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FIFTY-THIRD YEAR.

## PART TWO.

# **IRRECULARITIES IN** P. O, DEPARTMENT

Bristow Makes His Report on Tulloch's Charges.

### SIGNIFICANT DOCUMENTS.

#### Reports of Inspectors Constitute Very Important Evidence- Direct Authority for Questionable Items.

Washington, June 17 .- Postmaster-Genera Payne today made public the reply of Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Bristow to the charges of Seymour W. Tulloch, former cashier of the Washington City postoffice, regarding the irregularities in the postal administration, and also reports of inspection and investigation of the Washington postoffice by inspectors between June 30, 1899, and July 31, 1900, together with the transcript of the Tulloch charges made some years ago and the conclusions thereon then reached by Postmaster-General Charles Emory Smith. These papers constitute by far the most significent doc-uments yet made public as a result of the sweeping postal investi-gation. The reports show the systematic gation. The reports show the existence of many irregularities during the period of many irregularities during the period involved. The inspector who investi-gated the irregularities reports that the files of the postoffice cashier show direct orders from superior authority for the disbursement of all the ques-tionable items cited. The inspector-urged "that the responsibility for the many illegal appointments, the pay-ment of two salaries to one and the same person, and the disbursement of same person, and the disbursement of thousands of dollars for which practically no service was performed, should be placed where it properly belongs and the many abuses corrected."

## PAYNE'S STATEMENT.

In a summary of the several reports

In a summary of the several reports the postmaster-general says: "The charge of Mr. Tulloch is, in its essence, against President McKinley and Postmaster-General Smith. Presi-dent McKinley is no longer living, Post-master-General Smith, who carried out President McKinley's policy, has an-swered for himself. With regard to the present management of the Washing-ton postoffice and the conduct of any and all men charged with wrongdoing who have been in the postal service since the present administration, a thorough and searching investigation is now being made and when it is end-ed all the facts in the case will be made public as also whatever action may be

taken in view of such facts." The postmaster-general also says: "It will be seen that the whole subject taken up by Postmaster-Gen-Smith and investigated by him. At Was

A. Merritt, incoming postmaster, by James P. Willet, retiring postmaster, which occurred June 30, 1899. At the time this inspection was in progress, as nearly as I can remember, Chief Inspector Cochran and Inspector-in-Charge Smith called upon the and ad-Charge Smith called upon me and ad-vised me that the inspectors had dis-covered many irregularities of a schous nature which seemed to be authorized by the department. After discussing the matter at some length with them, I directed that a report relating in gen-eral to the transfer be submitted in the regular way and copies of the same referred to the various divisions of bu-reaus of the department as followed in reaus of the department, as followed in other similar cases, and that a special report affecting the irregularities that seemed to be authorized by the depart. ment be submitted.

the transfer of the postoffice to John

ment be submitted. "During the progress of the inspec-tion I was advised by the chief in-spector that George W. Beavers, chief of the salary and allowance division, had suggested to one of the inspectors that when he came to certain ap-pointments in some of the stations that appeared irregular, he had better make no reference to them as they had been ordered personally by the postmaster-general. I told the chief inspector to instruct the inspectors to report the facts as they would in any other in-spection; that I did not believe the postmaster-general had knowingly au-thorized any irregularities,

postmaster-general had knowingly au-thorized any irregularities. 'Capt, W. B. Smith, inspector in charge, submitted a special report on July 6 as directed, an abstract of which is herewith submitted, marked exhibit B. This report disclosed what seemed to me glaring irregularities, and I subto the graving irregularities, and I sub-mitted it personality to the postmaster-general, suggesting to him at the time that it contained matters to which I thought he would want to give his peronal attention.

