JOLTS HIS FOES

Chamberlain Is Again on Top.

BALFOUR IS WITH HIM

Britain Is Committed to Retaliation Policy.

LIBERALS' SCHEME FALLS FLAT

Instead of Entering a Wedge Between the Premier and the Secretary, They Drive Them Together-May Quit Cabluct,

LONDON, June 17 .- In the course of questions regarding the new fiscal propossis in the House of Commons today the Liberal leader, Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman, obtained leave to move th adjournment of the House in order to dis puss a point arising from the reply which Premier made to Sir Henry June 11. The latter on that occasion called atten tion to the dispatch of Vice-Admiral Rawgovernor of New South Wales, to Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, supporting the Secretary's preferential trade promis. The Premier of New South Wales, Sir Henry pointed out, has since telegraphed that the declaration which he referred to in his dispatch was contained in speeches of Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain, and the Liberal leader invited the Premier to telegraph to the Governor of New South Wales a correction "of the manpprehension." Mr. Balfour plied that he had nothing to withdray or to modify in the speech referred to. The matter was taken up sgain at the evening session, when Mr. Balfour, after reading Vice-Admiral Lawson's dispatch. aid that with regard to preferential trade, the Cabinet were at one with the government of New South Wales in desiring a thorough investigation. He denied emphatically that the government had raised any false hopes in the colonies. The only chance whereby the colonies might regard their hopes as false would be if the opposition assumed the power and carried out their intention to abandon the colonies to the trade discrimination of the whole

Sir Charles Dilke having referred to the Premier's statement as a momentous one retaliation, which was a direct step toward avowed protection, Mr. Balfour retorted that he had not said a word about retaliation, but he would not shrink from retaliation if he were satisfied there was no other method.

Chamberlain Takes the Floor.

Mr. Chamberlain then rose and referred rmany's action toward Canada as a proof that there was a hostile discriminablame Germany so long as the British policy was to lie down under that treatent. Then, indoming the premier's statement regarding retaliation, he expressed confidence that Germany would ot compel Great Britain to consider resay with Mr. Balfour that it was the government's duty to find a remedy. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's mo-

The result of today's debates is recognized as a great personal triumph for Mr. Chamberlain. The intention of the Liberals was to drive a wedge between the Colonial Secretary and the Premier, who has throughout endeavored to maintain a non-committal attitude toward the preferential tariff proposals. Instead of attaining this the effect of the debate was to drive Mr. Balfour into the Colonial cretary's arms, and practically commit the government to a policy of retaliation

Change Toward Chamberlain.

A feature of the situation was the tanged attitudes of the Conservatives toward Mr. Chamberlain. In previous de-bates on the same subject Mr. Chamberlain was treated with a certain coolness Tonight, on the contrary, he was greeted with ringing cheers throughout his speech, and he himself were the brisk and satisfied air of a man foreseeing his triumph. Whether Mr. Balfour was equally pleased at being forced into the adoption of the Colonial's Secretary's policy is doubtful, but it is recognized on all sides. but it is recognized on all sides that Mr. Chamberlain has immensely strengthened his position and cut off any retreat from a full discussion of his scheme. Rumors circulated in the lobbies tonight to the effect that the debate would result in the resignation of Chan cellor of the Exchequer Ritchie, the Duke of Devonshire and other Free Traders in the Cabinet, but these reports were not regarded seriously. It is regarded, however, that the government position is more than ever precarious, and that noth-ing can delay an appeal to the country on Except as being an attack on Germany,

Mr. Chamberiain's speech was a repetition in more convincing and forcible terms of his previous speeches. He made a great point in showing that the mere talk of a change in Great Britain's finance policy and already caused a change of tone in and already caused a change of tone in the German newspapers, which no longer talked of retaliation, the object of which, e said, was "less to punish Canada than to read a lesson to any British colony daring to discriminate in favor of the

nother country." Mr. Chamberlain added that the feeling on the subject in the Colonies was so strong that he would have neglected his high office had he failed to bring the mat-ter before the British electorate.

ELECTION ENDS THE AGRARIANS. Result in Germany Shows a Com-

plete Loss of Power. BERLIN, June 17.—The Socialist gains in the Reichstag elections yesterday, according to their figures, are 25 seats, compared with the first balloting of 1853. From 36 second ballotings then they elected 28 members. The Socialists now claim the members elected and say they expect ed 2 members. The covariant has expect f members elected, and say they expect to reach 80 through the reballoting. Prince Herbert Bismarck failed to be

elected, and must undergo a revote against The most striking result of the elections. aside from the Socialist gains, are the leases of the two radical factions and the disappearance of the members of the Assurian League. The latter, with four embers in the present house, falled to elect any of them. Herr Hans, the esident of the league, and Dr. Roesick.

vice-president, are retired. Herr Richter must submit to a rebailor in the Hagen district, where the Socilist candidate leads by 2006 votes, but Herr Richter will win through National Lib

party probably will retain its present strength, although the Socialists made in-

SYDICATE'S FEE \$1,500,000. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Received This

Amount in Railway Deal. Amennt in Rellway Deal.

