DESERET EVENING NEWS: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1903.

TEA

masters, for which it was to receive 3% cents per book. Afterwards, upon Met-calf's recommendation, the price was in-

DEALER

straps were used Lamb paid Long con-cibutions aggregating about \$30,000, a part of which has been traced into Machen's hands. Long, Machen and Stern have been indicted by the federal grand jury in the District of Columbia for conspiracy to defraud in connection with these bansactions. FAMOUS REPORT QUALITY COLD WEATHER Honest And the same mail that carried the opinion with this suggestion to the bond-investment concerns also carried WEIGHT COATS IS MADE PUBLIC. bond-investment concerns also carried the announcement that Barreit had re-signed and formed a law partnership with Neims. The result was that many of the concerns immediately sought his services. In a letter to the secretary of one of them, written ten days be-fore he retired from offlee, Barreit said: the "Fulton" and the "BroadwayBox", bearing this famous menetion CARRIERS' SATCHELS. THE PRIDE OF JAPAN Carriers' satchels are purchased un-Alfred Benjamin & Q Fourth Asst. P. M. Gen. Bristow's der four-year contracts. Boyle contract.—On June 25, 1894, a contract was executed wich John Boyle & Co. of New York for furnishing these satchels, beginning July 1, 1894. The shoulder strap was a part of the satchel to be furnished by the contractor. On Aug. 18, 1894, Machen wrote the com-pany that straps would be furnished them by George D. Lamb. During the life of the contract, 29,784 shoulder straps were furnished Boyle & Co., upon which Long and Machen receive two er four-year contracts "I believe we can eliminate all the objectionable features in the contracts and put them in such form that they will meet with the arroyal of the de-partment. Our fee - uid be \$1,000 re-R R Investigation Into the Affairs E BENJAMIN Overcoats repre-E Of the P. O. Department tainer and \$100 a month for twelve months." sentAmerica's highest achieve-E ment in ready-for-service ap-A number of representatives of bond-SOME STARTLING REVELATIONS. CHOICEST investment companies were in Wash-ington during the holiday week of 1900, parel. If an overcoat doesn't hang right from the shoulders, but they could get no satisfaction out of Tyner. But on the 31st of December, after 4 o'clock in the afternoon, they met Barrett by appointment and employed him at their attorney. On JAPAN TEA which Long and Machen receive two and one-half cents each. The Boyle contract expired June 20, 1898, and that year Machen awarded the contract to Leopold J. Stern of Balit is neither comfortable nor IMPORTED BY correct. The skirts of the Department Has Been Honeycombed quantity of acrid matter in the E A.J. BRANDENSTEIN&C^o E With Corruption For Many "Fulton" sweep from broad, the next day he presented the matter to Tyner and had their certificates aptimore, a dealer in plumbers' supplies. The specifications called for a satched with leather strap min_tely described, the same as the contract with Boyle & Co. Yet Stern was supplied with 55,700 shoulder straps. Lamb continued to new Long a braus on the straps and SAN FRANCISCO. concave shoulders with a dig-Years Past. A HALF POUND first, while others have occaproved. Southern Mutual Company-The Southern Mutual case, of Lexington, nified grace that is the marvel and the despair of other over-coat makers. The "Broadway THE PRESIDENT'S MEMORANDUM. Box" has shorter skirts for

paper

Says No Crime Calls for Sterner Reprobation than the Crime of Corruption in Public Life,

Washington, Nov. 29 .- Brief of Report of Fourth Assistant Postmaster-general J. L. Bristow on the Postal Investigation.

SUPPLY DIVISION.

On April 17, 1897, Michael W. Louis, of Cincinnati, was appointed cashier in the Kansas City, Mo., postoffice, and was detailed to the department as acting superintendent of the supply divi-The civil service communiston sion. was asked to except the position 'rom the classified service. This the commission declined; but in July following it did give a special examination, allowing Louis a rating of 50 points for experience acquired during the three months he had been in charge of the division. As a result of this rating Louis passed a successful examination and was appointed.

CONTRACT FOR CANCELING INK.

