OTTAWA LETTER.

Sifton Richly Rewar's Yukoners Who Help Him in Time of Trouble. or and glass operanging anthroping to be a 2 still space

Commissioner Ogi'vie's Salary Raised from Eighteen Hundred Dollars to Eleven Thousand Seven

Fundred and Twenty Dollars.

The Salary of Amether Whitewasher Trebled - One Ryley Also B'swarded for Coming to Sifton's Rescue Last Year With a Palse Statement-F. C. Wade Mak-

ing Money All Round. The house true

OTTAWA, June 16 .- There was once a showman who advertised an elephant that would play the plane. From far and near people came to see the elephant perform. When the hour came the animal was marched in and struck the keys a blow with his trunk. At the first sound he fied from the instrument and the tent, amid the groans of the audience. The showman finding himself confronted with an indignant mob, proceeded to explain. "My friends," he said, "you will excuse my elephant when you understand his position. He is a good musician, but the moment he touched the ivory keys he recognized in them the tusks of a dear departed brother. His feelings overcame him."

Mr. Monk of Jacques Cartier told this story yesterday, explaining that the ministers who demanded from him a formal charge had been overcome at the sight of a clause affecting one of their colleagues. So touched were they that they could not permit charge to remain until this mo portion was eliminated. It was indeed an extraordinary position on the part of the premier. Last week the minister of militia was indignantly de-manding charges against himself. The solicitor general thrashed the air and challenged Mr. Monk to put in a single allegation against Dr. Borden. From the clerk's desk to the rear passage a clamor went up from the government side. "make your charge" Mr. Monk assured the house that that was exactly what he meant to do, and he was then invited to include the minister in the allegations. He said he would do that too. Whereupon the solicitor general taunted him and challenged him to go somewhere else outside and make them.

Mr. Monk did not go anywhere else. He stayed in the house and asked for a committee of the house to investigate, the question of the emergency rations purchased for our soldiers in Africa. He made his charges distinctly and specifically against the department and the contractor, and closed with a charge of criminal, culpable and gross negligence against the minister himself. Then was witnessed a spectacle. The prime minister, the minister of trade and commerce, the minister of marine, and all their supporters who could be got in the house demanded that the clause reflecting on the minister should be struck out. Mr. some unknown official. He might accuse a Vitaline company whose headquarters cannot be found, and which has not corporate existence. He may make an indefinite statement that a wrong has been done. But perish the member who offers to show before a wrong. The member who asks for that opportunity will not get it, but he may expect a ministerial castigation. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper can testify to this.

There were nineteen allegations in Mr. Monk's statement on which he asked for a committee. These state ments contain charges which he said he believed he could establish by satisfactory evidence. It was the nineteenth which alleged that Mr. Borden was guilty of gross and culpable negligence. Sir Wilfrid Laurier began by saving that the minister was detained at home by illness in the family, but that the government would not delay the proceedings longer and would agree to the enquiry into the first eighteen charges.

Then he gave the house its first surprise. He had the members reaching in a surprised way for their copy of the notice of motion to see whether they really had misread the document. For the premier was contending that adoption of the nineteenth claus would be a declaration of the hous that the minister was guilty. As the nineteenth clause began just like the others, and like them affirmed the belief of the accuser and his intention to produce evidence to support it, and as the substantive part of the resolution asked for a committee to enquire into the truth of the charges including the nineteenth, it hardly appeared that the premier was serious. But he was followed by Sir Richard Cartwright, who, in his most striking tones, declared that he for one would not condemn a colleague unheard, and by Sir Louis Davies, who pranced around and pounded the desk, accus ing the opposition of want of manliness and other meanness in calling upthe house to pronounce minister guilty before the evidence had been brought, even the minister was at the bedside of one near and dear to him. It did appear that the ministers sericusly believed what they were say-

It turned out afterwards that it was all bogus emotion. The ministers were only pretending. Mr. Monk showed that his nineteen charges were all in the same category, and that the house by adopting the resolution did no more than authorize an investiga-

tion into the whole of them. If the acceptance of the motion involved a declaration that Dr. Borden was guilty, it also contained a declaration by the house that the troops had been furnished with inferior food, and that \$4,600 had been paid for an article worth only \$500. The government did not claim that in adopting the previous clauses the house affirmed the truth of these other allegations, and therefore could hardly assert that the house would be affirming the truth of clause nineteen.

