

# **EVENING NEWS.** PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY EXCEPTED, AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

**DAVID O. CALDER,**  
 EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Thursday, April 15, 1875.  
**NEWS OF THE DAY.**

—Sharkey, the condemned murderer, who escaped from the Tombs at New York two or three years ago, has been caught in Cuba, and will shortly occupy his old quarters.

—A daily stage line is about to be established by New York.

—A gentleman named Sneed, from San Francisco, committed suicide by shooting in a New York hotel.

—The attention of the government authorities has been called to the fact that considerable smuggling is carried on in Alaska, and measures are to be taken to suppress it.

—Agents for the French government have bought ten thousand horses in Bohemia.

—All the clerks in the P. O. department at Washington, implicated in the recently discovered frauds, have been dismissed.

—Eight negroes have been drowned at Norfolk, Va., by the capsizing of a oyster boat.

—Fifteen inches of snow fell yesterday at Fall River, Mass.

—It is said that in the past three months the Turks have murdered two hundred and seventy Christians in Roumania and Bulgaria.

—The Carlists have captured two hundred prisoners and four guns at Fort Aspe.

—The Apaches are said to be committing outrages and murders in Sonora.

—The stage running between Downsville and Sacramento, Cal., was robbed by highwaymen yesterday afternoon.

—The centennial anniversary of the organization of the Anti-slavery Society was celebrated at Philadelphia yesterday.

—The parties who, it is alleged, recently obtained in a fraudulent manner numerous mail contracts for the western States, are advertising to sublet them; the government will take measures to put a stop to this mail brokerage business.

—The Cuban insurgents are burning plantations.

—The Beecher-Tilton trial has been postponed until next Monday.

—There are ten thousand striking miners idle in Wilkesbarre Co., Pa.

—An injunction has been granted to prevent the issuance of new passes on the New York, New Haven and Hartford railway.

—Thirty thousand dollars damage by fire this morning at Lansing, Mich.

—Mr. Dutton, senior proprietor of the Boston Transcript, is dead.

—The design for the new twenty cent silver coin has been approved.

—The theatrical managers of New York have contributed ten thousand dollars for the immediate wants of the family of the late Dan Bryant; and on the 29th inst. a benefit performance will be given in every place of amusement in the city for the education of his children.

## **THE CHARGE TO THE GRAND JURY IN THE SECOND DISTRICT.**

THE recent charge to the grand jury in the Second District Court by the Judge of the same was a remarkable document. It showed that the mantle of violent prejudices, amounting to rabid fanaticism, so tenaciously worn by the late Chief Justice, had fallen since the sudden official decapitation of the last named gentleman, upon the present Judge of the Second District, and was worn by his new possessor with the false pride and little brief authority arrogance of his former owner.

Now that Conference is well over, it may not be amiss to devote a little time and a little space to a review of some of the curious points made in this curious charge. Meantime, *en passant*, we may observe that if Utah has not produced any cases which will rank with the *causes celebres* of historic renown, she certainly is a field in which originate a more than average share of the curiosities of legal literature, in the shape of extraordinary and not infrequently novel charges, opinions, rulings, decisions, and judicial explanations of and expatiations upon the law. In after times some Diamond of the bar will find a fertile field in the jurisprudence and judicial practice of Utah for the curiosities of legal literature. The Utah contributions to such a work would afford the readers as much fun as a roasting face to confirmed theatre-goers, because they would see absurd aspects of those contributions.

The Judge begins by lecturing the grand jury about honestly doing their duty, implying that he is half afraid they will not. It is the duty of a Judge to state and expound the law to a jury, as co-workers with him in the administration of the law. But we do not understand that a Judge has any right to lecture and scold a jury any more than they have a right to lecture and scold him. In our view, they are just as authoritative and independent in their sphere as he is in his, and it is no more his business to hector them and suggest that they are, or are likely to be, unconscientious and dishonest in the discharge of their duties than they have the right to treat him in that ungentlemanly manner. All such conduct on the part of a Judge we have been accustomed to hear spoken of as presumptuous and extrajudicial, to use the mildest terms. The Judge says the people all over the Union are looking to see whether the people here are friends to law and order. That is good. If the people of the United States really want to see a possible, law-abiding, order-loving people, Utah should be the grand focus of observation, it should be the great synchroscure for the aggregated gaze of the

nation, it should be the observed of all observers. In our opinion, there is not a Territory or State in the Union where the people are more famous for those very qualities, and most excellent qualities they are too. Moreover, the better the laws the greater the desire to obey them here in Utah.

