APPROVAL OF PULPWOOD BAN

Representative Paper Makers Throughout Dominion Unanimously Support Quebec's Action—Industry To Boom.

Toronto, April 14.—Resident representatives of a number of the leading paper manufacturing companies in the Dominion were interviewed today and without exception the decision of Quebec to prohibit the export of crown land pulpwood met their approval.

They were agreed that the paper industry in Canada would be given a new impetus by the eventual establishment of American mills on this side of the boundary.

This, it was admitted, would increase competition, but no serious results to the home manufacturer were anticipated.

TAMES MOTHER-IN-LAW WITH HYPNOTIC EYE

And Stern, Unappreciative Pennsylvania Justice Can See No Courage, No Beauty in the Accomplishment.

Wilkesbarre, Pa. April 14.—Married men incumbered with automatic, rapid fire Gatling gun mothers-in-law, will envy Peter Avondale, a meek looking little man, arrested here today on complaint of his wife's mother, who charges him with hypnotizing her every time she tries to slip him a little plain and fancy advice.

Her name is Mrs. William Roose and she says that just as she is about to unlimber some chatter Avondale will shoot three or four baleful glances in her direction and render her speechless.

The mother-in-law tamer was taken before Mayor Kniffen and asked what he meant by depriving a mother-in-law of her inalienable rights. He denied he had any hypnotic power, but the complainant insisted that he not only put her in a trance when he so desired but administered the same treatment to his wife and children.

When they sought to remonstrate with him for going to the lodge at night he would turn on his forty candle power optics and they would crash to the floor one after the other. Then he would go out and leave them in that uncomfortable position until he returned and released them.

Married men jammed the court room and cheered Avondale until the building began to rock. When Mayor Kniffen held Avondale in $500 bail to keep the peace half a dozen married men fought for the privilege of obtaining his release.

One man offered to board and clothe him for the summer if he would visit his home and put his eyes to work and another man offered him a life job at his own figure.

NEW CHAIRMAN OF G.T.R. ASSUMES DUTIES

London, April 14.—A. W. Smithers made his first appearance as the chairman of the board of directors of the Grand Trunk Railway Co., of Canada, at the semi-annual meeting today. Mr. Smithers took generally a rosy view of the future. The satisfactory reports for the half year just past he thought, marked the end of the financial storm of 1907.

Mr. Smithers said that the directors would continue the policy of reasonably conservative finance which enabled the company to practically rebuild the old line and raise on highly satisfactory terms the capital needed for the Grand Trunk's extension to the Pacific.

Raising Subscriptions Here.

A subscription list is being circulated among the I. C. R. employes of this city for the family of Mr. Leonard Black, of Moncton, who was accidently killed Wednesday. While the local staff have subscribed they claim that such lists should not be taken, as there are funds and insurance which employes of the I. C. R. are supposed to have. The local staff, while not unwilling to affix their names for such a worthy object think that this list should be confined to the Moncton employes.

CHOIR PRESENT PHOTO TO REV. N. M'LAUGHLIN

Pleasant Gathering At Portland Street Methodist Church Last Evening—Address On Appreciation Of Pastor.

While the choir of Portland street Methodist church was being entertained by the quarterly board at a social last evening, H. W. Bromfield, the leader on their behalf, presented to Rev. Neil McLaughlin, the pastor, a large photograph of the choir, twenty-four in number, and an address of appreciation.

The address was as follows:

To the Rev. Neil McLaughlin, B. A.

Rev. and Dear Sir:—We, the members of the choir of the Portland street Methodist church, of which you are the faithful and efficient pastor, avail ourselves of this opportunity to give expression to our warm appreciation of the kindly and sympathetic interest you have taken in our work. Your words of commendation have not only encouraged us in our endeavor to please, but have also served to incite and inspire us to do our very best.

While with you, sir, we do not regard the musical end as the most important part of the services of the sanctuary, for the distinction must always be accorded to the preaching of the Word, the importance of music in the worship of the Lord cannot be overestimated.

