

WHAT SICK KIDNEYS CAUSE. KIDNEY COMPLAINTS, - Dia betes, Bright's Disease, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Dropsy (swelling of the limbs or body), incessant pains in the back or

BLADDER TROUBLES. - Inflammation of the bladder, inflamed passages, pain in passing urine, incontinence of urine, too much or too little urine.

URIC ACID TROUBLES .-Pheumatism, Gravel, Gout, Gall Stones, Lumbago.

Sleeplessness, Melancholia. by faulty kidney action, and if I sat down for any length of my kidneys. Doan's Kidney remedy has cured every com- Doan's Kidney Pills, and the up to date there has been no plaint recorded above, and over dull, disagreeable aching left recurrence of the trouble." 50,000 testimonials prove its me. surprising merit.

50 cents per box, of all deal-

#### FIRST KIDNEY PILL MADE. THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERY. THE ONLY GENUINE.

always more severe in the for months. I think a cold Many other disorders are morning. It was difficult for was responsible for the whole

WM. H. NEIGHBORS, the well- H. B. McCarven of 201 my life could be saved only known jeweler of West Main Cherry Street, Portland, Ore- by an operation. Night after Street, Wytheville, Va., says: gon, inspector of freight cars | night I had been kept awake Some four years ago an attack | for the Transcontinental Com- | for hours at a time with terof grip settled in my back, and pany, says: "I used Doan's rible pain in my back, and the I have suffered off and on ever Kidney Pills for backache and secretions from the kidneys NERVE TROUBLES. - Neural- since with a dull, heavy aching other symptoms of kidney were in as bad a state as posgia, Sciatica, Nervous Collapse, across the small of my back, trouble which had annoyed me sible. I suffered with hemorcaused directly or indirectly me to stoop or straighten, and trouble. It seemed to settle in Doan's Kidney Pills cured me, can be reached and cured by time it was hard for me to Pills rooted it out. It is several remedy, because during the Doan's Kidney Pills. This arise. I took two boxes of months since I used them, and time which has since elapsed,

Mrs. GEORGE WALLACE, Jr. of Elmira, N. Y., wife of George Wallace, broker, of West Water Street, and living at 667 Baldwin Street, says: "In March, 1897, I was cured of kidney and bladder trouble by Doan's Kidney Pills. My physician said at that time that rhages frequently and was in a weak state. Four boxes of and I now gladly reendorse the nearly seven years, I have never had the slightest sign of a

# ers, or mailed on receipt of price, by addressing Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Best Papa of All.

Walking home from school, the othpeople go to church." "Mine is the best," piped another; "he's a doctor. letics for American boys, some queer he is still a hearty old man. He makes sick people well so they can go to church." "Three or four London, children in the White House, more enlarged upon the benefit the world derived from their fathers, when finally a sweet, blue-eyed little girl said: "My papa's the best of all. He's for pearls, historic dwarfs, and many devoted to the service of his fellow a poet." "A poet!" said another, in sympathetic surprise; "why, a poet isn't a profession! It's a disease!"

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, 1 88.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Cararn that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENET & CO., Toledo, C. Sold by all Druggists, 75c. Rall's Family Pills are the best.

She Wrote Negro Dialect.

Miss Anne Hobson, sister of Captain R. P. Hobson, has written a number of negro dialect stories which are published under the title of "In Old Alabama." Miss Hobson is a southern woman who has given considerable study to the negro dialect, and reproduces it creditably.

"World's Fair." nished free of charge.

## The Biggest Bluefish.

Nelson P. Ewen, a member of the live saving crew at Nantucket, Mass., caught the largest bluefish ever hooked on the Atlantic coast the other day. It measured three feet nine and one-half inches long and weighed a trifle over twenty-seven pounds.

Those Who Have Tried It will use no other. Defiance Cold Water Starch has no equal in Quantity or Quality-16 oz. for 10 cents. Other brands contain only 12 oz.

