OTTAWA LETTER.

Hon. Mr. Sifton Had Asked for Specific Charges.

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper Replied With Half a Hundred, Eleven Directly Against the

A Presentation Entirely Free from Epithet, Abuse, or Even Attack, Except Such as Was Involved in a Statement of the Case

OTTAWA, June 27 .- The order paper is already pretty well loaded down with bills and resolutions introduced by private members which have been advanced a stage and left hanging. Two more were added to the num yesterday. It was private members' day, and the first resolution which debated was one by Mr. Davin, ng forth that the faith of the thwest required the reduction in cotton goods and other articles of gen-eral consumption. Mr. Davin made a happy speech, in which he narrated the various pledges given by Sir Wilfrid and his comrades in their court-ship of the Northwest. Mr. Davin saw that the ministers were trying to forget these things, but he promised them that the betrayed settlers on the prairies had longer memories. He spoke of Mr. Paterson's claim that the people had been greatly relieved on acunt of the preferential frauds in the tariff. Mr. Davin went over the list of farm implements used in the Northwest to show that practically none at all were imported under the reciprocal clause. There were one or two harvesters out of a thousand; a half a dozen plows out of thousand eight dollars' worth of axes out of \$36,000 worth; one carriage out of the whole importation, and so on.

Davin, after quoting Mr. Paters

ion of West Huron agricu

dollars' worth. The one carriage

seeds down land."

bought in England, described the pro-

joyfully going off to purchase English axes, and the whole army of them

marching back under the load of eight

Bond street swell than a man who

Sir Wilfrid Laurier in replying told Mr. Davin that his motion came too late. The budget was settled for this year, and Mr. Davin's motion was like mustard after dinner. The premier explained that the government had not done all that was intended but there must be something like stability a tariff. Sir Wilfrid was rather disposed to boast that the present tariff was so good that it was praised

This is exactly what Mr. Davin said: He explained that he had agitated for reduction in these duties while the conservatives were in power, but though they reduced the tariff in they did not go as far as he wished. But the liberals had not reduced it at all, and he for one did not congratulate them because they had the commendation of the strongest advocate of the national policy.

Mr. McMullen came nobly to the defence of the government, and favour of the duties which he himself vigorously denounced, Mr. Davis of the Wild West contributed a little vulgar abuse of Mr. Davin, wh Mr. Davin wound up the discussion some neat reflections on them both. At six o'clock the order of business mentary procedure.

As the evening were away, Sir Louis Davis asked Mr. Richardson to allow the committee to report progress, and said that he would talk the matter over with the minister of justice. But Mr. Richardson's patience was exhausted. He said he had seen the minister of justice himself and got his opinion, and he wanted the vote taken at once. Sir Louis insisted that the committee rise and report. Finally Mr. Richardson divided the committee against the minister of marine, and was voted down by 26 to 17.

The minister of marine after cor sultation with Mr. Mills may change his mind, as he did in a case of Boaz Gross, late harbor master at the port papers in this affair, which were brought down yesterday after two months' delay, show that in the beginning of 1897 the liberal association of Albert county, by Mr. Joseph Howe Dixon, made charges against the harbor master as follows: (1) Gross was incompetent; (2) "he has been a "strong supporter of the government
"and after the election boasted that
"Mr. Powell of Westmorland would
"look after him, and the present gov"errment would not put him out."

These charges Mr. E. H. McAlpi These charges Mr. E. H. McAlpine was sent to investigate. He reported up the evidence. All the witnesses for the complainants were opponent's employes of the Albert Manufacturing Co. The first one was H. Taylor, who said that the harbor master ought always to be on hand when a vessel arrives, but that Gress did not always meet the vessel after her second trip. He had heard captains complain of the and heard captains complain of meet the vessel after her second trip
He had heard captains complain of
him and had noticed that when vessels
came to the wharf the harbor master
did not assist or give instructions
about the mooring. On one occasion
the witness and a number of other
men helped to moor the vessel.

Henry Nicholson, who had worked for 30 years for the Albert Manufac-turing Co., testified that Mr. Gross was a conservative. He had heard him speak of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, as

Games Carlisle, who is a cooper, presumably for the plaster mill, heard Mr. Gross say before the election that he did not care whether Weldon or Lewis was elected. This witness knew Gross to be a conservative, but he heard him say that he was a Mc-Carthyite. Never heard of his canvassing anybody.

