

IMPOSED UPON BY TWO GRAFTERS

Father and Son Work a Clever
Dodge on the Masons in
Butte, Montana.

THEY TELL A HARD LUCK STORY

By Means of It They Are Royally En-
tertained, Only to be Arrested Later
For an Idaho Burglary.

(Special to the "News.")
Butte, Mont., Aug. 25.—Gov. Toole to-
day received requisitions from Gov.
Morrison of Idaho for the return to
that state of two men named Napper,
father and son, whose Christian names
are unknown to the authorities. They
are now under arrest in Butte and are
wanted in Bingham county, Ida., for
burglary. Both deny the name of Nap-
per. The father says his name is Al-
bert A. Engle. According to local re-
ports, they have presented themselves
under the names of Engle, Ingalls and
Shulenburg.

The local Masonic fraternities have
been imposed upon by these people. The
father represented himself as a Mason
and, claiming that he lost his wife in
the Topeka flood, appealed for assis-
tance from several of the local lodges.
He also represented himself as a mem-
ber of the I. O. O. F. and had in his
possession a number of emblems of
these orders. After his tale of woe was
heard he was directed to the Southern
hotel and prominent members of the
Masonic order guaranteed his keeping
there with Proprietor Daniel E. Tewey.
The man was requested to present him-
self last Tuesday night at the Masonic
lodge to be examined as to his qualifi-
cations as a Mason. Under pretense of
illness he failed to appear. He was
again requested to present himself to
a member of the order for private ex-
amination, which he also failed to do.
The local Masons then cut him off at
the Southern hotel. His photograph
has been taken and circulars will be
printed today to be sent to all Masonic
lodges notifying them about this man.
The local Masonic authorities are sat-
isfied to have the Idaho authorities
take charge of this case, otherwise
some action would have been taken in
this city.

SEPTEMBER WEATHER.

Official Information as to What It Has
Been Here for Past 29 Years.

The following data, covering a period
of 29 years, have been compiled from
the weather bureau records at Salt
Lake City, Utah.

Month, September, for 29 years:

TEMPERATURE.
Mean or normal temperature, 64 de-
grees.
The warmest month was that of 1883,
with an average of 71 degrees.
The coldest month was that of 1884,
with an average of 59 degrees.
The highest temperature was 93 de-
grees on Sept. 6, 1875.
The lowest temperature was 29 de-
grees on Sept. 22, 1885.
Average date on which first "killing"
frost occurred in autumn, Oct. 18.

Fifty Years the Standard



**BAKING
POWDER**

Awarded
Highest Honors World's Fair
Highest tests U.S. Gov't Chemists
PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.
CHICAGO

Average date on which last "killing"
frost occurred in spring, April 23.

PRECIPITATION—(Rain and Melted
Snow.)

Average for the month, 0.52 inch.
Average number of days with .01 of
an inch or more, 4.

The greatest monthly precipitation
was 3.15 inches in 1875.

The least monthly precipitation was
trace in 1890 and 1899.

The greatest amount of precipitation
recorded in any 24 consecutive hours
was 1.84 inch on Sept. 1 and 2, 1886.

The greatest amount of snowfall re-
corded in any 24 consecutive hours (rec-
ord extending to winter of 1884-85
only) was trace on Sept. 20 and 21,
1895, and Sept. 24, 1900.

CLOUDS AND WEATHER.

Average number of days, 19: partly
cloudy days, 8; cloudy days, 3.

WIND.

The prevailing winds have been from
the southeast.

The highest velocity of the wind was
44 miles from the east on Sept. 19, 1895.

Station: Salt Lake City, Utah.
Date of issue: Aug. 26, 1903.

PETERSON HELD IN BONDS.

Soldier's Assault on Clerk Christie in
Progress This Afternoon.

In Judge Diehl's court this morning,
Judge Tanner presiding, Ed Peterson
was ordered held to await the action of
the district court on the charge of com-
mitting a criminal assault. On motion
of the defense, the young man's bail
was reduced to \$100.