Just here, on the threshold of the subject, we find that we can spare no more space to-day to devote to complimenting Brother Boreman, and therefore we must bid him and the subject temporarily adieu.

### **UTTERLY FALSE.**

MANY misrepresentations and not a few palpable falsehoods are sent by telegraph and otherwise from this city to the press outside of Utah, and especially to some San Francisco papers. The following is taken from the San Francisco Chronicle, and has also appeared in other California papers:

"SALT LAKE, April 11.—The closing exercises of the forty-fifth Annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints this afternoon were attended by fully 10,000 people. The only address made was by a Sandwich Islander, who spoke his native language, and Brigham Young, Brigham said that an Indian prophet in the south part of the Territory had received a revelation from God through Adam, Enoch and Noah, that the Indians were descendants of Joseph, who was sold into Egypt, and that from that time he had been kept in bondage, and that he had been baptized for the remission of his sins, become friends with the Mormons, stop killing each other and the Mormons, resist the United States government, and kill all the U. S. troops sent against them. Brigham closed by prophesying that the Indians would fall upon the United States, and that they would soon be disintegrated, and that God had come forth from his hiding place and would bring misery and degradation upon the United States for their sins."

We quote the above trashy and mendacious dispatch merely to give the most unqualified denial to the assertion that President R. Young represented the Indians as saying that they were to "resist the United States government, and kill all the U. S. troops sent against them."

The following is what President Young did say in this connection, as photographically reported at the time:

"He (Antelope Jack, the Indian Prophet) told us that he was instructed in his dreams that the Indians must not fight each other, and that they must not fight with the whites, and word came to us while we were in the South that this Prophet said that if the whites or the soldiers came upon them, they must not fight or resist the soldiers, but let them kill the Indians if they desired, for death was only like going to sleep and they (the Indians), if killed, would wake up in a much better land than they had here. And in our interview with the Prophet and those accompanying him in this city, he intimated the same."

The reliable gentleman who forwarded the above dispatch should be more careful, or his reputation for veracity will become worse than it is, if possible.

### **A RIVAL FOR THE BRECHER SENSATION.**

A New York paper says that canal reform is the reigning sensation of the day in that State, that Governor Tilden's message on the canal frauds has produced a prodigious sensation, that people of both parties are discussing it with an eagerness and enthusiasm denied to every other subject, that it is infinitely more popular than the most vital topic of the time, that it is riveted upon itself the absorbed attention of all the people in the State, that never was public sentiment more united and resolute on any question, that the Governor's pen has been a magician's wand causing canal reform to dispute room in the press with the Beecher trial.

CRIME IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.—Recent reports go to show that crime of late years has decreased in England, although the manifestations of it in some special forms may have increased. On the other hand, in the United States, crime has increased, according to the following from the New York Journal of Commerce:

"The opinion that the commission of crimes, especially crimes of violence, has of late years been on the increase, beyond proportion among persons under full age, is supported by American statistics, notably by those embodied in the recent annual report of the Board of Inspectors of the Eastern Penitentiary, and by a comparison of four different terms of years, showing a constant and greater increase in the number of crimes committed by youths under twenty-one than in the total amount of crime."

### **The Heart of the Continent.**

The administration of affairs in the Territory of Utah is of greater importance than is manifest to a casual reader. Utah is too generally regarded as the home of a few thousand fanatics who have outraged the decency of civilization, and whose punishment is desired for them than extermination, in default of the immediate abandonment of their practices. Observers, however, however, make a different report of the country and its people. They tell us that a desert on the path to the Pacific has been watered and fertilized by the labors of Brigham Young; that rich mines are developing, hundreds of miles of railroad have been constructed, and a multitude of factories had, course or motive no undertakes. Isolated from the world at the beginning of their habitation, it is not surprising that they felt the need of a government. They rather were inclined at first to retrograde to a primitive type, and in some instances to seek happiness in such pastoral and agricultural pursuits as were the chief occupations of their prototypes, the ancient people of Utah. The first railroad that ever entered Utah, the Utah and Pacific Railroad, was the best missionary that ever entered Utah. If Congress had left these influences to work out the problem,

there probably would have been no need of special legislation; but as society at large required that its floor be blood, the "ridiculous" ed, the Poland Bill, as it is called, was passed, giving general satisfaction to all whose consciences were troubled by the tolerance of polygamy, although it did not affect them individually, and at the same time meeting with little opposition from the Mormons.

