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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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Postal Report.

WASHINGTON, 22.—The Postmaster General, in his annual report says: The Star routes, on which mails are required to be conveyed with celerity, certainty and security, have a length of 231 299 miles; annual transportation 79,559,296 miles; annual cost $6,957,355; about $8.74 per mile. Five thousand and fourteen offices were supplied by mail messengers, at an annual expense of $763,341. The railroad routes were increased in length 6,240 miles, and in cost $1,114,382. Steamboat routes were decreased in length 2,182 miles and in cost $134.05. The Star routes were decreased in length, 3,949 miles and in cost $384,144. He gives a review of the rapid development of the west, and the temptation to extend the mail facilities beyond their needs at lavish costs. In 1851, What was practically a branch postoffice department, had to be established in San Francisco. Advertisement and letting of mail routes had to be delegated to a special agent of the Department clothed with extraordinary powers for his purpose. The great distance from the seat of government, and delay in communicating with the Department's agents incident to a long voyage, crippled the efforts of the government in establishing mail service. Private enterprise, always alert to seize an opportunity which promises large returns upon small investments, was equal to this occasion, and the express mails of California were the result. Miners depended largely upon private express companies, not only for their necessary supplies, but as a safe medium of transmitting their accumulations to friends or to places of safety. It was but natural that the general offices of the express companies at San Francisco should become the address of all the adventurers who flocked to the golden shores of the Pacific. Express companies readily undertook the task of delivering the letters thus accumulating at their offices, because it was very profitable. They could charge what they pleased. This was the origin of what is known as Wells, Fargo & Co.'s postal service in California, an institution to which the people have become so accustomed that, notwithstanding the acknowledged efficiency of the government service, they still very largely patronize it. The building of the Panama Railroad did not decrease the cost of the transportation of the mails to California. That company had a monopoly of transporting across the Isthmus, and regulated its own charges. For several years the government was at the mercy of the railroad company. Then followed other mail routes, by way of Tehuantepec and across Mexico. Adventurers and schemers swarmed about the corridors of the capital and labored during session after session of Congress for special contracts. The great overland routes were established, and vast sums were annually drawn from the treasury for this costly branch of the service. He describes the expensive routes established by the department of contractors, who grew rich at the expense of the government and found it comparatively easy and probably very profitable, to defy any Postmaster General disposed to economise and by degrees bring back the department to the honest business basis upon which our fathers had established it. It had become the fashion to go to Congress and lobby through bills establishing routes and prescribing the pay for such and such service thereon. If the department attempted to hold contractors to a strict performance of their contracts, and exact penalties for the non-performance of service, they resorted to Congress for relief and seldom failed to obtain it. In this, as in every other case, the departure once made from a wise and prudent practice, and every species of extravagance necessarily follows. It is not the immediate evil that is to be feared the most, but the train of other and still greater evils. The condition of the departments in 1880 had become alarming. The deficit was $10,652,542.59, and this enormous deficiency was in spite of a late but honest effort, which was made towards the close of Buchanan's Administration, to reform existing abuses and curb lavish expenditures. The long history of the moral corruption of officials follows.

I desire to call attention to the fact that numerous petitions have been received from the Pacific Coast and Eastern States, asking for more speedy and frequent service between the two sections. The time between New York and San Francisco has recently been reduced 24 hours. An effort will be made to have the mail arrive in San Francisco at 6 a. m. instead of at 8 p. m. as at present, and depart at 6 p. m. instead of 4 p. m. Much other interesting matter follows.

Printed and Written Letters.

Acting Postmaster General Hatton to-day announced a decision to the effect that matter produced by hand stamp, type, writing or copy press is all prima facie, subject to first-class rates of postage, but that this presumption may be removed by and examination of the matter produced by the process, the question to be determined whether or not the matter is intended for use only between the two parties upon subjects personal to themselves.

