

GEN. PAYNE REPORTS

Operations of Postoffice Department for Year.

BUSINESS ON GREAT SCALE

Estimates of the Revenue for Fiscal Year 1905.

Expenditures Placed at One Hundred and Sixty-Eight Million Dollars; Deficit at Eight Millions.

Washington, Jan. 10.—The annual report of Postmaster-General Payne for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, was made public tonight. It shows the following as a result of the financial operations of the department for that year, compared with the previous fiscal year:

Table with 3 columns: Item, 1902, 1903. Rows include Ordinary postal revenue, Receipts from money orders, Business, Total receipts, Excess of expenditures over receipts.

An increase in the deficit over the previous year of \$1,622,394.02, which is, however, \$1,042,183 less than the estimated deficit for the year.

ESTIMATES FOR 1905.

The estimate of the revenues and expenditures of the department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, which has been transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, is as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Item, 1904, 1905. Rows include Total postal revenue, Estimated revenue for 1905, Appropriation for 1905, Estimated deficit for 1905.

This estimate is based upon the ordinary business of the service, without taking into consideration the effect upon the revenues or expenses of any legislation which may be enacted by the present Congress.

LEGISLATION RECOMMENDED.

The following recommendations for legislation, some of which have heretofore been made, are submitted for the consideration of Congress:

- 1. That proper legislation be enacted to acquire the title to block No. 324 in the city of Washington for the purpose of erecting an annex to the present Postoffice department building.
2. That a "lump sum" appropriation for clerks in the first and second-class postoffices be allowed instead of an appropriation for clerks by grades, as at present.
3. That where a clerk or letter carrier has been twenty-five years in the service and shall have attained the age of 65 years the Postmaster-General shall be empowered upon the recommendation of the postmaster to employ a substitute for such clerk or letter carrier, which substitute shall receive not to exceed two-thirds of his salary, the other one-third to go to such clerk or letter carrier.
4. That a system of postal checks be authorized by Congress for the transmission of small amounts of money through the mails.
5. That Congress consider the propriety of authorizing postoffices in Porto Rico to receive small amounts on deposit, giving thereon a rate of interest not to exceed two per cent per annum.
6. That a law be enacted to prohibit the establishment and maintenance of boxes to be rented for the receipt of mail without authority from the Postoffice department.
7. That a penalty be provided by law for the mailing of explosives or inflammable matter.
8. That a penalty be provided for the counterfeiting of an official postmarking stamp, or for the use of such stamp for an improper purpose.
9. That a law be enacted which shall prevent furnishing to the department supplies manufactured by convict labor.
10. That action be taken by Congress on the report of the commission appointed to select a site for a new postoffice building in the city of New York.
RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS.
11. That the provision made by Congress in the last two appropriation bills for the payment of \$1600 to the legal representatives of every railway mail clerk killed in the line of duty be extended to the sub-clerks as well as to regular clerks.
12. That salaries of clerks of classes 2 and 3 in full railway postoffices in crews where four or more clerks run over the entire length of the line be increased from \$900 per annum to \$1100 per annum and from \$1600 to \$1100 per annum, respectively.
13. That suitable legislation be had providing a monthly salary of not less than \$30 for each sub-clerk in the railway mail service, with the understanding that he will be subject to the call of the department for at least eleven days labor a month, whether as substitute or otherwise.
14. That Congress earnestly consider the propriety of granting an annuity to railway postoffice clerks who are permanently disabled in line of duty or worn out through long, faithful service.
15. That Congress, in the interest of efficient postal service, consolidate the third and fourth classes of mail matter and fix the rate of postage at 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
16. That Congress authorize the Postmaster-General to accept, under suitable regulations, the mailings of large quantities of identical pieces of printed matter and small articles of merchandise without the necessity of affixing postage-stamps to the individual pieces.
RURAL FREE DELIVERY.
17. That a sum of \$500,000 be appropriated to be immediately available for the purpose of enabling the department to continue the installation of additional rural free delivery routes until the end of the present fiscal year, and that Congress authorize an increase of thirty-six in the field force in connection with rural free delivery service.
18. That special agents and route

inspectors be hereafter designated rural agents.