In his memorandum, the elders, confident of the divine authority for their practice, and of the unconstitutionality of the statute to prevent it, were willing that the law should be tested and that any decision against them should be carried for final adjudication to the Supreme Court of the United States. If even this condition of affairs had been allowed to take its course, and public clamor had ceased, the material interests of the Territory would have been greatly advanced by the influx of a sober, industrious and quietly influential non-Mormon population, and by the supply of capital, which never dares to trust itself in a community where social commotions are likely to occur. But the hopes of the Territory, as well as the hopes of the immigrants of such a population, were dashed by the "Poland Bill," which was supplied by a small knot of political and avaricious adventurers, seeking to rule over the internal affairs of the great majority who preferred officers of their own selection.

These adventurers regarded a territory and a city as a dollar and a cent, and they saw in the debt of the Territory an opportunity for plunder. The President, judiciously appointed Mr. McKean, Chief Justice of Utah, not regarding the Territory as a dollar and a cent, but as a territory, his hasty temper aggravated by dyspepsia, and his combination of religious zeal with personal vanity, which would lead him, under the supposition that he was complying with the demands of justice, to take every advantage of legal technicalities against the Mormons, merely because they were Mormons, and to find conscientious satisfaction in the applause of the Gentile "ring," were using him for their own purposes. The administration of Judge McKean was a continual source of dissatisfaction. The President, who fell to regard him as their precursor, while they yielded a respectful obedience to his associates on a bench, who were men of equal integrity but of less demonstrative zeal. The effect on the outside world was unfortunate for the commercial interests of the Territory, the impression gaining ground that there was danger of riot and bloodshed in Utah. This feeling kept capital away, and railroad enterprises and other improvements were in a languishing and hopeless condition.

Judge McKean (who in accordance with his own principles would have done well in granting a divorce and alimony to the first and only real wife of a polygamist, Dan Bryant, out of animosity to Brigham Young gave every advantage to this woman.

To prosecute him for divorce, and finally decreed that the issue of a suit which it was an utter absurdity to suppose she could ever gain, she should be allowed enormous alimony and extravagant counsel fees. To cap the climax, when Young had neglected some form of law which made him technically though innocently liable to the charge of contempt, although he complied with the unjust demand to pay the money into court, Judge McKean decreed that the issue of a suit which it was an utter absurdity to suppose she could ever gain, she should be allowed enormous alimony and extravagant counsel fees.

The result of what, in kindness to the Territory, will call the insanity, has been his prompt removal by the power that appointed him. Without distinction of party this act of President Grant should be applauded everywhere.

It is worthy of remark that the faith we have heretofore expressed in the orderly disposition of the frontier people is justified by the conduct at the time of these outrages. There was no attempt at a rescue when the grave indignity was put upon their prophet, and they were not bled their rights, thus giving the lie to their slanderers; and they now reap their reward. The Indian war has been renewed with his loyalty.

The present "Gentile" ring in Salt Lake City may perhaps leave Utah in disgust because their scheme is frustrated; but their place will be supplied by Gentiles of a better class. Already the business of the Territory is reviving. Capital is finding its way there, and the danger from violent outbreaks. As an instance of this, we are informed by Mr. John Young, a son of the prophet, that the chief cause of the trouble in this city negotiating the sale of the bonds of the Utah Western Railroad, of which he is president, that he now finds far greater success in accomplishing his object. This is one of the signs of the times, and under the wise administration of the present Governor and an impartial judiciary we may safely augur.

The speedy admission of Utah to the sisterhood of the Union. The value of Utah will then become widely known. Already she possesses four hundred miles of railroad, chiefly paid for by the Government, and the people, built for use as the rapid development of her mining interests has authorized the outlay. The immense mountain ranges, herds of millions in extent, the deposits of untold wealth in silver and lead and iron and coal. The mineral products for this year are estimated at \$12,000,000. With the capital soon to pour into this region, especially when a State organization shall be secured, the proper means may be employed to its facilities is 381 per cent.