100 Miles Accepted.

It is stated at the Interior Department that President Arthur's approval on Saturday of the report of the Government Commissioners on the recently completed 100 mile section of the Northern Pacific Railway, running from Duluth into Montana, carries with it the acceptance of the preceding sect on of 50 miles examined by President Hayes' administration, but not then formally accepted, owing to the controversy of the right of the company to patents of certain lands already claimed by parties along that p rtion of road.

Polar Notes.

Under date of October 16, Lieutenant Berry writes from St. Lawrence Bay, reporting that he arrived there the Monday before.

After his report of Sept., 27th, he proceeded to Herald's Island, where he made search for the *Jeannette* without finding any. He found a cairn on the island left by Dr. Ross, in July last. Lieutenant Berry then went to the coast of Siberia, but owing to heavy seas he could not send a boat ashore. After waiting two days for better weather, he gave pulanding and put out for an island near Cape Serdze, where he erected a house and left Master C. F. Putnam in command of a party of six to remain until the ice will permit of their being taken off again.

The Presidential Mansion.

It is expected the President will move into the White House on Tuesday. He has decided to appoint F. J. Phillips his private secretary as soon as Brown returns. Phillips has been President Arthur's private secretary a number of years.

Appointment.

The President appointed J. Samuel Frazier, of Ohio, interpreter to the legation of the United States in Japan.

Jones the Man.

Witnesses in the case of Jones were before the grand jury to-day. It is understood that Perry Cason, the driver of the van, testified that he recognized Jones as the man who fired at Guiteau. A small boy, who was running after the van at the time of the shooting, was quite positive that Jones is the man who did the shooting. Officer Edelin was quite as positive he was the man. It is believed an indict ment will be presented against Jones.

Guiteau's Trial.

Guiteau broke in with, "I have first-class references as well as my personal appearance, and so I got business; besides that, I had no bad habits of any kind." To illustrate Guiteau's freaks as an indication of insanity, Scoville related his rambling attempt at a speech on a certain occasion when he had been assigned in court as counsel for a prisoner on trial. Guiteau, in an excited manner, said: "That's absolutely false. I never tried a case with Charlie Reed in my life. I don't want to interfere with your theory, but your facts are false. I want the jury to understand my peculiarities; that's all right. There are a good many people who will swear I am insane."

After recess, Scoville continued upon the same line of illustration, frequently using the expression, "mental incompetency." Guiteau fretted at the slightest imputation of lack of brain power, and his frequent interruptions. At one time he exclaimed, taking exceptions to the statement of Scoville: Not true, and can't be shown. I always tell the truth," and again he broke in, "I had brains enough, but my mind was devoted to theology. That's why I ran behind; there's no money in the theology business. I'm out of that now." Scoville continued to speak of his impecunious condition at that time as shown by his clothes, when Guiteau interrupted with a show of impatience: I was always well dressed; don't put that in." Guiteau's life which his friends thought at the time indicated insanity, Guiteau, with much warmth, said. "I've heard that story b fore, and it's absolutely false. Don't tell any such stuff as that again."

Scoville then related Guiteau's varied experiences during the Moody and Sankey revivals and his efforts and failures on religious subjects, and lack of appreciation shown by his audience. Guiteau supplied the explanation.

Guiteau's belief that he was serving the Lord and that it was the Lord's business to pay the depts incurred in his service, was mentioned by Scoville, when Guiteau laughingly supplied another illustration saying, "I dead-headed from Toledo to Chicago on the impression my appearance made with the conductors, got put off twice though."

Scoville continued his description of Guiteau's religious experiences and was frequently interrupted by the prisoner with, "I left a $5,000 law business to do that work and you see how I made out with it." And again, "the same kind of business Apostle Paul was engaged in. He got his pay and I expect to get mine sometime, out of that book I wrote." A moment after, with a show of enthusiasm and raising his voice, he exclaimed: "I used to go around the streets calling my lectures. People thought I was a book agent and I was happier when I was doing that work than ever before. I was working for the Lord, not for money." Scoville then alluded to Guiteau's susceptibility to the influence of women, and said it was his disposition in that respect that he would talk to any woman so long as she would listen to him. "That's not true," shouted Guitea.; "I put a notice on my autobiography that any lady who wanted to correspond with me and who would send her references if she was all right, would be well received, and to this notice I got response from a lady worth $100,000. That wasn't bad, was it?"