19. That the provision of law that rural carriers shall not be prohibited from doing an express package business be repealed.
20. That the maximum salary of a rural carrier be increased.
21. The act of June 13, 1898, providing that assistant postmasters, cashiers and other employees in postoffices of the first, second and third classes give bond direct to the United States is not proven satisfactory. Originally a postmaster was responsible under his bond for all money received, and it was his duty to account therefor even if a loss was due to a subordinate. A vexatious question as to responsibility for losses has arisen since the act referred to became effective. If the postmaster makes good the loss, there is no provision for him to succeed to the rights of the United States under the clerk's bond. If it should be judicially determined that the bonding of the clerk direct to the United States relieves the postmaster, the Government would have no course in the event the loss exceeded the amount of the bond. I therefore earnestly renew my recommendation that the act be repealed, and suggest a law be enacted requiring assistant postmasters, cashiers and other employees to give bonds to postmasters direct, and holding postmasters responsible under their own bonds for any and all acts and defaults occurring in their respective offices.
22. That an appropriation be made for the purpose of constructing look-outs wherever, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, the same may be needed.
23. That the interstate commerce law be amended to prohibit receiving carriers to telegraph and express companies, or any of their employees, from aiding and abetting in the green goods or lottery swindles or any other scheme, carried on partly by mail and partly by common carrier, and which is in violation of postal laws.
24. That a small appropriation be made by Congress for the purpose of enabling the Postmaster-General to investigate the feasibility of telephone service in connection with the rural free delivery service.
25. That legislation be enacted authorizing the exclusion from the mails of all matter relating to the class of enterprises known as guessing contests.
26. That Congress prohibit by law the use of the postal service of the United States for the promotion of gambling schemes.
27. That no change be made in the title of the Assistant Attorney-General for the Postoffice department, but that the office be made a Presidential one and that its incumbent be made, in fact as well as in name, an officer of the Department of Justice, subject to the authority and direction of the Attorney-General of the United States; that his salary be increased to \$5000 per annum.
REORGANIZING THE BUREAUS.
In concluding his report Mr. Payne says: "It is proper to say that the preparation has been delayed several weeks, owing to demands upon my time by reason of the investigation which has been made into the affairs of the department, commencing about March 1, 1903, and which has continued under my direction since that time. This investigation has resulted in a complete reorganization of some of the bureaus of the department and, it is hoped, has eradicated all dishonest, irregular and criminal practices which the investigation has developed as having been in existence for several years."

TRUBLE IN COLOMBIA.

Three Hundred Troops Land at St. Andrew's Island, According to Dispatch From Colon.

Washington, Jan. 10.—A dispatch to the Navy department from Rear-Admiral Coghlan, commanding the naval forces of the United States of the Atlantic side of the isthmus of Panama, says that a sailing vessel which has just arrived at Colon reports the arrival of 300 Colombian troops at St. Andrew's island. This island is off the coast of Nicaragua, but is a dependency of Colombia.

Admiral Coghlan says this information confirms that which he had previously sent regarding the landing of these troops. It is believed that the troops are those which left the mouth of the Atrato river some time ago, bound for the north. It is believed they went to St. Andrew's island to put down a secession movement which it was announced had some slight success. A cablegram to the Navy department today from Rear-Admiral Glass, commanding the naval forces of the isthmus of Panama, announces that he has changed his flagship from the Marched to the New York.

Admiral Glass also reports that the Colombian gumbot Bogota has returned to Buena Ventura, the cable port on the Colombian coast. The Bogota was reported to have sailed from Buena Ventura in a westerly direction, some time ago, and it was believed she was on her way to Ecuador, though for what purpose was not known.

FUNERAL OF GEN. GORDON.

Exercises Will Be Held in House of Representatives in Atlanta, Georgia.

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 10.—The remains of Gen. John B. Gordon, who died last night at his winter home near Miami, Fla., will reach this city early next Tuesday, it having been decided that the funeral party will leave Miami Monday morning. Definite arrangements for the funeral have not yet been made, but it is said the body will lie in state in the city for several days, preceding the funeral. The family of the deceased chieftain having agreed to the request that the former followers of Gen. Gordon may view his remains.

At a conference here this afternoon between Gen. Terrell and the relatives of Gen. Gordon it was decided to hold the funeral exercises in the House of Representatives, when, in conjunction with the religious speakers, prominent throughout the South and veterans of the Confederate army will deliver eulogies.

The different Confederate organizations throughout the South will be requested to take part in the funeral services, and it is thought the militia of the Southern States will be invited to participate. Governors of the South have been invited to take part in the funeral services.

Prominent Frenchman Ill.

Paris, Jan. 10.—The condition of M. W. de Bock-Rossau, former Premier, shows no serious apprehension, but it has been decided that, as the distinguished patient is suffering from calculus of the liver, an operation will become necessary.

Typoid Epidemic.

Butler, Pa., Jan. 10.—One death and one new case of typhoid fever were reported today. There are 700 fever patients still confined to beds.