### **FOREIGN.**

**GREAT BRITAIN.**—Increase of Specie. LONDON, 15.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased 249,000 the past week; the proper means may be employed to its facilities is 381 per cent.

**FRANCE.**—Decrease of Specie. PARIS, 15.—The specie in the Bank of France has decreased 6,738,000 francs the past week.

**CANADA.**—The Canadian Pacific R. R. OTTAWA, Ont., 15.—Surveyors will start next week for British Columbia, to locate the position of the Pacific railway from the Rocky Mountains, they will be employed chiefly on the Rocky Mountains. Other parties are also being organized to prosecute the location of surveys for a telegraph line from Edmonton to the Pacific Coast, which is not to be built until the railway is finally located.

**IN THE HANDS OF A RECEIVER.** MONTREAL, 15.—The difficulty between the Merchants' Bank of Canada and the Desautels & Milward Railroad has resulted in placing the railway in the hands of a receiver.

**URRAP BUILDING STOP FOR SALE.** 20th Ward. Apply at this Office. 4264 St.

but on knocking and getting no answer, he looked through the key hole, and saw Sneed lying on the floor in blood. The door was forced, when Sneed was found to be dead. A gold watch and chain and several articles of jewelry, a memorandum book, two passports, and \$240 in money were found in the room. The passport shows that Sneed was forty-one years of age, and that he was a resident of San Francisco. In his memorandum book were several entries, one alluding to his ill health, adding the words—"If I should die, H. W. Davis will send you my will." Miss J. W. Scoones, San Francisco.

**Failed—Murderer Caught.** The failure of the firm of Walter S. Brown, Son & Co., brokers and dealers in wool, is announced; the firm is said to be likely to get an extension, and will continue business as usual.

A dispatch from Havana says that J. M. Sharkey, the convicted murderer, who escaped from the Tombs at New York, has arrived there in iron from Santiago de Cuba. His jailors say that he attempted to escape from prison by digging his way out of his cell, but he had made attempt to slip from his handcuffs while on the way to Havana, and that he also tried to leap overboard. He leaves for New York by the first steamer.

**Advice from Cuba—The Scandal Trial—No Railway Passes.**

Reliable private Cuban advice announces the continued burnings of sugar plantations by the insurgents, also the apprehension that the steady advance of the insurgents will bring them near Matanzas within a few weeks more.

Owing to the ill health of Pullerton and his apprehensions that to proceed to-day with the scandal case would precipitate another attack of vertigo, the further examination of Beecher was postponed until Monday, until which time the court adjourned. The crowd struggling for admittance to the court room was enormous, and the disappointment was great. Bessie Turner was in the court room, and cooed from Beecher a warm shake of the hand.

Wm. D. Bishop, president of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, issued an order, requiring conductors to collect the full fare from all passengers, whether they have passes or not. Under this order he says it will be necessary for the President of the United States and his cabinet, and also the committee of the Massachusetts legislature who came to New York to receive them, to pay the regular fare on their trip to Boston and return, to celebrate the centennial anniversary of the celebration at Worcester. President Bishop claims that the order is necessary, owing to the injunction restraining the issue of passes.

### **Benefit Performances.**

At a meeting of the managers of theatres to-day, it was resolved to give a performance on Thursday the 29th inst. at each of the theatres in the city for the benefit of the family of the late Dan Bryant, who was killed by the explosion of a dynamite mine. The managers of the theatres have agreed to contribute ten thousand dollars, contributed by the managers, will be used for the immediate wants of the family of the late Dan Bryant.

**The Senatorial Excursion—Respectful.**

CHARLESTON, S. C., 15.—The senatorial excursion party arrived here last evening, and are to-day visiting Fort Sumter and other points of interest in the harbor. The United States steamer revenue cutter being at their command. They leave for Washington to-night. The two colored murderers, Bush and Hardee, sentenced to be hanged to-morrow, have been reprieved by the Governor for a week.

**\$30,000 Fire.** LANSING, Mich., 15.—Three dry goods and grocery stores were burned this morning; loss \$30,000.

### **Injunction Granted.**

HARTFORD, 15.—On petition of H. L. Goodman of East Hartford, the superior court has issued an injunction against the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad from issuing free passes to members of the legislature, which meets in May; the hearing will take place at the July term.