## Quiet Reform.

tions would do well to take a look at gation were at a loss for some one to an article in the November Every- act as substitute. The church was body's if they are at all uncertain well filled when Miss Mary Dixon, a wracen several books, one of which a what a reform administration can ac- popular teacher in the public school man out in California had read from complish. In "Reform that Reforms" there, walked up into the pulpit and beginning to end, and that a large fam-Alfred Hodder tells specifically some delivered an excellent sermon. So ac- llv in Salt Lake City had read anof the changes for the public good ceptable did Miss Dixon preach that other of his works. In fact, he said that have been brought about in New her many friends are advising her to Mr. Bangs' reputation might well be York during the present administra- abandon her profession as school called national. 'Well,' broke in the tion-notably by the commissioners of teacher and enter the ministry. health and charities. The quiet reforms of which the public does not hear are often the most significantthe stopping of a leak, accomplished, for example, by paying fifty cents of the public money for a gallon of alcohol in place of a former \$5.75; the rigid inspection of drugs and groceries to check adulteration. Reform may make its mistakes, but one is inclined to think that these are mistakes in an uncommonly good direction, after considering Mr. Hodder's facts.

When the Game Lagged.

To celebrate the twenty-first birthday of a southern gentleman, one of our half-penny papers tells us, there have been rejoicings on the line of future, it is said. Few drugs will be \_1 of everything." At 21 minutes swallowed or taken into the stomach past nine 21 rockets went up to sum- unless needed for the direct treat- of the big stores here. mon to the house 21 people of the ment of that organ itself. By the meage of 21. The guests sat down to 21 dium of electric currents drugs will of Grape-Nuts as well and there tried dishes, and the young gentleman's be applied to various organs through them again and found they agreed father presented him with £21. There the skin and flesh, and the treatment with me perfectly. For months I were 21 dances, and 21 songs, and 21 will be painless. kisses. The party lasted 21 times 21 minutes. But 21 papers could not be I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption save found to print this momentous intelligence.-London Punch.

ALL UP-TO-DATE HOUSEKEEPERS Use Red Cross Ball Blue. It makes clothes clean and sweet as when new. All grocers.

Distance prolongs the life of many friendships.

on her dress.

St. Nichclas.

The list of verse writers and artists, mail carriers, interesting signs of old other fascinating subjects.

#### Wonderful Flight of Birds.

northern bluethroat passes from Central Africa to the German sea, a distance of 1,600 miles, making the journey in nine hours. From its winter home in Africa observations have determined that it starts after sunset, arriving at its far northern summer haunts before dawn on the next morn-

Insist on Getting It.

Some grocers say they don't keep Defiance Starch because they have a stock in hand of 12 oz. brands, which they know cannot be sold to a customer who has once used the 16 oz. package. Defiance Starch for same money.

## Anecdote of Hugo.

Apropos of the Hugo museum, Le Gaulois recalls the story of the young man who at one of the poet's receptions became engaged in argument, Harvard. She is pursuing four full and lost his temper. Hugo solemnly rebuked him, and he subsided. Presently the guests retired. One of them, her examinations with as much credit A St. Louis World's Fair Informa- however, had forgotten his umbrella, as if she had all her faculties and is tion Bureau has been established at and returned to get it. Looking accomplishing more in scholarship 1601 Farnam St., Omaha, Neb., in throung an open door from the vesticharge of Harry E. Moores, where all bu'e he perceived the young man on information will be cheerfully fur- his knees before Hugo, sobbing out his apologies for his disrespect, while Victor Hugo, with almost regal dignity, extended his hand to him and bade him rise.

> Mother Gray's Sweet wowders for Children Successfully used by Mother Gray, nurse in the Children's Home in New York, cure Constipation, Feverishness, Bad Stomach, Teething Disorders, move and regulate the Bowels and Destroy Worms. Over 30,000 testimonials. At all Druggists, 25c. Sample FREE. Address A. S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

## A Woman Teacher Preached.

Rev. E. B. Saunders, pastor of the loh, N. J., was taken suddenly ill one asy friend told him that I was the same Those interested in the fall elec- Saturday and members of the congre- one, but explained that that was not

> PUTNAM FADELESS DYES color more goods, brighter colors, with less work than others.