Albert Blake, another cooper, suphad often met him and viscussed poli-tics with him. Gross denounced Blake's leader, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and the witness pitched into Sir Charles Tupper and read to Gross everything that the Telegraph said about the conservatives.

George Carlisle had heard Mr. Gross say that Powell was his man. This was the end of the evidence against the harbor master. Joshua Steeves had never heard Gross men-tion Laurier. Had no complaints from captains except that they did not want to pay narbor dues.

Mr. Gross himself swore that he took no part in the election; never asked a person to vote; that he always went down to the wharf to meet vessels according to instructions, which required him to be there withwhich required him to be there within twelve hours. He did not think it
his duty to instruct captains how to
moor their vessels, as they were very
likely to tell him that they would put
their vessels where they liked. He
was not paid to haul lines through the
mud, but he had no objection to the
Albert Manufacturing Co. sending Albert Manufacturing Co. sending men to do that, in their own interest He positively contradicted the state-ment attributed to him concerning

Such was the evidence reported by McAlpine, who remarked that the charges were proved. Of course they thing proved was that Mr. Osman, Mr. Taylor and other parties interested in local politics wanted Mr. Gross turned out. The fact that nothing was proved was clear enough to the minister of marine when he read the evidence, as

On the 9th of July, 1897, Mr. Blair wrote to the deputy minister of mareached in the Gross case. Four days sonorous appeals to the farmer about the reduction on the farm implements later Deputy Gourdeau replied :"I beg to inform you that charges of inmpetency and political partisanwere investigated in March. But the minister did not consider the charges proved, and Gross has quently been retained." Osman and his people would not give the matter up that way, and on the 17th of September Mr. W. F. Taylor sent a memorandum to the minister, with a note containing this remark: rather thought was imported by that 'veneered farmer," the minister of agriculture, "who looks more like a 'It is very necessary to the holding of our friends that this change should be made." It may be remarked that Mr. Taylor and the others had recommended Mr. O'Shaughnessy for the position held by Mr. Gross.

Sir Louis Davies replied on the 4th of November to Mr. Taylor. After explaining the delay, he said: "With references to the charges against Gross, investigation was held. The evidence forwarded by the commissioner did not prove anything against Gross, or I would have been happy to have dismissed him and appointed your nominee. But after investigation which failed, his dismissal is rendered doubly difficult."

Difficult as it was, Sir Louis Davies iad to do it. The matter rested until January, when Mr. Taylor sent a norandum to Emmerson who forwarded it to the minster. Mr. Taylor wrote: "Gross has been looking for dismissal every day, and has won-dered why he has not been dis-missed. As most of the vessels coming to this port come to our company and Osman would like very much to have the change made, as he is especially abusive to friends here, par-ticularly in his remarks about the cabinet ministers at Ottawa * * * Cabinet ministers at Ottawa * * * I do hope that government will make "this change some time this winter, "as our friends are pushing me hard and say it must be done in the in-"terest of our friends and of the port. Your usual kindly interest in mat-ters affecting our interests is asked in this case, and we know you will

So wrote Mr. Taylor to Mr. Emmerson. Mr. Emmerson sent this letter to Sir Louis Davies along with of his own dated January 22nd, 1898. Mr. Emmerson said: "Gross has been negligent of his duties, and aside from all this I know personally that he has been very offensive in outlived his usefulness.

"Respectfully yours,
"H. R. EMMERSON." On the same date Mr, Emmerson wrote another letter recommending John O'Shaughnessy.

though apparently Sir Louis had con-cluded by this time he must turn the man out, even though the investiga-tion did not prove anything. On the

And so on March 31st Sir Louis Davies recommended to the governor general in council that Mr. Gross be dismissed, "as it has been established "to his (Davies") satisfaction that "Gross's services were unsatisfactory and in public interest should be dismissed with."

that nothing of the kind had been established to his satisfaction. He had held his investigation, examined the evidence and reached a decision. The spoilsmen and office-seekers made him

him to reverse his decision. Str Louis did the same thing in a Nova Scotta case. He is clay in the hand of the office hunting potter. S. D. S.

