DESERET EVENING NEWS: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1903.

FAMOUS REPORT IS MADE PUBLIC.

(Continued from page five.)

bia on June 5, 8, and 22, 1903, for con-spiracy to defraud and the offering and receiving of bribes.

PAINTING OF STEEL LETTER BOXES.

In 1897 Machen made a verbal ar-rangement with John T. Cupper, of Lockhaven, Pa., to paint all of the letter boxes in the United States, allowing him 25 cents each on the posts, 50 cents each for the letter boxes, and \$1 for the package boxes, if the work was done by a local painter Cupper was to furnish the material and receive

to furnish the material and receive 38 cents for each letter box and 75 cents for each package box. On July 24, 1990, the postmaster at Springfield, Mass, submitted a proposal from a local painter to furnish the material and paint the boxes in that city for 15 cents per letter box and 25 cents for 15 cents per letter box and 25 cents per package box, costing in all \$32.25. On July 27, three days afterwards, he was informed by Machen that John T. Cupper, the contractor, had been in-structed to arrange immediately for painting the boxes. After Cupper had completed the work the postmaster was directed to pay him \$100.50, more than three times as much as asked by the lo-cal nainter.

cal painter. In May, 1902, the postmaster at San In May, 1952, the postmatrix to the Francisco. Cal., asked permission to expend \$180 for material to paint letter boxes. In answer to this request he was advised that John T. Cupper, of Lockhaven, Pa., had been instructed to send him sufficient material for paint send him sufficient material for paint-ing the boxes, and on Sept. 10 he was directed to pay Cupper \$811.48 for ma-terial which he had ninety days pre-viously notified the department he could

secure for \$180. The manufacturers of letter boxes by terms of the contract were aired to paint the boxes at the the required factory, but, regardless of this pro-vision, Cupper was ordered in July, 1900 to paint all the letter boxes at the fac tory where they were made, and he was paid \$16,227,50 for this work.

Inquiry from about 500 free delivery offices shows that the expense of painting letter boxes for the six years prior to Machen's agreement with Cupper was 29% cents each. Since Machen's re-moval the boxes have been painted in 38 cities, the average cost per letterh being 28.7 cents, package boxes 51 cents, and posts 9 cents each.

Cupper, when first interrogated, de-nied that he had ever paid anyone a part of the money he received for paint. ing letterboxes. Later, when he was confronted with drafts which he had paid to W. C paid to W. C. Long, he admitted that he had paid him 10 cents per box on exery box painted, or about \$20,000 dur-

ing the last five years. Part of this money has been traced to Machen. Machen, Cupper and Long were in-dicted by the federal grand jury on July 31, 1903, for conspiracy to defraud.

CARRIER'S LEATHER CASES.

When the system of carrier registra tion was adopted, Machen conceived the idea that the carriers need a small case in which to carry the registration book, He bought these cases from Maurice Runkle, of New York, and Charles E. Smith of Baltimore, Md., without com-petitive bids. Those purchased from Runkle were said to be for the rural delivery service. On Oct. 30, 1902, 21,009 had been ordered, though at that time there were but 11,000 rural carriers in the service.

Runkle was not a leather manufacturer, but a dealer in clothing. He re-ceived from the department 90 cents each for the cases and had them made leather manufacturers, paying from 25 to 28 cents each. The 21,000 cases cost Runkle \$5,831.96, while the govern-ment paid him \$18,906.30, making him a profit of \$13,074.54. Runkle path Machen \$2,450 for worthless mining stock and also gave McGregor, a clerk in Ma-chen's office, certain sums of money. Machen, Runkle, and McGregor were

on July 31, indicted by the federal grand the District of Colombia, on 1903, for conspiring to defraud.

in paper covers, or 31 stamps for the vol-ume bound in cloth. Address Dr. R. V. The People's Common Seuse Medical Adviser, a book containing 1005 pages, is given away. Send at one-cent stamps, for expense of mailing suby, for the book medicine can show.

"Discovery," which no "just as good' shadow of that medicine. There are cures behind every claim made for the Any substitute offered as "just as good" as "Golden Medical Discovery" is a

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neglected or unskilfully treated, find a Medical Discovery. It cures deep-seated coughs, brouchitis, bleeding harge, cua-ciation, and other conditions which, if have been perfectly and permanently cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It cures deep-seated People who have tried change of cli-mate in vain for the cure of weak hunga never to be realized.

of a healthful future, dreaming ino bariala there was health to be found out beyond the sunset, and they have ceived by the tale that The pow, and has storted bow, and has storted out to gather riches fail of happy dreams. Many a man and Woman have been de-De the foot of the rainthe pot of gold which is to be found just at by the story of has been fooled Many a child