sonal attention. "Referring to the statement that I had demanded a thorough investiga-tion of the office of the first assistant postmaster-general. I beg to state that Inspector-in-Charge Smith, in his spe-cial report, heretofore mentioned as exhibit B, stated that he had discov-ered a condition of affairs which, in his indement resulted an immediate thorjudgment, required an immediate, thor-ough and exhaustve investigation. I submitted this report to the postmastergeneral with my approval, but I did not consider such approval as a demand on my part that the office of the first assistant postmaster-general be inves-

tigated. "The third report, dated July 31, 1900, an abstract of which is herewith sub-mitted, marked 'Exhibit C,' sets forth a number of irregularities that pre-vailed at that time in the Washington postoffice. This investigation begun when I was absent from the depart-ment. When I returned I was informed by the oblef investor that compilent the twist of the postmaster-general that complaint was made to the postmaster-general that inspector Little, who was engaged on the work, was asking unnecessary questions and seeking information which was not called for in an inspec-tion tion

"I advised him to instruct Inspector Juitle to make the same kind of an investigation of the Washington post-office that he would make of any other office that he would make of any other office under similar circumstances, and to submit in a special report anything which he thought should be called to the personal attention of the post-master-general, stating to him that I understood from the chief inspector that complaint had been that Inspector little was acking unnecessary oues. the free delivery roll at \$2 a day. The inspectors, continuing, say that on Little was asking unnecessary ques-tions with the possible view of embar-

rasing the department with regard to certain conditions in the Washington postoffice, but after inquiry I was clear. convinced that the questions aske



### TRUTH AND LIBERTY THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1903. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

ity of the first assistant postmaster-Seneral of per diem in connection with slaims of letter carriers for overtime charges, aggregating \$4,655. charges, aggregating \$4,655. The inspector says this amount was disbursed without authority of law. The report of inspector Little on the investigation of the Washington office dated July 31, 1900, says that a number of clerks were added to the rolls with-out request of the postmaster, and that the postmaster states that at times it has been difficult to find employment for all assigned to his rolls.

DEWEY ET AL, HELD.

#### B and Over to Next Session of Court Without Bail,

St. Francis, Kan., June 17 .-- Chauncey Dewey, Clyde Wilson and W. J. Mc. Bride, charged with the murder of the Berry family two weeks ago, were bound over tonight to the next session of the district court without bail. They ill be taken early tomorrow morning to Goodland, where they will await their trial. They will be escorted across the country to Goodland by the Osborn militla company, which has been guarding them through the time since their arrest. Sheriff McCullough thinks he can protect his prisoners if the mili-tia helps him take them to juil at Goodland, in spite of the threats made

by the settlers. At the conclusion of the evidence given by the state this afternoon the attorney for the Deweys announced that the defense would not present any evidence, fearing that their cause might be injured.

Justice Hall then ordered the men to be committed to fail at Goodland, Their trial will be held early in the

Interest was manifested in the trial all day because of the persistent refus-al of the cowboys on the Dewey ranch to answer any of the questions put to them. Warrants are out for most of the men called as witnesses by the state from the Dewey ranch.

Ben Slade, a Dewey cowboy, became angry under the questioning of Attor-ney-General Coleman and intimated that it would not be good for the at-torney to question him further, and Justice Hall ordered him sent to fail. Subscuently, Slade and the others Subsequently Slade and the othres sent to jall for contempt yesterday were released, owing to the inadequate jall facilities in St. Francis.

Capt. Cunningham has taken extra precautions to ensure the protection of Dewey and his men. According to the orders of Gov, ailey the militia can not protect the Deweys after tomorrow when they will be landed in jail at

#### High Prices for Horses.

New York, June 17 .- The highest price for the present sale of yearlings from J.P.Haggin's Rancho del Paso, being conducted at Sheepshead Bay, was reported today, when J. Kneale paid \$14,000 for a bay colt by imp. Star-Linda Vista. P. Lorillard paid \$14,000 for a son of Imp. Goldfinch-Lucania.

#### Alabama Slavery Investigations.

Washington, June 17 .- United States Atty. Reese of Montgomery, Ala., was at the department of justice today in

and on the same date as mechanic on I ter from the first assistant postmaster , continued in the dual capacity of clerk esponse to a request from Atty-Gen. general directing payment to be made to Mr. Larner and if that was not good he was promoted to be finance clerk Knox, who wished to confer with him in regard to the progress of the prosecution of persons in Alabama for peon-

SIXTY PEOPLE

# STILL MISSING

Heppner Victims Will Number Two Hundred.