OTTAWA, June 28.-When Mr Sifton caused a letter to be written to Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper in British Columbia asking him to make his charges and communicate informa-tion against the Yukon administration tion against the Yukon administration to the department, he probably did not expect the kind of answer that he got. When Mr. Sifton in parliament oballenged any member to make specific charges against officers in the Yukon or the department of the interior and to take the personal responsibility of hese charges he probably did not ex-In response to Mr. Sifton's first invita-tion Sir Charles replied that he would not make his statements privately but would say what he nad to say in regard to the Yukon administration in another place. The statements were made by the member for Pictou in his place in parliament, and the minister who had asked him to give the information was the first to accuse him of having done an improper thing Hibbert has done the thing that Mr. Sifton invited him in parliament to do, and has made specific and form charges against Mr. Sifton's depart offering his services as prowithout charge to the country, whether the hearing is at Dawson, or Ottawa, or anywhere else, and sol-emnly stating that if he does not make his charges good he will retire from public life and give up all hope of political advancement. We shall hear what Mr. Sifton has to say to this.

It is impossible in one letter to give arything like a resume of the analysis of evidence presented by S Charles Hibbert in his six hours' speech. Yet this is only the first day's examination of the testimony reported from Mr. Ogilvie's court, which evidence is contained in 264 pages of a blue book. Sir Charles' speech may appear to be very long, but it must be regarded ordinary parliamentary address and rather as the address of a counse summing up evidence in a law suit days in length are not unusual. It might take hours to read the essential parts of the Yukon evidence alone, and Sir Charles Hibbert was more than an hour reading the resolutions contained in his motion.

There is no gainsaying the enormous importance of obtaining decent government in the Yukon. The attention of the whole world has been directed to that part of Canada. The country is practically at the mercy of the ficers who have been sent there to iminister government. The pros-ects, the comfort, almost the life of the thousands of miners and prospect-ors in that region are at the disposal of the local officers who are in con-trol. Sir Charles Hibbert pointed out with what determination the English people set about the punishment of doing in India. He showed that when the government of France became aware of the conduct of Bigot and his officials in Canada they spared no pains to hunt down the offenders. The nduct of the Canadian government in regard to the misconduct of Yukon officials was in his opinion in bad contrast to the course of England and of France more than a century ago in regard to colonies less easy of reach for purposes of investigation than the

Sir Charles showed how utterly impossible it was to expect that the Ogilvie investigation could amount to anything. In the first place, Comp sioner Oglivie could not be impartial. In the ordinary courts of Canada or the United States no judge would sit and try a case in which a near relative was a party. Commissioner Oglivie was appointed to investigate charges which if proved would drive from public life the husband of his niece and his own employer. While the charges might directly implicate subordinates in the Yukon, the persons chiefly accused were the heads of departments at Ottawa, the men under whom Mr. Ogilvie is serving, who have appointed him, who pay him, who may displace him, while it is his own relative whose political future depends upon the results of the enquiry. No one expected that Mr. Ogilvie would find the facts such as would drive Mr. Sifton from public his partisanship. I would strongly life. Mr. Sifton knew that when he recommend his dismissal. He has sent him there.

Again, Mr. Ogilvie was incompeten to hold a judicial enquiry, from the want of judicial training. Sir Charles Hibbert showed that Mr. Ogilvie after his appointment delayed the investiga-tion for a long time till the arrival of Nothing was done till March 8th, mr. Clement, the legal adviser of the rough apparently Sir Louis had conducted by this time he must turn the not mentioned in the commission apparent, even though the investigapointing Mr. Oglivie, who was in-structed to hold an investigation and not invited to consult Mr. Clement about it. Yet Mr. Clement, who was ition did not prove anything. On the last mentioned date J. Howe Dickson wrote: "I understand it was calculated some time since that Gross "should be dismissed and O'Shaughnessy appointed in his place. As navigation will shortly open, might "I press upon you to do so at an early "day, My friend, W. F. Taylor, as "also our other friends, are anxious "that it should be done soon. Hoping "that you will not have too hard a "time this session. Yours, etc."

The final communication is dated 28th of March, 1898, and is a telegram from H. R. Emmerson at Dorchester to Sir Louis Davies. It is a rather peremptory message, and reads: "Please take action re Hillsboro harbor master; havigation opened.—H. "R. EMMERSON."

No better way to show how the court was run could be given than by quoting an extract which Sir Charles Tupoer read from the evidence. Mr. McDougall of the miners' committee, who seems to have been anxious to have a thorough investigation, been headed off in many ways. was not allowed to give evident matters occurring after August and was shut out from investig pensed with."