13 A Martin ENG CONTRACTOR יחזהההה pressed by the unselfish devotion of

Machen to the public interests, for Wynn's bid was discarded, though in so doing the cost of letter boxes during the contract period was increased \$51.553.80. The profits on this contract to Maybury & Ellis aggregated some-thing over \$53.000, half of which was given to Scheble, which the evidence indicates was divided equally with Machen. Machen. Dring the past four years 27,000 letter boxes have been distributed on rural

routes. They are unnecessary, since every farmer's letter box serves the purpose of both a deposit and a collection box. Postmasters wrote frequent-ly stating that the boxes were of no use, that in many of them there was not a letter deposited once a month. Never-theless Machen continued to have them erected, and during the last four years over \$70,000 has been paid for letter

boxes on rural routes. Machen and Scheble were indicted by the federal grand jury in the Dis-trict of Columbia Sept. 8, 1963, for conspiracy and fraud. PACKAGE BOXES.

The large boxes fastened to the let-

ter-box posts or other supports are styled package boxes. They were first contracted for in 1893. Isaac Mc-Giehan was the real contractor at that time and has been since. In 1897 Solomon C. Wynn, whose bid for letter boxes was thrown out upon the fiction that Machen had a cousin interested with him, was also a bidder on package boxes, and offered to supply them for \$3.50 each. But the bid was set aside with five others, ranging in price from \$4 to \$8 per box, and the contract given to McClehan af \$10,80. The evidence shows that Mc-

\$10.80. The evidence shows that Mc-Glehan paid Machen a "royalty" of 50 cents a box. McGlehan and Machen Machen, THE MONTAGUE INDICATOR.

purpose of securing the adoption of the device by the postoffice depurtment, Richardson consulted George W. Ben-vers, who told him that to insure succes he ought to distribute stock among the officials who had charge of the matter. Acting upon this suggestion Richardson gave Machen 1,000 shares of the stock, who requested that it be issued in the name of H. G. Seger, and Beavers 2,000 shares that were issued in the name of Richardson. A short time after this gratuitous distribution

of stock an order was given for 7,000 Indicators, at \$4.25 each. indicators, at \$4.25 each. Seger, in whose name the stock do-nated to Machen was issued, says he bought this stock from Machen and paid him \$1,200 for it. There is a mys-tery about the true ownership of the 2,000 shares given to Beavers. It was issued in the name of D. S. Richardson, and at Beavers's suggestion assigned to John R. McDonough. The first div-idend, consisting of \$120, was forward-ed to Beavers Feb. 6, 1901, and ac-knowledged by him in the following letter: letter

PERRY HEATH'S CASE. 'Personal.

"Washington, Feb. 20, 1901. My Dear Mr. Richardson: Yours of Feb. 6, with inclosure, duly received. I will hold the papers in your name for the present until something decisive is known. I am glad to know that the matter promises so well. I have not seen Mr. Heath, but will make an-other effort today. He is mighty hard to locate just now, being busy on na-tional committee matters. Give my re-gards to all inquiring friends, and believe me, Very truly, yours, "G. W. BEAVERS,

Superintendent," "MR. D. S. RICHARDSON, "Room 7 Mills Building, San Francisco, Call Cal?

This was in February, 1901. and the stock was still in Richardson's name and apparently in Beavers' possession. In August, 1902, Beavers again wrote: "Personal. Washington, Aug. 21,1902.

"Dear Richardson: Our friend in Salt Lake wants the inclosed stock drawn in the name of Edwin B. Bacon. Kindly issue new certificates and have these destroyed. Forward same to me by

"Yours very truly, "G, W. BEAVERS." "Mr. D. S. Richardson, Care Post-master, San Francisco, Cal."

These letters were secured from Richardson by the inspectors. On the face of the last letter is indorsed in lead pencil in the handwriting of R. H. E. Espey, secretary of the con range "Editor Salt Lake Tribune." and on the back, "133 S. West Temple" and "9th E. and Brigham," the first being Perry S. Heath's office address and the seccond his home at that time. The "in-closed stock" referred to in the last let-ter consisted of 1,000 of the shares giv-en to Beavers on Dec. 27, 1899.

HEATH'S UNCLE.

Edwin B. Bacon is a citizen of Louisville, Ky., Heath's uncle by marriage, and said to be one of his most intimate friends. This 1,000 shares issued to Edwin B. Bacon was returned to the com-pany anonymously in a blank envelope after this investigation began. Bacon states that he never saw the stock, and did not know that it was in existence.