None have been more conscious of our deficiencies than ourselves, but we have aimed to do our best and have been pleased to hear from time to time your words of approval and cheer.

Will you kindly accept this token as an expression of our recognition of your many kindnesses and rest assured that when you have removed to another field of labor, none will more sincerely regret your departure than those whom this picture may recall. We wish for you and yours the best blessings of our Heavenly Father and trust when the call to depart comes to each of us, it may be to join the choir above.

Signed on behalf of the choir

HERBERT W. BROOMFIELD.

The photograph which accompanied the address was handsomely mounted in a walnut frame. Mr. McLaughlin was taken completely by surprise and in a few well chosen remarks thanked the choir and wished them God speed in the good work.

ON TO WASHINGTON IS SUFFRAGE SLOGAN

Many Distinguished Workers To Be Heard in Support of the Crusade --- Big Petition is Ready.

Washington, April 14.—Miss Alice Paul, the militant young suffragist of Morristown, N. J., who leaped into international fame by being confined in an English prison for her activities in aid of the cause in England, will come down to Washington tomorrow and tell the National American Women Suffrage Association just how it feels to be fed through a force pump.

Miss Paul was a student of sociology in London when the suffragist activities reached their greatest height and was thrown into prison along with others in the movement who declined to conform to the rules laid down by the London police. She is very young and an energetic worker in the cause of woman suffrage. Everybody in the association is anxious to hear from Miss Paul all about her experiences in England and is eagerly awaiting her arrival.

Another distinguished delegate to the convention will be Miss Mary Johnston, the southern author, whose To Have and To Hold, and other writings are well known. Miss Johnston and others of the women of Virginia have chartered a special car to bring them to Washington.

With the suffrage flag bearing its four stars flying from headquarters and a series of preliminary meetings being held in the Arlington hotel, the association is loading its guns for an attack to be made on Congress next week. A petition which will be presented to congress asking legislation in favor of woman suffrage in the United States is said to have 500,000 names.

ARE YOU USING

Whitz -Wheatz Home Ground Flour Whole Wheat Flour

Your Grocer has them

To use them is to establish wealth of health and happiness in your home. They are at once wholesome and delicious, economical and satisfying.

ONCE USED, ALWAYS USED.

Manufactured only from best Manitoba hard wheat by he old and reliable French Buhr stone process hence not possibility of steel particles said to cause appendicitis. Try them. They will fully satisfy you.

MANUFACTURED BY

T. WHIT COLPITTS,

Forest Glen, - Westmorland Co., N. B.

GOOD TIME FOR QUEEN'S OWN

Crack Toronto Regiment Will Be Guests Of 65th—R. Forget, M. P., Offers To Send Latter To Paris.

Special to The Standard.

Montreal, April 14.—It is announced tonight that the Queens Own, of Toronto, under command of Sir Henry Pellatt, while here en route for England will be the guests of the officers and men of the 65th Regiment, the honorary colonel of which is Rodolphe Forget, M. P., and the commanding officer, Col. Labelle. It is the intention of the officers and men of the crack French-Canadian corps to give the officers and men of the crack Toronto corps a rousing reception during their stay in Montreal and nothing will be left undone to make the affair a memorable one.

Mr. Forget has promised to bear the expense of sending the 65th Regiment consisting of from four to five hundred men, to Paris during the year, provided the regiment keeps its companies in full strength and are efficient in drill so that they can compare with any other corps of the Canadian militia.

Charles M. Hays, of the Grand Trunk Pacific stated today, on his return from Great Britain that the company would have their Pacific steamers in commission before those destined for the Atlantic service. He added however, that the Atlantic liners would be ready as soon as the road was completed from Cochrane to Superior Junction.

Call To Rev. George Farquhar.

At a meeting of the Presbyterian church at Hampton yesterday, Rev. Gordon Dickie, moderator, it was decided to extend a call to Rev. George Farquhar of the Theological College, Halifax.