## VIGILANTES ORGANIZING.

#### All Persons Required to Secure Passes From the Chairman-Idlers Ordered to Leave.

Heppner, Ore., June 17 .-- An official esimate made today shows 60 people who are missing and undoubtedly lost. This is in addition to about 130 bodies already recovered, making a total death

list of approximate y 200. Seven bodies were exhumed from a pile of debris 100 feet thick this morn-ing. Of seven one is a Chinaman and one a woman about 30 years old, un-identified. dentified,

The work of clearing the streets of the great piles of wreckage was com-

menced in earnest today. Bodies are being recovered almost every hour. The exact number of victims will probably never be known, as many five been washed miles down the creek and covered over by the huge ac-cumulations of drift and sand. Proba-bly 500 men have come here from vari-ous points in this state and the state of

by soo men have come here from vari-ous points in this state and the state of Washington to assist in the work of cleaning up the town. Gangs of men are at work piling and burning the wrecksge, while house-movers have begun to put in shape buildings which were moved from their foundations, but not destroyed. Two hundred people, many of them women and children, asked for per-mission to sleep on the floor at the Catholic church, the courthouse and schoolhouse during the night. The au-thorities granted permission, but were surprised at the repetition of the re-quest made Monday night. It is not destution but fear that causes the in-habitants to quake with apprehension habitants to quake with apprehension whenever a cloud hovers over the can-yons above town.

Many women declare that they will never live in the town again and are imploring their families to desert the place. This feeling does not wear off, and it is expected that nightly refuge will be sought for some time yet at the multiple buildings and church which

public buildings and church, which stand well up on the hill. Plenty of blankets were to be had and beds were improvised on the floors and benches. Despite the endeavor to soothe and calm prevalent hysteria, the people generally are under the spell of norror, and business has been aban-

The First National bank has been closed tempotarily, and a fruit gro-cery and hardware store were the only places patronized. Provision stores were heavily drawn upon and feeding stands for laborers were established at various points throughout the town.

Attention is next called to certain vouchers authorized to be paid by the first assistant postmaster-general, such Perry

at \$1,700 a year."

Interior of

Washington's

Meadquarters/

the same time all matters referred to in the charges affecting the payment of bills, accounts and financial dealings generally were under investigation by the comptroller of the treasury, and all the expanditures acformed to the expenditures referred to were lowed by the auditor and comptroller, with the exception of \$160." Mr. Payne quotes from the recently published reply of Mr. Smith and adds that these processions.

that these papers are now published "in order to complete the public under-standing of a matter, a large part of which has already been published. The papers are filed without action, for the

papers are filed without action, for the reason that they relate to the business of a prior administration. The subject matter of the complaint is four years old and all action thereunder was closed over two years ago." The documents made public today show that on May 1 last Mr. Payne wrote a letter to Mr. Bristow calling attention to the published interview with Mr. Tulloch and asked Mr. Bris-tow "what truth, if any, there is in the statements, and particularly upon that part which speaks of your connec-tion and that of the postoffice inspection and that of the postoffice inspec-

#### BRISTOW'S REPORT.

Mr. Bristow's reply, in full, dated three days later is as follows:

"In response to your inquiry of May 1, 1903, as to the truth or falsity of the assertions of S. W. Tulloch that ap-peared in an interview by him in the Washington Post of that date, I beg to hand you herewith an abstract of threa hand you herewith an abstract of three reports made by the inspectors on the condition of the Washington postoffice. were not unnecessary or improper, and that I believed he would hold the same (Signed) "Very Respectfully, "J. L. BRISTOW,

"Fourth Asst. Postmaster General." PORTO RICO ACCOUNT.