Heach refused to make a written state-men, but stated verbally to Inspector Simmons that he never heard of the stock, and had no interest in the com-pany directly or indirectly. Machen alleges that what he did for this concentration of the second reliable this company was at the earnest solici-tation of ex-Congressman Loud. Richation of ex-Congressman Loud had no pe-ardson states that Mr. Loud had no pe-

ardson states that Mr. Loud had no pe-cuniary interest in the company; that he never offered Loud any stock, be-cause he thought such an offer would be resented, but that he did give 150 shares to H. F. Dodge, clerk of the house committee on the postoffice and post roads, but that Loud had no knowledge of such donation. The evidence in this case was submit-ted to the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, and Reavers

Machen, and Erwin were indicted on Sept. 8, 1903, for conspiracy to defraud he government. The district attorney lecided that the evidence against Heath

A bald head, or Ayer's Hair Vigor? You can't

have both. J.C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

matters of favor regardless of the necessities of the service. Promotions were frequently made without consideration of the merits of the clerk pro-moted. Long-time leases for postoffice premises were canceled and the rent increased upon the recommendation of prominent political

the rental value of the premises, SALE OF PROMOTIONS.

Otto F. Weis, a clerk in the New York postoffice and an intimate friend of Beavers, an officer of the postoffi and an intimate friend of Beaver's, an officer of the Postoffice Clerks' associa-tion, according to his own story col-lected from \$8,000 to \$10,000 from clerks upon the pretense that it was to be used in securing favorable legislation. Many of the clerks in the New York and Jersey City postoffices stated under oath that they had contribued Weis's legislative fund under the pr ise of promotion. Frank C. Hay, clerk in the Jersey City postoffice, states that Weis told him that this money was to be paid to Beavers after deducting the expenses for collecting.

CLERK HIRE.

The appropriations for clerk hire are made under two heads: "For compen-sation of clerks in first and second class postoffices" and "For separating mails at third and fourth class post-offices,"

The amount allowed to third and fourth class offices is based upon the number of pieces of mail handled in transit. This appropriation, averaging over \$1,000,000 annually, has been dis-tributed by Beavers largely by personal favor. If a senator, member of Congress, or any prominent politician whom Beavers was anxious to please requested an increase in the clerk hire allowed a postmaster, Beavers would

comply, regardless of the merits of the case. To illustrate: The postmaster at Duquoin, Ill., in December, 1901, asked for an allowance for clerk hire. The postmaster was directed to keep a count of the transit mail handled, which he failed to do; but submitted a statement showing the local work of the office. He was in-formed that no clerk hire could be al-lowed under the law for local work. In March, 1902, the member of Congress recommended that an allowance of \$500 per course before the office and the per annum be given that office, and the request was complied with. The amount was afterwards increased to \$900 per annum. Under the rules of the depart-ment, on the basis of a count made in August, 1903, the office was entitled under the law to \$60.

John W. Langley, appointed clerk of the census office, on Dec. 6, 1900, re-quested an increase in the allowance or clerk hire at Prestonburg, Ky., the for clerk hire at Prestonburg, Ky., the postmaster being his sister. A count was ordered and the report showed the office entitled to \$250 per annum, but an allowance of \$500 was made, which afterwards, at Langley's request, was ncreased to \$700, In May, 1900, the member of Congress

recommended an increase in the allow-ance at Conyers, Ga., which was then

On Sept. 30, 1899, his roster title was changed to "bookkeeper" and his sal-ary increased to \$1,500. This salary was piad him by the postmaster until Sept. 9, 1902, although he performed no services. no services. The postmaster says he protested to

Beavers against the appointment of Pettit, stating that he was personally distasteful to him and that he would not allow him in the office. But at the same time he certified his name to the auditor every quar-ter during the entire period as a clerk rendering service. Pettit was paid \$5,130.96, for which he per-formed as service which he performed no service whatever. In these and all similar cases known the amounts paid have been charged against the postmasters who made such ertification.

LEASES.

The leasing of premises and furnish-ing of light and fuel for first, second, and third class postoffices are under the supervision of the salary and allowance divisi

Formerly leases were made usually Formerly leases were made usually for a period of five years, with a pro-viso that the government might at any time cancel the lease, if the interests of the postal service required it, by glv-ing three menths' notice. Sometimes it was found necessary to omit the "three-months' clause" in order to secure the most desirable location, but these in-stances were rare. had

stances were rare. In 1898 a law was enacted authorizing the department to make leases for a period not exceeding 10 years. On Nov. 2 following the enactment of this law the first assistant postmaster-gen-eral, in a letter intended as a guide to inspectors when investigating lease when investigating lease cases, stated:

"While the department has authority to execute a lease for a period of 10 years, it is not deemed advisable to do so unless it can be demonstrated that a positive advantage to the service will be secured thereby." This policy, however, was not con-sistently carried out.

CANCELING LEASES.