UNITED MINE WORKERS ARE STILL ACTIVE

Have Made Arrangements To Perfect Organization And Will Fight Dominion Coal Co. To Last Ditch.

Glace Bay, April 14—"The fight with the Dominion Coal Company which has been in progress for the past nine months has just begun," said a prominent U. M. W. leader to The Standard correspondent tonight. "The U. M. W. intend to continue the fight to a finish and at a meeting today decided upon their summer campaign. The meeting was attended by all the officers of district No. 26, U. M. W., and if the plans as mapped out at the meeting are followed, there will be many strenuous days for the members and officers. The officials here claim that they would be only too glad to see peace prevail particularly because of the kindly feeling which exists between the new management of the Coal Company and the men, but that if peace is impossible at the present time, they feel that the only sure and the quickest way to end the strike is to fight and fight to the last.

Messrs. E. S. McCollough, a former vice-president of the U. M. W. and Peter Paterson, international board member, leave for Inverness early next week and after spending some time in that country will go on to Pictou and Cumberland. A strenuous campaign of organization will be carried on in these three counties on behalf of the United Mine Workers. The men of Inverness, Pictou and Cumberland, they say are in good shape. Messrs. Dan McDougall and James D. McLennan will remain in Cape Breton during the absence of Paterson and McCollough and will look after the work in this part of the field. Mr. McLennan is at present in Sydney Mines holding a series of meetings. When he is through there a mass meeting of the working men of Sydney will take place when addresses will be delivered by prominent labor men.

DEAL IN INDIAN LANDS A CONTEMPTIBLE SWINDLE

Continued From Page One.

and it was considered that the public interest and the interest of the Indians were so benefitted in securing the surrender that the conditions were justified.

Fisher Lake.

The new reserve it appeared, is on Fisher Lake on the west side of Lake Winnipeg, about 100 miles north of Selkirk and north of the Kelandic settlement. The Indians are being settled gradually.

The value of the land on the reserve Mr. Oliver added rather innocently, has appreciated tremendously. "The Red River Valley and the locality of Selkirk had been put in line for improvement and development and in a better social position than it could possibly be in with this great reserve situated as it was and under the conditions that surrounded it."

Mr. Middleboro took the ground that it was the duty of the minister to make an investigation a prima facie case having been made out by Mr. Bradbury. He went on to analyze the defence made by Mr. Oliver dealing with his assertion that the prices paid for the lands were good and with his contention that the consent of the Indians was gained by fair means.

Notice Insufficient.

Mr. Middlebro went step by step over the negotiations pointing out that the notice given the Indians was insufficient and commenting very severely upon Mr. Frank Pedley's action. In particular he spoke of Mr. Pedley's offer that $5,000 be paid down. "Oh the spectacle," he exclaimed of a trustee holding up $5,000 in the face of his ward who has become his ward because of his business incapacity, who is supposed to be unable to make a contract, and saying if you consent we will divide it among you now."

"And take it back afterwards," added Major Sam Sharp, for this $5,000 was to be deducted from the sums realized from the sale.

Averaging up Mr. Middlebro said these lands were sold for $5 an acre. Yet the land was worth $20 an acre. Thus the Indians lost $15 an acre.

Mr. Middlebro closed with a telling summary of the situation. All told, the Government patented to the Indians 21,000 acres and sold at auction on their behalf 15,000 acres. The Indians obtained an average price of $5 an acre, and the Government sale realized 86,000. This total sum realized was:

In A Nutshell.

Received by the Indians for their individual holdings $105,000.
Received by the Government, $86,000
Total, $191,000.
But the 36,000 acres involved was as worth $20 an acre. Thus the account stood.
Actual value, $720,000.
Received, $191,000.
Loss, $529,000.

It is safe to say that the Indians have long since spent the money they received. How about the $86,000 which the Government received on their behalf.

