McQUEEN'S BLOOD IS UP.

The County Sheriff Indignant Over What the Grand Jury Asserts.

HIS PRISONERS ARE WELL FED,

The Salt Lake Public are Cordially Invited to Be on Hand at Feeding Time.

Sheriff McQueen's spirit is greatly perturbed, and he is boiling over with indignation, concerning that portion of the grand jury's report which has reference to the affairs of the county jail, and its management.

The jurors say:

"At the county jail there was considerable complaint about the food that is provided for the prisoners. We were informed that they are only allowed meat and molasses and water at the noon meal, and that vegetables were only provided twice a week. We were shown the meat to be used at supper, which was inferior in quality, and a general complaint was made that the meat was often tainted. We would suggest that if the sheriff is not allowed sufficient compensation to provide the prisoners with good, plain food, it should either be increased or the system changed, and instead of allowing the sheriff so much per head for food, a bill of fare be prepared by the county physician, and the sheriff be authorized to buy the provisions and present sworn bills to the court."

Again, commenting upon the question of fees, the grand jury observe:

"In the examination of cases submitted to us the fact has been developed that the custom of paying deputies in the sheriff's offices percentage of costs in civil cases, is pernicious in practice, wrong in principle and of doubtful legality. It offers an incentive to officers to unnecessarily increase costs in civil cases and often exhausts the property of the debtor in expense, having nothing for the creditor. Out of it has grown the custom of permitting deputy sheriffs to retain from the proceeds of collections their compensation, which is a percentage of the costs allowed by law. In cases where garnishments are issued monthly, or where different levies have been made under an execution, the deputy has been permitted to retain the amount collected until final return was made. The law intends that all moneys collected on execution should be paid into the sheriff's office and by him returned. Deputies should be paid by the sheriff stated salaries, and if the laws of the territory do not so provide, the evils resulting from the present methods should be called to the attention of the next legislature."

The sheriff, in conversation with the court reporter of the NEWS today, "warmed up" exceedingly as he gave a emphatic denial to the assertions in regard to the feeding of the prisoners committed to his custody. Indeed, according to Mr. Queen's side of the case, those law-breakers who come within the range of his hospitality repose, figuratively, on a bed of roses.

"Why," said he, "they get all the potatoes they want twice a day—morning and night; there's rice twice a week for them; all the beans they could eat twice a week; bread pudding twice a week; and all the boiled beef they require twice every day — for breakfast and supper. Then they have a slice of soap besides. For lunch (at 12 o'clock) we give them bread and molasses and water. Breakfast is served at 6 and supper at 5 on week days, and on Sundays at 8 and 4 respectively. They get the very best of bakers' bread, too, all the time."

"As to the meat," the sheriff went on, "why, I eat that same boiled beef from my own table; and surely if it's good enough for me, it ought to be for the prisoners."

"What about the tainted meat, then, to which the grand jury refer?" asked the reporter.

The sheriff's explanation was this, and his deputies corroborated the statement. A prisoner named Potts, "stuck at bed 'up," happened to have by him at the date of the grand jury's visit, a piece of meat which he had left in his cheek, warm off for a couple of days. This was tainted; this was the sample exhibited to the jurors' inspection; and this was the subject of the "complaint."

The prisoners, one and all, said the sheriff, ever since he had been in charge of the county jail, had always had "good, plain food." What more we wanted he would just like to know?

As to the deputies retaining money from the proceeds of their collections, by compensation, Sheriff McQueen branded this also as a mistake. "They do no such thing," he said; for they turn over to me what they collect, and as soon as I get the money I bank it, I bank it, it needs be, every day, and they do not hoist so much as a nickel."

The sheriff is evidently much put out and requested to be reported "Come tell the Salt Lake Tribune, through the NEWS, that any one is welcome to come down to the county jail any day at meal time, and see for themselves what we give our prisoners to eat. What more than that can I say?"

IN LEGAL QUARTERS.

Business of This Forenoon Before Judges Zane and Bartch.

When the Third District court opened this morning Chief Justice Zane listened to one or two motiles brought informally under his notice, and then resumed the hearing of a case which began in his court late yesterday afternoon.

A TITLE QUIETED.

A decree quieting title to certain property in Tooele was granted in the case of Rebecca F. Kimball vs. Joshua Kimball. Attorney Barlow Ferguson appeared for the plaintiff, who is a son of the late Heber C. Kimball. It was stated that the defect in the case was that the notice of distribution was given, but that the persons under whom the plaintiff claimed have held possession since the year 1856, a period of fourteen years.

GARNISHEES.

Jos. Buffalt vs. G. Lavigino et al. This was a motion to strike out certificates of the garnishees. Marshal and Hyde appearing for the defendants and Attorney Cherry for the plaintiff. The motion was overruled, but time was given to enable the defendants' counsel to file a bill of exceptions.

THE BURNS-SAYLOR SUIT.

The trial of the action brought by Jack Burns against George Naylor was again taken up, from yesterday afternoon. Suit alleges that the defendant is indebted to him to the extent of $500 on a promissory note made payable to Hyrum Gleason and by him assigned to the plaintiff. The defendant denies that the note has been assigned to him by Gleason, and has been assigned to him by the latter to cover the indebtedness. He alleges that the note was given to Gleason in part payment for 1000 shares of the Blue Joe Mining company's stock, that that Gleason and Burns conspired to defraud and cheat him by making false representations in regard to the property being free from encumbrances. He says that when he discovered the stock was worthless he refused to make any further payments and the suit is the result of that refusal. Much of a sensational character was developed in the course of the trial. Mrs. Gleason, wife of Gleason, testified that the note was given to Gleason in part payment for 1000 shares of the Blue Joe Mining company's stock; that that Gleason and Burns conspired to defraud and cheat him by making false representations in regard to the property being free from encumbrances. She says that when he discovered the stock was worthless he refused to make any further payments and the suit is the result of that refusal. Much of a sensational character was developed in the course of the trial. Mrs. Levy claimed