STRICKEN FAMILIES GET \$2000 OF THE REWARD FROM PROTHERO

A feature of the remarkable murder case, which will appeal to the sympathies of the community, came to light late last night, when Chief of Police Lynch announced that Prothro, the man who informed on Shockley, had been induced to sign, together with the chief, Capt. Burbridge and Detectives Chase and Raleigh, an agreement that \$2000 of the \$200 in rewards which have been offered for information leading to the apprehension and conviction of the murderer of Conductor Brighton and Motorman Gleason should be paid to the families of the dead carmen. As soon as possible after securing Shockley's confession yesterday, the officers named went the second time to the penitentiary, where Prothro, as well as Shockley, is confined for safekeeping, and presented the proposition to Prothro, who was induced to place his name to the agreement with the others, Prothro receiving only \$200 of the rewards. The rewards which have been offered are as follows: State of Utah, by Gov. Wells, \$500; Salt Lake County Commission, \$500; Mayor Morris, \$200; Utah Light & Railway company, \$300. Chief Lynch stated that he would early today serve notice on the parties interested as to whom the rewards should be paid. The agreement is as follows:

HE WILL BE HELD.

Prothro Will Be Held as a Witness in the Case.

Prothro, Shockley's roommate, who gave the first information against him, will be held as a witness until the case shall have been fully settled. No information has been filed against him, nor will there be, so far as the police department is concerned, as he has not even been placed under bonds, but he expresses a perfect willingness to remain in the prison until the case has been disposed of. Should he make any attempt to secure his release before the State is through with him he would hold him, but it is not believed that such action will be necessary.

RIOT IN A CHURCH.

Three Men, Alleged Anarchists, Create Trouble in Pittsburg House of Worship.

Pittsburg, Jan. 10.—Three men created a small riot today in St. Casimir's Lithuanian Roman church by making the declaration that Sisters of Charity were not good women. The men were denounced by the pastor, Rev. Father John S. Suttelkels, as anarchists, and he boldly declared that they were implicated in a plot to assassinate ex-President McKinley.

The occasion for the trouble was a meeting to arrange for work in the parochial schools of the church. The usefulness of the Sisters in this work had just been praised by one of the speakers, when a man in the audience arose and said: "We will not have the Sisters. They are not good women, and being such, should not have control of our children."

Immediately there was confusion. The speaker was joined by two others and, stating in the next they defied the men of the meeting to attack them. A rush was being made for the three men when the priest told his congregation to let them depart in peace. In the meantime a police call had been sent in from the episcopal residence, but when the officers arrived the intruders had been allowed to depart.

The priest later said the disturbance was not raised because of the Sisters, but because the church had declared his life forfeited. The reason for this he is unable to explain. He said a band of anarchists exists in this city and holds regular meetings. He said he learned this from Lawrence Pious, a collector of hum of his in Italia, who drew the lot which made him the choice of the "reds" to murder President McKinley. Pious refused to carry out the plot and fled to Michigan, where he died.

Father Suttelkels told the police that he was convinced the anarchists were preparing to take his life, and tonight his residence is being strongly guarded by officers.

DOWIE UNGRATEFUL.

Ridicules the People of Texas Who Guest He Has Been for Several Days.

San Antonio, Tex., Jan. 10.—John Alexander Dowie and his six deacons will leave here tomorrow for San Francisco, en route to Australia. Dowie attended the opening of a hotel at a neighboring resort this morning and entered a protest against the lavish silver service and the stuffed pig on the menu.

He said the Anglo-Saxon race is superior to the negro race, but that there was a time when the black man was superior to the white, and the white man should be just to the negro and endeavor to lift him up. Whatever the difference in race might be on earth, the white man and black man were brothers before God. Dowie found fault with the Southern people in that they were too sleepy and slow, not up to date and that the slow time made by the railroad whose gait he has been during the past several days. His preference to the prospective establishment of a Zion City and plantation on the Texas coast was contained in the statement that he might at some near date become a neighbor of the people in San Antonio.

SHOCKLEY CONFESSES

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He selected the scene of his first hold-up for his operations and went to the end of the Brigham street line, where he met Conductor Andrus on his car at 11:25. The conductor and motorman had started for their respective and preparatory to starting for town when the conductor was stopped by Shockley at the door. The bandit was hunched and had a handkerchief over his face. He told Andrus to put up his hands and when the conductor obeyed, went through his pockets, taking all his money but ignoring his gold watch. Shockley then ran south on Thirteenth East and returned to his rooming house, where he paid his rent next morning out of the \$18 which he had secured from Andrus.

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DOWIE UNGRATEFUL.

Ridicules the People of Texas Who Guest He Has Been for Several Days.

San Antonio, Tex., Jan. 10.—John Alexander Dowie and his six deacons will leave here tomorrow for San Francisco, en route to Australia. Dowie attended the opening of a hotel at a neighboring resort this morning and entered a