First must be deducted $4,328 legal expenses, and $28,000 expended in moving one quarter of the band to new reserveation.

Total, $32,328, leaving $53,672.

The other three-quarters of the band must be moved to the new reservation This will cost as much as moving the smaller portion, say $28,000. That leaves $25,672.

Spent, of Course.

Half of this balance was paid to the Indians, and of course is spent.

That leaves the noble sum of $12,336 to be funded for the benefit of the Indians.

Thus the trustees, the Government of Canada disposes of 36,000 acres for the benefit of the wards; with the result that $12,000 is put in the bank for the said wards. Thirty cents an acre.

Dr. Molloy followed arguing that it had been an excellent thing for all concerned to get the Indians out of the reserve.

Contemptible Swindle.

Mr. T. W. Crothers said that if Mr. Oliver had owned the land in his own right he would not take less than $50 an acre for it. The Indian got $5.

"The minister," said he, "has not a shadow of an idea of the duty of a guardian to his ward." The whole affair, said he, was "one of the most contemptible schemes and swindles that this country has ever witnessed.

He declined to approve the part played by Chief Justice Howell of Manitoba. "An appointment to a judicial post by this government gives no guarantee against partisanship or for wisdom, humanity or common every day honesty."

In closing he said: "There is written on the face of the minister of the interior in characters too deep to be concealed by blushes, guilty, guilty of the most contemptible and nefarious transaction."

Mr. Fielding objected and Mr. Crothers substituted "The most outrageous, the greatest breach of public trust yet disclosed against a government already on the eve of moral bankruptcy and tottering to its fall."

Mr. McCraney.

Mr. McCraney contended that Mr. Pedley had had authority to pay the $5,000 in advance and said that it was impossible to make an agreement with an Indian unless he could see the money.

Mr. Meighen followed with a telling speech pointing out from one case after another how utterly the Indians had been cheated and how completely indifferent the government had been to their interests. The Indians sold land, unsurpassed in quality and situation for $2.50 and $3 an acre and the only investigation should be to look at the books of the few persons who had done the buying.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Meighen observed that Mr. Oliver was smiling, so little regard had he for the gravity of the case.

"I did not smile," said Mr. Oliver.

"I am glad to hear it," said Mr. Meighen, "I have always had some respect for the minister. Now I have more. He realizes that the situation is serious."

"Putting the robes of Chief Justice Howell between themselves and harm," was a further description by Mr. Meighen of the action of the Government.

Mr. Aylesworth protested against Mr. Crothers' reference to the justices whom he had appointed, three had been of Conservative affiliation.

Mr. Crothers replied that he had nothing to retract. The vote was then taken the amendment being defeated by 107 to 57.

MUNRO PLEADS GUILTY TO CHARGE OF THEFT

Fredericton, N. B., April 14.—George Munro, the young Scotchman who was arrested at Oromocto yesterday charged with stealing $35 from Henry Hallett of this city, was up at police court today and pleaded guilty. He was remanded until tomorrow morning. He presented a certificate of good conduct from a local clergyman.