Scoville continued: "It is true, as he says, that the notice brought a response, which shows there is one woman in the United States that probably has lost her reason also." This remark elicited a good deal of laughter, but not from the prisoner, who angrily exclaimed, "I wrote her two letters and she wrote me two; you suppressed the rest. I have been looking for a response to my last letter for three weeks and I am certain you have heard of it. I tell you so publicly," he continued, raising his voice, "you can't fool me; I am going to follow her. (Laughter.)

Scoville—"The letters Guiteau wrote I did not send."

"No, you didn't send them!" I knew you had lied about it. That's not the first lie you have told," cried the prisoner, emphasizing his words with blows upon the table; "I knew you had been lying, you told me you sent those letters, and now you say you have not."

Court, sternly—"Be quiet."

District-Attorney—Scoville knows that if there were any such letters they never can reach the jury, and this attempt to get into public colloquy with his man is reprehensible. Let this man play his part when the time comes.

"I am not playing a part," cried the prisoner excitedly, and gesticulating wildly, "I knew Scoville was lying."

Scoville—I understand this evidence is coming—that it is perfectly competent.

"As a general thing testimony obtained from lying is not competent," retorted the prisoner.

Scoville—"I will not reply to Corbin at present for his instruction. When time comes for argument he will get his answer."

The significant tone in which this was said, brought down a storm of applause from the spectators.

"I had considered," continued Scoville, "the evidence was competent."

The Prisoner—"You will not have any success from the Lord by lying. You lie, you lie; I've found you out. When a man lies to me once I never believe him again. You have lied to me once and that's played out."

The prisoner in making the speech seemed to be convulsed with passion, and it was in vain that his brother and sister attempted to quiet him.

Scoville.—All I want in this case is that the truth shall prevail, and if you believe I produce it as evidence for theatrical effect, without the earnest conviction of its being just and proper to be done, I want you not only to reject it, but to charge it against me with tenfold effect in your final verdict. (Applause.)

The prisoner.—My legal name is Charles Guiteau.

Scoville then proposed to read a bundle of letters written by the prisoner, dating back to 1858, as showing the bent of his mind.

The District Attorney objected to their introduction as not connected with the crime.

The prisoner.—We will show they are authentic.

The Judge admitted the letters, most of them being addressed to Mrs. Scoville and some to himself. Those of the earliest date, 1858, show nothing peculiar, but gradually they drift into a religious turn, quoting texts of scripture and appealing to his sister to turn to God. This feature of them is marked after he had gone to the Oneida Community, the first letter from which is dated February 15th, 1861. In this he lays down and supports the doctrine of Community. When this letter was read, the prisoner said, "I forgot that letter; it is a very good representation of the influence under which I lived for eight years. I was not aware it was in existence. The last letter from Oneida was dated October, 1866, and stated his views had changed; that he desired to leave the Community and go to New York to qualify for a position in some bank, and asking Scoville to send him $50. The prisoner, "I was recovering from my insanity. I was getting my eyes open then, from those miserable people? I had been six years subject to their fanaticism." Scoville explained others of the prisoner's letters had been burned up in his office in the Chicago fire. These letters happened to be kept at home.

The next letters read were from New York and Brooklyn in 1867 and 1868. There were no string peculiarities in any of these letters except where they dealt with religious subjects. Adjourned.

Decisions of the Dernier Resort.

A decision was rendered to-day by the United States Supreme Court, in the case of the Nevada Bank of San Francisco vs. John Sedwick, which presents the question whether the capital of the bank invested in foreign countries can be taxed by the United States. This court decided that it can. The case as presented comes clearly within the principle which was applied in Kirtland vs. Hotchkiss, 100 United States 491. The judgment of the Circuit Court is affirmed. Opinion rendered by Chief Justice Waite.