At Weehawken, N. J., on July 1, 1900, a lease was executed for 10 years, at \$500 per annum, including all equip-ment, heat. light, etc. On July 1, 1902, eight years before the lease expired, it was canceled and a new lease entered his for the same memiss and the same nto for the same premiss and the sam

equipment et an annual rental of \$800. At Hastings, Neb., on May 1, 1897, a lease was made for postoffice premises for a period of five years, including light, heat, yault, and equipment, at an annual rental of \$700 per annum. In March the lessor was notified that the lease would be canceled on June 30, almost a year before its expiration Shortly after this a proposal was ac epted for another building no more de sirable, at a rental of \$1,800 per annum A most vigorous protest was filed against this action of the department by those interested in the canceled lease, and the matter was referred to an inspector for investigation, wh April 17, 1901, reported as follows: who, or

SENATOR DIETRICH'S CASE.

"Viêwed from the standpoint usually assumed by the postoffice department in the treatment of lease cases, and elim-inating all questions of personal inter-est. I am unable to conceive what possille representations could have been made to the department in this case to result in the entertainment and acceptresult in the entertainment and accept-ance of the proposition of Mr. Dietrich at the price named (\$1,800 per annum). The proposition 78 exorbitant, and the location one that if in competition with other propositions offering central loca-tions at two-thirds the price asked could not be conscientiously con-sidered."

As a result of this report the price for the new site was reduced to \$1,300 per anoum, with the proviso that the de-partment should pay for moving and installing the equipment and provide heat and light. The office was moved

heat and light. The office was moved at an expense to the department of \$746. At Dunkirk, N. Y., a five-year lease was executed March 1, 1898, at \$450 per anoum, including fixtures, with an ad-ditional allowance of \$115 for light and fuel, making \$565 in all. On Oct. 15. was executed for a 1901, a lease



7

Lot

"Mr. Baldwin says to find out if possible exactly what this man Beavers wants to insure our success in that department in the way of dol-lars and cents, but not to give it to him unless forced to do so; and when we do, if at all, he desires to be present in program himself and your the agree in person himself and plan the agree ment.

ment." On May I Strawn wrote Baldwin, stating that Brandt would like for him to come to Washington for con-sultation. In response to this invita-tion Baldwin came to Washington and held a conference with the parties in-terested, and as a result on May 9, 1809, an order was given by First Asst. Postmaster-General Heath for 250 ma-chines, at \$150 each. The machines were exactly the same as those that were selling in the open market for \$125, with the exception of a slight change in the base. After the 250 ma-chines had been disposed of additional orders were given, until 527 machines

orders were given, until 527 machine had been purchased, 217 of which which were shipped to postmasters without requisition. The postmaster at Chicago, on May

The postmaster at Chicago, on May 31, 1899, stated that he could use but one in his office, yet on July 25, less than two months later, 9 of these ma-chines were sent to him and he was ordered to pay \$150 each for them. The postmaster at Keckuk, Iowa, ad-vised the department that the machine was not practicable and of no value to was not practicable and of no value to his office. On June 28, 1900, Beavers wrote him as follows:

"Relative to the automatic cashier in your office, you are directed to put the same into active use, as it is the desire of the department to have a uniform system in the matter of handling cash in the larger postoffices."

It is difficult to understand what interest the department could have in a systematic method of making change in the larger offices. Nine of these machines were sent to

Baltimore, and only four of them are in use; 20 were shipped to Boston, of In use, 20 were shipped to Hoston, of which only two are now in use, the other 18 being stored in the basement of the postoffice; 20 were sent to New York, only one of which is used, the thers being an incumbrance to the

Of the 527 machines purchased, 173 Of the 527 machines purchased, 113 are idle; many of them have never been taken from the cases in which they were shipped. The aggregate amount of money paid to the Brandt-Dent company for these useless cash-iers was \$74,275.

SUMMARY REMOVAL JUSTIFIED. Eliminating from consideration all indications of fraud and passing upon the case wholly as a question of ad-ministrative judgment, it appears to me that this transaction would have justified the summary removal from office of First Asst. Postmaster-General Heath and George W. Beavers. But the element of fraud can not

But the element of fraud can not be eliminated. Men of ordinary intelli-gence rarely waste the public revenues in such a mannes without in such a manner without a personal motive. A bribe of \$12,500 was paid

motive. A bribe of \$12,500 was paid Congressman Edmund H. Driggs to secure the order for 250 machines. A part of this money has been traced to the bank account of Beavers. Driggs. Beavers, and Miller have been indicted by the federal grand jury in the city of Brooklyn, N. Y. During the investigation of this case Inspectors Little and Oldfield secured evidence indicating that Ernest E. Baldwin, assistant United States dis-trict attorney for the southern district of New York, had knowledge of the transactions between this company and transactions between this company and officers of the department. He was officers of the department. He was the attorney for the company in a suit pending in the southern district of New York and had in his possession the original \$12,500 note. The inspectors were given a written order by the president and treasurer of the company, directing the firm of Boothby & Baldwin, of which Ernest E. Baldwin is a member, to give them ac-

Baldwin is a member, to give them ac-

bearing upon the subject.