The case of Mitchell B. Childers, a
soldier accused of assault with a dead-
ly weapon on John W. Christie, is now
being heard. The prosecution will
hardly get in all its testimony today.
Childers' interests are being looked after
by Lieut. Clark of the Twenty-second
battery, who was appointed to defend him.

MUSIC TEACHERS.

All who desire to consult the list
of the representative professors and
music teachers of Salt Lake should
read the "Musicians' Directory" in
the Saturday "News."

HAVE YOU THE CHURCH WORKS?

No Latter-day Saints' home should
be without a set of the standard
Church publications on the center
tables or in the library. Send for the
new free catalogue. Deseret News Book
Store, Salt Lake City, Utah.

POSTAL SCANDAL; STAR ROUTE STEAL.

Senators and High Government
Officials Accused and Treasury
Immensely Defrauded.

INTERESTING COMPARISONS.

Recent Disclosures Revive the Great
Swindle of Years Ago—What
Was Done at That Time.

The recent scandals in the postoffice
department recall the notorious star
route cases of some 20 years ago,
in connection with the same depart-
ment, which were prominently before
the public for a long period. They
caused great agitation in political circles,
as the names of various United
States officials, including some of high
rank, were conspicuously associated
with them, and it was charged that
politics had not only rendered possible
the execution of gross frauds on the
government, but had an important in-
fluence in protecting the offenders.

In the course of the Hayes adminis-
tration there were allegations of frauds
and irregularities in the conduct of
the mail service on the star route—or
lines on which the mails could not be
carried by railroad or steamboat—and
there were several congressional in-
vestigations of the subject. It was
charged that a ring of contractors and
politicians, who, through favor, had
secured control of many mail routes in
the south and west, where there
were no railroad connections, had en-
gaged in an extensive conspiracy to de-
fraud the government.

In advance of an outline of the
prosecution in the star route cases, the
extent of the frauds may be indicated
by some references to the testimony be-
fore the Springer committee of the
house of representatives, which in 1884
made an investigation of the manage-
ment of the trials in these cases. This
committee said, in its report to the
house: "The whole amount out of
which the government was defrauded in
the star route mail service during the
Hayes administration will exceed
\$4,000,000."

The manner of
procuring expedition was reduced to a
science. The affidavits of contractors
and others were used as the foundation
upon which expedition and increased
service were allowed. The brazen ef-
frontery and perjury of these affila-
vit makers is without parallel in the
history of criminal prosecutions. Affi-
davits signed and sworn to in blank
were kept on hand by the contractors,
just as they laid up supplies of grain
for their horses. These affidavits were
the sole measure of the cost of expedi-
tion, and no other evidence was re-
quired by the department for granting
increase of service and increases of
speed which cost the government hun-
dreds of thousands of dollars."

STAR ROUTE CONTRACTS.

In March, 1881, just after he was in-
augurated, President Garfield consulted
with his postmaster-general, Thomas
L. James, and directed him to make an
investigation of the star route con-
tracts, saying he was satisfied that
there had been wilful waste of the pub-
lic money and gross corruption. Mr.
James testified before the Springer
committee that the president urged an
investigation of the most searching
character, regardless of whom or where
it hit. The matter was taken up by the
attorney-general, Wayne MacVeagh,
after consultation with the president
and the postmaster-general. At the
outset he found by papers in the post-
office department that on one route in
Nevada and Arizona, on which a resi-
dent had carried the mails for \$5,000 an-
nually, John W. Dorsey of Vermont had
agreed to carry them for \$2,000. Further
investigation revealed the facts that
under the new contract the mails were
delivered daily instead of weekly; that
\$2,000 was paid for the service, and
that the work had been sublet and per-
formed for \$28,000. Later, after a com-
mittee of congress had been appointed
to investigate the matter, a contract
for service three times a week was re-
cognized, at \$22,000, while subcontract-
ors did the work for \$12,000. Other ex-
amples soon convinced Mr. MacVeagh
that there had been "a gigantic
robbery of the public treasury, unless
robust indications were at fault."

DORSEY COMBINATION.