Exhibit A, which is a report on the inspection concluded June 30, 1899, calls attention to "the fact that credit has been given in the postal account for advances and expenditures for the military stations in Porto Rico," as fol-

"Value of stamped paper advanced \$12,769: military postal service, miscel-laneous, \$15,063: military service pay roll, \$30,259, and it is suggested that this account be promptly adjusted, more especially the item of postage stamps and stamped paper advanced to the following persons assigned to duty in connection with the postal ser-vice in Porto Rico, viz.: McKenna, \$2,100: Whitney, \$3,100: Van Alsyne, \$2,100: Graff, 59: Bristow, \$5,000: total,

\$12,769. Expenditures irregularly charged to the Washington office, and which be-longed to the department itself, are specified in this exhibit. It says that Robert V. Willett, a son of the post-master, at that time drew two salaries from July 1 to Dec. 10, 1898, as a laborer at the city postoffice at \$600 a year and the other as a mechanic at \$2 a day for each working day on what appears to have been a special roll of the free delivery service, and that N. H. Baker likewise was desig-nated as a laborer on the postoffice condition of the Washington postoffice. The first, marked exhibit A, refers to

Washington postoffice There was also found a "special roll" of employes, paid from miscellaneous allowances, said appointments being

under control of the postoffice department. This roll consists of nine "cleaners" with salaries from \$400 to \$600, and one "physician" at a salary of \$1,700. Some of these "cleaners" ap-pear to have performed very little service and others none at all. The most important exhibit is the confidential report of Postmaster In-

spector-in-Charge Smith of the Wash-ington division in July, 1899, setting forth irregularities which he urged should be investigated. He names four employes on the military roll who ap-pear not to have performed any service in connection with military postal affairs, and for whose original appoint. ment or continuance on the rolls no good reason exists. The payment to W. S. Larner, a mil-itary postal clerk, under protest, by the cashier, of \$118.93, subsequently dis-

allowed by the auditor of the treasury on Jan, 4, 1899, is gone into at length and it is shown that this matter was entirely irregular, and that payments were directed without proper vouchers. The inspector says that while the cashler was out of the office temporari-ly, and having left no instructions, no final payment could be made to Larner until his expense account was adjusted by the auditor. Larner called and de-manded an immediate settlement and when settlement was not made at once he appealed to the department and the

Inspectors, continuing, say that of any tartief and in that was not good on the rolls and paid on what has been known as the "military roll," while the "military roll" shows 34 names as hav-ing been paid by the cashier of the furnish information ington required by the auditor and return \$8.16 over payment of salary obtained by misrepresentation, but no answer was

eceived to such request. Attention is called to certain items of expenditures authorized for the mili-tary postal service of supplies, furniture, traveling expenses, etc., aggregat-ing \$8,750,70, with the statement that whether the foregoing items were pur-chased in the open market or as a result of competitive bids, the inspector is unable to say, but that the prices paid for some of the articles enumerpaid for some of the articles enumer-ated, such as washstands at \$40 each, appear to have been highly excessive and lead to the belief that the feature of the competition did not enter into

THE CELEBRATION OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE

EVACUATION OF VALLEY FORGE.

tary representatives of many states and numbers of distinguished as well as humble patriotic citizens have as-

sembled for the purpose of commemorating the evacuation of Valley Forge by George Washington and his resolute followers June 19, 1778. President Roosevelt will deliver a set address, and many other men famous in our public life will also eulogize the courage and achievements of the heroic fellows who suffered through that aw

ful winter at Valley Forge, when the tide of Revolution had reached its lowest ebb.