Shortly after Louis was placed in charge of postoffice supplies the con-tract for conceling ink was awarded to Ault & Wiborg company, of Cincin-nati, Ohio, at 24 cents per pound, 4 cents higher than other bids. Much of the ink furnished by the new contractors was of inferior quality, but instead of being returned to the company it was on the city dump. During the fiscal year 51,000 pounds of canceling ink were bought from the Auit & Wiborg company, costing \$14,387.52, while during the previous year but \$0,000 pounds had been used, at a cost of \$4,302.65. For the fiscal year 1898-99 no contract was awarded for canceling ink, and from March, 1899, until the beginning of the fiscal year 1903-3, Louis bought canceling ink from the Ault & Wiborg company at 30 cents per pound, 6 cents higher than the last competitive bid, 10 cents higher than was paid before Louis became superintendent, and from 4 to 9 cents higher than present cost.

INKING PADS.

For the fiscal year beginning July 1 upon false statements of Louis the contract for liking pads was awarded to W. C. Long, at 15 cents each, in preference to 14-cent pads offered by Herman Baumgarten. Long was not a manufacturer, so he bought an inferior ad from Danmarten to 11 cents pad from Baumgarten at 12½ cents each. Long received a net "rake off" of \$1,625 on the year's business.



On the 21st of December, 1900, Nelms secured the approval of Tyner of a plan which enabled it to operate its business according to the old plan, which Barrett in his opinion had de-clared fraudulent. And on Jan. 5 fol-lowing Nelms wrote Bowman, secre-tary of the company—

"I wish you would state to your board of directors just what I stated to you and Mr. Bronson when you and he agreed to pay me \$1,000 fee to get Gen. Tyner to say he would approve the contracts submitted to

The issuing of this opinion of Barrett's caused a panic among bond-in-ventment concerns. K. G. Pulliam, of the American Investment company, had employed ex-Secy. Carlisle as attorney to represent him in his efforts prevent the issue of a fraud order Pulliam in a statement says that Mr. Carlisle advised him:

"There are only two ways of accomplishing this: First, to take the mat-ter into the federal courts at a likely expense of \$25,000; the second, to em-ploy Messrs. Barrett & Nelms, a newy organized law firm, who stood close to the Tyner crowd, but if it was to be done this way he would have noth-

ing to do with it." Pulliam, however, was not so sensi-tive. He employed Barrett & Nelms and contracted to pay them \$1,000 as a retainer and further compensation of \$600 per annum in monthly installments

The books of Barrett & Neims show that during the first 55 days of their partnership they received \$6,600 from these bond-investment concerns.

PHYSICIANS' INSTITUTE.

The Physicians' institute, of Chicago. advertised a magnetic belt "free." To anyone answering this advertisement a symptom blank was sent to be filled out and returned. In every case this concern claimed that the symptom sheet showed such a complication of diseases that the belt alone would render no service; and a package of special medicine was forwarded in connec-tion with the belt, by express, C. O. D., \$5.60 When an investigation was ordered

the company engaged the services of Barrett, and paid him a fee of \$5,000 to represent them before Tyner. On Nov. 13, 1901, Barrett prepared a let-ter and sent it to Tyner's home address. inclosing a note indicating the kind of a decision he would like. A few days afterwards the case was disposed of as suggested by Barrett in this note. pay Long a beaus on the straps, and Stern paid for being relieved from furlishing them.

Machen, Stern and Long were indicted on July 31, 1903, by the federal grand jury in the District of Columbia for spiracy to defraud.

CRAWFORD CONTRACT.

On June 30, 1902; the contract with Stern expired, and a new contract wa Stern expired, and a new contract was entered into for a period of four years from that date with the Postal Device & Lock company of New York, repre-sented by William G. Crawford of Washington, D. C. Crawford was the deputy auditor for the postoffice depart-ment under the last Cleveland admin-istration. stration.