After some abortive preliminary pro-
ceedings in the direction of prosecution
by the government, evidence in the
case of what was known as the Dorsey
combination was laid before the grand
jury of the District of Columbia in
February, 1882, under direction of
Benjamin H. Brewster, then attorney
general of the United States. A con-
spicuous figure in the alleged combina-
tion was Stephen W. Dorsey, ex-senator
from Arkansas, who was secretary of the
Republican national committee in the
presidential canvass of 1880, and was
believed to have done much toward
securing the election of Garfield and
Arthur. It was charged that he had di-
rected the course of the star route con-
tractors and that the legislation which
they required had been procured
through his influence in the senate.
Others accused with him were his
brother, John W. Dorsey, John M. Peck
and John H. Miner, the original bid-
ders and contractors; Harvey M. Valle,
to whom as sub-contractor the routes
were afterward transferred; M. C. Ber-
dell, ex-senator Dorsey's secretary, who
was charged with having been an agent
and manager for the combination in
Washington; Second Assistant Post-
master General Brady, who had official
control of the star route service, and
W. H. Turner, a clerk under the latter's
direction. The contractors in this
combination had originally 134 routes,
upon which the compensation for ser-
vice under the contracts amounted to
\$143,169. This was raised by "increase
and expedition" to \$222,808. On 28 of
the routes the increase of pay had been
from \$5,216 to \$30,319.

More than 50 witnesses were exam-
ined before the grand jury, which indicted
the accused persons for fraud in se-
curing increase of compensation and
for conspiracy to defraud the govern-
ment. The latter was represented be-
fore the grand jury by the late Col.
George Bliss of this city, who thereaf-
ter took a leading part in the conduct
of the star route cases. W. W. Ker of
Philadelphia and Richard T. Merrick
of Washington were also retained as
special counsel for the government, and
District Attorney Cokhill of
Washington assisted in the prosecu-
tion. The late Col. Robert G. Ingersoll,
ex-Judge Jeremiah Wilson, Messrs.
Totten, Shellabarger, Chandler and oth-
ers were arrayed as counsel for the
defendants. After a number of posi-
tive and arguments on motions
to quash the indictment, the trial was
begun before Judge Wylie in the crim-
inal court of the District of Columbia
on June 2, 1882. The trial was a long
one, although the counsel for the de-
fense endeavored to restrict the ad-
mission of evidence as closely as pos-
sible. The jury was out three days be-
fore making its verdict. It then fol-
lowed return on the indictment: "As to
John M. Peck and W. H. Turner, not

BACKACHE.



Backache is a forerunner and
one of the most common symp-
toms of kidney trouble and
womb displacement.

READ MISS BOLLMAN'S EXPERIENCE.

"Some time ago I was in a very
weak condition, my work made me
nervous and my back ached frightfully
all the time, and I had terrible head-
aches."

"My mother got a bottle of Lydia
E. Pinkham's Vegetable Com-
pound for me, and it seemed to
strengthen my back and help me at
once, and I did not get so tired as
before. I continued to take it, and it
brought health and strength to me,
and I want to thank you for the
good it has done me."—Miss KATE
BOLLMAN, 142nd St. & Wales Ave.,
New York City.—\$5000 forfeit if original of
above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable
Compound cures because it is
the greatest known remedy for
kidney and womb troubles.

Every woman who is puzzled
about her condition should write
to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass.,
and tell her all.

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TEACHERS.

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Salt Lake (Present and Past)," should
be in the hands of every educator. The
amount of information it contains re-
lating to the great saline sea, makes
it an invaluable work for reference or
study. Deseret News Book Store, Salt
Lake City, Utah.

THE COUNTRY DENTIST.

"I had business last winter in a lum-
ber camp up north," said a Detroit
lumber dealer to a retail customer the
other day, "and I had scarcely reached
the shanty when I was taken with a
jumping toothache. I couldn't eat, nor
stand, nor sit still. The pain was so
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since. I was more than half crazy when
the men came in at dark, and I realized
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but a dentist's forceps would bring it
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"So I am a liar, am I? Just say that
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"Of course I am. Am I a liar?"
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Above the gas stove: "This is not a
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gully" as to J. H. Miner and M. C. Ber-
dell, guilty, as to J. W. Dorsey, Don S.
Dorsey, as to H. M. Valle, and as to
T. J. Brady the jury are unable to
agree." The name of Peck, who had
died, was omitted by order of the court,
and the verdict was pronounced. Motions
for a new trial were promptly made on
both sides.