Sir Louis knew when he wrote this

any case of a continuous character of which some part of the transaction which some part of the transaction occurred after that date. He with his fellow delegate had said that they would have to withdraw unless the commission would allow them to make STOTT & JURY, Dept. 1 Bowmanville, Ont.

Mr. McDougall—No, we don't, but I submit this is not a proper commission of enquiry.
Mr. McDougall—No we don't, but I submit was not supposed to have anything to do with the court)—You are talking monsense.
Commissioner Oglivie—You should have some respect for yourself, Mr. McDougall, if you have none for other people. Your opinion does not rule in this country, I am glad to say. It would be better if you would restrain yourself. You come into the government offices and insult people who are quite as intelligent and respectable as you are, Mr. McDougall. I should like you to have some degree of propriety before this commission.

The Commissioner—Express yourself in proper terms, sir, or I will listen no more to your remarks.

Mr. McDougall—I am quite prepared to take the consequences.

The Commissioner—I will give you a lesson in civility unless you conduct yourself son in civility unless you conduct yourself in a proper manner.

Mr. McDougall—I am prepared to have any lesson in civility.

The Commissioner—After this restrain yourself when you are addressing any person. If you have any charge to make against the purport of the commission, do so in a proper manner.

This is worthy of Judge Jeffries of

ortal fame, and Sir Charles Hib nce between the two. The mine ert was able to show a close resembwere handicapped by the limitations put upon them and by the fact that a witness who was testifying on any matter and who mentioned an official in connection with wrong doing was brought up and was not allowed to ontinue unless that official were present and a charge were made against him. They were also impeded by the fact that the investigation was held nearly a year after the charges were made, when the miners were scattered all over the country. No provision was made for paying their expenses and if a miner left his work and tramped ten, twenty, or fifty miles to the court he did so at his own exrense. There were cases where minand who had not a cent of money nor any place of shelter in Dawson. The court could not or did not allow them or even for their subsistence or shelwhile they were in attendance. The business of the Yukon miner is not to run around giving evidence but dig gold, and one who had been lewed out of his claim, or blackmailed out of \$10 or \$100 illegal fees would not leave profitable work to go to Dawson and testify at his own expense about it. Moreover, they had ro assurance of protection. Mr. Ogilvie and Mr. Sifton's other appointees the fortunes of these miners are still at the mercy of the officers. Under these circumstances, with Mr. Ogilutterly unjudicial training, his relationship to the department, it was hardly to be expected that the Ogilvie enquiry would have any serious re-

Yet, as Sir Charles Hibbert showed a good deal of evidence was taken which supported the charges made. yond could that admission to the gold commissioner's office, which had to be obtained by those desiring permits, was procured by many people by the ness testified that he had gone to do business with that office and had stood about the door for three, four and five days, and finally got in at a side door, some by paying \$5, some by paying \$10, but all by some special pass which was procured for a cash consideration. There was confusion and onflict of testimany as to who was to blame and who were the beneficiaries. But there is no doubt about one doorkeeper getting money, and strong officers. At all events, the evil caisted, the miners had either to lose their time or their money, and so far as they were concerned the conditions were as bad as if the gold commis sioner and all his clerks were in the

The evidence also shows that Mr. Fawcett, the gold commissioner who was supposed to be entirely independent of Walsh, was entirely under his influence. If Mr. Walsh ordered him to close up a location, he closed it up. If he ordered him to open it, he did so. If he asked him to give a special permit to Major Walsh's cook to go and locate on lands that are closed to other people, Fawcett issued the permit. If Walsh concluded to let the millionaire McDonald escape the payment of royalties for six months, in order that he might invest his money in something else, while the poor miner was obliged to pay on the spot, Mr. Fawcett did what Mr. Walsh or-

Take, for instance, the story of Mrs. Koch. The Dominion Creek had been closed and nobody was allowed to have permits for that district. During this period Mrs. Koch came in to the mining office, and this is Mr. Fawcett's own evidence:

She says "Major Walsh says I am to ha

promised to get this permit from her, and that they would have to appoint a time for the issuing of permits and give public notice.