calf's recommendation, the price was in-creased to 4½ cents. It was further discovered by the in-vestigation that Metcalf's son, who is employed by the company, was receiv-ing 11-6 cents per book for all of the books shipped by the company under this arrangement. From December, 1899, to May, 1908, he was paid \$9,547.17 in addition to his legitimate salary. Inferior Paper Used—The investiga-tion shows that inferior paper was be-ing used in the printing of the forms, and that Metcalf knew this fact, but made no effort to require the company istration. Before the bids were opened Crawford enlisted the services of George E. Lor-enz of Toledo, O., to aid him in secur-ing the contract. An agreement was entered into between Lorenz and Craw-ford whereby Lorenz was to receive a specific amount on each satchel as his share of the profits, and he was to fur-nish, the straps. An analysis of the made no effort to require the company to adhere to the specifications in respec to paper. Metcalf made other unjustifiable and reckless changes in dealing with the Wynkoon Hallenbeck Crawford com-pany, which resulted in loss to the de-partment of nearly \$30,000. Combination of Printers-It appears from the correspondence between J. T. Metcalf and J. Horace McFarland, that Metcalf was a party to a combination of the four principal bidders for the purpose of raising the price of money-order supplies at the last letting. When share of the profits, and he was to fur-hish the straps. An analysis of the accounts shows that the money which was paid to Lorenz by Crawford was subdivided between Lorenz, Ma-chen and Crawford. Machen and Lorenz and received 37% per cent and Crawford 25 per cent. The straps which Lorenz agreed to provide were never furnished by him, but by Ma-chen, and paid for by the department. This was probably the most skillfail and complex scheme invented by any purpose of raising the price of money-order supplies at the last letting. When the bids were opened it was discovered that the prices of printing were ad-vanced about 30 per cent. When knowledge of this combination was brought to the attention of the post-master-general he refused to approve the awards, and ordered a new letting. The result was that the combination went to pieces, and the department saved \$51,124,16 on the contract. On Oct. 5, 1903, J. T. Metcalf, N. R. Metcalf and H. C. Hallenbeck were in-dicted by the federal grand jury of the District of Columbia for conspiracy to defraud the government. DIVISION OF FREE DELIVERY. and complex scheme invented by any of the "postal grafters." It consisted of a double conspiracy: First, Lorenz and Machen conspired with Crawford to defraud the government out of the price of the stranger that and the price of the stranger that the price of the stranger that the profits on the manufacture of the statchels, while on the side was Long and Machen receiving a "graft" on straps from Lamb

On July 21, 1903, Machen, Crawford George E. Lorenz, and Martha J. Lo-renz were indicted by the federal grand jury in the District of Columbia for onspiracy to defraud.

GROFF FASTENERS.

The Groff fastener is a patented de-vice for attaching street letter boxes to posts. No contract was ever ex-ecuted for these fasteners. They were bought by Machen direct. This method of attaching letter boxes was not a necessity, and in many places post-masters did not consider it satisfac-tory. The cost of the manufacture of the patent fastener was 25 cens each. For many years the department paid \$1.50, but the price was afterwards re-duced to \$1.25. to posts. No contract was ever exsecond administration. On May 6, 1883, he was appointed assistant superinten-dent of free delivery, and on Sept. 16 following he was made superintendent. At that time he was a bankrupt finanduced to \$1.23

duced to \$1.25. Of the \$128,651.25 that during eight years has been paid the Groffs by the department, Machen and Lorenz have received about \$51,460. The Groffs, Machen, and Mr. and Mrs. Lorenz were indicted by the federal grand jury in the District of Colum-

(Continued on page seven.)

RHEUMATISM

AN INDESCRIBABLE TORTURE

Because Rheumatism sometimes comes on suddenly it doesn't prove that it is a chance disease or one due to accidental causes. It takes time for it to develop, and is at work in the system long before any symptoms are felt. The blood is the first point of attack, and the poisonous acids that cause the aches and pains are then distributed through the circulation to different parts of the system, and settle in joints, muscles and nerves; and when the system is in this condition it needs only some exciting cause like exposure to night air, damp, chilly weather, or the cold, bleak winds of winter, to arouse the slumbering poisons and bring on Rheumatism. The severity of the attack depends upon the amount of acid in the blood and the

RHEUMATISM IN ELBOWS, WRISTS joints and muscles. Some people are almost helpless from the