All roads just now lead to Valley Forge, where the president of the United States, the governors and mill

the transaction. Attention is called to additional inregularities in connection with payrolls of clerks and laborers and to charging premiums on the bonds of the military postal cierks notwithstanding such expenses are not chargeable to the United States. An interesting feature concerns irregularities in the appointment, com-pensation and promotion of Oliver H. Smith, On Nov. 20, 1897, the first assistant postmaster-general authorized an allowance of \$600 per annum for his appointment as laborer, stating that the free delivery division would allow \$2 per day to cover car fare and incidental expenses, Smith drew pay fromNov. 25, 1897, to Nov. 30, 1898, making his com-pensation for one year \$1,348.60. The aspector reports 'no one has certified to the actual time Smith was employed nor has any statement been attached to his pay voichers showing what particular service he rendered. He was

Heath and George W. Beavers, incurred in visiting Philadelphia and New York on official business, \$17.75; July 26, expenses of M, W. Louis and B. W. Tay lor, traveling on official business, \$50.15 The inspector states that these vouchers do not appear to have been itemized in the proper manner, nor is the neces-sity for the expenditure of this money by the Washington postoffice apparent, and that a full and complete explana-tion should be made.

Attention is called to seven cleaners, placed on the payroll of the Washing-ton office under authority of the first assistant postmaster-general to be harged to the appropriation for misellaneous expenses.

The inspector states that neither the ostmaster nor any one connected with the Washington office was able to give any information as to where they were employed or the nature of their work. and the inspector is of the opinion that practically no service whatever has een rendered for the money expended. In conclusion the inspector states that the files of the cashier's office show fully direct and positive orders from superior authority for the disbursement of all the questionable items mentioned in the inspector's report, that the re-sponsibility for the many illegal ap-pointments, the payment of two salar-les to one and the same person, and the disbursement of thousands of dollars for which practically no service was performed should be placed where it properly belongs, and the many abuses corrected. The inspector cites payment

Although the attorney-general is not disposed to discuss for publication the status of the case, it is known that a large number of cases are now under investigation, and that in addition to the arcset also do not the arrests already made warrants will soon be issued for a still larger num-It is stated that the system is not in

operation to any considerable extent in the cities or large towns, but in the more sparsely sections it is quite comon. The officials of the department justice are determined to eradicate mon. the evil, and to that end every discov case will be vigorously prose-

cuted.

### Twenty-Seven Years in Prison.

New York, June 18 .- After 27 years behind prison bars. Mrs. Emma Whipple is free, through the pardon granted her a few days ago by Gov. Odell. When the woman was escorted from the Mat-tewan hospital for the insane to the railway station at Newburg, she appeared completely dazed at the strange alghts.

Mrs. Wimple was sentenced to life imprisonment for poisoning her husband. She entered Sing Sing a pretty girl of 18 and emerged to liberty a gray haired woman of 45. Fifteen months ago she was found to be losing her reason and was taken to the asy-lum from which she has just been liberated. Apparently, she will soon entively rec

Mrs. Wimple will live with the sister of her husband. She poisoned the lat-ter as the outcome of a love affair. The to Catherine Endsley, Charles A. Ma-hon, A. B. Burt, H. L. Lorenz, John S. Leach and F. W. White on the author-but died in prison many years ago. young man who was tried as her ac-complice also was sentenced for life.

sent in three wagon loads of supplies and opened a general restaurant. All laboring men are fed free Coffee and sandwich dispensaries were opened wherever a gang of 50 men worked.

A cook named Young from Ione, who worked over a hot stove for hours last night, became crazed from over heating. He started to run amuck through the streets. He was seized by five men who had a desperate struggle to confine him. A vigilance committee has been or-

ganized and all persons are required to secure passes from the chairman. All idle men have been ordered to leave town, and severe rules for the punishment of looters have been adopted. The chief need here now is money to pay workers, many of the volunteers having become exhausted from 48 hours' constant strain.

Until last evening only rough board boxes were to be had for coffins. Rough pleces of lumber were nailed together to place the dead in, and this morning whn an undertaker succeeded in hauling in some caskets the graves of those having surviving familles were opened and the bodies were laid in new caskets.

Ministers from Milan, The Dalles and Pendleton worked in relays at the public and at the Masonic cemetery prforming the last rites. The proces-sion kept going intermittingly all day and grave diggers are present usually at the interments.

at the interments. There has been little work for physi-clans to attend the sick. Of some 14 persons who were confined to their beds with brukes and wounds only one, Abrahamsick, üled.



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