## Fees of Pope's Physicians.

The fees paid by the cardinal camerlingo to the physicians who at-Prof. Mazzeni and \$2,000 to Prof. Ros- Phila. young woman did.

## Drugs to Be Tabooed?

One of the dreams of medical men is likely to be realized in the near

Maple Street, Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

## The Pope's Quarters.

The pope has at last selected a cosy compartment in the vatican as his tum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. especial quarters. The choice was made with a view to be safe from the annovance and intrusions caused by "The Road to Wellville," in every A woman's train of thought is often the otherwise too frequent presence package of both Postum and Grapeci guarus and courtiers.

A Lucky Railroad Man.

Daniel Cooper of Suffern, N. Y., has er day, some children were discussing some of the very best in the land, who retired from the service of the Erie the perfection and usefulness of their have promised their work to St. Nich- railroad after fifty-three years of servrespective fathers. "My father's the olas in the next twelve months is a ice as flagman, baggage master, stabest man in the world," said one lit- long one. Some of the interesting ar- tion agent and conductor. In all this tle girl; "he is a minister. He makes ticles, all of which will be splendidly time he has never had an accident and

Russell as a Decliner.

John E. Russell, the prominent Masthe L peror Hadrian's wall, a day sacausetts aemocrat, who died a few post-office at Toledo, Ohio, March 1, 1887; with Hudson Maxim, how some ani- days ago, was a fine type of the pubmals sleep, secret alphabets, diving lic spirited citizen whose powers are men without stipulation of reward. Within nine months, at the height of his political importance, Mr. Russell There is conclusive evidence to is known to have refused a nominashow that in one unbroken nocturnal the collection as governor of Massachusetts, dicted eight times. flight the European bird known as the the collectorsnip of the port of Bosthe navy. Nor did he decline these tenders in the expectation of receiving one more agreeable. It was his dc.iberate determination not to take public office. "It would chill my influence with the people,' he said.

> More Flexible and Lasting, won't shake out or blow out; by using Defiance Starch you obtain better results than possible with any other brand and one-third more for same money.

The road of prejudice never leads to the realm of truth.

Helen Keller is a Class Officer. Miss Helen Keller, the blind deaf mute, has just been elected vice president of the senior class at Radcliffe college, the woman's department of courses, two in English and two in Latin. She has thus far passed all than any other person in the world

sc handicapped.

Fame and Geography. John Kendrick Bangs told the folowing story on himself at a recent dinner: Just after my unsuccessful campaign for mayor of Yonkers, a friend of mine came up to pay me a visit. He inquired my address of a policeman, and I am glad to say the policeman did not know me. My friend thought that a corner saloon keeper could surely tell him, but I am glad to say that he also did not know me. A constituent of mine, happening to overhear his inquiry, asked: 'Bangs, Bangs, do you mane that Bangs Seventh Day Baptist church of Shi- that was just after runnin' fur mayor.' Mr. Bangs' only attribute to fame. He went on to say that Mr. Bangs had Irishman, 'his repitation moight be national all roight, but Oi'll be dahmned if it's local."

"JUST RUN ACROSS"

## Some People Are Lucky.

Some people make an intelligent study of food and get on the right track (pure food) others are lucky tended Leo XIII in his last illness enough to stumble upon the right were \$4,000 to Dr. Lappeni, \$3,000 to way out of the difficulty just as a

She says: "I had suffered terribly from nervous indigestion, everything scemed to disagree with me and I was on the point of starvation when one da; I happened to run across a demonstration of Postum Food Coffee at one

"I took a sample home and a sample made them my main diet and as the recult I am restored to my former perfeet health and can eat everything

"When I spoke to my physician about Grape-Nuts he said 'It is a most excellent food." Name given by Pos-

There's a reason. Look for the famous little book. Nuts.