AND KNEES. Urbana, Ohio, Aug. 25, 1903. Last winter I had a severe attack of Rheumatism. It started in the right elbow, and from there to my wrists; the right wrist was the worse. It became swollen and extremely painful. My left knee joint was the next place to be at-tacked. It became swollen and of course painful. The next place to be at-tacked. It became swollen and of course painful. The next place to be at-tacked. It became swollen and of course much trouble. I was barely able to get about for some time. I was under treat-ment of a physician for awhile, but get-ting no better I began S. S. and after taking it for some time I was entirely relieved of the Rheumatism. All swelling and screness disappeared. I consider S. S. S. an excellent remedy for Rheuma-tism and all troubles having their origin in the blood. CHIFFITH KELLY. sional spells or are uncomfortable, restless, nervous and half sick all the time from the nagging aches and pains. Rheumatism is a disagreeable companion even in its mildest form. It grows worse as we grow older, and frequently stiffens the joints, draws the muscles out of shape and breaks down the nervous 408 Bloomfield Ave. system. A disease that originates in the blood, as Rheumatism does, cannot be cured with ex-

ternal remedies like liniments and plasters ; such things scatter the pains or drive them to some other part of the body, but do not touch the disease or improve the condition of the blood. The thin acid

blood must be restored to its normal purity and strength, so that all poisonous substances may be carried out of the system, and no medicine accomplishes this in so short a time as S.S.S., which not only neutralizes the acids and counteracts the poisons, but builds up the general health at the same time.

AND KNEES.

rnaer:zk

11.12

Write for our special book on Rheumatism, and should you desire any special information or advice, our physicians will furnish THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA. it without charge.



UTAH MINING MACHINERY AND SUPPLY COMPANY:

members of his family free of duty. Kempner had partieg in Cuba buy ci-gars for him and sent to him by regis-tered mail.marked "gift," thereby evad-ing the duty. Seventy-eight packages were received by Kempner in this way, many of which he sold. nany of which he sold He was removed Oct. 25, 1903.

more conservative tastes.

The price is right. Your money back if anything goes wrong. They are at this store only.

GRAY BROS. & CO.,

Main St.

TORNEY-GENERAL.

The administrative methods of Tyner and Barrett are clearly illustrated in a number of cases which were passed up-

G. Lewis .-- E. G. Lewis of St. Louis, Mo., was conducting what is known as an "endless chain" scheme. Barrett ruled that his scheme was a lottery, but no fraud order was issued, and as an acknowledgment of Barrett's

lenlent treatment Lewis presented him with a gold watch. with a gold watch. Samuel Harris.—Samuel Harris of New York published in the papers a plcture of an eye, then the letters D and A, followed by the pice of a hoe. The advertisement announced that \$100 re-ward would be given to anyone who would correctly answer the name of the state represented in the plcture. When an answer was sent in the correspon-dent was advised that under the rules of the company it was necessary before of the company it was necessary before

a cash prize could be given for him to purchase one package of the renowned Curaline tablets, costing 50 cents. After buying the package the victim was ad-vised that so great a number had an-swered correctly that it became neces-sary to divide the \$100 prize among them equally. The amount due each

would not exceed 2 or 3 cents. A fraud order was issued against Harris, but after Barrett retired from office he became Harris' attorney, had the fraud order revoked, and Harris ran the same old business for months without interruption.

without interruption. Cassius M. Upton.—Cassius M. Upton. publisher of a cheap illustrated paper in Chicago, sought to extend his circula-tion by the puzzle plan. In one of his schemes he submitted the initials of nine leading railroads running out of Chicago, with the pames of the roads spelled out, omitting a few of the let-ters. He offered \$500 reward for full correct/answers to the list. The condi-tion was that in order to get a prize to corrections wers to the list. The condi-tion was that in order to get a prize it would be necessary to send \$2 for a year's subscription to Upton's Illustrat-ed Weekly. The puzzle was so simple that anyone could answer it correctly. TURF-INVESTMENT COMPANIES. E. J. Arnold & Co., of St, Louis, Mo., were conducting what is known as a "turf-investment" scheme. On Nov. 25, 1902, the inspectors, having The result was that the \$500 prize would have been divided up until the winners would receive less than 5 cents each, and this Upton failed to distribute. He was arrested for using the mails to defraud. Asst. Atty.-Gen. Tyner protest-ed against the action of the postoffice inspector in causing the arrest. And upon Barrett's urgent appeal the attor-ney-general, over the protest of the district attorney, directed that the case be dismissed. L. M. Cushman.—At the same time that Upton was operating in Chicago, L. M. Cushman, publisher of the Colum-bian, of Boston, Mass., was also operat-ing schemes of exactly the same char-acter, and on July 1, 1899, Barrett de-clared his schemes fraudulent, stating that the case should be presented to tha district attorney with a view of his in-dictment. Yet a short time before he had declared the prosecution of Upton for exactly the same offense "was un-warranted." \$3,120,776.