NEW YORK, June II.—Jacob H. Schiff, of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., testified today before Justice Scott, of the Supreme Court. In the suit of Isidor Wormser, Jr., to break the lease of its properties and system executed by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company to the Interurban Railway Company, that Kuhn, Loeb & Co. were paid for underwriting the interurban scheme \$1,800,000.

Mr. Stickney, counsel for Wormser,

Mr. Stickney, counsel for Wormser, asked if the Metropolitan Company had shared in the profits of the transaction, naming Thomas F. Ryan, Mr. Whitney, Mr. Widener, Mr. Elkins and the Morton Trust Company. Mr. Schiff replied that every member of the underwriting syndi-cate profited in proportion to the amount ne subscribed.

When Mr. Vreeland took the stand, he said in response to questions by Mr. Guthrie, counsel for the defense, that the result of the operations of the Metropolitan system in 1801 was a deficit of more than \$31,000, and in 1805 of about \$215,000. This was exclusive of interest on the floating indebtedness, or allowance for the franchise tax. Mr. Vreeland said that the amount of the interest and tax would be nearly \$800,000. Mr. Vrbeland said he had no interest in the syndicate described by Mr. Schiff, and to the best of his knowledge none of the directors of the When Mr. Vreeland took the stand, he

been realized so fur.

Cznr's Representatives Are Preparing to Settle Permanently.

VICTORIA, B. C., June II .- Advices re-Russian aggression in Thibet as well as Manchuria, Mongolia and Korea. A dis-patch to the Tokio Asahi says the Chinese resident Minister at Thibet tele-graphed to Pekin early in May that 143 men, apparently Russian engineer troops, had entered the castern part of Thibet. They are, he reports, making prepara-tions to settle themselves there permanently, and are surveying the adjacent places. The inhabitants are stated to be

places. The inhabitants are stated to be much alarmed.

The Oriental press comments at length on Russian action on the Yalu. The North China Dally News says settlements of Russians are being established on both sides of the river's mouth. The Korean Government has plucked up courses to order the Russians away but has age to order the Russians away, but has no forces to secure the execution of the

Nichi Shimbun, which, according to Japanese papers published in English is almost a Russophile organ, so moderate has been its comments, says Russia in actual possession of Manchuria today would mean Russia in prospective ford Comments. possession of Korea tomorrow. cannot allow Russia to hold Korea, and if she concedes to Russia a military base on the frontier of the peninsular empire she would have to fight at a terrible disadvantage.

JEW-BAITER IS STABBED Editor Who Is Alleged to Have

Caused Kishinef Massacre. Caused Kishinef Massacre.

ST. PETTRSBURG, June II.—Kroushevan, the notorious Jew-baiter and editor of the anti-Semitic organ in Kishinef, the Bessarabetz, the articles in which are believed to have been largely responsible for the massacre of the Jews in Kishinef, was attacked by a party of Jews in the street here today, and stabbed in the neck by one of the Jews. The wound is not believed to be fatal. His assailant was captured, and proved to be a former student of the polytechnic school at Kieff.

MAD MULLAH HOT AFTER BRITISH. Lines of Communication in Abys-

sinia Are Threatened. ADEN, June 17.—The British lines of communication between Berbera and Bohotie, Somailiand, East Africa, are threatened by the forces of the Mad Mullah. Three companies of the Hampahire Regiment and 700 native troops have been ordered to proceed from here to Somailiand June 20. Further confirmation has been awarded to the Wynkoop-Hallenbeck-received of the reports that three British Crawford Commany. received of the reports that three British officers are prisoners in the camp of the Mullah. About 14,000 Abyssinians are now co-operating with the British against now co-operating wit the Muliah's forces,

AUTHOR IS CAPTIVE OF MOORS. Government Troops' Effort to Rescue Him Is Unsuccessful.

TANGIER, Morocco, June 17.-Walter B. Harris, the traveler and author, who was a member of Sir Arthur Nicholson's special British Embassy to the Sultan of Morocco last year, is a prisoner of the mountaineers at Zeenat, the headquarters of the bandit Raisulti. Government troops attacked the place yesterday, burning many farms, but they did not meing many farms, but they did not suc-

Cape Colony Is With Chamberlain. CAPE TOWN, June 17.-Premier Spriggs in the course of a debate in Parliament on the South African customs convention, has taken occasion to refer in terms of warm approval of Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's preferential tariff propos-als. He said that, although he had always been an ardent free trader, he was bound to admit that there was something greater than free trade, namely, the consolidation of the empire. The Premier's remarks were cheered on both sides of the House.

Will of Count Zborowski.