# RESULTS OF POSTAL INVESTIGATION

Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General, J. L. Bristow, Gives Details of the Fraudulent Practices Unearthed in the Postoffice Department-Memorandum of the President.

Notifying Congress of the results of | people, and all punishment rests ultihe investigation into corrupt practices obtaining in the Postoffice department, President Roosevelt sent the following memorandum to the legisla-

tive body: It appears that in December, 1902, Postmaster-General Payne and Congressman E. F. Loud, chairman of the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, held various consultations regarding the postal service, and as a result of these interviews it was determined that as soon as possible after the necessary appropriations could be made by the Congress an investigation should be made of the service, both Messrs. Payne and Loud agreeing as to the need for the investigation and the time when it should take place. Accordingly, an increase of \$5,000 in the appropriation bill reported in January was made for the express purpose of car-

rying on the investigation in question. The investigation made by Mr. Bristow discloses a condition of gross corruption in the office of the First Assistant Postmaster-General and in that of the Assistant Attorney-General for the Post-Office department. In the case of the superintendent of free delivery, Machen, the evidence shows that his misconduct began immediately after his appointment in September, 1893. In the case of the general superintendent of salaries and allowances, Beavers, it began soon after he was appointed to that place in 1897. In the case of Assistant Attorney-General Tyner it has gone on for a number of years, but it is impossible to say exactly when it began. The following is a list of the fourteen Post-Office employes in the service at the time this investigation was begun, who are apparently most seriously implicated in the wrongdoing, together with an account of the steps that have been taken by the

Government in each case. (The case of ex-First Assistant Postmaster-General Heath, who had left the service over three years before this investigation was begun, is set forth in the report of Mr. Bristow.)

James N. Tyner, Assistant Attorney-General for the Post-Office department; appointed special agent, Post-Office department, March 7, 1861; with intervals of a few years has been in the service ever since, and was Postmaster-General under President Grant for several months; he was removed April 22, 1903; he has since been indicted three times. A. W. Machen, general superintendent free-delivery system; appointed clerk in continuously in service over since save for three years; removed May 27, 1903; has since been indicted fourteen times. George W. Beavers, general superintendent of salaries and allowances; appointed to clerkship in New York postoffice January, 1881; continuous service ever since; resignation accepted to take effect March 31, 1903; has since been in-James T. Metcalf, superintendent mon-

ton, the Spanish mission, the Italian ey-order system; appointed post-office inmission and the post of secretary of spector February 2, 1882; has been in postal service ever since; removed June 17, 1903; has been indicted once. Daniel V. Miller, assistant attorney, Post-Office department; appointed July 1

> 1962; removed May 25, 1963; indicted once; after one mistrial was retired and acquitted. Louis Kempner, superintendent registry system; appointed clerk in New York

> post-office August, 1886; removed October 21, 1903, Charles Hedges, superintendent city free-delivery service; appointed assistant

superintendent free-delivery service July 1, 1898; removed July 22, 1903. James W. Erwin, assistant superintendent free-delivery service; appointed post-

office inspector June 27, 1887; removed September 16, 1903; indicted once. W. Scott Towers, superintendent Sta-

tion C, Washington, D. C.; appointed clerk, Washington post-office November, 1890; removed October, 1903; Indicted three times. Otto F. Weis, assistant superintendent

registry division, New York post-office; appointed clerk, New York post-office June, 1890; removed October 21, T. W. McGregor, clerk, free-delivery division, in charge of supplies; appointed Post-Office department, March 11, 1891;

removed June 5, 1903; indicted twice. C. E. Upton, clerk, free-delivery division; appointed July 1, 1960; removed June 5, 1903; indicted once,

M. W. Louis, superintendent supply division; appointed Kansas City post-office April 17, 1897; removed October 21, 1903. Charles B. Terry, clerk, supply division; appointed September 20, 1900; removed October 21, 1903.