... Funnish of the Later Course

However, to make the matter abso lutely clear. Mr. McNeill amended the clause so that there could no longer he any doubt about it. He made the clause simply say that Mr. Monk charged the minister with negligence and that this charge would be included in the reference to the committee.

Then the hypocrisy was exposed. The ministers were as much opposed to the clause as ever. The premier called upon the members to vote down the proposition to change it. Of course the followers responded, at least those who refused to respond got away out of the house and were not heard from at all. The government majority was only 16, but it was sufficient to re move the charges which the govern-ement had demanded, which the minister had challenged, and which Mr. Monk would have been accused cowardice if he had not made.

Sir Louis Davies, who has the faculty of simulating indignation made a cheap appearance as a lec turer of the opposition, because their alleged want of generosity to minister in his hour of trouble. He protested that accusations should not be made against a minister under such circumstances. But the chivalrous Sir Louis appeared in a light shortly after, when the facts were explained. It was made clear that when Dr. Borden sent word that he was detained and gave the reasons. his cousin, Mr. Borden of Halifax, told Mr. Monk about it.

Mr. Monk at ence stated that he would hold his motion over until next week, and the word was circulated among the opposition members that the case would not come up. Mr. Monk himself was about leaving for Montreal, when the prime minister surprised him and the house by bringing on the Monk resolutions. Having done Monk might make charges against so, and having taken steps which made it absolutely necessary to discuss the minister's proceedings, it apposred to be a very small business for Sir Louis Davies to be appealing to the pity of the house. Still worse was it when a member, interrupting, asked Sr Louis why the matter was brought committee that a minister has done on if it could not be discussed, and Sir Louis replied that if the government had asked for a postponement they would have been accused of trying to evade the charges. When Sir Louis said this he knew, though some of his supporters did not, that the postponement had been offered by the other side.

The discussion has been pretty fully reported in the despatches, and the matter may now rest until the evidence is produced. The learned and highly technical junior member for Halifax, Dr. Russell, and his friend. Mr. Britton, who gave him valuable assistance at the privileges committee in ruling out evidence, are in this special committee. They will know how to get the advantage of the exclusion of Mr. Monk's charges of negligence We shall see some excellent ruling out at a critical moment.

At various times reference has been made in these letters to the case of Mr. H. A. Lemieux, formerly customs officer at Montreal, lately promoted to be assistant inspector for the Quebec district. For the benefit of those who have forgotten it may be stated that Rudolph Lemieux is the member for Gaspe, that the Gaspe riding includes the Magdalene Islands, and that Mr. Lemieux immediately after his election began a general attack on the officials in his county. Every one who could be accused of partisanship was dismissed, and Mr. Lemieux seemed to be able to turn every man out who displeased him. Dr. Ennis had been the candidate against Mr. Lemieux, and in the midst of the career of dismissal he sent forward to Mr. Paterson a little accusation. He stated and offered to prove that Mr. Lemieux of the Montreal Custom House, father of the member, had left his work and taken part on behalf of his son in the campaign in the Magdalene Islands. Mr. Lemicux, senior, not only left his work at home, but he left his name there. He appeared in Magdalene Islands under an alias, and was addressed there as Mr. Lamirande. By this name his son addressed him when others were present. Under this name he acted at the poll as agent for Can didate Lemieux. He took the oath as Lamirande and signed that name to the returns. The name of Lamirande may now be found in the rolls of the clerk in the crown of chancery.

All this Dr. Ennis offered to prove. Mr. Foster dwelt upon the lesson

His statement was made in February.

1898, and was followed by others. He also sent the facts in the form of a matter of justice. The affidavit to the minister of the penitentiary of the machine, or and the Crangelis are blamed for it all. La Patrie tells us thet Mr. Tarte is assailed because never did.

Mr. Foster, set there facts before the government in the most calm and businesslike manner last night, closing with a question, "What is the government going to do about it?

