present would devolve on Mr. Metcalf's assistant. He is Edward F. Kimball, of Massachusetts, who has been in the service for seventeen years.

Mr. Metcalf originally was appointed from Iowa, and has been in the postal service since 1882. In his administration of the office, the money order service has been widely extended by mutual arrangements with a large number of foreign governments throughout the world, and Mr. Metcalf has had cordial personal relations with many foreign postal officials. His salary was $3,000 a year.

THE MONEY ORDER BIDDERS.

The Wynkoop-Hallenbeck-Crawford Company has been the contractor for the money order blanks for sixteen years. Paul Herman, the lowest bidder for the next contract, formerly was employed by that company. Norman Metcalf, the son of the deposed superintendent, is now employed by the company at a salary of $2,250. Herman assisted in drawing up the specifications for the contract, and when the bids were opened it was found that Herman had become a competitor of the old company, undercutting their bid by about $45,000. The company protested against Herman's bid on the ground that he lacked the facilities for doing the work, and Herman asked for a hearing, which First Assistant Postmaster General Wynne gave on Monday. Mr. Metcalf was opposed to the letting of the contract to Herman, on the ground that he was not able to do the work. Herman insisted that he could furnish satisfactory evidence of his ability to meet the requirements. At the hearing on Monday Herman offered to furnish bonds in any amount that he would fulfil the contract. No decision was reached at the hearing, both sides receiving permission to file briefs with Assistant Attorney General Robb.

Mr. Metcalf, when seen to-night, 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 that Herman return to his old company to handle the government work there because he knew Herman's means were limited and that a stoppage of supplies in the midst of a contract term would prove serious. He says that with Herman's consent he wrote to Mr. Hallenbeck advising that Herman be restored to his old place, and he told Herman he had little doubt that the government would allow him to withdraw his forfeit check of $5,000.

P. O. CASE IN GRAND JURY.

Indictments and Arrests Expected in Brooklyn.

DRIGGS TO MAKE STATEMENT.

As the result of testimony given before the federal grand jury for the Eastern District of New-York by three postoffice inspectors in Brooklyn yesterday, indictments and speedy arrests in connection with the postal scandal are looked for. The utmost secrecy surrounded the proceedings, and none of the officials would even admit that the inspectors had appeared before the jury. Still, as the witneses were Inspector Oldfield and Major Little, and Chief Inspector Cochran, all of whom have been working on local ends of the scandal, and as a federal grand jury handles only cases in which the crimes were committed within the district, it seems that the affair has narrowed itself to the confines of Brooklyn, which now takes precedence of Manhattan in regard to the postal scandal.

It is not supposed that the testimony given yesterday concerned Brooklyn postal officials or employes, but rather Washington people, whose irregularities concerned Brooklyn, or persons whose homes are there. The federal officials would say absolutely nothing about the case. Chief Inspector Cochran, who returned to Washington late last night, said "It didn't matter where he'd been for the last three days."

District Attorney Youngs declared that the only postal case he knew of concerned an indecent letter. As to the testimony of inspectors, why, he didn't know of any inspectors who were going to testify.

Inspectors Oldfield and Little are the men who have been working up the Brandt automatic cashier case in connection with which ex-Congressman Driggs's name nas been mentioned. Yesterday Mr. Driggs had a consultation with his lawyers, after which he would say nothing except to announce that he would make a statement to-day.

Postmaster Van Cott has not sent the report on the forty-eight "cashiers" to Washington yet, but he hopes that when it reaches there the department will see how necessary those men are.

On of the inspectors voiced the opinion yesterday that the investigation in the New-York postoffice would be barren of results, because no evidence of criminality could be obtained. Said he:

> The inspectors found that the young woman stenographer mentioned in the investigation, enjoyed, perhaps, unusual privileges, and came and went when she felt inclined. It was also found that young Mr. Van Cott did have two business enterprises that were paying him handsomely. It was also found that certain employes had other clerks ring up the time clock for them, but there is nothing in the department rules against having another ring up the clock for you. Now, in none of this is there anything like criminality. The department might discipline the stenographer if proof can be found that she absented herself without leave, but I have an idea that even that could not be proved. Young Mr. Van Cott might be disciplined for leaving the office to attend to his personal business affairs, but even that would only be a reprimand. The clerks whose names were rung up would deny having asked any one to do so for them.
>
> In regard to the furnishing of supplies, some evidence has been discovered, but whether of sufficient importance to lay before any of the district attorneys for the government, has not yet been determined in Washington, and I doubt if it will be so regarded.