NEW YORK, June 17.- The will of Eth ott Zborowski, sometimes known as Count Zborowski, who was killed near Nice, France, in an automobile secident April I, has been filed for probate here. It was executed in England March 31, one day before his death. No amount of the estate is mentioned, but \$25,000 is left to the son, Louis, for life. Upon his death it reverts to the wildow unless disposed of by will, or children inherit it. In the event of neither, the money goes to the w hospital of the State of New York

Kidnaped American Is Rescued. WASHINGTON, June 17.—Consul-General McWade, at Canton, cables the State Department that an American, name not given, recently kidnaped by Chinese pirates, has been rescued and returned to

Fears for Safety of Gunbont.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 17.—The steam-er Aculpo, which arrived today from Cen-tral American ports, reports that fears are expressed at Panama for the safety of the Costa Rican gunboat Cartari, bound from Punta Arenas to Panama. The gunboat was commanded by Captain Agosto Guide and carried six men.

Oxford Defeats Cambridge. CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 17.-The com bined lacrossa team of Oxford and Cam-bridge University, England, defeated the Harvard team today, 6 to 5.

The Beginning of Trouble.

The Beginning of Trouble.

A disordered atemach may cause no end of trouble. When the stomach fails is perform its functions the bowels become deranged and the liver and kidneys congested, causing numerous diseases, the most fatal of which are painless, therefore the more to be dreaded. The important thing is to restore the stomach and liver to a healthy condition, and for this purpose no better preparation can be used than Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. For sale by all druggists.

Head of the Money Order System Loses His Place.

INDISCRETION IS CHARGED

To Favor a Firm Employing His Son the Official Makes Hercalean Etforts to Secure the Withdrawal of a Lower Bld,

WASHINGTON, June 17 .- As a result of alleged indiscretion in matters pertaining to the award of contracts for printing the money order forms of the government, James T. Metcalfe, for many years super-intendent of the money order system of the Portoffice Department, was joday re-moved from office by the Postmaster-General. A full investigation will be made

his knowledge nome of the directors of the Metropolities Company.

Consulting his evidence, Mr. Vreeland next highest bidder, the Wykoop-Hallen-Metropollian syndicate or the Metropolltan Scourlifes Company.

Consulting his evidence, Mr. Vreeland said his estimates of the earnings of the Metropollian system were not realized in 180 nor in 1920, and he does not believe from present indications that the celimate for 180 will be realized. They have not been realized so far.

Paul Herman, of Rutherford, N. J., the lower bidder, the Wykoop-Hailenbert Policy of Which Mr. Metcalfe's son is an employe. The story is briefly told in the following letter of dismissal, signed by Postmaster-General Payne at 5 o'clock this afternoon:

"James T. Metcalfe, Superintendent of Money Order System, Postoffice Depart-ment: You are hereby removed from the position of superintendent of the money erder system

"The charges upon which I base your removal relate to your actions in the mat-ter of letting the contract for money order forms. These charges were made known to you this morning by Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Bristow, and Assistant Attorney-General Robb, of the Postoffice Department, and a transcript of your answer thereto is enclosed herewith.

"It appears from your answer that the proposels of the different competitors for the contract of supplying money or-der forms were opened. Paul Herman, of der forms were opened, Paul Herman, Butherford, N. J. (formerly employed foreman by the Wynkoop-Halienbeck Crawford Company of New York, by which company it seems your son is also employed, was found to be the lowest bilder, his proposal being \$45,000 below that of the next highest bidder, namely the Wynkoop-Hallenbeck-Crawford Com pany, that the bld of Herman mitted was regular in form, and has deposited a certified check for \$5000 as

"It further appears that within a day or two, the Wynkoop-Hallenbeck, Craw-ford Company filed a protest against awarding the contract to Herman, alleging that he was not financially responsi-ble; that a short time thereafter, Mr. Her-man called at your office and you advised man casted at your office and you advised him to withdraw his bid, and re-enter the employ of the Wynkoop-Halienbeck-Crawford Company realizing that his withdrawai would result in the withdrawal would result in the award being given to said com-pany and result in a loss to the government; that you offered to write, and did write, a letter to the said com-pany, apprising it of pany, apprising it of your interview with Herman, and using your good offices in his behalf; that you advised Herman that his \$5000 deposit would probably be re-turned if he adopted your suggestion.

Action No Part of His Duty. "It further appears that you regarded Mr. Herman as possessing the mechanical qualifications requisite to the performance of the contract and that it was not any part of your duty to pass upon the question of his responsibility, financial or

"It also appears that you did not ac-quaint your superior, First Assistant Postmaster-General Wynne, with the fact

Poetmaster-General Wynne, with the fact that you had endeavored to have Mr. Herman withdraw his bid.