Then Mr. Paterson made a wonderful speech. In the first place he did not deny or contradict a word of the accusations. Mr. Lemieux had not ventured to say that he was innocent of these offences. Both Mr. Paterson and Sir Wilfrid Laurier acknowledged everything. The minister of customs personation and fraud were outlawed and Mr. Lemieux ought not to be in-vestigated about a matter that occurred more than a year and a half before. Mr. Paterson could not think of going back so far, or of sending a commision at great expense 600 miles away to Gaspe to investigate this matter of partizanship. It did not occur to Mr. Paterson that if the offence were admitted it was not necessary to do more than send for Mr. Lemieux himself and accept his story, as the minister practically did.

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper asked Mr. Paterson if he really considered that this was merely a case of partizanship and nothing more. Mr. Pater son, with childlike innocence, said that he was not a lawyer and really could not tell what the legal effect of Mr. Lemieux's transformation processes might be. He left that to the prime minister, who understood such things. He admitted that Lemieux had been promoted after the offence, but this was before the charge had been made. However, he was left to enjoy this promotion. Mr. Paterson pointed out that after all, though the thing might not have been quite right, it was done by a father in the interest of a so and could not have been criminal or else somebody would have had the man arrested. The minister seemed to think that since the officer had escaped the penitentiary he was quite worthy of promotion in the public ser-

Naturally the premier had now to say comething, and he began by remarking that he owed it to an old and faithful employe and the father of a respected member to put in a word on behalf of the many-named official. The premier observed that if Lemieux had acted as a partizan in the neighbormight have been necessary to dismiss him, but this happened many miles away from his place of business. The premier seems to say that it is much worse for an officer to go honestly and openly into an election contest, than to sneak off to a distant quarter under a false name and commit all sorts of perjuries and forgeries in order to get a son into parliament.

And then the premier pleaded that this was really not personation, because probably there was no such man as Lamarande. It was merely a case of travelling incognito, which the Prince of Wales sometimes did. Sir Wilfrid was good enough to admit that Lemieux was "perhaps imprudent," and perhaps "forgot himself." But he asked the house to remember that the indiscretion was committed on behalf of a much-loved son and to look upon it with leniency. There was no crime against the law. If there had been, somebody would have prosecuted Lemieux. Mr. Davin pointed out that Lemieux had taken the oath in which he called himself Lamaarande, and that this oath was on reord in the department. The premier admitted this was "indiscreet," but still pleaded that it was done out of paternal affection and with the knowedge that the young man might depend upon one vote which his father could save for him. "After all," said the premier, "I can forgive him, and I hope the house will do so also.'

"Let us drop a tear," said Mr. Davin. But Mr. Gillies declined to weep. He oid not believe that crimes could be outlawed, or that public officers were justified in committing perjuries and personations in order to send their sons to the legislature. He showed the hypocrisy of Mr. Paterson, who, though refusing not to go back two years into worse offences, had dismissed the collector at Arichat for partisanship in an election six years before. The minister could not go 630 miles to punish a confessed crime in one of his own officers, but he could go twice that far to dismiss a conservative who was falsely accused of partisanship six years before. Mr. Gillies accordingly moved a vote of censure on the minister.

Mr. Davin held up the premier and Mr. Paterson to contempt for their utter disregard of morality and decency in this matter. Mr. Paterson dared not take the blame for aiding and abetting this offence. He had made the premier the keeper of his conscience, and came to the house profeesing not to know that it was wrong for an officer to take an oath under a false name. Mr. Davin thinks that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is a poor custodian for any man's conscience. This seems to show a want of logic on Mr. Davin's part. When Mr. Paterson handed over his conscience to the premier he placed a proper value on the commodities transferred. All this plea about paternal affection reminds Mr. Davin of the lawyer who, finding all other means of saving a criminal fail, parades the wife and children before the jury. Mr. Paterson came to the house refusing to take up a case a year and a balf old, when only the other day an officer in Moose Jaw was dismissed for an offence alleged to have been committed four years ago

of Mr. Paterson's protection and promotion of Mr. Lemieux was 14.