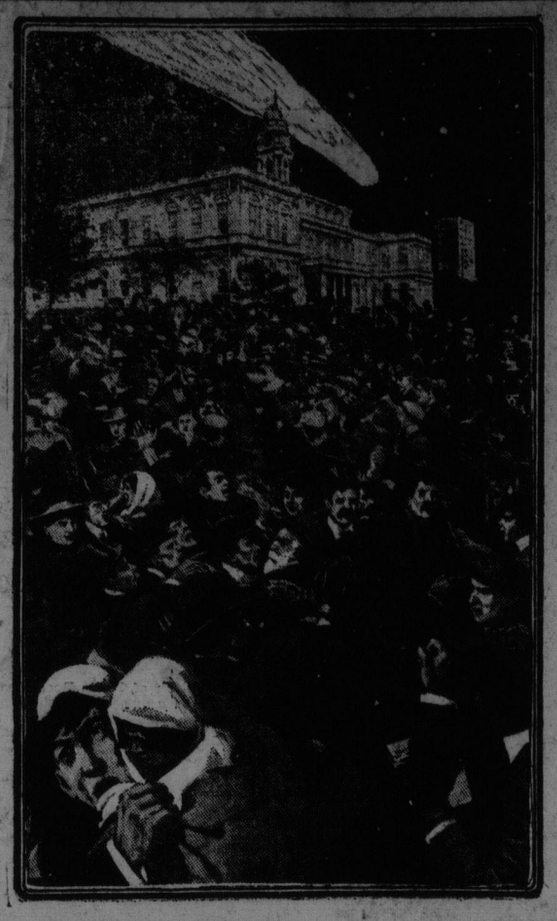
NICHOLAS OF RUSSIA PLEADS FOR MERCY

St. Petersburg, April 14.—Premier Stolypin, in a speech in the Duma last night announced that the emperor had personally ordered that the death penalty and administrative measures for the preservation of order should be limited as strictly as possible.

The exceptional measures that it was found necessary to enforce during the revolutionary days have now been relaxed in nearly all parts of the empire.

When The Comet Struck

By W. T. Alden.



"SUDDENLY THE CITY HALL CLOCK STRUCK 6, AND A MURMUR FROM THE LIPS OF THE WATCHERS ANNOUNCED THAT THEIR FATE WAS AT HAND."

(In 1872 there was a great comet scare. It was predicted that the earth would be destroyed on Aug. 12. In July the Aldine magazine, of New York, printed an imaginary account of the event, written by W. T. Alden. The writer assumed that his story was a paper read before the New York historical society, April 1, 1932, 60 years after the crash. The story is being printed in The Standard in three installments, of which this is the second.)

Chapter II.

It is unnecessary to dwell upon the steady increase of the excitement here in New York during the month of July. By the first of August all hope that we should escape a collision had been abandoned. The only question which now divided scientific men was the hour when the collision would take place. This became a matter of the utmost importance. Were it to occur during the day the comet would strike somewhere on the opposite hemisphere, and it was then hoped that the people of the western world might escape all injury. Most of the scientific men asserted that the blow would fall at 6 a. m., on the tenth of August, and that the immediate point of contact would be in the plains of Siberia. An unfortunate astronomer who took the opposite view and claimed that the comet would strike near Washington, was denounced a traitor by the Tribune, and narrowly escaped mobbing. There was yet no apparent falling off in the number of customers at the shops and broker offices, or in the throngs which filled the theatres. It was known, however, that few large purchases of goods were made by retail merchants, and that business in real estate was almost at a standstill. There was a strong revival of religion in progress everywhere, but at the same time the thieves and burglars were unusually active. The police had relaxed their strictness, and many of the patrolmen neglected their beats to attend religious services.

On the ninth of August for the first time there was a general neglect of business. The steamer for Liverpool carried but two passengers, and the railway train were thinly patronized. During the day the churches were all open, and the stores were for the most part closed. Wall street alone kept up its interest in worldly things, and bought and sold as though no comet had ever made its appearance. Singularly enough, a very large number of marriages were celebrated on this day, through the previous three weeks there had been fewer marriages than at any time during the last 20 years.

The comet was now a stupendous sight. Its nucleus was nearly as brilliant as the sun, and its tail swept below the horizon. The press on the morning of the ninth admitted the collision to be inevitable, with the exception of the World, which still asserted that the comet was receding, and that the astronomers who asserted the contrary were ignorant persons who had not read the World Almanac.