"If further appears that a hearing has been had before General Wynne, upon the question of the financial responsibility of Mr. Herman and it developed since the aubmission of your answer this morning that you discouraged such a hearing, and manifested a desire that the contract be

"Very respectfully, "H. C. PAYNE, Postmaster-General." Postmaster-General Payne, in accing for his action, stated that there no charge that Mr. Metcalfe had anything against the law, but said his conduct was a serious indiscretion that could not be overlooked. Mr. Metcalfe, he said, has always been considered a faith-ful, efficient, painstaking and honest em-

Mr. Metcalfe was originally appointed from Iowa and has been in the postal service since 1882. Since his administration of the office, the money order service has been widely extended by mutual ar-rangements with a large number of foreign governments throughout the world, and Mr. Metcalfe has enjoyed cordial personal relations with many foreign postal officials. His salary was \$3,000 a year. The Wynkoop-Hallenbeck-Crawford Company has been the contractor for the ney order blanks for 16 years. Norman Metcalfe, the II-year-old son of the de-posed superintendent, draws a salary of

12,250 from the company.

Mr. Metcalfe tonight said he had done Air. Mercaire tonight said he had done nothing wrong and had nothing to conceal; that his son's employment by the bidding firm could have no effect on the award; that he suggested to Herman not to handle the government work because he (Mr. Metcalfe) knew that Herman's means were limited, and that a stoppage of supplies in the midst of a contract form of supplies in the midst of a contract term would have proved serious. He says, with Herman's consent, he wrote to Mr. Hallenbeck, advising that Mr. Herman be restored to his old place, and he told Her-man that he had little doubt that the gov-ernment would allow Herrhan to with-draw his forfelt check of \$5000.

NAVY WANTS TO KNOW ITS RIGHTS. Moody Desires to Finish Battleship

Moody Desires to Finish Battleship
Regardless of Courts.
WASHINGTON, June II.—Secretary
Moody had a conference at the Department of Justice today with AttorneyGeneral Knox as to the right of the Gov.
crument to proceed with work on its war
vessels regardless of the interference of
courts, and even at the expense of cailing
in Federal troops to insure the continuance of the work. The case in point is
that of the cruiser Galveston at the shipyards of the Trigg Company at Richmand, Va., which contract the government declared forfeited on May 18 inst,
because of the insolvency of the comsecause of the insolvency of the com pany. The principle involved is regarded ns vitally important to the navy.

The Attorney General will not render his opinion for several days.

NEW CHARGE AGAINST MACHEN. Ex-Postal Officer Is Likely to Be In dicted for Forgery. WASHINGTON, June 11.-it is now gen-

erally believed that the grand jury indiet A. W. Machen, ex-superinten of the free delivery service, for forg The charge, it is said, will be based or cashing of a check for \$300, drawn by the cashier of the New York Postoffice in favor of Henry L. Lorenz, of Toledo, O. The forgery is alleged to have occurred in 1994, when Henry L. Lorenz, as Commissioner of the Court of Claims, was encounted in adjustic of the court of Claims. gaged in adjusting the claims of letter carriers. The check on which Machen is accused of indoxing Lorenze name was issued on a voucher drawn on the post-

master at New York. As Mr. Lorenz was going away on a confidential mission, a request was made that the cash should be sent to Mr. Machen to be delivered to Lorenz. On account of irregularities in the voucher the check was sent instead and this check, bearing Lorenz's Indorsement, was cashed at a bank in this city. The check was presented by Frank J. Raymond, at the request of Machen, and he says he turned the money over to Machen. The facts were brought out at a Congressional investigation, but Mr. Machen said at the time that the signature was that of Lorenz.

The general impression at the Courthouse is that the indictment will be returned before the close of the present week, and it is estimated that other indictments will be returned at the same time.

PEONAGE MUST CEASE. Government Will Bring the Southern

Offenders to Justice. WASHINGTON, June 17.—United States Attorney Reese, of Montgomery, Ala., was at the Department of Justice today was at the Department of Justice today in response to a request from Attorney-General Knox, who wished to confer with him in regard to the progress of the prosecution of persons in Alabama for peonage. Although the Attorney-General is not disposed to discuss for publication, the status of the cases, it is known that a large number of cases are now under investigation. vestigation and that in addition to the arrents alrendy made, warrants will soon be issued for a still larger number. 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 settled sections it is quite common. The officials of the Department of Justice are determined to eradicate the evil, and to that end every discovered case will be vigorously prosecuted.

Naval Appointments Are Announced. WASHINGTON, June 17.—After a conference with the President today Secretary Moody announced the following appointments, all of the appointees being from New York: Captain C. W. Rhea, to be Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering Theorems. ering, upon the retirement of Ge Melville, in August next; Pay Director B. Harris, to be Paymaster-General, on the retirement of Rear-Admiral A. S. Sany this month; Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. Elliott, to be Commander, Marine Corps, when Major-General Heywood re-

MILLIONAIRE IN IAIL

Wife Causes His Detention Because He Refuses to Support Her.

NEW YORK, June 17.-Edwin D. Mooers, reputed to be worth several million dollars, spent list night in a cell in Ludlow-Street Jall, to answer a suit for divorce brought by his wife, whom he married in El Paso, Texas, March 1,

Moners is a well-known figure in New York, Chicago and San Francisco. In her affidavit, upon which Judge Clark saucd the order of detention, Mrs. docers describes herself as being without property or income. She says that she appealed to her husband last month for a contribution to her maintenance, and that he refused it, and told her he was going abroad for a long time to "get rid of the whole thing." She says she has lived apart from her husband since October, 1902.