OTTAWA, June 18.—It is now clear that the premier has become troubled about Mr. Tarte and his sayings and doings. Sir Wilfrid informed the house Friday that Mr. Tarte had written complaining of the incorrectness of certain reports of his sayings. Mr. Tarte has not yet sent in any correct reports, but those which have arrived were all from friendly sources, and ome of the most troublesome were sent to Mr. Tarte's papers in Canada by persons attached to the exhibition

There is no doubt that Mr. Tarte ha

been making an exhibition of himself in his dear France. Almost from the day he landed he has been proclaiming in France that Canada is to all intents and purposes independent of the British empire. He makes light of the British connection on every occasion and emphasizes every day the import ance of the relationship betwee France and Canada. No one object in the least to his praise of the French. Canadian. The Canadian French population is worthy of the commendation which Mr. Tarte bestowed. But why cannot he talk in France as a Scotch-Canadian would talk in Scotland? If a Scotchman in the cabinet were to return to the home of his ancestors he could show that the Scotch people had played an important part in the history of Canada. But he would not find it necessary to proclaim the doctrine that the British em pire and Canada were practically separate institutions. Certainly he would not apologize for the conduct of the government in sending troops to Africa to fight the battles of Great Britain. Much less would he deny that the government had sent the contingents and plead that the ministry had done no more than permit the blood thirsty volunteers to go. The Scotchman would not dwell with emphasis upon the fact that he had himself caused an official declaration to be made that the Africa expedition was no precedent for the future.

Not only would a Scotchman refrain from the effort to make little of our, British connection, but almost any other French-Canadian would have done the same. No one ever heard such language from the late Sir George in the ears of France and of the world assembled at the exposition. Sir Henri Jely does not talk in this way. though of course Sir Henri Joly does not count row. The old man stood up the other day and sang God Save the Queen with energy while his leader sat dumb and scowling in his seat.

But where is Sir Henri in the Tarte regime? When Mr. Tarte was speaking in Paris he told the press of his own presence in the cabinet and of Sir Wilfird Laurier, but never mentioned the knight and seigneur of Lotbiniere. Speaking last October at St. Vincent de Paul he told the French audience that he and the premier alone represented the French-Canadian popula tion, and explained in that way why they could not prevent the offer of a contingent. Sir Henri stands for the empire and does not count. It is true that he is a Protestant, but one would suppose that a professed liberal like Mr. Tarte would not make much of that.

However, Tarteism has gone so far at Paris that even the English papers in London are expressing surprise and disgust. It is, therefore, not surprising that Sir Wilfrid should be in communication with him. But it will be surprising if Mr. Tarte does not do exactly as he likes notwithstanding, and even make Sir Wilfrid do as Mr.

The impression grows that the election is not as near at hand as was intended two months ago. For the second time there may be a postponement. The intention of the government was to have an election last autumn. The trouble about the contingent made it undesirable for the government to appeal to the people at that time, and the election was postponed until this spring. It seems possible that it may not take place now until later in the year, and many people think that this parliament may have a fifth session. The events of the session have told heavily against the ministry. Heads of departments have made the poorest kind of defence against the most serious charges. The house has been called upon to vote down investigation time after time. Nobody believes that Mr. Tarte and Mr. Sifton are absent on the ground of their health alone. Mr. Sifton had all last summer and half the winter to obtain medical treatment, when he needed it as much as he did later. Mr. Tarte is flying around working as hard and talking as much as he would be required to do here.

The liberal party has gone to pieces in Manitoba, in British Columbia and in Prince Edward Island. Only the machine has kept the Ross government in power in Ontario. Everywhere there are signs that the machine is breaking up, and if the machine goes where is the government? The main reliance of the ministry is on Quebec, and the chief hope of Sir Wilfrid and Mr. Tarte is to stampede the French vote in a body for the government. To this end every attack made upon the government is described in the Quebec ministerial press as an attack of the tory fanatics, or the Orangemen on the race and religion of the French. No matter whether it is a criticism of the exhibition expenditure, or a reflection upon the Yukon management, or an enquiry into the operations of must have seen such a statement. Mr. ing to do with the case. It also turns

OTTAWA, June 19.—Mr. Sutherland, acting minister of the interior, complains that Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper is paying too much attention Yukon matters. He observes that it is becoming something like persecution to have these matters brought up so often. The public may take another view of the case, seeing that the Yukon is a country where we are spending some millions of dollars and from whence we are receiving a revenue equally large. The Yukon dose not belong to the Siftons, the Walshes, the Wades, and the Sutherlands, to be exploited for their individual benefit. and the administration of that country appears to be as important a subject as may be discussed in parliament.

