 to \$50 per month. He could not understand why the grocery and supply bill at the hospital should be \$350 per month when there are only 18 patients in the institution. He then cited a number of instances in just one bill, where the city had been outrageously overcharged for groceries for the hospital. Among the items mentioned was soda, which was on the hospital bill at \$6 per case, when Barnes said that the regular retail price was only \$5, and the wholesale price was \$2.50 per case. Another item was \$3 per bushel for turnips, when they were selling on the streets at 20 cents a peck. The same bill had par-

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, 1898.

A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

ships at \$2 per bushel, when Barnes declared he was buying them from the farmers at 50 cents a bushel. The members of the sanitary committee all stated that they did not see the bill mentioned by Barnes at all, and that the supplies were purchased by Health Commissioner Stevens. They could not say whether the prices were too high or not, but stated that the bill would be investigated by them before it was paid. The resolution was passed by the council, but the bill referred to by Barnes was held up and will be investigated by the committee.

SUPPORTED MR. WELLS.

The six petitions, signed by 129 business men of the city, asking that the Wells ordinance closing the theaters on Sundays be passed by the council, were ordered filed upon recommendation of the municipal laws committee, and thus the matter has been brought to a close for the present at least. Upon motion of Black, and without comment, the three street paving contracts awarded to the Harbor Asphalt company by the board of public works, and submitted for the approval of the council were referred to the finance and municipal laws committees for consideration.

BACK PAY ALLOWED.

Upon recommendation of the public grounds committee the lease of 35 acres of land belonging to the city to the state prison at \$100 a year was renewed for seven years, over the objection of Martin, who said that the city could easily get \$200 a year for the land. He further made his usual objection that there was "a nigger in the woodpile" somewhere.

A resolution was adopted providing for the payment of \$12.50 back pay to Dog Tax Collector M. I. Morris. An ordinance is being drawn, regulating the appointment of the collector and fixing his salary.

Recorder Morison notified the council that paying extension No. 22 for the grading, curbing and paving of N street, from South Temple to the entrance to the city cemetery, had been defeated by the protests of abutting property owners. The total frontage of the extension was 2,460 feet and the protests of Charles Crane and others represented 2,226.50 feet, more than sufficient frontage to defeat the improvement.

NINETY DAYS MORE.

Upon recommendation of the municipal laws committee, the Citizens' Heating & Power company was given an extension of 90 days from May 1 within which to commence work on its system. Fernstrom thought that the company simply wanted an extension in order to try to get its franchise. He said that the whole business was "hot hair," and he was opposed to granting the extension. The other members of the committee did not agree with him in the matter, and granted the extension of time, he casting the only vote against it.

The contract with O. Chytrons for the construction of the new fire station, at a cost of \$8,300, was submitted by the board of public works, and was approved by the council.

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