### **New Stage Route.**

SIDNEY, Neb., 14.—At a large meeting held here to-day a communication was read from Geo. W. Homan, Jr., of Omaha, offering to put on a double daily stage line between Sidney and Harvey's Peak. The route would pass through the new road, and would be a great convenience to the people of the Territory. The distance between Sidney and Harvey's Peak is 162 miles.

**Dead.** BOSTON, 15.—Henry W. Dutton, the senior proprietor of the Evening Transcript, died this a. m., aged 78. Within five months Mr. Dutton lost his wife and son, which, together with the death of his son, H. W. Dutton, Jr., indirectly caused his death.

**Approved.** WASHINGTON, 15.—The designs of the twenty cent silver piece were selected and approved yesterday by Hon. H. B. Underhill, director of the mint; the adverse design contains a sitting figure of liberty, with the word liberty inscribed on the shield, the whole surrounded by thirteen stars. Beneath the figure the date 1875. On the reverse side is the figure of an eagle, with the word eagle inscribed on the shield, the whole surrounded by thirteen stars. The edge of the coin will be perfectly smooth, in order to distinguish it from the twenty-five cent coin.

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# **NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**

## **WALKER BROS.** **TO THE TRADE.**

1,000 pieces Standard Prints, at - 10c. yd.  
 1,000 " Choice Shirting Prints.  
 1,000 " Standard "  
 100 " Sacific Armures, at - 20c. yd.  
 100 " Choice Grenadines, at 20c. yd.  
 100 " Dress Goods, at 20c. yd.

## **RETAIL DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT.**

We are **SELLING CHEAP** Sheetings, Bleach Muslins, Denims, Check and Cheviot Shirtings, Gingham, Prints, Percales, Cloths, Cottonades, Jeans, Shawls and Dress Goods.

## **WHOLESALE DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT,** **UP-STAIRS.**

No dealer should fail to look through our Large and Well-Selected Stock before buying. Our Prices are Low.

## **A NEW MOVE!**

To Please the Ladies, Our other customers, and the public generally, we will remove, about May 1st, to the "Tuten Clock Store," No. 87 Main St., west side. We invite our friends (that means EVERYBODY) to come and assist at the

## **"HOUSE WARMING,"**

And treat themselves to an outfit of **BOOTS or SHOES** from our choice stock of those articles, of the Best Qualities and at the most Reasonable Prices.

The Trade will please note our new address, and call, or send for what they need in the shape of **LEATHER or FINDINGS.**