Mr. Fraser and Mr. Sutherland also pays particular attention to ex-Com sioner Walsh and ex- Government Selicitor F. C. Wade. Mr. Fraser wants to knew why Mr. Wade is dragged in on every occasion.

The reason is obvious. Mr. Wads eems to have dragged himself in whenever an important and suspicious job was going through. In the case of the mining claims taken up in the name of Walsh's employes contrary to law and for the benefit of the Walsh family, Mr. Wade figured. In the case of the Yukoner, the vessel which was released by the customs authorities and then seized again and held until the collector had satisfied Mr. Wade and his client, Mr. Wade came in for several hundred dollars. In the case of the Bara, which was entered at an undervaluation, Mr. Wade was solicifor for the owners. In the case of the Macdonald water front Mr. Wade was retained by Macdonald. And in the other Macdonald case which came up yesterday Mr. Wade was also acting as Macdonald's solicitor. Yet in every one of those transactions Mr. Wade was adviser of the crown or of the rown officer dealing with the case.

A year ago Mr. Sifton was asked to bring down all papers and documents received from Commissioner Ogilvie, then tolding an investigation in the Yukon. The minister brought down some papers and said they were all except private communications. This year it was found that the public documents continually referred to those which were described as private. Finally a document was brought down which had been refused the year be-Cartier as Mr. Tarte is now shouting fore. It was a report or letter from the commissioner, dated February 20th, 1899, and did not deal with a single private matter. It explained the progress of the investigation, asked for an extension of powers which Mr. Sifton did not give and made certain recommendations, which were not adopted. Mr. Sifton simply withheld this document because it injured his case, though it was not marked private and contained no indications of privacy. Men do not usually end a private letter to their relatives in this form: "I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant, William Ogilvie, Commissioner."

One clause in this alleged private letter read as follows:

"The question of the withholding of Macdonald royalty has been brought up and we
will have to investigate it. At the same
time this matter is a serious one. Macdonald presumably owed the government some
\$70,000 for royalty due, out of which only
about \$2,000 was paid. Under ordinary circumstances the man would lose all his
claims, but as this was authorized by the
late commissioner, of coirse Macdonald
could not be made to suffer for his acts.
But it will have a very bad effect on the
public when it becomes known that this was
dona."

Sir Charles Hibbert has succeeded
in getting a little more correspondence

in getting a little more correspondence besides this alleged private letter which Mr. Sifton suppressed. It is found that not only was Mr. Macdonald allowed an extension fom July to September for half his royalty, and from July to May for the other half. but there was no account kept to determine how much he owed, so when Mr. Lithgow, the skilled accountant of the interior department, went up to Dawson he found utter confusion There was no record to show what the amounts were due, and nobody there seemed to know anything about it. Commissioner Walsh had gone, and if he had any papers on the subject he carried them away with him. Gold Commissioner Fawcett was asked, and he knew nothing. He only could say that though he was gold commissioner, with authority to collect royalties, Mr. Walsh had ignored him and granted Macdonald the extension of time which had been denied to every other miner. Application was made to Ottawa to obtain the records that might be here. The minister could find nothing to throw light on the subject. The department then telegraphed to Col. Mc-Gregor, the ex-horse trader, who was a gold inspector in the Yukon, and was amusing himself around Manitoba while drawing his Yukon salary, but no satisfactory answer could be got from him as to the amount due. Captain Norwood, the master of the whaling ship who had been also made gold inspector, was asked, but he could only remember that Macdonald had paid him some royalty. He did not know how much ought to have been paid. Later Mr. Fawcett discovered in the back of a memorandum book a note to the effect that he had collected \$1,300. Neither in the Yukon nor at Ottawa nor in Manitoba could any statement be found to show how much gold Macdonald had taken out and

how much royalty he owed. The law requires that the mine owner shall make regular returns every month of all the gold produced and swear to his statement. No such return can be produced by the minister, though Mr. Sutherland says that he has no doubt it is all right, and Mr. Fielding thinks that Mr. Lithgow