The June federal grand jury was sworn in yesterday by Judge Thomas, in the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court, and will serve until October 1.

MORE INDICTMENTS EXPECTED.

Report that Machen Will Be Accused of Forgery.

Washington, June 17.—It is believed that the grand jury will shortly be asked by the postoffice authorities to find another indictment against A. W. Machen, the former superintendent of the free delivery system. The charge, it is said, will be forgery, which is alleged to have occurred in 1894, when Henry L. Lorenz, as a commissioner of the Court of Claims, was engaged in adjusting the claims of letter carriers. Machen, it is said, indorsed Lorenz's name on a check which was issued on a voucher drawn on the postmaster 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 K. Raymond at the request of Machen, and he says he turned the money over to Machen. These facts were brought out at an investigation by Congress, but Mr. Machen said at the time that the signature was that of Lorenz. Lorenz, it is said, has declared that the signatures, both on the check and the voucher accompanying it, are forgeries. He declares that he has not received a cent of the money and has no knowledge of the transaction.

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

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MR. BRISTOW'S REPLY.

Continued from first page.

from the department, he was paid at the rate of $1,400 "under protest."

Smith's report continues:

Attention is called to certain items of expenditure authorized for the military postal service of supplies, furniture, and travelling expenses, aggregating $8,750 70, with the statement that whether or not the foregoing items were purchased in the open market, or as the 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 $40 each, appear to have been highly excessive, and lead to the belief that the feature of competition did not enter into the transaction.

PERFORMED NO SERVICES.

Attention is called to additional irregularities in connection with payrolls of clerks and laborers, to wit:

N. H. BAKER, appointed April 29, 1899, as a laborer, at $700 a year, and also paid as a mechanic at $2 a day except Sunday.

MARGARET S. BURKE, appointed December 1, 1898, at $600; dropped April 8, 1899; performed no service.

GILMORE COLSON, appointed December 6, 1898, as a laborer by First Assistant Postmaster General; supposed to be employed in the department; performed no duty in the Washington office.

R. W. B. DORSEY, appointed October 22, 1898, $600, by First Assistant Postmaster General; promoted October 26, 1898, to $700 from date of appointment, November 11, 1898, by First Assistant Postmaster General.

OSCAR DURANT, appointed September 8, 1898, military postal service, $1,400 a year and expenses; services ceased April 30, 1899; paid salary $902 38; expenses, $187 25; no services performed from January 1 to April 30, 1899.

Dr. J. E. JONES, appointed September 3, 1898, physician, at $1,700 a year for ninety days from September 6, 1898. December 21, 1898, his services were directed to be continued until further orders, since which time he has been continually employed as "physician to the Washington (D. C.) Postoffice." This appointment appears to be entirely unwarranted, as no provision of law can be found authorizing it.

R. V. WILLETT, son of late postmaster, appointed laborer June 21, 1898, $600 a year, by order of First Assistant Postmaster General; also appointed a mechanic at $2 a day on July 1, 1898; was allowed three items aggregating $46 15 for expenses incurred at Camp Alger before his appointment as military postal clerk at $1,200, which occurred March 1, 1899, at which time he was assigned to duty at the Georgetown Station and carried on the rolls until June 30, 1899.

H. V. WILLETT, son of late postmaster, appointed military postal clerk September 9, 1898, at $1,200; assigned to duty in the cashier's room of the Washington office and carried on the rolls until June 30, 1899.

HEATH'S PERSONAL FRIEND.