For the fiscal year 1960-1960, M. D. Heim had the contract for twine at \$10.95 per hundred pounds; for the folwing fiscal year the price dropped to 145. During the closing months of the year 1901 when the price of twine was \$10.95, and after the contract had been given from the succeeding year at \$7,45, Louis bought large quantities of the twine at \$19.95, which was carried over into the next fiscal year. He was removed Oct. 21, 1903.

PURCHASE OF MANIFOLD BOOKS,

In September, 1901, George L. Morn, representative of the General Man-old company of Franklin, Pa., submita proposition to furnish manifold ks made of a patented duplicating paper for the registry system. W. H. Landvoigt was then superintendent of the system. After Morton submitted this proposition, but before any books were ordered, he proposed to secure Landvoigt's son employment with the president of the General Manifold combany. The proposition was accepted by Landvoigt, who considered it a great

Landvoigt, who considered it a great personal favor. It was Landvoigt's duty to pass upon the merits and quality of the supplies duratished by this company, and the ac-ceptance, therefore, of a favor of this character was considered highly im-proper, and his restantion was reproper, and his resignation was re-quested and accepted. The law required the department to

purchase manifold supplies from the public printer, but the public printer could not buy completed books. Morton Succeeded in having the law changed so as to authorize the public printer to buy "completed manifold books." After this the use of books of the General Manifold company was extended so as to include all books used in registry service.

On June 1, 1902, Louis Kempner became superintendent of the registry system, and under his administration books made by the General Manifold company have been used in a layish manner. The original proposition was to furnish a book containing 500 receipts for 23½ cents each. This book/howev-er, was never used, but in its stead a book containing 1,000 receipts, which cost 01 to COSt \$1.10.

cost \$1.10. Prior to Kempner's appointment as Superintendent of the registry system, manifold books were not furnished to offices where less than 2,000 pieces of registered mail were handled per an-num. Kempner disregarded this rule and sent these expensive manifold books to third and fourth class offices, The books are made of material requir-lug careful handling, yet they have ius careful handling, yet they have been sent to shundreds of offices throughout the country that are kept

throughout the country that are kept in small country stores and farmhous-es where not more than 25 pieces of mail are registered in a year. The result has been that the cost of manifold supplies for the fiscal year 1902-3 was \$84,763.83, as against \$41,499.24 for the fiscal year 1901, when supplied by the public printer, an increase of \$43,269.61. After the books were once adopted for general use the company udvanced the prices; to illustrate: On Oct. 9, 1902, 25 books were ordered for Atlanta, Ga., at a cost of \$33, while on the 15th of November, five weeks later, 25 books, exactly the same were on the 15th of November, five weeks later, 25 books, exactly the same were ordered for Ogden, Utah, for which the company charged \$57.85. On Oct. 13, 1902, 10 books were ordered for Boston, Mass. for which the company charged \$126.50, while in April, 1903, 100 of the same books were ordered for the same city, for which \$165 was charged. During the investigation it was learn-ed that Kempner had been receiving from Cuba numerous packages of cl-

From Cuba numerous packages of cl-gars without paying duty as required by law. By an order of the president, Nav. 10, 1889, anyone employed in the United States service in Cuba was per-mitted to send gifts or souvenirs to

warranted. BOND-INVESTMENT SCHEMES. When the Louisiana Lottery company

was broken up by the federal govern-ment a number of bond-investment schemes sprang up over the country embracing lottery features in their methods of business.

Asst. Atty.-Gen. Thomas declared, in 1899, that-"These so-called bond-investment

schemes are more dangerous to society than avowed lotteries."