The three chief offenders in the Government service were Tyner, Machen and Beavers. As regards Messrs, Beavers and Machen the corruption took the form of bribery and blackmail in connection with the purchase of Government supplies. In the office of the Assistant Attorney-General for the Post-Office department, under Tyner and Barrett, far greater wrong was inflicted upon the public than could be measured by a pecuniary standard. for in this office the corruption of the Government officials took the form of favoring get-rich-quick concerns and simflar swindling schemes; in other words, the criminals, whom it was the sworn duty of these Government officials to prosecute, paid them for permission to fleece the public unmolested.

I heartily approve of the recommendation of Messrs. Conrad and Bonaparte that the statute of limitations be extended in the case of Government servants to a period of at least five years; for the persons who in such positions of trust engage in corrupt practices can ordinarily conceal their guilt for a longer time than is covered by the present short statute of

limitations. No crime calls for sterner reprobation than the crime of the corruptionist in public life, and of the man who seeks to corrupt him. The bribe giver and the bribe taker are equally guilty. Both alike sin against the primary law of the State's safety. All questions of difference in party policy sink into insignificance when the people of this country are brought face to face with a question like this, which lies at the root of honest and decent government. On this question, and on all others like it, we can afford to have no division among good citizens. Self-government becomes a farce if the representatives of the people corrupt others or are themselves corrupted. Freedom is not a gift which will tarry long in the hands of the dishonest or of those so foolish or so incompetent as to tolerate uishonesty in their public servants. Under our system all power comes from the Beavers.

Water Supply Important.

mately with the reople. The teleration of the wrong, not the exposure of the wrong. is the real offense.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

BRISTOW TELLS OF FRAUDS. Astounding Revelations of Long-Exist-

ing Corruption. The report of Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General J. L. Bristow on the postal investigation is substantially as

He first takes up the case of Michael W. Leuis of Cincinnati, appointed in 1897 Acting Superintendent of the Supply Division. His peculations amounted to many thousands of dollars. He was removed in October, 1903.

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

by them. Mr. Bristow shows how many fraudulent schemes were accorded protection by Barrett and allowed use of the mails. These include many small swindles in the shape of lottery inducements, landinvestment schemes, etc.

Of the "turf-investment" swindles Mr. Bristow says:

E. J. Arnold & Co., of St. Louis, Mo., were conducting what is known as a "turf-investment" scheme, On November 25, 1902, the inspectors, having investigated the company, recommended 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, 1903assets, \$75,000; Habilities, \$3,120,776.

J. J. Ryan & Co .- J. J. Ryan & Co., of St. Louis, was a kindred institution to Arnold & Co. In October, 1902, the inspectors recommended a fraud order against this company. The company was given a hearing by the Assistant-Attorney General's Office and another investigation by the inspectors was requested. 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 Attorney-General's Office. After some negotiations it was agreed that \$4,500 would be paid to Johns by Ryan if he would give him a "clean before the Post-Office department. This Johns agreed to do, and Miller secured a favorable ruling for Ryan & Co., which he sent to Johns. As a result of this transaction Miller and Johns were

Rifling of the safe,-On April 21, 1903. while the investigation of the Assistant Attorney-General's Office was in progress, Mrs. J. N. Tyner, in a clandestine manner, admitted Mrs. Barrett and Mr. Hamner, a safe expert, into a private room of the Assistant Attorney-General's Office, where he unlocked the safe and took out all of the contents, which Mrs. Typer carried off. What was in the safe no one knows but the Tyners. Mrs. Typer stated that she went to the office and secured the contents of the safe under the direction of her husband, which statement he confirmed. As a result of this episode Tyner was summarily removed from the office of Assistant Attorney-General and Christiancy resigned.

For six years under Tyner's administration certain favored frauds and lotteries were given free use of the mails. Barrett's scheme to resign and practice before the Office, and Tyner's part in that scheme, as set forth in the body of this report, was the climax of official perfidy, more evil in its results and more demoralizing to the public conscience than outright embezzlement or open

Tyner and Barrett were indicted on October 5 by the grand jury for the District of Columbia for conspiracy to defraud.

The frauds in money-order forms, in which James T. Metcalf, superintendent of the money-order system, is involved, and for which he was removed from office, are next taken up.