Special attention is called to the case of Oliver H. Smith. This man was a personal friend of Heath, was from Indiana, and, according to Civil Service Commissioner Procter, is still carried on the rolls as finance clerk, although his work consists of supervising laborers, and Mr. Procter points out that his retainment in his present capacity is untenable. The inspector says:

> It appears that on November 20, 1897, the First Assistant Postmaster General authorized an allowance of $600 per annum for appointment of O. H. Smith as laborer, stating that free delivery division would also make an allowance of $2 a day to cover carfare and incidental expenses. He reported for duty on November 23. On December 15, 1897, the First Assistant Postmaster General stated that Smith had been detailed to assist in repairing, painting and erecting street letter boxes, and would be paid through the Washington office at the rate of $2 a day for every working day, beginning November 23. On March 11, 1898, the First Assistant's office authorized the payment to Smith of $30 for carfare in connection with the inspection of various stations and sub-stations, from March 1 to June 30, 1898. On August 3, 1898, the First Assistant's office authorized payment of necessary expenses of Smith incurred in July, 1898, for carfare, wagon hire and meals, in connection with handling military mail at Falls Church, Virginia, $15 60. On September 30, 1898, the First Assistant's office authorized payment of $12, account of transportation, handling mail, meals, etc., during August, 1898.
>
> It appears from the records, acting upon these authorizations, Smith drew pay from November 23, 1897, to November 30, 1898, making his compensation for one year approximately $1,348 60. No one has certified to the actual time Smith was employed, nor has any statement been attached to his pay vouchers, showing what particular services he rendered in return for his compensation. He was continued in the dual capacity of clerk and mechanic until April 1, 1899, when he was promoted to finance clerk, at $1,700 a year. By what authority of law his original appointment or subsequent promotion was made the inspector does not know.

TULLOCH REFUSED TO PAY.

In this connection the inspector calls attention to a letter of the cashier of the Washington office addressed to the postmaster, dated December 20, 1898, to the effect that on that day Smith and a Mr. Towers called; that Smith asked for his per diem as a mechanic, and was informed by the cashier he had no authority to pay him, and that it would be necessary for him to obtain the usual letter from the department; that Smith stated that General Heath said no authority other than that given was needed; that Towers remarked, "That is your answer, then. General Heath wants to know why you do not pay Mr. Smith," and the cashier replied that he would furnish General Heath with a full statement of the case, but that such request should come through the postmaster, when Towers replied, "Shall I report to General Heath that you refuse to give him the information?" To which the cashier replied that he was under no obligations to take orders from Towers or communicate with the department through him, but would write a statement and deliver it to the acting postmaster (the postmaster having left the building); that Towers then made an effort to telephone the First Assistant Postmaster General without effect; that Towers then said he was in General Heath's room at the department when Smith called, and said he could not get his money; that General Heath then called up the salary and allowance division, and was informed that no further authority was needed, and told him (Towers) to go down with Smith and see why he could not get his pay.

That the cashier, seeing that Towers was under the influence of liquor and disposed to be abusive, and that it was possible for a misunderstanding, tried to close the matter up, showed both Smith and Towers the papers in the case, informed them that Smith was paid from two or three different sources, that the salary and allowance division had nothing to do with the amount in question, payments from that source being duly authorized, and that the payment in question was a specific payment authorized from time to time by the free delivery system, hence General Heath's misunderstanding, and soon afterward they departed.

That should the matter be brought to the postmaster's attention, he, the cashier, makes the following report on Mr. Smith's case: That he was appointed by the First Assistant Postmaster General, salary and allowance division, November 20, 1897, under a communication allowing $600 per annum "to provide for the appointment of Oliver H. Smith as laborer at the several stations connected with your office. Mr. Smith will act in dual capacity, serving both clerks and carriers. The free delivery division will also make an allowance of $2 a day to cover carfare and incidental expenses for Mr. Smith. . . . This is the gentleman whose appointment has frequently been recommended by you."

That under date of December 15, 1897, the First Assistant Postmaster General, free delivery system, wrote the Washington office that Oliver H. Smith had been detailed to assist in erecting, painting and repairing street letter boxes, would be paid through that office at the rate of $2 per day for every working day, and directing that at the end of each quarter that office notify the First Assistant's office of the amount paid Mr. Smith and the number of days employed so that certificate might be sent to the auditor.

That the legality of this authorization is open to question, as in the first he is appointed a laborer, and paid from an allowance for clerk hire, while in the second he is paid a per diem as a mechanic from the allowance for repairing letter boxes, and a person faithfully performing the duties of one would be unable to devote full time to the other, and that no one in the office seemed desirous of keeping Smith's time or reporting same to cashier.