During the night of the ninth hardly anyone in the whole city, and probably few persons in this country or in Europe, dreamed of going to bed. The streets were crowded, and while some affected to keep up their spirits, the majority acted as though death was inevitable. The women were, for the most part, cooler than the men, many of the latter being beside themselves with terror. Here and there street preachers organized prayer meetings and the sound of hymns, sung by thousands of voices, echoed with a wild despairing sound through the night. Men were observed as a rule to seek the companionship of their families, and forming little groups on the doorsteps, clasped their wives and children silently. Now and then a troop of drunkards paraded the streets, howling parodies of pious hymns. The theatres were open, but they were nearly deserted, and the burglars and pickpockets plied their trade unmolested.

Thus the night wore on, until the comet passed below the horizon and the paler light of dawn began to manifest itself. Many weary men and women had dropped asleep, and thousand of young children were sweetly sleeping in the arms of their anxious parents. Suddenly the city hall clock struck 6, and a murmur from the lips of the watchers announced that the crisis of their fate was at hand. For a moment the most oppresive silence weighed upon the city. Then the shriek of a hysterical woman, who could no longer bear the strain to which she had been subjected, or the wild prayer of an excited fanatic, broke the silence. Suddenly, at precisely four minutes after 6, a slight, a hardly perceptible jarring of the ground was felt. The comet had struck us and we were still unhurt.

The tumult that ensued was indescribable. The vast crowds at once separated. People broke into unmeaning laughter, and frantically clasped hands with perfect strangers. A boy detected in stealing a handkerchief was seized upon and clubbed with joyous enthusiasm by a policeman who a moment before had been upon his knees. A general rush into the hotels and eating houses for breakfast took place, and in half an hour the city had resumed its accustomed appearance.

The morning papers appeared three hours later than usual, the presses having been kept waiting until after the collision. They contained no news from Europe later than midnight, and consequently we were left to imagine that possible result of the shock on the other hemisphere. About 9 o'clock the water about the docks began to fall, and as the ebb rapidly continued, it was evident that the sea was receding. A tremendous current toward the narrows and the sea swept out hundreds of small craft, and in half an hour New York bay, the harbor which had made this city the commercial centre of the new world, had vanished. In its place there stretched a vast mud flat, dotted with stranded vessels and forgotten wrecks. The East river totally disappeared, while the North river wandered sluggishly through the dreary waste of mud where was once the outer bay, and reached the sea some three miles beyond Sandy Hook. The vessels at the docks lay toppled over and against one another, hopelessly stranded. New York was no longer a maritime city, but had become almost as much an inland town as Poughkeepsie. The scepter of maritime New York had passed away forever.

An hour after the sea began to fall a hurricane blew with tremendous force until about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Meanwhile, from every part of the coast, from Canada to Mexico, and from Portland to San Francisco, came the same telegraphic story of the withdrawal of the sea. It was now plain that some terrible catastrophe had followed the collision, and the news from Europe was looked for with painful anxiety.

(Continued Tomorrow.

PERSONAL

Mrs. Robert Brown of Woodstock was a passenger on the Cassandra which sailed yesterday for Glasgow. She was accompanied as far as St. John by her husband, who returned home last evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Machum returned to the city yesterday.

Mr. W. H. Harrison returned to the city last evening.

His Lordship Bishop Casey returned yesterday accompanied by Very Rev. W. F. Chapman, V.G., from Antigonish where they attended the funeral of Bishop Cameron. Hon. R. J. Ritchie and Mr. E. S. Ritchie also returned yesterday after attending the funeral.

Mr. Charles J. Street, of the C.P.R. staff has been transferred from Fredericton to St. John and will take up the duties of travelling freight agent.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick O. Sullivan of St. Stephen, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Zilpha Phedora, to Mr. Percy Allison Laughlin, son of Dr. Laughlin of Milltown. The marriage will take place on the 27th of this month.

Messrs. Jas. Sweetnam and Bert Bass of Moncton were in the city yesterday.

Speedy Trials

Lorne D. Smith who was committed for trial on a charge of stealing a bag of clothing from Capt. John Stewart of the schooner Domain, has elected to be tried under the Speedy Trials Act.