Charles E. Smith Cases.—The cases alleged to be for city delivery were bought of Charles E. Smith, of Balti-more, Md. They were exactly the same as the Runkle cases in construction. Elisworth Upton, an employe under McGregor in the free-delivery division took up with Smith the matter of sup-plying these cases. Upton submitted to him a sample case and Smith told him him a sample case and smith Gid him he could furnish them for 50 or 60 cents each. Upton told him to make a pro-posal to Machen at 90 cents, which he did; and 20,000 cases were bought from him at that price. Smith states that the profits on all the cases he furnished was \$11450, and that this amount was was \$11,450, and that this amount was divided as follows:

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and 141					2																								in the second

Upton and McGregor were indicted in Baltimore on June 25, 1903, for con-spiracy to defraud.

STREET LETTER BOXES.

One of the most important contracts for free-delivery supplies is that for street letter boxes. These contracts are let periodically, every four years. In February, 1893, the contract was awarded to Maybury & Eilis, of Detroit, Mich. Machen became superintendent of free delivery in the following Sep-Mich. tember, six months after the contract had been executed.

Maybury states that not many months after Machen's appointment Eugene D. Scheble, a dentist of Toledo, Ohio, called on him and interested him an a patent he had acquired for a new letter box. Maybury agreed to give Scheble a 25 per cent interest in the contract which he then held. Maybury when asked why he gave Scheble an interest in the contract of the bar of the schebel and when asked why he gave Scheble an interest in this contract, stated that he thought there was merit in Scheble's box, and that it might in the future become a transformation

become a troublesome competitor. It is not reasonable to suppose that man of affairs like Maybury who had at that time served two terms in Con-gress and is at present mayor of the city of Detroit, should voluntarily de-liver to a stranger from Toledo, Ohio, one-fourth of his profits in so valuable a contract because he feared that two or three years hence that man might become a dangerous competitor for another contract. During the first year, that is, before

Scheble had interested himself in the contract, there were 2,740 boxes ordered, for which the department paid \$8,189.40. Maybury's profits, as near as can be estimated, amounted to \$3,425 on that year's business. During the second year after Scheble became interested, 16,400 boxes were ordered, at a cost of \$52,526,25. The total profits of the second year's business was \$20,500, of which Maybury received three-fourths, or \$15,275 and Scheble one fourths, \$15,375, and Scheble one-fourth, or

In 1897, when a new contract was to In 1897, when a new contract was to be made, the box which Maybury had acquired from Scheble, known as the Scheble box, was the one selected, and, as a result, Maybury & Ellis were re-quired to give him a 50 per cent interest in the new contract. The evidence shows that Scheble remitted one-half of his profix in this contract to Machen. of his profits in this contract to Machen

One Solomon C. Wynn submitted a proposal to furnish the various sized boxes at \$1.75, \$2.25 and \$2.75, as against boxes at \$1.75, \$2.25 and \$2.75, as against the Scheble box at \$2.60, \$3.25 and \$5.25 each. Wynn, therefore, became an em-barrassing competitor. But Machen was equal to the occasion; he stated to Postmaster-General Wilson that he had a cousin, Arnold J. J. Machen, of To-iedo, Ohlo, who was interested with Wynn in this box, and that he did not think it proper for the contract to be awarded to a firm in which a rela-tive of the superintendent of free detive of the superintendent of free de-livery was financially interested. The livery was financially interested. The postmaster-general evidently was im-

was not sufficient to justify his indict-The Montague indicator is a device attached to street letter boxes showing the hours of collection. It was promoted by W. W. Montague ment. postmaster at San Francisco, Cal., and

have both been indicted.

S. Richardson, a cashier in that office A company was organized in 1899 with a capital stock of \$100,000, consisting of 20,000 shares, par value \$5. Immediately after the company was organized, Richardson and James W. Erwin, at that time a postoffice in-

spector, visited Washington for the



Bone Pains, Itching, Scabby Skin Diseases.

Diseases. Swellings, Carbuncies, Pimples, Scrofula permanently cured by taking Botanic Blood Haim. It destroys the active Pol-son in the blood. If you have aches and pains in bones, back and joints. Itching Scabby Skin, Blood feels hot or thin; Swollen Glands, Risings and Pumps on the Skin, Mucus Patches in Mouth, Sore Throat, Pimples, or offensive eruptions; Copper-Colored Spots or Rash on Skin, all run-down, or nervous; Ulcers on any part of the body, Hair or Eyebrows falling out, Carbuncies or Boils, take Botanic Blood Balm, guaranteed

Botanic Blood Balm, guaranteed

stages.

to cure even the worst and most deen-scated cases where doctors, patent medi-cines, and hot springs fail. Heals all sores, stops all aches and pains, reduces all swellings, makes blood pure and rich, completely changing the entire body into a clean, healthy condition. B. B has cured to stay cured thousands of cases of Blood Poison even after reaching the last stages. permitted to resign.