That on March 11, 1898, the First Assistant Postmaster General, S. and A. Division, authorized an increase in the lump sum allowance for miscellaneous purposes of $30 to provide for the payment of carfare for Oliver H. Smith in connection with the inspection of stations and substations in accordance with the postmaster's request of March 10.

That up to November 30, 1898, Mr. Smith was paid in full on account of clerk hire and up to date of this letter had been paid $20 on account of December clerk hire, had been paid as per diem mechanic to September 30, 1898, for carfare $50 50 to September 30, 1898, this allowance having been continued by First Assistant Postmaster General, S. and A. Division, October 4, 1898.

PAYMENTS ORDERED BY HEATH.

That on October 29, 1898, the acting First Assistant, free delivery system, authorized the payment to mechanics at the Washington office for services performed in connection with painting, repairing and erecting street letter boxes, during October, as follows: Oliver H. Smith, $52 (here follow the names and amounts of the other five mechanics).

That on November 16, 1898, Acting First Assistant, free delivery system, authorized payment to Oliver H. Smith and Robert V. Willett, letter box painters, at the rate of $2 per day for services performed during the first half of November, and stated that on the 30th inst. certificate for the entire month would be sent to the auditor.

That from these letters it will be seen that since October 21 specific instructions have been forwarded in each instance for payment to Mr. Smith.

The cashier states that during the summer Smith was in service at Camp Alger, Va., military postal service, and on August 10, 1898, he rendered under oath the following statement of account:

Necessary expenses incurred in July, 1898, for carfare, wagon hire and meals in connection with handling military mail at Falls Church.....$15 60

which was paid by order of the First Assistant Postmaster General, S. and A. Division, August 8, 1898, from appropriation from military postal service. That on September 8, 1898, he was paid on account rendered under oath for transportation, meals and handling military mail at Camp Alger postal station for the month of August, 1898, $12, authorized by the S. and A. Division, September 3, 1898.

Cashier states that while so engaged it is difficult to see how Smith's per diem expenses as a mechanic repairing street letter boxes was earned, yet payment was directed by First Assistant, free delivery system, October 8, 1898.

Under authority from S. and A. Division, October 4, 1898, Smith was paid $22 50 for street-car fares quarter ended September 30, 1898. Most of this time was spent at Camp Alger.

That Smith was absent in Indiana for about two or three weeks at election time, but drew his full per diem as a mechanic repairing street letter boxes, though per diem employes are not usually entitled to leave of absence with pay. He was paid by order of the First Assistant, free delivery system, November 29, 1898, for the payment of mechanics employed in the Washington office for services during the month of November

The inspector calls attention to a letter from the First Assistant, free delivery system, dated December 5, 1898, and filed in his office, in which it is stated that owing to the exhaustion of the amount of money set aside for painting and repairing letter boxes for the current year he is compelled to discontinue the services of the letter box painters at the close of business December 10, and states that each payment to Smith since October 1 has been specifically authorized, and as the services of letter box painters were discontinued December 10 he did not deem it advisable to make any payment to Smith until further advised.

Referring to the peculiar dual position and payments of Smith, and the possibility of a disallowance of some of the payments by the auditor, he says he has taken all precaution possible to keep the records of his office complete, and to make no payment except upon authority of superior officers.

EXPENSES OF HEATH AND BEAVERS.

Attention is called to certain vouchers, which are described, which were authorized to be paid by the First Assistant Postmaster General, such as July 22, 1898, expenses of Perry S. Heath and George W. Beavers, incurred in visiting Philadelphia and New-York on official business, $87 25; September 30, expenses of George W. Beavers, travelling on official business, $17 75; July 26, expenses of M. W. Louis and Blain W. Taylor, travelling on official business, $50 15. (The other items referred to are in the same form as the examples given.) 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, especially as many of the parties drawing money on these accounts are officials or clerks receiving money from the department.