REPORT TO PRESIDENT.

On Nov. 11, 1882, Col. Bliss made a re-
port to the president, complaining that
the course of justice in the star route
case had been obstructed in various
ways by Col. Chas. E. Henry, marshal
of the District of Columbia, D. H.
Ames, the postmaster of Washing-
ton; M. M. Parker, the assistant post-
master; and M. D. Helm, a forerunner in
the government printing office, the lat-
ter being also the business manager of
T. J. Brady's newspaper, the Critic,
which had been filled every day of the
trial with abuse of the government
counsel and of the judge himself. At-
torney-General Brewster, to whom
this report was referred, approved the
charges, and referred in severe terms to
the conduct of ex-Senator George E.
Spencer of Alabama, who was the gov-
ernment director of the Union Pacific
railroad. The latter was declared to be
a delinquent and absconding witness,
who could testify to material facts, but
had left Washington and secreted him-
self, evading the process of the court.
President Arthur, on Nov. 25, removed
from their positions all five of the ac-
cused officers.

When examined before the Springer
committee, ex-Senator Spencer, who
was among the leading investigators of the
star route prosecution, denied that he
could have testified to any facts of im-
portance, and declared that he had
failed to appear as a witness under the
advice of Honore Conkling as counsel.
Senator William P. Kellogg of Louisi-
ana was accused of complicity in the
star route frauds and published a card
when the trial was in progress denying
the charges. Ex-Senator Dorsey issued
a card in December, 1882, denying all
the charges against himself.

The second trial of the alleged star
route conspirators was begun on Dec.
4, 1882, and continued till about the
middle of the following June. M. C.
Berdell pleaded guilty and was a gov-
ernment witness against the other de-
fendants. The jury after being out a
day and two nights returned a verdict
of acquittal.

In the report of the Springer com-
mittee which was signed by all the Dem-
ocratic members, they said: "Your
committee is of the opinion that there
were many causes which operated to
prevent the successful prosecution of
the star route offenders. . . . There
was great diversity in the testimony
and many contradictions will be found
irreconcilable upon any other theory
than that of wilful perjury. It is ad-
equate, however, for the purpose of this
investigation to state that, while the
evidence against the star route con-
tractors and public officials was strong
and conclusive as to their guilt, and
that the government was defrauded of
large sums of money, and that large
sums were also expended to secure in-
dictments and convictions, yet no per-
son was convicted or punished, and no
civil suits have as yet been instituted
to recover the vast sums illegally and
fraudulently obtained from the public
treasury."—New York Post.

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CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the
Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

RISING BREAST

And many other painful and serious
ailments from which most mothers
suffer, can be avoided by the use of
"Mother's Friend." This great remedy
is a God-send to women, carrying
them through their most critical
ordeal with safety and no pain.
No woman who uses "Mother's Friend"
need fear the suffering
and danger incident to birth; for it robs
the ordeal of its horror
and insures safety to life of mother and child, and leaves her in
a condition more favorable to speedy recovery. The child is
also healthy, strong and
good natured. Our book
"Motherhood," is worth
its weight in gold to every
woman, and will be sent free in plain
envelope by addressing application to
Bradfield Regulator Co. Atlanta, Ga.

MOTHER'S FRIEND

Sale of Stationery

To make room for new Stationery the entire line
of bulk papers will be sold at 85 per cent less than
regular price.

The 25c quality for . . . 18c
The 35c quality for . . . 23c
The 50c quality for . . . 32c
The 60c quality for . . . 39c

The qualities are the best and come in Linens,
Bonds and Vellums. Sale to continue the week or
until the stock is exhausted.

Children's Tacoma Silk Gloves

In all colors—regular 50 cent qualities for 25 cents.
Ladies' lace hile gloves, elbow length, and in black
and white, reduced from 60 to 37 cents.

KEITH-O'BRIEN CO.