Old Rheumatism, Catarrh, Eczema

are caused by an awful poisoned condition of the Blood. B. B. B. cures Catarrh, stops Hawking and Splitting; cures Rheu-matism, with Aches and Pains; heals al Scabs, Scales, Eruptions, Watery Blis-ters, with Itching and Scratching of Ecze-ma, by giving a nure, healthy blood sup-ply to affected parts.

Cancer Cured.

Cancer Curred, Betanic Blood Balm Cures Cancers of all Kinds, Suppurating Sweilings, Eating Sores, Tumors, Ugly Ulcers, It kills the Cancer Poison and heals the Sores or worst Cancer perfectly. If you have a persistent Pimple, Wart, Sweilings, Shoot-ing, Stirging Pains, take Blood Balm and they will disappear before they develop into Cancer. Many apparently hopeless cases of Cancer cured by taking Botanie Blood Balm.

OUR GUARANTEE,

Take a large bottle of Botanie Blood balm (H. B. B.) as directed on label, and when the right quan-tity is taken a cure is certain sure and lasting. If not cured your money will promptly be refunded without argument.

Botanic Blood Balm (B.B B.) is

Botanic Blood Baim (B.B B.) is Pleasant and safe to take. Thoroughly tested for 30 years. Composed of Pure Botanic Ingredients. Strengthens Weak Kidneys and Weak Stomacha, cures Dys-peptin. Bold by all Druggists, 41 per large bottle, with complete directions for home oure. Sample Sent Free by writing Blood Baim Co., Atlanta, Ga. Sold in Salt Lake City, Utah, by Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Insti-tution Drug Dept. Call or write. Blood Baim sent by express.

RURAL CARRIERS' BADGES. Charles J. Heller of Philadelphia, who

furnishes badges for rural carriers, re-ceiving 50 cents each, was required to give Machen 10 per cent on the gross sales, amounting to \$767.55 in three The "Heller case" completes the rec-

in the investigation has resulted in criminal proceedings. Many of the frauds that yielded Machen the largest returns viz these relating to reachese returns, viz, those relating to package boxes, Groff fasteners, letter boxes, and straps, began during the administration of Hon, Wilson S. Bissell as postmaster general and Frank H. Jones as first assistant. A change in the politics of the national administration did not reard the progress of his corrupt opera-

Machen does not seem to have considered a day of reckoning as possible; over nine years of continued prosperity over nine years of continued prosperity had given him confidence. He had passed safely through two congression-al investigations, one in 1896, by the committee on the postoffice and post-roads of the house, and one fn 1897, by the committee on civil service and re-trenchment of the senate. He had de-ceived his superior officers through the administration of four different post-masters general and a like number of masters-general and a like number of first assistants; but his schemes finally

rrew to be so elaborate and their ram fications so extensive that the atmos lamaging stories affecting his integrity reached the ears of his superiors, and this investigation was ordered.

CHARLES HEDGES.

Charles Hedges was appointed an ason July 1, 1898. He was made superin-tendent of city delivery on July 1, 1901, and was removed by order of the post-master-general July 22, 1903, for loaning master-general July 22, 1905, for Joaning his traveling commission and making false statements in his diary for the purpose of collecting per diem to which he was not entitled. C. T. McCoy, an assistant superintendent of free deliv-ery, who also falsified his diary, was permitted to resign.

H. H. RAND,

H. H. Rand was appointed assistant superintendent of the salary and allow-ance division in April, 1902. It was charged that Rand was interested in

the promotion of numerous speculative enterprises, mostly mining companies, and that he used his official position to induce departmental employes to invest in his schemes. A thorough investiga-tion failed to sustain the charge that Rand had ever solicited departmental employes to buy in any of his com-

panles.

JOHN M. MASTEN, Anonymous charges were made gainst John M. Masten, formerly chief lerk to the first assistant postmaster-eneral. It was alleged that while he vas chief clerk he had solicited bribes from clerks for promotions. An invest-igation showed that the charges were not true, and that C. B. Terry, a clerk in the supply division who had prein the supply division who had pre-ferred the charges, had submitted false affidavits; that Terry himself had en-deavored to induce clerks to pay him money under the pretense that he could aid them in such as the could aid them in securing promotio Terry has been removed by the post-

naster-general. DIVISION OF SALARIES AND AL-LOWANCES.