Mr. Mooers, who is not yet 20 years old, declined to discuss the matter for

publication.

SHE IS A CALIFORNIA GIRL Moorrs Horsewhipped Former Husband.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 17.—Mooers' wife was Miss Dorothy Bowman, of Los Angeles, the daughter of a Methodist minister. She is a remarkably beautiful woman, and married Mooers, one of the owners of the Yellow Aster mine, about three and a hilf years ago in El Paso, Texas, where she was with a theatrical company.

After the wedding, the Mooers came here, had a quarrel and separated. Then Mrs. Mooers grew sad and took a dose of morphine and, getting into the bath tub, tried to kill herself. She was pulled out of the bathtub by a beliboy at the hotel where the couple had apartments. Mrs. Mooers later left for Europe and lived in Paris. On her return trin she burght. Paris. On her return trip, she bought a first-class passage on the Fuerst Bis-marck. There were no berths, so she stowed herself away, and when the veswas at sea she appeared, and an officer had to give up his berth to her. Since then she has lived in Los Angeles, making occasional trips to this city. Mrs. Mooers was once married to John Austin, a prominent society man. Mrs. Mocers, disapproving of Mr. Austin's manners, horsewhipped him in an engine-house where he had fled for shelter.

FIRE IN A TAILOR-SHOP. Early Morning Blaze Causes Damage to the Extent of \$5000

Damage to the extent of \$5000 was done early this morning by a fire which started the tailor shop of Calkins & Co., and destroyed the entire corner of the brick building at Third and Alder streets owned by the C. H. Lewis estate.

The special policemen and regular officers combined managed to notice the fiames after they were bursting through in which they started, and Special Officer Byers managed to turn in the alarm before the building was completely de stroyed. A few seconds after the alarm was turged in the fire department had arrived on the scene and had the fire under control

The fire started in the tailor shop shortly after 2 o'clock. Before it was discov ered it was bursting through the windows of the Overland ticket office, and was making such a glare as to be conspicuous for blocks along both Third and Alder streets.

Directly over the Overland office are the offices of the K. S. Ervin Company, and these were gutted by the flames. er offices in the building were not damaged.

It was estimated last night that the damage to the building would reach \$200, while the fixtures in the offices were probably valued at \$500 to each office.

CUBA STATES ITS TERMS Rent the United States Will Pay for Naval Stations.

HAVANA, June 17.—A statement was given out at the Palace tonight which contains the outlines for the terms under which the naval coaling stations would be leased to the United States. The United States will pay an annual rent of \$10.000. Food, provisions and other ar-ticles intended for the use of those re-siding at the stations will be admitted free of duty. The United States will have complete legal jurisdiction within the territories occupied by the stations.

Boston Celebrates Its Auniversary in Regal Style.

BOSTON, June 17.—With Philadelphia's famous relic, the Liberty Bell, and the memento of the Civil War, John Brown's memento of the Civil War, John Brown's bell, from Mariboro, as features, the annual celebration of the anniversary of the battie of Bunker Hill assumed unusual interest today. Following the carnival and military parades, there were literary exercises and speechmaking at Bunker Hill monument.

FRAUD IS GROSS

Postal Officials Are Masters at Grafting.

BRISTOW REPLIES TO TULLOCK

Perry Heath's Expense Account Demands Explanation-Many Men on Rolls Who Perform No. Service at All,

WASHINGTON, June 17 .- Postmaster-WASHINGTON, June 17.—Postmaster-General Payne today made public the reply of Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Bristow to the charges of Seymour W. Tulloch, ex-Cashier of the Washington City Postoffice, regarding the irregularities in the postal adminis-tration, and also reports of inspection and investigation of the Washington Post-office by Inspectors between June 30 1886. office by Inspectors between June 20, 1599, and July II, 1509, together with the transcript of the Tulloch charges made some years ago, and the conclusions thereon reached by Postmaster-General Charles Emory Smith. These papers constitute by far the most significant documents yet made public, as a result of the sweeping postal investigation. postal investigation Blame Should Be Fixed

The reports show the existence of many irregularities during the period involved. The Inspector who investigated the

irregularities suggests that the Postoffice Cashier show direct orders from superior authority for the disbursement of all the questionable items cited. The Inspector urged "that the responsibility for the many illegal appointments, the payment of two salaries to one and the same per-son, and the disbursement of thousands of dollars for which practically no service of dollars for which practically no service was performed," should be placed where it properly belongs and the many abuses corrected. In a summary of the several reports the Postmaster-General says:
"The charge of Mr. Tulloch is, in its easence, against President McKinley and Postmaster-General Smith. President McKinley is no longer living. Postmaster.