The Flagstaff vs. the Silver Mining Company of Utah et al. vs. Geo. Collins is affirmed.

The Manony Mining Company vs. the Anglo-California Bank is affirmed.

Land Claims.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Interior calls special attention to that portion of the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, which relates to private land claims in New Mexico, Arizona and California. Secretary Kirkwood adds: The uncertainty existing as to the validity of the claims and extent make the right to them of merely speculative value and retards the sales and settlements greatly, to the injury of the sections in which these claims are situated. The present system for the settlement of these claims appear to be wholly inadequate and some more efficient system should be speedily provided.

Idaho Letter on Utah.

CHICAGO, 22.—The *News'* staff correspondent in Washington says the discussion of the Mormon problem in connection with the contest over the seat of the Delegate from Utah, is likely to bring out some unexpected facts. It is said the Mormon Church for years has been silently but industriously laying its plans to control in a measure the local governments of the Territories in the neighborhood of Utah, and have in a great measure succeeded in their preliminary efforts. A letter of recent date, written by a resident of Idaho, and now on file in the Census Office, says: The Mormons now control elections, are making strenuous efforts to retain their supremacy by sending colonies into the vallies which are susceptible of cultivation, and are securing full control of all the water privileges of the Territory, and hence, with all its natural interests, the outlook for Idaho is but a repetition of that of Utah. Of course their supremacy means Utah subverting of all free institutions and especially the free school system. In collecting the material for some branches of the census, most especially in regard to religion and education, it was found necessary to ask aid of Taylor, successor to Brigham Young, as the head of the Mormon Church. Taylor made a show of complying with the request of the census officer, but in fact gave no information of value. The work was at last put in the hands of a non-Mormon resident, whereupon Taylor began to throw obstacles in the way of the performance of his duties. In his correspondence with the census officials Taylor, while trying to evade questions to which it was desired he should make reply, disclosed one thing in regard to his Church which Brigham Young always studiously concealed and denied. He had given the number of bishops and to a limited extent described their functions. The census people in their reply assumed that the Mormon bishops were the same as the pastors of other denominations, and proposed to send to them the census returns in blank to be filled out with statistics of their respective charges. This was just what Taylor did not want, and he, consequently, said the bishops were not pastors of the Church, but were in fact judges of Mormon courts, there being a judicial system under the control of the Church by which temporal cases are tried. Said the Mormon, referring to the bishop He is also assisted by two counselors who, together with himself, form a court denominated by us a Bishop's Court, to investigate and try all minor cases that may come before him in his ward, whether of a temporal or a spiritual nature.

This is a pretty plain admission of the charge of the connection between Mormon Church and State, and a practical dominance of the former, and forcibly suggests what may be the condition of affairs should Mormon control become extend over a State or Territory.

Gould's New Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—A *Times* report says: Jay Gould, not having been accorded that treatment by the Stock Exchange, to which he believes himself entitled, intends starting a new bank and trust company.