Attention is called to seven cleaners, placed on the payroll of the Washington office under authority of the First Assistant Postmaster General, to be charged to the appropriation for miscellaneous expenses. (The names of these cleaners—all female—date of appointment and salary are given.) The inspector states that these parties are on the payroll and have received pay from date of appointment to June 30, 1899, the date of the inspection, and upon his making inquiry of postmaster as to the nature of service performed by them, where employed, postmaster was unable to give any information on the subject, nor was any one connected with the Washington office able to give any information as to where they were employed or the nature of their work, and inspector is of the opinion that practically no service whatever has been rendered for the money expended.

Smith follows the above with a summary of the auditor's objections to numerous accounts. This is too long for reproduction here, but the remarks following are worthy of note:

Inspector states that upon receipt of the above letters from the Controller the cashier of the Washington office suspended all payments to the persons mentioned and called upon them to furnish the affidavits required. He was, however, required to continue these payments upon direct written order from the postmaster, who states he was verbally instructed in his action by the First Assistant Postmaster General. The payments were made under the cashier's protest.

ORDERED QUESTIONABLE PAYMENTS.

In conclusion the inspector states that the files of the cashier show full, direct and positive orders from superior authority for the disbursement of all the questionable items mentioned in this report, that the responsibility for the many illegal appointments, the payment of two salaries to one and the same person, and the disbursement of thousands of dollars for which practically no service was performed, should be placed where it properly belongs, and the many abuses corrected.

Under date of July 5, 1899, referring to the inspection of the Washington office concluded June 30, 1899, Inspector Owings states that they found the name of one charwoman on the roster of stations A, B and G, and the superintendents were unable to state what duties they performed and what salaries paid; that in conversation with Mr. Beavers, chief of salaries and allowances division, after the transfer of the postoffice to Postmaster Merritt, he, Beavers, requested the inspector to inform the inspector in charge, that when he struck the names of the charwomen of the stations it would be well not to mention them in his report, as they were personal appointments of the Postmaster General, and their appointment had been authorized by the department, and that they had only been temporarily assigned to the stations until they could be assigned elsewhere.

INSPECTOR LITTLE'S REPORT.

A summary of the report of Inspector Little on the Washington postoffice says:

Inspector states the office had no specified allowance for employes and that a number of clerks have been added to the rolls of the office without request of the postmaster, and at times it has been difficult, postmaster states, to find employment for all assigned to his rolls. The roster appears to be an elastic one, to be added to, as circumstances arise, whether the postmaster has requested it or not, and sometimes rendering it difficult to find places for them. The roster bears the following named persons with their designations, who appear to have been detailed to work outside this postoffice:

Here follows a list of thirteen persons. It then continues:

The postmaster has no supervision over the above named persons. The aggregate salaries paid to those not connected with the office amount to $16,100. Relative to names on the roster not actually employed in the office or under jurisdiction of the postmaster, he knows nothing beyond the fact that they are on his rolls by written authority of the Postoffice Department and the reason therefor is undoubtedly clear to that department. The postmaster informed inspector the names have been placed there by official orders from the Postoffice Department, and that he has made no request for their appointment.

Inspector states the force of the day laborers actually engaged in cleaning the lobby of the postoffice, walks, and wood or brass work, averages about twelve, the night force four, while eight are assigned to the registry division and twelve to the mailing division. It would appear probable that a large reduction could be made in this force without detriment to the service and a saving of $10,000 per annum effected. The foreman of this work, O. H. Smith, is classed on the roster as "finance clerk" at $1,700, yet he has an assistant, W. E. Dunn, at $700, who is not needed.

The Tulloch charges, itemized, are reproduced together with the answers made by or for Postmaster General Smith. Tulloch charges that seven women were placed on the payroll of the Washington postoffice by the department, at salaries varying from $400 to $600 a year, most of them at $500 and $600, and that they "performed practically no services whatever." To this Mr. Smith replies:

The persons referred to were regularly appointed and detailed to the postoffice at Washington, D. C. The postmaster was instructed and it was part of his duty to have provided employment for them, or to have reported to this department if it was a fact that there was no employment for them, when their services would have been dispensed with.

BRISTOW TO PAYNE.

Letter Transmitting Reports of Inspectors.

Washington, June 17.—The documents made public to-day show that on May 1 Postmaster General Payne wrote a letter to Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow, calling attention to the published interview with Mr. Tulloch, and asked Mr. Bristow "what truth, if any, there is in the statements, and particularly upon that part which speaks of your connection, and that of the postoffice inspectors."