We will, as heretofore, **MAKE A SPECIALTY OF REPAIRING**

**BOOTS AND SHOES**, Neatly, Promptly and Cheaply.

**CASH PAID FOR HIDES.**

**S. P. CROMPTON, Supt.**

**Workingmen's Co-operative Association.**

## **THE UNITED ORDER OF TAILORS**

**THE BEST ASSORTMENT**

## **HOME-MADE CLOTHS!**

Which they offer by the Yard, or

**Will Make Up in Suits to Order in the Best Styles**

**AT LOWEST RATES.**

TO MEET THE DEMANDS OF THE PUBLIC, they have also on hand a

**FINE ASSORTMENT OF**

**BROADCLOTH, BEAVERS, DOESKINS, &c.**

**Of Foreign Manufacture.**

**THE PUBLIC ARE INVITED TO EXAMINE THE**

**QUALITY AND PRICES OF GOODS BEFORE PURCHASING**

**ELSEWHERE.**

**F. GOSS, Supt.,**

**United Order of Tailors.**

**CONSTITUTION BUILDING.**

**Appleton, Noyes, & Co.**

**525 Main St. & 110 Washington Ave.,**

**ST. LOUIS, MO.**

**WHOLESALE DEALERS IN**

**BOOTS & SHOES**

**Manufacturers of the celebrated**

**ST. LOUIS CUSTOM BOOTS.**

**EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.**

# **RATES OF POSTAGE.**

All domestic mail matter must be prepaid by postage stamps. There is no franking privilege, and no "free" mail matter except newspapers, and such other publications as are sent by the post-office. All letters received in the office with stamps on them, stamped envelopes, or with such postage stamps as are in use prior to 1861, or with revenue stamps on them, are treated as "small" mail, and sent to the Dead-Letter Office. Departmental postage is prepaid by special stamps, prepaid and furnished by the Post-Office Department. Letters of postage in the form of postage stamps are not taken at city lamp-post boxes. A letter on which one full rate of postage is prepaid, but on which further postage is chargeable, will be forwarded, when deposited in a post-office, and the deficient postage is left wholly unpaid, or delivered, unless the postage is paid in full, it will be "held for postage" and sent to the Dead-Letter Office. Should it reach its destination, it will be returned to the sender, with charge of double postage on delivery, with allowance of any amount less than one cent for postage stamps. "One full rate" means, in the case of mail matter, the full rate of postage on the letter, which may be fully prepaid, or it will not be forwarded except possibly by the post-office, in which case double postage will be collected on its delivery. The following are the rates paid for postage on various classes of domestic mail matter:

**FIRST CLASS.** On letters, sealed packages, mail matter, or other articles, in written (excepting newspapers, magazines, and periodicals sent from publishers, subscribers, and booksellers, and except local or "drop" letters), in an printed matter so marked as to convey any other or further information than is conveyed by the original print (except the correction of errors in printed matter), or in matter not otherwise chargeable with letter postage, postage is prepaid by the sender, and it can not be conveniently examined by postmasters without destroying the wrapper or envelope, and such articles, magazines, and periodicals sent from publishers, subscribers, and booksellers, and except local or "drop" letters), in an printed matter so marked as to convey any other or further information than is conveyed by the original print (except the correction of errors in printed matter), or in matter not otherwise chargeable with letter postage, postage is prepaid by the sender, and it can not be conveniently examined by postmasters without destroying the wrapper or envelope, and such articles, magazines, and periodicals sent from publishers, subscribers, and booksellers, and except local or "drop" letters), in an printed matter so marked as to convey any other or further information than is conveyed by the original print (except the correction of errors in printed matter), or in matter not otherwise chargeable with letter postage, postage is prepaid by the sender, and it can not be conveniently examined by postmasters without destroying the wrapper or envelope, and such articles, magazines, and periodicals sent from publishers, subscribers, and booksellers, and except local or "drop" letters), in an printed matter so marked as to convey any other or further information than is conveyed by the original print (except the correction of errors in printed matter), or in matter not otherwise chargeable with letter postage, postage is prepaid by the sender, and it can not be conveniently examined by postmasters without destroying the wrapper or envelope, and such articles, magazines, and periodicals sent from publishers, subscribers, and booksellers, and except local or "drop" letters), in an printed matter so marked as to convey any other or further information than is conveyed by the original print (except the correction of errors in printed matter), or in matter not otherwise chargeable with letter postage, postage is prepaid by the sender, and it can not be conveniently examined by postmasters without destroying the wrapper or envelope, and such articles, magazines, and periodicals sent from publishers, subscribers, and booksellers, and except local or "drop" letters), in an printed matter so marked as to convey any other or further information than is conveyed by the original print (except the correction of errors in printed matter), or in matter not otherwise chargeable with letter postage, postage is prepaid by the sender, and it can not be conveniently examined by postmasters without destroying the wrapper or envelope, and such articles, magazines, and periodicals sent from publishers, subscribers, and booksellers, and except local or "drop" letters), in an printed matter so marked as to convey any other or further information than is conveyed by the original print (except the correction of errors in printed matter), or in matter not otherwise chargeable with letter postage, postage is prepaid by the sender, and it can not be conveniently examined by postmasters without destroying the wrapper or envelope, and such articles, magazines, and periodicals sent from publishers, subscribers, and booksellers, and except local or "drop" letters), in an printed matter so marked as to convey any other or further information than is conveyed by the original print (except the correction of errors in printed matter), or in matter not otherwise chargeable with letter postage, postage is prepaid by the sender, and it can not be conveniently examined by postmasters without destroying the wrapper or envelope, and such articles, magazines, and periodicals sent from publishers, subscribers, and booksellers, and except local or "drop" letters), in an printed matter so marked as to convey any other or further information than is conveyed by the original print (except the correction of errors in printed matter), or in matter not otherwise chargeable with letter postage, postage is prepaid by the sender, and it can not be conveniently examined by postmasters without destroying the wrapper or envelope, and such articles, magazines, and periodicals sent from publishers, subscribers, and booksellers, and except local or "drop" letters), in an printed matter so marked as to