Postmaster-General Smith President McKinley is no longer living; Postmaster-General Smith who carried out President McKinley's policy, has answered for him-self. With regard to the present management of the Washington Postoffice. and the conduct of any and all the men charged with wrong doing who have been in the postal service under the present Administration, a thorough and search-ing investigation is now being made, and when it is ended the facts in the case will be made public, as also whatever action nay be taken in view of such facts." The Postmaster-General also says:
"It will be seen that the whole subject

was taken up by Postmaster-General Smith and investigated by him. At 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 Control-ler of the Treasury, and all the expendi-tures referred to were allowed by the Auditor and Controller, with the exception of \$16k'

Mr. Payne quotes from the recently published reply of Mr. Smith, and add that these papers are now published, "in rder to complete the public understand ing of a matter, a large part of which las already been published. The papers are filed without action for the reason that they relate to the business of a prior administration. The subject matter of complaint is four years old, and all action thereunder was closed over two years

Bristow's Reply to Tulloch Charges The documents made public today show that on May I last, Mr. Payne wrote a letter to Mr. Bristow calling attention to the public interview with Mr. Tulloch and asked Mr. Bristow, "what truth, if any, there is in the statements, and par ticularly upon that part which speaks of your connection and that of the Postoffice Inspectors? "Mr. Bristow's reply in full, dated three

Ar. Bristows reply in full, dated three days later, follows:

"Ingresponse to your inquiry of May 1, 1903, as to the truth or falsity of the assertions of S. W. Tulloch that appeared in an interview by him in the Washington premiums on the bonds of the miles." Post of that date, I beg to hand you herewith an abstract of three reports made by the Inspectors on the condition of the Washington Postoffice. The first, marked 'Exhibit A,' refers to the transfer of the Postoffice to Hon. John A. Merritt, incoming Postmaster, by James P. Wil-lett, retiring Postmaster, which occurred June 30, 1898. At the time this inspection was in progress, as nearly as I can remember, Chief Inspector Cochran and Inspector-in-Charge Smith called upon me, and advised me that the Inspectors' Division of the Postoffice Department had discovered many irregularities of a ser-ious nature, which seemed to be author-ized by the Department. After discussing the matter at some length with them. directed that a report relating in general to the transfer be submitted in the regu-lar way, and copies of the same referred to the various divisions or bureaus of the Department, as followed in other similar cases, and a special report affecting the irregularities that seemed to be author-ized by the Department, be submitted.

Asked to Pass Irregularities. "During the progress of the inspection, I was advised by the Chief Inspector that George W. Beavers, Chief of the Salary and Allowance Division, had sugge-one of the Inspectors that when he to certain appointments in some of the stations that appeared irregular, he had better make no reference to them, as they had been ordered personally by the Post-master-General. I told the Chief Inspector to instruct the inspectors to report the facts as they would in any other inspection; that I did not believe the Postmaster-General had knowingly

authorized any irregularities.
"Captain W. B. Smith, Inspector in charge, submitted a special report on July 6 as directed, an abstract of which is herewith submitted, marked exhibit H. This report disclosed what seemed to me glaring irregularities, and I submitted it personally to the Poatmaster-General, suggesting to him at the time that it conained matters to which I thought he would want to give his personal atten-

tion.

"Referring to the statement that I had demanded a thorough investigation of the office of the First Assistant Postmaster-General, I beg to state that Inspector-in-Charge Smith, in his special report, here-tofore mentioned as 'exhibit B,' stated that he had discovered a condition of affairs which, in his judgment, required an immediate, thorough and exhaustive an immediate, thorough and exhaustive investigation. I submitted this report to the Postmaster-General with my ap-proval, but I did not consider such approval as a demand on my part that the office of the First Assistant Postmaster-General be Inspector Held to Be Meddling.

complete legal jurisdiction within the territories occupied by the stations.

The third report, dated July 31, 1860, an abstract of which is herewith submitted, marked exhibit C, sets forth a number of irregularities that prevailed at that time in the Washington Postoffice. that time in the Washington Postoffice. This inspection began when I was absent from the Department. When I returned, I was informed by the Chief inspector that complaint was made to the Postoffice who was engaged on the work, was asking unnecessary questions, and seeking information which was not called for in an inspection. I advised him to instruct inspector Little to make the same kind of an investigation of the Washington Postoffice as he would make of any other office under similar circumstances, and to submit, in a special report, anything 60 years.

after inquiry, I was clearly convinced the questions asked were not unnecessary or improper. Very respectfully, "J. L. BRISTOW, "Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General," Porto Rican Accounts Muddled.

Exhibit A, which is a report on the in-spection coheluded June 20, 1850, calls at-tention to "the fact that credit has been

tention to "the fact that credit has been given in the postal occount for advances and expenditures for the military stations in Porto Rico," as follows:

"Value of stamped paper advanced, 12,768; military postage service, miscellaneous, \$15,083; military service payroll, \$20,26, 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 service in Porto Rico, viz. McKenna, \$200; Whitney, \$200; Van Alstyne, \$200; Graff, \$50; Bristow, \$500; total, \$12,760."