In August, 1897, George W. Beavers was appointed chief of the salary and allowance division. Beavers's methods have been reckless and without rule or regularity. Increases of allowances for clerk hire in postofflees were made as \$40 a year. A count was ordered and the report showed the office entitled to \$160 per annum; only \$100, however, was allowed, Afterwards, the congressman called on Beavers personally and the

allowance was increased to \$820. This increase of \$720 was paid to a clerk rec-ommended by the congressman. On July 1, 1902, this clerk was transferred to another office and the allowance was then reduced to \$100 per annum, plainindicating that the \$720 increase in y indicating that the sto give a clerk the allowance was made to give a clerk employment and not because of the eds of the office.

At Port Deposit, Md., the postmaster At Port Deposit, and, the postmaster was receiving an allowance of \$60 per annum for separating purposes. On Feb. 13, 1903, the member of Congress asked that on ac-count of increased business the allowance be made \$500, and that Ethel W. Colvin be designated as the clerk at that salary. On Feb. 17 he was ad-

that salary. On Feb. 17 he was ad-vised that the increase had been au-thorized. On Feb. 27, the postmaster having refused to appoint Miss Colvin, the congressman wrote, stating that fact and suggesting that the allow-ance be reduced to \$60, which was immediately done The foregoing cases refer to clerk hire in third and fourth class office. A hundred other similar cases could be

cited.

OFFICES OF FIRST AND SECOND CLASSES.

It was, however, in offices of the first and second classes that Beavers reach-ed his climax of reckless and criminal and criminal waste in the matter of clerk hire. Clerks were appointed in postoffices when they were not needed. Promotions were made without consulting the postmasters. Clerks were placed upon the rosters of postoffices and paid when no service was rendered. Changes were made in the titles of clerks or employes in offices in order to increase their salary, while the duties perform-

ed would remain the same. In five first-class offices assistant postmasters have been designated as cashiers for the sole purpose of giving them larger salaries than they were entitled to under the law. Forty-eight clerks at first class postoffices have been receiving salaries of from \$100 to \$400 per annum in excess of what they

vere entitled to. Maurice Hooker was appointed a laborer in the postoffice at Fredonia, N. Y., at \$400 per annum, on Jan. 1, 1902, and though he did not work in the office he drow pay until June 30, 1903 amounting to \$600. He employed a substitute for a part of the time at an exonso of \$150.

At Fredonia, N. Y., on Oct. 11, 1988, the postmaster was directed to appoint

Frank P. Bail as laborer, at a salary of \$600 per annum, which he did; and Ball was carried on the rolls at that rate from Oct. 12, 1898, to Dec. 31, 1902, and paid \$2,532,07, for which he rendered no service whatever, being engaged most of the time in the ticket-brokerage business at Dankirk, N. Y. This period

business at Dunkirk, N. Y. This period covers a part of the terms of two post-masters: both of them, however, cer-tified Ball as regularly employed. At Dunkirk, N. Y., John A. Link was appointed a laborer in the bostoffice on May 1, 1898, at \$600 per annum, and drew pay until June 30, 1903, covering a period of more than five years. He was a barber and continued to work at his trade during all that time. He re-ceived in all \$3,100.55, less \$171 paid for a substitute, for which he rendered no substitute, for which he rendered no

At Baltimore, Md., ou Jan. 1, 1898, John W. Pettit was appointed an aux-iliary clerk at \$200 per annum. He neither performed duty nor drew pay

notil July 21, 1898, when his salary wifs increased to \$600 per annum; and from that date he drew pay regularly, but performed no service whatever.

equipped light and heat for \$1,350 per an num for 10 years, the "three m clause" being eliminated. On Ju onths On Jan. 37 902, about three months from the data of execution of this lease, it was can-eled and another executed at a rental of \$1,500. And on May 14, four months afterwards, this \$1,500 lease was canof \$1,500. celed and another executed for ten years at \$2,000 per annum, with the "three-months' clause" eliminated. No additional service was provided for in any of the subsequent leases that was not included in the original lease. It will be observed that instead of using this authority given by Congress

to make long-time leases to secure bet ter buildings for less money, it has been used for the benefit of "grafters" seek to pillage the public who

nues. INCREASING RENTAL OVER AMOUNT OF PROPOSAL.