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

In response to your inquiry of May 1, 1903, as to the truth or falsity of the assertions of Mr. S. W. Tulloch that appeared in an interview by him in "The Washington 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 the Hon. John A. Merritt, incoming postmaster, by Mr. James P. Willett, retiring postmaster, which occurred on June 30, 1899. At the time this inspection was in progress, as nearly as I can remember, Chief Inspector Cochran and Inspector-in-Charge Smith called upon me and advised me that the inspectors in the investigation of the postoffice had discovered many irregularities of a serious nature, which seemed to be authorized by the department. After discussing the matter at some length of them, I directed that a report relating in general to the transfer, be submitted in the regular way, and copies of the same referred to the various divisions or bureaus of the department, as followed in other similar cases, and that a special report affecting the irregularities that seemed to be authorized by the department be submitted.

During the progress of the inspection I was advised by the chief inspector that Mr. George W. Beavers, chief of the salary and allowance division, had suggested to one of the inspectors that when he came 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 Postmaster 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 B." This report disclosed what seemed to me glaring irregularities, and I submitted it personally to the Postmaster General, suggesting to him at the time that it contained matters to which I thought he would want to give his personal attention.

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, heretofore mentioned as "Exhibit B," stated that he had discovered a condition of affairs which, in his judgment, required an immediate, thorough and exhaustive investigation. I submitted this report to the Postmaster General with my approval, but I did not consider such approval as a demand on my part that the office of the First Assistant Postmaster General be investigated.

The third report, dated July 31, 1900, 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. This inspection was begun when I was absent from the department. When I returned I was informed by the chief inspector that complaint was made to the Postmaster General that Inspector Little, who was engaged on the work, was asking unnecessary questions and seeking information which was not called for in an inspection. I advised him to instruct Inspector Little to make the same kind of an investigation of the Washington Postoffice that he would make of any other office under similar circumstances, and to submit in a special report anything which he thought should be called to the personal attention of the Postmaster General. This he did, and I submitted the special report to the Postmaster General, stating to him 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 department with regard to certain conditions in the Washington Postoffice, but that, after inquiry, I was clearly convinced that the questions asked were not unnecessary or improper, and that I believed he would hold the same view after he had read his report. Very respectfully,

J. L. BRISTOW,
Fourth Assistant Postmaster General.

HERMAN THREATENS SUIT.

He Denies Taking Records of the Wynkoop Company.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Rutherford, N. J., June 17.—To a Tribune reporter to-night Paul Herman denied taking valuable records from the Wynkoop-Hallenbeck-Crawford Company or leaving false estimates for the money order printing contract. For ten years, he said, he had been superintendent of the money order, railroad ticket and lithographing department of the company. When he resigned a month ago he took with him all the letters addressed to him personally by Superintendent Metcalf of the Money Order Division and nothing else. He says he will take legal steps against the company because of statements made.

Regarding the false estimate charge, Mr. Herman says that two months ago, at Mr. Hallenbeck's request, he made up a statement of the cost of production of the money order blanks for the month of April. This he left in his desk when he resigned from the company's service, and this he thinks may be the basis for the charge. Mr. Herman explains his low bid by saying that the company which had the contract uses obsolete machinery, and that the work is done on four separate floors under unfavorable conditions, while he has engaged one large floor, and has contracted for up to date machinery especially adapted for the work. Lawyers for the competitors have been told to submit briefs this week to First Assistant Postmaster General Wynne. Mr. Herman, who is represented by Captain Addison Ely, of Rutherford, says the contract for four years amounts to upward of $400,000; that his figure was about $42,000 less than that of the Wynkoop-Hallenbeck-Crawford Company, and his financial backing was not questioned at the hearing in Washington.

POSTMASTER MISSING.

Louis T. Derousse, Ex-Controller of Camden, Disappears.

LETTER TO WIFE SPOKE OF DEATH.