Expenditures irregularly charged to the

Expenditures irregularly charged to the Washington office, and which belonged to the Department itself, are specified in this exhibit. It says that Robert V. Wilthis exhibit. It says that Robert V. Willett. a son of the postmaster at the time,
drew two salaries from July 1 to December 10, 1888, as a laborer at the City Postoffice, at 2000 a year, and the other as a
mechanic at 21 a day, for each working
day, on what appears to have been a
special roll of the free-delivery service,
and that H. H. Baker likewise was deaignated as a laborer on the postoffice
roll, April 25, 1889, at \$700 per annum, and,
on the same date, as a mechanic on the
free delivery roll at 22 a day.

Rolls Were Stuffed. Rolls Were Stuffed.

The Inspector, continuing, says that on June 30, 1880, 22 employes were carried on the rolls and paid on what was known as the 'military roll,' while the 'military roll' shows it employes as hav-ing been paid by the cashier of the Wash-ington Postoffice." ington Postoffice.

Ington 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 of 1400 to 1500, and one "physician" at a salary of \$1700. Some of these "cleaners" appear to have performed very little service, and others none at all.

none at all.

The most important exhibit is the condential report of Postal-Inspector-inCharge Smith, of the Washington division, in July, 1899, setting forth irregularities which he urged should be investigated. He names four employes on
the military roll who sppear not to have performed any service in connection with military postal affairs, and for whose original appointment or continuance on the rolls no good reason exists.

Payment of Clerk Irregular. The payment of W. S. Larner, a mili-tary postal clerk, under protest, by the cashler, of \$118.93, subsequently disal-lowed by the Auditor of the Treasury on January 4, 1895, is gone into at length, and it is shown that this matter was and it is shown that this matter was entirely irregular, and payments were directed without proper vouchers. The inspector says that while the cashier was out of the office temporarily, and having left no instructions, no final payment could be made to Larner until the expense account was adjusted by the Auditor. Larner called and demanded an immediate settlement, and when settlement was not made at once, he appealed to the Department, and the acting postmaster, on demurring further, was informed by the Department that "the Washington office held a letter from the First Assistant Postmaster General di-Washington once held a letter from the First Assistant Postmaster General di-resting payment to be made to Mr. Lar-ner, and if that was not good enough perhaps, it would be if one was signed by the Postmaster-General." The amount was finally paid under written instruc-tions. On December 12 and 14 Mr. Lar-ner was requested to call at the Washington office, and furnish information re-quired by the Auditor and return \$8.16 overpayment of salary obtained by mis-representation, but no answer was re-

elved to such request Exorbitant Prices for Supplies. Attention is called to certain items of expenditures for the military postal expenditures for the military postal service for supplies, furniture, traveling expenses, etc., aggregating 18,760.76, with the statement that whether the foregoing items were purchased 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 enumerated, such as washstands at 140 each, appear to have been highly excessive, and lend to the belief that the feature of competition did not enter into the transaction.

the transaction.

Attenuon is called to additional irregularities in connection with payrolis of charging

An interesting feature concerns irregularities in the appointment, compensation and promotion of Oliver H. Smith. On November 29, 1807, the First Assistant Postmaster-General authorized an alant Postmaster-General authorized an allowance of \$500 per annum for his appointment as inborer, stating that the free-delivery division would allow \$2 per day to cover carfare and incidental expenses. Smith drew pay from November 23, 1897, to November 30, 1898, making his compensation for one year \$1,348.50. The Inspector reports that "no one has certified to the actual time Smith was accommodated to the actual time Smith was accommodated. tified to the actual time Smith was ployed, nor has any statement been at-tached to his pay-vouchers showing what particular service he rendered. He was continued in the dual capacity of clerk and mechanic until April 1, 1899, when he was promoted to be financial clerk at Heath Has an Old Expense Account

Attention is next called to certain vouchers authorized to be paid by the First Assistant Postmaster-General, such as July 22, 1888, expenses of Perry S. Heath and George W. Beavers, incurred in visiting Philadelphia and New York on official business, \$17.75; July 28, expenses of M. W. Louis and B. W. Taintor, traveling on official business, \$50.15. The Inspector states that these vouchers do not appear to have been itemized in the

Inspector states that these vouchers do not appear to have been itemized in the proper manner nor is the necessity for the expenditure of this money by the Washington Postoffice apparent, and that a full and complete explanation should be made.

Attention is called to the placing of seven cleaners on the payroll of the Washington office, under authority of the First Assistant Postmaster-General, their services to be charged to the appropriation for miscellaneous expenses. The Inspector states that neither the postmaster nor anyone connected with the Washter nor anyone connected with the Wash ington office was able to give any in-formation as to where they were em-ployed or the nature of their work, and the Inspector is of the opinion that pracfically no service whatever was rendered for the money expended. High Officials Gave the Orders.