As a rule there is an active interest In every community in the location of the postoffice, and numerous proposals are submitted by the property owners. After considering the reports of the inspectors and accepting one of the roposals. Beavers frequently, at the request of friends, increased the rental from \$100 to \$500 per annum above that trom \$100 to \$500 per annum hoove that asked in the proposal. The records in-dicate that many of these arbitrary increases in rent were made upon the recommendation of members of Con-gress. A list of over forty cases is sumbitted where increases were made in this manner.

in this manner. The arbitrary increase of rentals by departmental officers because of the p litical influence of the lessor is a fla flag. ant injustice to those whose bids are rant injustice to those whose bids are rejected. It enables the man with a political or personal "pull" to bid lower than others and then by intrigue se-cure increased compensation. Such a policy is not only grossly unjust to the property owners whose proposals are submitted in good faith, but opens wide the doors to official corruption and fraud.

BRANDT AUTOMATIC CASHIER.

Prior to 1898 large-sized postoffices. Frior to 1998 large-sized postolices, for convenience in enabling clerks to make change rapidly, were furnished with "coin trays," the prices of which ranged from \$5 to \$12, depending upon

he size and construction. During the summer of 1898 a number of the Brandt-Dent automatic cashiers

were placed in different postoffices for the purpose of testing its desirability as the purpose of testing its desirationity as a change-making device, and the post-masters were requested to report on their desiratility. At that time Win-field S. Strawn, of Canton, Ohio, was the superintendent of agencies, and George F. Miller, also of Canton, was the Washington agent

he Washirgton agent. Judge George E. Baldwin, of Canton, Ohio, father-in-law of Miller, the Washington agent, was active in his efforts to secure the introduction of the achine by the department. The methmachine by the department. The meth-ods employed to accomplish this result are clearly set forth by the correspond-ence between Brandt, president of the company, and Strawn and Miller, his agents. On Feb. 20, 1899, Miller wrote agents. On Feb Brandt, stating:

GENERAL HEATH.

"I am satisfied that we have the as-urance and friendship of both parties -General Heath and Mr. Beavers-and all that is necessary is to cultivate that friendship, if not by kind words, by dollars and cents, and I think the latte ill be the most positive; however, the lines we have out now will result in a change of program, which means our ultimate success,"

fane language ordered them from his There is reason to believe that Judge George E. Baldwin knows as much about this fraud as any other party not even excepting Beavers and Driggs He is at present consul at Nuremburg, Germany, and was not in this country at any time while the investigation was

gate him. ELLIOTT & HATCH BOOK TYPE.

WRITERS.

The Elliott & Hatch book typewriter is a machine intended primarily to write in record books. A company was organized to manufacture and sell the machine, with Walter P. Hatch as gen-eral manager. H. J. Gensler, one of the stenographers of the United States senate, was in August, 1897, given the agency for Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia. The machine was not a success. On

The machine was not a success. On Jan. 24, 1899, the postmaster at Brook-lyn, N. Y., to whom three machines had been sent, wrote, asking that they be taken away, stating that they were use-less and an incumbrance to his office. The postmaster at Chicago notified the department that they were of no ad-vantage to him; that the clerks could do the work better and faster by hand. The work done upon these typewriters was of such an unsatisfactory charac-ter that the clerks in the inspecting diter that the clerk auditor's office protested against their use. Their protest was transmitted to the first assistant postmaster-general by A. L. Lawshe, acting auditor, suggesting that the use of the

typewriter be discontinued. On Sept. 23, 1898, Gensler wrote Hatch as follolws:

as folioiws: "I have Mr. Eylar's letter of the 22nd, concerning the No. 5 machine which was delivered to the postmaster at Al-lentown, Pa., who only wants to pay \$175 for same. He does not 'cut any ice' * * You will notice from the copy of the letter received by me this morn-ing from the postoffice department, sent you under another cover, that the nostyou under another cover, that the post-master has been authorized to pay \$200 for that machine, and you can bet that he will pay it p, d. q. or he will be hauled up with a jerk."



for. The postmaster at Erle, Pa., request-ed an allowance of \$159 to purchase a Fisher book typewriter, but it was de-clined; and one week later he was fur-nished an Elliott & Hatch, for which he

was ordered to pay \$200. On Oct. 30, 1899, the postmaster at Council Bluffs, Iowa, asked permission to buy a Remington machine at \$110. His request was declined, but in March owing he was forwarded an

following he was forwarded an Elliott & Hatch and ordered to pay \$200 for it. On June 27, 1899, the postmaster at Asheville, N. C., made a similar re-quest with the same result. On Oct. 25, 1898, the postmaster at Decatur, Ill., asked authority to pur-chase a Smith Premier typewriter at \$100, which what declined. He then asked permission to test a Remington, which was also declined, but on Jan. 95 following he was ordered to pay \$200

which was also declined, but on Jan. 38 following he was ordered to pay said for an Elliott & Hatch. The postmanor at Elgin, Ill., asked permission to buy a Remington ma-chine, stating that it was cheaper than the Elliott & Hatch, and did his work was subfacted by his scout was more satisfactorily, but his request was

(Continued on page eight.)

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