THE TREATMENT OF INSURGENTS

Striking Example Of The Limitations Of The Immigration Law In Dealing With Foreigners Brought Out.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Ont., April 14.—In the senate today in the committee on the immigration bill, Senator Gibson called attention to the case of an Englishman who came out and after spending several years in Hamilton had, by his industry gained enough money to make a modest home and send for his wife and children, who had remained behind him in England.

When the mother and several small children reached Quebec they were held up by the immigration authorities because the doctors declared that one of the children was suffering from ringworm. They were detained there for a week and a bill of fifty or sixty dollars was run up on account of their detention.

The man in Hamilton was unable to satisfy this debt because he had exhausted his funds in making his home and bringing his family out. The mother and children were therefore to have been deported, but the Hamilton St. George's Society was appealed to and the secretary of the Society, knowing that he, Senator Gibson, had gone to Quebec to meet his family, wired to him to pay the charges so that the mother and children might be sent on to Hamilton.

Had Little Time.

He had very little time, but undertook to do this and only succeeded after much difficulty because he was referred from one official to another and it seemed impossible to find anyone who had authority to deal with the case. However, he eventually succeeded. But had he not been there or had not some one in like circumstances been in Quebec, this woman and the children would have been sent back by the steamer which was sailing that very afternoon. He regarded this as a shocking case. The inhumanity of which would do the greatest damage to the movement of British emigration to Canada.

Sir Richard Cartwright said that the bill contained a new provision which would provide for such cases in the future and prevent a recurrence of this difficulty.

Senator Chouquette said last summer a vessel with sickness on board arrived at Quebec. The passengers were taken off at Cross Isle and after proper time those who were not sick were given a clean bill of health and sent up to Quebec. Fourteen of them was destined for the United States and the American medical officer served notice on the C. P. R. that they should have been held in quarantine fourteen days, and if they went forward he would wire to have them held at the International boundry. The result was that the fourteen people were dumped down destitute on the streets of Quebec.

The agricultural department when appealed to said this was a case for the immigration officials, and the immigration department said it was for the department of agricultural. The White Star Line cared for these people in a car borrowed from the Canadian Pacific until the American officer allowed them to be sent forward. Senator Chouquette thought this should not be repeated, and at least people in such care should be sent back to Grosse.

Sir Richard Cartwright said such a case was difficult to deal with where people destined for the United States travelled by the Canadian route they were liable to have trouble with the American immigration officials.

FINE REPERTOIRE OF CHICAGO STOCK CO'Y

Presenting Collection of High-Class Plays --- Missourians Tonight--"Men and Women" "St. Elmo" Next Week.

Large audiences continue to be the rule at the Opera House where the Chicago Stock Company is making new friends nightly. "The Lost Trail" was repeated last evening, and tonight and at Saturday matinee and evening performances "The Missourians" will be given. This play is a story of the days in which family feuds abounded in the south and some parts of the west, and is full of exciting situations and startling climaxes.

On Monday evening the company will inaugurate the second week of its stay in this city with a massive production of David Belasco's and Henry C. DeMille's celebrated play, "Men and Women." This drama of human heart interest has been pronounced by competent critics among the greatest dramas of the age, and is one that appeals to all classes of theatre goers.

Other plays to be produced during the second week of the company's stay here are the present season's greatest success "St. Elmo," Charles Coghlan's celebrated English drama, "The Royal Box," the delightful western idyl "Genessee of the Hills" and the popular Irish comedy "Kathleen Mavourneen."

The whole form a collection of high class plays, never before witnessed at popular prices. St. John theatregoers are to be congratulated that they have the opportunity to see them presented by so capable an organization as the Chicago Stock Company.

TEN KILLED IN WESTERN TRAIN WRECK

Spokane, Wash., April 14.—Ten persons were killed today in the wrecking of a Northern Pacific freight train west of Spokane. Several of the injured and all of the dead were tramps, about twenty of whom boarded the train at Pasco. Their bodies have been recovered and seven injured are in the hospital.