Sarsaparilla

If you feel run down, are easily tired, if your nerves are weak and your blood is thin, then begin to take the good old standard family medicine - Ayer's Sarsaparilla. If constipated, use Ayer's Pills. Two grand family medicines. Sold for

the files of the cashier's office show direct and positive orders from superior authority for the disbursement of all which he thought should be called to the personal attention of the Postmaster-General. This he did, and I submitted the special report to the Postmaster-General, stating that I understood from the Chief Inspector that complaint had been made that Inspector Little was asking unnecessary questions with the possible view of embarrassing the Depairment with regard to certain conditions in the Washington Postoffice, but that the questionable items mentioned in the Inspector's report; that the responsible Inspector's report; that the responsibility for the many Hiegal appointments, the payment of two salaries to one and the same person, and the disbursement of thousands of dollars for which practically in the same person. of thousands of dellars for which practically no service was performed, should be placed where it properly belongs, and the many abuses corrected. The inspector cites payments to Catherine Endsley, Charles A. Mahon, A. B. Burt, H. L. Lorenz, John S. Leach, and F. W. Waite, on the authority of the First Assistant Postmaster-General of per diem in connection with claims of letter-carriers for overtime charged, aggregating 1665. 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 II, 1900, says that a number of clerks were added to the rolls without request of the Postmaster, and that the Postmaster states at times it has been difficult to find employment for all assigned to his rolls.

difficult to find employment for all assigned to his rolls.

There is nothing in either the memorandum of Postmaster Merritt, or in the conclusions of ex-Postmaster-General Charles Emory Smith, on the original investigation of the Tulloch charges to investigation of the Tulloch charges to investigation of the Smith S dicate ...e date of those two portions of

FIGHTS WITH ROBBERS. Attorney Marks Is Quite Badly Used, but Saves His Cash.

Attorney Marks, who lives at Tenth and Madison streets, was held up last night by three armed men, but he refused to throw up his hands, and the robbers fied before they secured his cash.

Officer Hart was sent out to investigate the robbery, and after one and one-half hours returned to the station without

hours returned to the station without knowing the name or address of the vic-tim or getting a description of the rob-bers. According to the officer, the man who had so bravely fought three armed highwaymen, had been so frightened that he was unable to give any sort of a de-

scription of the men.

Marks had been to spend the evening with Municipal Judge Hogue. He was on his road home about 12 o'cleck, and at Seventeenth and Yamhili was met by the highwaymen. Now, after spending the evening with the dispenser of justice, the young attorney would not be relieved of his money and valuables in such an unjust manner, and informed his assailants that he would not obey the order of "hands up." Just at this announcement, the leader of the band of three struck the leader of the band of three struck the victim upon the back of the head, which ungentiemanly act made him very angry. Gripping his umbrella, he returned a blow, which while not so effective was quite as victous, and then made a lunge for the nearest man. In the tussle, he nearly wrenched the revolver from the robber's hand, but he did not get full enough possession of it to do any shooting. The three were most too much for more than a few rounds, however, and soon the a few rounds, however, and soon the attorney fled from the scene shouting for heip. A man coming up the strest ran to his assistance, and the robbers made away. Marks went to the Hesperian rooming house and telephoned the news to the police station.

ABUSE HIS HOSPITALITY New Bridegroom Finally Calls on Officers to Arrest Crowds.

After giving away \$2.50 in cash, half a dozen fine cakes, and otherwise complying with the wishes of a band of boys who seemed intent upon making his marriage night as unpledsant as possible. Edwin F. Bohleman had to call the police to disperse the crowd. Robert Peterson and George Vaughn were arrested for disor-derly conduct and forced to spend the night in juli as the result of their even-

ing's pleasure.

Bohleman is foreman of Weinhard's brewery, and the boys had made up their minds that they only needed to call around last night on the event of his marriage to Miss Bertha C. the beer would be flowing freely. Cakes postal clerks, not withstanding such expenses are not chargeable to the United

States.

To appease them, and finally, in desperation, the boys broke into the cellar and stole some beer. Officer Hirsch was called stole some beer. Officer Hirsch was called and warned the boys to leave, but they still insisted upon disturbing the peaceful musings of the bride and groom. Bohle-man finally asked to have them arrested. but the officer only managed to get two of the disturbers.

Catarrh

Invites Consumption It weakens the delicate lung tissues, deranges the digestive organs, and

breaks down the general health. It often causes headache and dizziness, impairs the taste, smell and

hearing, and affects the voice. Being a constitutional disease it requires a constitutional remedy.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Radically and permanently cures catarrh of the nose, throat, stomach, bowels, and more delicate organs." Read the testimonials.

No substitute for Hood's acts like Hood's. Be sure to get Hood's. "I was troubled with catarrh 20 years. Seeing statements of cures by Hood's Sar-

entirely cured me." WILLIAM SHREMAN, 1030 5th St., Milwaukee, Wis. Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and knoon the promise.

saparilla resolved to try it. Four bottles



Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspep Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. fect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. Small Pill. Small Dose.

Small Prica.