A long list of swindles carried out by August W. Machen of Ohio is enumerated, and the charge is made that he has been guilty of forgery. The schemes by which the government was defrauded include carriers' satchels, the Groff fasteners for letter boxes, painting of street letter boxes, carriers' deather cases, the contract for street letter boxes, package boxes, the Montague indicator, a device attached to street letter boxes showing the hours of collection, and rural carriers' badges.

The report continues: "In August, 1897, George W. Beavers was appointed chief of the salary and allowance division. Beavers' methods have been reckless and without rule or regularity. Increases of allowances for clerk hire in post-offices were made as matters of favor regardless of the necessities of the service. Promotions were frequently made without consideration of the merits of the clerk promoted. Longtime leases for post-office premises were canceled and the rent increased upon the recommendation of prominent political leaders, sometimes without regard to the rental value of the premises.

In the list of Beavers' misdeeds are included the sale of promotions, and the padding of pay rolls for clerk hire, operations which netted Beavers many thousands of dollars.

The report shows that the government has been swindled out of a vast amount of money by fraudulent leases. Twenty cases are cited, in all of which Beavers was implicated, and which have been fully proved. The revelations in this connection, and in the case of the purchasing of large amounts of "Brandt Automatic Cashiers," are astounding.

Mr. Bristow says: "Eliminating from consideration all indications of fraud and passing upon the case wholly as a question of administrative judgment, it appears to me that this transaction would have justified the summary removal from office of First Assistant Postmaster-General Heath and

George W. Beavers. "But the element of fraud can not be eliminated. Men of ordinary intelligence rarely waste the public revenues in such a manner without a personal motive. A bribe of \$12.500 was paid Congressman Edmund H. Driggs to secure the order for 250 machines. A part of this money laws, but to the dishonesty of those who has been traced to the bank account of have been charged with the responsi-

Farmers' Interest in Roads.

less the cost.-Leavenworth Times. | patch."

"Driggs, Ecavers, and Miller have been indicted by the Federal grand jury in the city of Erooklyn, N. Y.

The report continues: "In 1899, while John Wenamaker was Postmaster-General, an effort was made to introduce the Bundy time recorder for use in the postal service, but it failed. Later, during the administration of Postmaster-General Wilson, upon the recomnendation of A. W. Machen, it was adopted. Machen estimated that the entire free-delivery service could be supplied for \$45,599.50. "In 1991 an effort was made by First

Assistant Postmaster-General W. M. Johnson and his chief clerk, John M. Masten, to reduce the price of these time recorders, but the effort was afterwards abandoned. "H. J. Truesdell, who was agent of the

company at the time these clocks were first adopted, states that he paid Machen \$1,000 for his services in securing their introduction into the service. Criminal action on such payment is barred by the statute of limitations.

By the purchasing of canceling machines for use in the postal service it is shown that the government has lost over \$100,000, which sum was divided among the onspirators interested. Here again crimnal action is barred by the statute of lim-

Says Mr. Bristow:

"The most important contract for caneling machines was that for the Doremus. Its original promoters were W. D. Doremus, the inventor; L. T. Michener, member of the law firm of Dudley & Michener, of Washington, and H. J. Truesdell, of Binghamton, N. Y. The company was organized August 3, 1899, and capitalized for \$100,000, divided into .000 shares of \$100 each. Truesdell was on intimate personal relations with Beavers, and in 1899 an order was given for 160 machines, at \$150 each. Long before all of the 100 machines had been delivered the department received numerous complaints from postmasters stating that they were worthless; and on account of he great dissatisfaction with this first 100 known as Model No. 1 the Doremus company established a factory of its own n Washington and created Model No. 2, and Beavers, without testing its efficiency, on June 30, 1900, contracted for 100 of the new machines at 3225 each. Model No. 2 also proved a failure, and Model No. 3 was made, and Beavers promptly gave an order for 100 machines of that model at \$225 each.