Shortly after Tyner and Barrett were installed in office eight of these bond-investemnt companies, against which investemnt companies, against which fraud orders had been issued by Thom-as, formed an organization and sent representatives to Washington for the purpose of having these fraud orders revoked. G. A. Villere, of New Or-leans, a representative of these com-panies, on June 24 wrote the secretary of his company as follows:

"I have got the strongest assurance that the government is our friend and will do all they can for us. Being sure of this I wanted to return home, but Butterworth, Dudley, and Tyner himself tell me that I must stay here; that I will be needed."

tration certain favored frauds and lot-teries were given free use of the mails. Barrett's scheme to resign and practise before the office, and Tyner's part in that scheme, as set forth in the body of this report, was the climax of offi-cial perfidy, more evil in its results and more demoralizing to the public con-science than outright embezziement or open theft. On June 28, four days later, he again vrote

"Had a long interview with the law clerk (very satisfactory). He is a nice fellow and a relative of Tyner's wife. His name is Barrett and he has charge of this matter of ours and is conducting the investigation. . . . I ex-pect a suspension order by about Thursday.'

This leter was written on Monday,

This loter was written on Monday, June 28. The fraud order was re-voked on Wednesday the 30th, one day earlier than Villere expected. After the fraud orders against these institutions were revoked bond invest-ment schemes multiplied until there were several hundred in the United States States

For supplying money-order forms for four years from Sept. 4, 1993, the bld of Paul Herman was \$44,948 less than that of the Wynkoop Hallenbeck Craw-ford company. James T. Metcalf, su-perintendent of the money-order sys-tem, asked Herman to withdraw his bid so that the Hallenbeck company, where his son was employed would get Early in the year 1900, Barrett and J. Henning Nelms, an agent for a bond-J. Henning Neims, an agent for a bond-investment company, made a verbal agreement to enter litto a law partner-ship Jan 1, 1901. Shortly after this agreement Barrett announced that he intended to render a decision as to all bond-investment schemes. This opin-ion was rendered on Dec. 5, 1900, and it held all bond-investment concerns as freadulent. But while declaring them bid so that the Hallenbeck company, where his son was employed, would get the contract. He assured Herman that if he did so he would have him rein-stated in the position he formerly held with that company. Metcalf knew that such withdrawal would cost the depart-ment about \$45,000. For this action of Metcalf's the postmaster-general sum-marily removed him from office. fraudulent. But while declaring them "inimical to the postal laws." Barrett suggested that they be given an op-

CARRIERS' STRAPS.

DIVISION OF FREE DELIVERY.

August W. Machen entered the postal

August W. Machen entered the postal service as a clerk in the Toledo, Ohio, postoffice, and was appointed assistant postmaster in 1857 by Postmaster George E. Lorenz. On July 31, 1960, Lorenz retired from office. In 1893 Machen came to Washington in the

hope of securing some kind of federal position under President Cleveland's

On Sept. 16, 1893, four days after investigated the company, recommend-ed that a fraud order be issued against it. In the meantime the company had employed Barrett as its attorney and paid him a fee of \$5,000. And instead of issuing a fraud order Tyner gave the company a letter of commendation. Two days after Tyner wrote this letter Barrett received a check of \$1,000 as an additional fee. The company failed in February, 1903-assets, \$75,000; liabili-ties \$220,776

J. J. Ryan & Co,-J. J. Ryan & Co., of J. J. Ryan & Co. J. J. Ryan & Co., of Sa. Louis, was a kindred institution to Arnold & Co. In October, 1902, the in-spectors recommended a fraud order against this company. The company was given a hearing by the assistant-attorney general's office and another in-vestigation by the inspectors was re-quested. In the meantime J. M. Johns, an attorney at Rockylib. Ind. made a quested. In the meantime J. M. Johns, an attorney at Rockville, Ind., made a proposition to Ryan that for a fee of \$5,000 he could help him, through his friend D. V. Miller, of the assistant at-torney-general's office. After some ne-gotiations it was agreed that \$4,500 would be paid to Johns by Ryan if he would give him a "clean bill" before the postoffice department. This Johns agreed to do, and Miller secured a fa-vorable ruling for Ryan & Co., which he sent to Johns. As a result of this transaction Miller and Johns were in-dicted.