Never till yesterday, however, would he acknowledge he was or could become in any way interested in such a project; but the recent action of the governing committee, in declinining to recognize his six per cent. Metropolitan Elevated railroad stock as good delivery for Metropolitan ten per cents. shares netted him to desperation, and his threats since have been neither few nor mild. Russell & Field have been hand in hand with him in his new project. They have held daily conference. They have avowed their existing intention to place their house upon a radically different basis from that existing in a Exchange, which in methods and in scope they contested as being behind the age. With Mr. Gould they will establish a bank and trust company. The bank will be for the use of the members of the Exchange, and all transactions in the Exchange will pass through it, discounting all risks in stock deliveries and wiping out the trouble connected with the system of certified checks in vogue at present in exchange. Such bank to be to all intents a clearing house. The Trust Company will serve members in the matter of their deposit in contracts and will also be available as a transfer office. These are features of enterprise, and of themselves will insure the thorough success of the project and they are features which the present Exchange will never be enterprising enough to adopt. The old cannot hope to compete with the new. The announcement was made that a capital stock of $5,000,000 has been subscribed, and the seats not to be sold as in the present Exchange. The Gould party prophecy they will immediately pay big dividends, and entitle the operator to privileges and full member ship. The new building is to be erected soon, the site being already chosen on Broadway. From the building there are to be wires run direct to every city in the country, and upon the floor exchange will be given special cable connection with London, Paris, Amsterdam and other European cities. Many heavy capitalists are named as associated with Gould. Among the names are Vanderbilt, Sage, Deems, Dillon, Huntington, Mills and Jewett, as well as others in Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, London, Paris and elsewhere. Of the stocks to be taken from the present Exchange and linked with the new, the following are mentioned: New York Central, Canada Southern, Texas Pacific, Central Railway, New Jersey, Lake Shore, Western Union, Manhattan Elevated, Wabash, New York & W., Union Pacific, New York Elevated, Central Pacific, Michigan Central, Pacific Mail, Metropolitan Elevated, Northwest Missouri, Kansas & Lackawana.

Singular Suicide.

The following particulars are reported with regard to the suicide of Louis V. B. Howell: Deceased came to this city from Cincinnati about a year ago to negotiate in some mining stocks, and for that purpose has an office at 71 Broad Street. He started in life with independent means, and served through the war with distinction, holding a commission as colonel of a volunteer regiment. At its close he went West, and there embarked a large amount of his means in mining speculations. For a time he prospered and had some prominence in politics. Later he met with misfortune which pursued him to this city He is described as a man of reserved manners and not such a one as to push a business enterprise, and because of failure in stocks was led to take his life. It appears that the unfortunate man had laid down in bed, placing his overcoat under his head so that no damage might be done by the blood. He smoked his pipe and then placed the muzzle of a pistol above his right eye and discharged the fatal shot. The report was heard by no one. The remains were placed in charge of an undertaker and will to-day be taken to Somerville, N. J., for interment. Hardly any papers and little property of any kind remained in the room, and all was handed over to relatives, who profess to be as ignorant of the exact motive for suicide as any one else. Deceased had kept himself away from them for a fortnight past, and nothing as yet is known of his latter transactions.

A Liar, a Villian, and a Horse Thief.

Two republican aldermen uniting with the county democratic aldermen secured the confirmation to-day of the mayor's nominees for police justices, J. Henry Ford and Andrew J. White.

Alderman Suer, of Tammany, criticising the course of Mayor Grace, said: "It is a dirty, contemptible way in which the mayor has treated the organization of which I am a representative. Of all horrible liars he is the worst and most unmitigated."

Death of James H. Vinson.

James H. Vinson, a well known actor and stage manager, who came here from San Francisco to manage the Passion Play, died suddenly yesterday.

$50 REWARD

WILL BE GIVEN TO THE PERSON returning an iron-gray stallion, two years old, which strayed or was stolen about a month ago, from J. T. Gilmer's pasture, First Ward.

686 J. T. GILMER.

NOTICE.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Deseret National Bank to November 25th, at 12 m., for fifty thousand feet of red pine lumber, for the Deseret University building, to be delivered on or before May 1st, 1882. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

For further particulars apply to

H. B. CLAWSON,
Chairman of Building Committee.

d291 8t

INTEREST NOTICE!

DEPOSITORS OR ZION'S SAVINGS BANK and Trust Company, will please take notice, that from and after the First day of January, 1882, the rate of interest on all Deposits in this Bank, will be reduced to FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

By order of the Board of Directors.

H. H. SCHEFFLER,
Assistant Cashier.

Salt Lake City, November 19th, 1881.

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That is now so extensively worn on Children's Shoes.

TO WEAR AS LONG AS THE METAL

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