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Fraser, whose capacity exceeds that of the great fish which swallowed Jonah, assures the house that any concessions made to Macdonald were all right, because Macdonald has done more for the Yukon than anybody

Finally Mr. Lithgow and the pres-

ent Gold Commissioner Senckler made an adjustment, or what Mr. Lithgow calls a "settlement," and obtained \$34,000 of Macdonald's arrears. There is nothing in Mr. Lithgow's statement yet received to show how this statement was made up, and Sir Charles Hibbert believes that it is reached as a compromise, or approximation. Mr. Sutherland, who growls and grumbles because Sir Charles Hibbert will not let the Yukon alone, cannot produce the evidence, though he had months to obtain it from the Yukon. Nevertheless, he calmly assures the house that everything is all right. Commissioner Ogilvie evidently thought it was all wrong. While the acting minister is perfectly sure that the affidavits are filed away somewhere, he does not explain why all this enquiry after Fawcett and McGregor and Norwood and the department here should have been made for facts which were. available all the time in the Yukon. Mr. Fielding, with cheerful abandon, assures the house that Mr. Lithgow would not have made a settlement unless it were full payment. But when Mr. Foster asked Mr. Fielding if he would telegraph today to Mr Lithgow and ask him plainly whether the statements were filed and available and the settlement were made upon them, he refused, declaring that he would not send such a "catch question." This seems to mean that if the facts catch this government Mr. Fielding does not intend to be caught.

In the end the house voted down Sir Charles Hibbert's motion for an accounting by an independent auditor of the Macdenald royalties. The little matter of discrepancy between Mr. Ogilvie's \$70,000, Mr. Fawcett's \$41,000 said to be due, and the final acceptance of \$34,000, struck the government supporters as of no consequence and they seemed to have agreed with Mr. Fraser that the Yukon better be left alone.

In supply the Yukon came up againin another way. Mr. Ryley, accountant of the department, has had a salary of \$1,600. The government proposes to give him \$2,200. Sir Charles Hibbert has objections and these are the grounds of them.

Last year when Sir Charles Hibbert made his charges against Mr. Sifton and his department he stated among other things that certain Brandon gentlemen, including Mr. Philp, law partner of Mr. Sifton, had received special favors. There are many Philps and some of them seem to be figuring under two or three names. They applied for gold dredging leases on the Yukon creek. It was charged that some of them went about the country offering these leases for sale at high prices, claiming that Mr. Sifton is a partner in the transaction, so that they were sure to be successful. In fact a letter of that kind is on record.

Now, when Mr. Sifton was replying, he told the house that he would "crowd that false statement down the throat of the member for Pictou." This he proceeded to do by reading a report from the accountant of the department, this same Mr. Ryley, who stated that no leases were granted to any of the Philps or other members of that ring who had applied for them. This was the one successful feature in Mr. Siften's defence, and he was, so triumphent over it that he and his friends claimed to have broken down the whole charge.

Another part of Sir Hibbert's charge was against Major Walsh and referred to the clasing of the areas on the benches and hills of Dominion Creek. Without going over the question again, it may be mentioned that this district was opened without notice, and that early in the morning of the first day various men and one woman in the employ of the government, under Major Walsh, were on the ground staking claims which were afterwards assigned to the Walsh family. Mr. Sifton met this charge by another report from his accountant, this same Mr. Ryley, who declared that the district was not closed by Major Walsh but by Commissioner Fawcett on his own respon-

Several things have been found out since, among others that Ryley was wrong when he said that it was Fawcett and not Walsh who closed the district. Ryley has admitted that he made the mistake of confusing the creek itself with the hills and benches, though the creek had noth-

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