RIFLING OF THE SAFE. On April 21, 1903, while the investiga-tion of the assistant attorney-general's office was in 1 logress, Mrs. J. N. Tyner, in a clendestine manner, admitted Mrs. Barrett and Mr. Hamner, a safe expert, into a private room of the assistant attorney-general's office, where he un-locked the same and took out all of the contents, which Mrs. Tyner carried off, What was in the safe no one knows but the Tyners. Mrs. Tyner stated that she went, into the office and secured the contents of the safe under the direction of her husband, which statement he confirmed. As a result of this opisode Tyner was summarily removed from the office of assistant attorney-general and Christiancy resigned. On April 21, 1903, while the investiga-

and Christiancy resigned. For six years under Tyner's adminis-tration certain favored frauds and lot-

open theft. Tyner and Barrett were indicted on Oct. 5 by the grand jury for the Dis-trict of Columbia for conspiracy to de-fraud.

MONEY-ORDER SYSTEM.

At that time he was a bankrupt finan-cially, with numerous judgments re-corded against him. When he left To-ledo he borrowed sums of money from friends, promising to repay these loans out of the first salary that he received, which he failed to do. Various fraudu-left representations were made to se-cure loans, and upon one occasion he even resorted to forgery. A simple statement of facts will give the clearest idea of Machen's methods.

Machen became superintendent of free delivery, he wrote the first assistant postmaxter-general recommending that leather straps be substituted for twine used by letter-carriers in tying up their mail, stating that to equip the service would not cost more than \$1,750 a year.

would not cost more than \$1,750 a year. The recommendation was approved, and Machen ordered several thousand straps from George D. Lamb, of New Haven, Conn. Up to the time of Ma-chen's removal over 1,000,000 straps had been purchased, at a cost of \$137,-217.39, or over \$14,000 a year. On July 24, 1900, the postmaster at Worcester, Mass., wrote the depart-ment asking permission to buy carriers'

wordester, alass, wrote the depart-ment asking permission to buy carriers' straps from a local dealer, stating that he could buy them for about half the price the department was paying. Machen refused this request, stating: "The straps for this year were pur-chased of Mr. George D. Lamb, in ac-cordance with contract with this office." This bold statement was made in the face of the fact that no contract had ever been made. Machen buying the straps from Lamb at a price fixed by a

verbal agreement between them. verbal agreement between them. George D. Lamb is now dead and the business is conducted by George B. B. Lamb, his son, who advised the inspec-tors that he knew nothing of the details of his father's arrangement with Machen, but that a man named W. C. Long appeared at his father's office at regular intervals and collected two and one holf conts for avery strap furnish George D. Lamb is now dead and the business is conducted by George B. B. Lamb, his son, whe advised the inspec-tors that he knew nothing of the details of his father's arrangement with Machen, but that a man named W. C. Long appeared at his father's office at regular intervals and collected two and one-half cents for every strap furnish-ed. During the nine years that these

Recovered Speech and Rearing Messrs, Ely Bros.:-I commenced us-ing your Cream Balm about two years Ing your Cream Balm about two years ago for catarrh. My voice was some-what thick and my hearing was dull. My hearing has been fully restored and my speech has become quite clear. I am a teacher in our town. L. G. RROWN Granger, O. The Balm does not irritate or cause sneezing. Sold by druggists at 50 cts, or mailed by Exy Brithers, 56 Warren St. New York. St., New York. A Dangerous Month.

This is the month of coughs, colds and acute catarrh. Do you catch cold easily? Find yourself hoarse, with a tickling in your throat and an annoy-ing cough at night? Then, you should always have handy, a bottle of Bal-lard's Horehound Syrup. J. A. Ander-son, 354 West 5th St., Salt Lake City, writes: "We use Ballard's Horehound Syrup for coughs and colds. It gives immediate relief. We know it's the best remedy for these troubles. I write this to induce other people to try this pleasant and efficient remedy." 25c, 500 and \$1.00 at Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

BLOOD POISON

Direction. If you heed this advice: Insure your property this very day if it isn't so protected, you'll likely thank us some day for this push in the right direction, if your property doesn't burn down. If it is destroyed, of course you will; if it isn't, think of that safe feeling!

Take our advice. We Write Fire and Plate Class Insurance.

Fire Insurance Co. of Utah, Home 26 SOUTH MAIN ST.

COMY MISH TH

INSURANCE

นี้ หลุ่มหลายการที่สามหายสามหายสามหายสามหายสามหายสามหายสามหายสามหายสามหายสาม