Camden, N. J., June 17.—Postmaster Louis T. Derousse has left the city, and two inspectors have taken charge of the postoffice here. Why he left the city, whither he has gone and what is his fate are matters of the deepest mystery, which his family and friends are vainly endeavoring to fathom. Mr. Derousse was one of the best known residents and business men of the city before he was made a postmaster by President McKinley five years ago, and was City Controller for three years. He had been twice a member of the Assembly from Camden County, and was the Speaker in 1896. He was one of the founders of the Camden Republican Club and a member of many social and political organizations of the city and county.

For several weeks friends noticed that the postmaster was under severe mental gloom and depression, but he said nothing to any one of any private troubles, nor was it known that there were any difficulties at the office, though there had been some little friction over the discharge of a letter carrier and the employment of one or two clerks, for which the postmaster could not be held responsible, since he had no control over the clerical force of the office.

Postmaster Derousse was at his office as late as 11 o'clock this morning, at which hour he seemed very much cast down, and a business man who called upon him found him with his head on his hands resting upon the desk. He never looked up to receive his caller, and asked him his business as though he were not expecting the call and did not know his caller, though they have been acquaintances for years. Soon after 11 o'clock Mr. Derousse left the office without saying anything regarding his plans. He had always been so punctilious as to his movements that Assistant Postmaster Charles S. Sayrs was surprised, though he said nothing. That was the last seen of the postmaster by any one connected with the office.

SENDS SHOCKING LETTER TO WIFE.

About 3 o'clock this afternoon Mrs. Derousse, at her home, No. 326 North Sixth-st., received a letter which sent her at once into hysterics, and a physician had to be summoned to care for her. The letter was to the effect that when it was received the postmaster would be dead. All efforts to learn what else he said or what was his reason for so writing have so far proved unavailing.

Word was sent to ex-Judge David J. Pancoast, one of the bondsmen of the postmaster, and to the Postoffice. It was then deemed advisable to inform the postal authorities, and the two inspectors were sent from Philadelphia to take charge of the office. They began a rigid investigation at once, even opening the absent postmaster's private desk and overhauling his papers, making a thorough count of the finances and stamp account and looking into every detail. It was announced later that while the inspection was not complete, the inspectors were able to say that there was no shortage in the accounts of the postmaster so far as had been developed. The investigation is still going on.

The postmaster's domestic life is said to have been happy; but those close to him say that there has been some great trouble hanging upon him which made him exceedingly melancholy. He is not a drinking man, is of a sunny, light hearted disposition, and is said to have been in no financial difficulties so far as his friends are aware. His brother, Thomas Derousse, of Philadelphia, came over to the residence this afternoon, but he was unable to throw any light upon the mystery of the postmaster's disappearance. Every effort will be made to find the man.

ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS.

Washington, June 17.—The following army and navy orders have been issued:

ARMY.

Captain BENJAMIN B. HYER, 13th Cavalry, detailed professor of military science and tactics at Wentworth Military Academy, Lexington, vice Captain Glenn H. Davis, 12th Infantry.

Second Lieutenant JOHN C. MURPHY, 8th Infantry, transferred to 4th Infantry, Company E.

Major WILLIAM L. MARSHALL, corps of engineers, detailed member of examining board at Army Building, New-York City, during absence of Lieutenant Colonel Charles W. Raymond, corps of engineers.

Second Lieutenant CLARENCE A. STOTT, 12th Cavalry, transferred to 4th Cavalry, Troop L.

NAVY.

Lieutenant Commander C. N. ATWATER, to office of Naval Intelligence.

Lieutenant A. H. M'CARTHY, detached Pacific Naval District; home.

Lieutenant C. B. BRITTAIN, to Naval Academy.

Lieutenant W. P. CRONAN, to Naval War College.

Lieutenant H. C. DINGER, to Bureau of Steam Engineering.

Ensign T. L. STITT, detached the Iroquois; to the Boston.

Midshipman C. GOODRICH, detached the Maine.

Midshipman J. S. ARWINE, detached the Iroquois, to the Boston.

Paymaster D. POTTER, detached the Illinois.

Passed Assistant Paymaster G. W. REEVES, detached torpedo boat flotilla.

Assistant Paymaster G. W. PIGMAN, Jr., to the Illinois.

Assistant Paymaster A. HOVEY-KING, detached Bureau of Supplies and Accounts; to torpedo boat flotilla.

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