"Of the 200 machines purchased of modds Nos. 1 and 2 but 39 are now in use, the remaining 151 being practically it net

"Six hundred and seventy-one of these machines have been ordered by the department, at a net cost of \$143.475. This is repetition of the story of automatic ashiers and Elliott & Hatch typewriters,

xcept that it is on a larger scale. "In 1901 Truezdell and Green became estranged and Truesdell left the employ of the Bunday company; and also sold his in the Doremus canceling machine. When interviewed by the inspectors Truesdell stated that before the secand order on June 39, 1900, was given for 100 machines Green told him he had transferred to Perry S. Heath, First Assistant Postmaster-General, \$20,000 worth of his stock, in consideration of receiving an order for not less than 300 ma-

"Heath refused to make a written statement, but said verbally to Inspector Simmons that he never received any stock from the Doremus Canceling Machine Company or any remuneration of any

kind, directly or indirctlye. "On October 5, 1903, indictments were found against Green, Doremus and Beayers for conspiracy to defraud.

"The evidence against Heath was also submitted to the district attorney, who decided that it was not sufficient to warrant his indictment.

"The administration of Beavers was, if possible, more demoralizing upon the integrity of the service than that of Ma-

In conclusion the report says:

"For the purposes of this report, the nvestigation ordered by you on March has been completed. In the preparation of cases for trial where indictments have been found, information may be secured which vill necessitate further investigation and possibly involve persons not now implicated

"The system of organized corruption that has been disclosed began in 1893 and continued until stopped by this investigation. The amount of money secured by the corrupt officials and their confederates is small as compared to the total loss to the Government. To illustrate:

"Barrett received but \$6,000 from Arnold, yet that company defrauded the people out of over \$3,000,000. Machen probably did not receive more than \$26,-000 from the Groff fastener. Yet the government has paid approximately \$130,000 for that device, which represents a net loss, since the Department continued, by the terms of the contract for letter boxes, to pay for the original fasteners. Beavers and his associates received less than \$20,600 from the automatic cashier. Yet the Department expended \$74,275 for this wholly unnecessary machine. The total amount that the perpetrators of these frauds themselves received can not be definitely learned, but it will aggregate between \$300,000 and \$400,000, while the loss to the government, considering the unnecessary supplies that have been purchased and the inferior quality of those furnished by fraudulent contractors, can not be estimated with any degree of accuracy.

"As the gross abuses have been brought to light they have been promptly corrected by the proper departmenta! officers. Contracts where fraud has been

discovered have been annulled. "The results of the investigation demenstrate that all traveling agents of the Department-such as assistant superintendents of salaries and allowances, of the free-delivery service, the Raifway Mail Service, and the registry system, and inspectors-should be placed under

one organization. "A number of changes should be made in the organization of the Department in order to provide a more perfect check on the operations of various divisions, and some restrictive legislation affecting the divisions of salaries and allowance, of rural free delivery, and possibly others may be necessary. What the service most needs, however, is honest, intelligent, and vigorous administration. The corruption disclosed is not due to lax

#### The Next Necessity.

bility of administering them."

Many people who build homes in | It costs the farmers of the United | Congressman McAndrews of Chithe country fail to realize, until it is | States nearly three times more to get | cago sent a lot of seed to his constitoo late, that the question of water | their crops to market than it does the | tuents a few days ago and very soon supply is the most important problem farmers of Europe on an equal ton- afterward received a reply from one of with which they have to grapple. The nage of farm products. This is be- them, which read: "After taking one fact is that an abundant quantity of cause the roads of Europe are three package of your grass seed I've bewater should be provided for before times as good as the roads of this come a hay-seed. The corn you sent the location for house or stable or gar- country on an average. The enor- has been planted in the vacant lot den is chosen. Every additional foot mous cost of transporting crops to near the bank building. It is nine which water has to be carried in- market can be reduced only by im- inches high now and all the people recreases the expense and often dimin- proving the highways over which they fer to it as McAndrews park. Try to ishes the supply.-Country Life in are hauled. The better the roads the send us a few trees and a watermeion