But Major Walsh's cook did not los nce. Here is her own story:

and asked the gold commissioner for a permit to stake on Dominion. Mr. Fawcett did not answer me right straight. He asked me who told me. I said (whispering) a friend, and he could not understand, and all the gentlemen around were laughing over me, and I went and whispered to Mr. Fawcett, "the gentleman told me you don't need any permit." I came home and said it was too good news. Dr. Merrill was there. I said please to go to Major Walsh and ask him. He would let us go out for nothing. So Dr. Merrill went and asked if it needed a permit. He (Walsh) said, "Yes, I will go and instruct the gold commissioner." He went down and came up again and said: "Yes, it needs a permit." I told the gold commissioner I needed a permit, I got a permit. Mr. Walsh's brother, Philip, came in, and I said: "Mr. Philip, see what I have got." He opened it and said, "You are very lucky; I wish I could get it."

Afterwards it seemed by Mrs Koch's story that there was some troubl about this permit, and Major Walsh suggested that it was a mistake. But the cook went over to the Dominion and staked a claim, which was afterwards recorded and made good. Mr. Fawcett at first in his own testimon stated that the whole affair was can celled, but it turned out afterwards that he was mistaken, and he admitted that the claim was recorded and made good.

Take one more case. Everybody has heard of Alexander McDonald, the illionaire. Mr. McDonald wanted to postpone the payment of one-half his royalty for six months, that is to pay it half in September and half in May. This was a privilege not allowed to ordinary miners, and evidence was given to show that one Llewellyn was imprisoned for not paying his not make his application to the gold commissioner but to Major Walsh. and Major Walsh replied very politely

as follows:

"Dear sir—I have just received your letter of today with regard to the royalty and the manner in which it will affect your interests if collected at once. I fully realize the value of all your mining interests and of the work you have devoted to their development, and appreciate the fact that besides expending large sums in this way, you have reinvested largely in this territory. I believe from what you say and from what I have learned from other sources, that to insist on the payment of the royalty on your total output at once might be embarrassing to you. I am sure the Canadian government recognize the value of your services in developing the country. I would not care to do anything which might seriously interfers with you. I do not see anything unreasonable in your proposition to pay one half of the royalty in september hext and the other half in May, 1899. I will write the gold commissioner, instructing him that you are to have the time mention. write the gold commissioner, instructin him that you are to have the time mention ed in which to make your payment." It is sufficient to say that Major Walsh did write and that Commi sioner Fawcett promised to govern

Only one other matter can be men oned in this letter, and that is the astructions sent to Comm Fawcett by Mr. Deville, surveyer gen eral. Writing from the departm Ottawa, Mr. Deville gave Mr. Fawcett a good deal of advice. Mr. Fawcett was informed that he had better make his rulings on the spot and ask for no instructions. Said Mr. Deville: "Unless you are very far wrong, you may be sure that Mr. Sifton and Mr. Smart will stand by you." One other instruction sent to Mr. Fawcett from the department is worth quoting. "When you write to us do not forget kin. I will communicate them to his father, and he will be pleased." The Landerkin in question is one of the to the Yukon. He is a son of Dr. Landerkin, a member of parliament, who probably makes more insulting and vulgar interruptions when opposition members are speaking than any other person in the nouse.

Dr. Landerkin was unusually noisy yesterday, and when Sir Charles Hib-bert was quoting an attack on his previous speech Dr. Landerkin yelled "Hear, hear," with great vigor. Sir Charles Hibbert remarked that the chief interruptions came from members whose relatives had been prowere in some cases implicated in the scandals. Sir Charles, when further nterrupted by Dr. Landerkin, read the paragraph from Mr. Deville's letter, in which the government officer at Ottawa wrote to the government officer in the Yukon instructing him to raise Dr. Landerkin's son, in order that Dr. Landerkin, the government supporter in the house, might be

The result of Sir Charles Hibbert's quotation was quite the contrary. Dr. Landerkin was not pleased a bit. S. D. S.

OTTAWA, June 29 .- "I challenge the member for Pictou, or any other man in this house, to lay upon the table of the house the charges that he has to make and declare his ability to substantiate them by evidence and he will get his investigation and I will be able to convince the hon. gentleman who makes that charge that discretion on his part would have been the better part of valour."

of Mr. Sifton, which was repeated by at least two other, members of the government, Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper has laid upon the table of the house 54 distinct charges and has stated his willingness to substantiate them by evidence. Sir Charles Hibbert has, moreover, taken the personal responsibility for these charges, offering to accept as a penalty in case he falls to make them good, his banishment from public position and public life. Here's his statement: "I am prepared, more over, to place my services gratuitiously at the disposal of the attorney general for Canada to assist the commission of enquiry in probing this matter to the bottom, whether these services be required at Ottawa, Dawson City, or both. In addition to whatever responsibility attaches to the action I have taken in this matter, I am prepared, if the er has laid upon the table of this matter, I am prepared, if the commission is granted on the terms suggested, to abide by the result and to consider that by failure to substantiate the charges made I will have forfeited my right to sit in parliament, or to hold any office in the gift of the crown."

ment made by Sir Charles Hibbert and submitted to the speaker with the resolution. In explanation of this Sir Charles said: "I make that state-"ment in order to convince parlia-

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ment, and convince the country, of

my sincerity. While I am taking ad vantage undoubtedly of my privilege as a member of the house of commons to bring straight to the front and in the light of the information "I believe to be based on fact, and while I could not, nor could any man in Canada, unless he were a millionaire, undertake that responsibility outside of the privilege of this house and summon from the north, the south, the east and the west, all the witnesses and prepare the case as it should be prepared. in order to show a court of law his right and his authority to make the statement, I must, to satisfy public opinion of my sincerity, go a great length. I consider I have the right to exercise the privilege a member of parliament possesses to make these statements without incurring any greater responsibility than the laws of parliament contemplate or impose. But I waive all that, and in this parliament, in the face of the country-my native country-I am prepared practically for all the pains and penalties in the discretion of parliament. I am prepared for more than that. I am prepared, that great good might come out of this investigation, as great good will come cut of it and great benefit to Canada, to incur the risks I have mentioned, no small risk to a man even of ordinary ambition, that is to be considered that he has by failure disentitled himself to the confidence of his fellow countrymen in any public matter, and disentialed himself also to the confidence of the representative of the sovereign in nection with any matter of political preferment or within the gift of the crown."

The tone of these remarks is that of the whole speech. It was grave, de-liberate, entirely free from epithet or abuse or even of attack, except such as were involved in a statement of the case on the record. The accusations were such as might be made in court, precise, calmly stated, almost dispassionate, and given in a manner of a person feeling the full responsibility of what he was saying, and demanding on be condemned without a hearing and without a defence. He prejudges othing except as the record authornity, calmness and freedom from ora-torical artifice and appeals to the gal-lery this speech differed essentially from the parliamentary campaign address. It was the speech of a man who had a duty to perform and who carried it through and who means to stand by what he has done.

Mr. Sifton has asked for specific charges. Sir Charles Hibbert replies with fifty of them, nearly all of which are against Mr. Sifton's appointees in the Yukon, or against the department of the interior or Mr. Sifton himself.
In eleven of these charges Mr. Sifton is directly and personally implicated.
In seventeen others the department of the interior or the Yukon government and officials generally are concerned. There are fifteen charges against Walsh, five against Wade, two against the department of marine and two against the post office department. There are charges of neglect and de-There are charges of neglect and de-lay; charges of favoritism and nepo-tism; charges of peculation and fraud; of blackmall and bribery; of corrup-tion and criminal concealment; of de-ceit and direct lying by officials, and prevarication and falsehood by minis-ters; of incompetence everywhere; of despotism, cruelty, oppression, and malfeasance; of immorality, drunken-ness and double dealing; of tree ficing ness and double dealing; of trafficing in official knowledge and official influ-ence; and of most other offences and short comings possible in a partly or-ganized country where government officials have large power and where there are the greatest possibilities opportunities for official blunder

challenged Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper to do he has done. He is now in a osition to wait for them to carry out heir side of the bargain. Before this etter is printed readers will know what answer Mr. Clifford Sifton has what answer Mr. Clifford Slifton has to give to this acceptance of the challenge made by himself and endorsed by the minister of marine and by the premier of Canada. It will then be known how far the accused head of the department can be induced to go in the vindication of himself and his appointees, further than to appoint his wife's upple to inquire into the material. wife's uncle to inquire into the mat-

While these discussions go on, they is reason to fear that more Yukon history is being made of the kind whereof we have already too much. Mr. J. B. Charleson is in the country with spending authority running up somewhere in the hundreds of thousands of dollars. Mr. Charleson is the embodiment of the Mercier and Tarte embodiment of the Mercier and Tarte disposition in the handling of public ney. He is pretty well out of reach of control, even if his departu Ottawa was disposed to restrain him. oads, to straighten rivers, to build uildings, to do all sorts of things, pparently without much supervision, specially on financial matters. Mr.

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