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SIR HIBBERT'S RESOLUTION

ITS COMPREHENSIVENESS EQUALLED ONLY BY ITS ABSURDITY.

He Demands a Commission to Investigate the Yukon and to Investigate Previously Held-He Investigates Maliciously Against Hon. Mr. Sifton.

OTTAWA, June 28.—The motion submitted last night by Sir Hibbert Tupper requesting the governor general to issue a royal commission to two or more judges for the investigation of Yukon affairs, contains about 15,000 words and it would fill from 10 to 12 columns of an ordinary newspaper. Sir Hibbert, in the motion, goes into all sorts of questions, suggestions and charges concerning the state of things in the Yukon and deals with the subject minutely that it is impossible to follow him in detail in a newspaper summary. It may be of interest, however, to review briefly some of the salient accusations and incidents. First of all, both in his speech and in his motion, Sir Hibbert is scarcely fair in his manner of dealing with Mr. Ogilvie and the Ogilvie committee. He lays much stress on the fact that Mr. Ogilvie is connected by marriage with Hon. Mr. Sifton. The truth is that Mr. Ogilvie is married to a sister of Mr. Sifton's wife. Mr. Sifton was barely acquainted with Mr. Ogilvie when he became minister of the interior. Mr. Ogilvie had for years been in the public service and had been sent by the Conservative government to the Yukon. He may be said to have discovered the gold deposits there. Certainly he did more than anyone else to make all the world acquainted with the riches of the territory. His services in this respect have been so conspicuous that many persons on both sides of politics suggested that Hon. Mr. Sifton should appoint him administrator, but Mr. Sifton appointed Major Walsh instead. On Major Walsh's retirement, Ogilvie succeeded him and everyone regarded it as an excellent and deserved appointment. Those who know Mr. Sifton and Mr. Ogilvie cannot be made to believe that the connection which exists between them has been a source of injury to the public interest. Sir Charles Tupper should be premier, Sir Hibbert Tupper solicitor general, and Mr. Dickey, a connection of his father and son, minister of justice in the same cabinet. He was indignant, too, when these critics used to intimate that it was hardly fair that the election of a relative of his should be made. He was indignant, too, when these critics used to intimate that it was hardly fair that the election of a relative of his should be made. He was indignant, too, when these critics used to intimate that it was hardly fair that the election of a relative of his should be made.

Philip and A. D. Cameron, who had been Mr. Sifton's law partners before he became minister, applied for and obtained a number of "good placer-mining or gold-dredging areas," which he proceeded to describe. Mr. Riley, clerk of the timber and mines branch of the department of the interior, who was in the office when Hon. Mr. Sifton took hold of the department, has had full charge from the beginning of all applications for leases for dredging purposes. No favoritism or partiality could have been practised by Hon. Mr. Sifton without the knowledge of that official, who, if he has any politics at all, is a Conservative. Sir Hibbert has had access to public returns No. 55, giving the names of applicants for leases, etc., together with a description of such leases as have been applied for and granted. He deliberately takes from this return the applications of Mr. A. E. Philip, G. Philip, J. A. Philip and A. D. Cameron, and makes it appear in his motion that their applications were granted when, as a matter of fact, the returns issued show that such of the applications made by these gentlemen proved successful; not one of them got a lease for the areas they applied for. The fact that Sir Hibbert with the return before him should have made this astonishing blunder and proceeded to found upon it a charge of favoritism and partiality against Mr. Sifton, goes to show that in dealing with a political opponent he is not as careful as he might be. Another charge which Sir Hibbert in his formal motion makes against Mr. Sifton is that Mr. Sifton gave A. E. Philip a permit signed by him contrary to law, which was offered for sale by the said Philip for a large amount of money. The casual reader would imagine from this that Mr. Sifton had given his former law partner a liquor permit, for this is what is usually meant by the word "permit" in connection with the law governing such matters, and that the partner had tried to convert it into cash. It is surprising that Sir Hibbert should have made this charge in this affair at all because Mr. Sifton dealt with it fully in the house on April 14th. In his original going on a cruise, he will by certain Conservatives on the Pacific coast, was that Mr. Sifton had given Mr. Philip a liquor permit covering some thousands of gallons. That Philip had taken the liquor into the Klondike, and that Mr. Sifton had shared in the profits derived from his sale. As a matter of fact Mr. Philip never got a liquor permit from Mr. Sifton, and never took any liquor into the Klondike. Long after the date of his partnership with Mr. Sifton, Mr. Philip called on Mr. Sifton at Ottawa and told him that he intended going on a cruise to the Yukon, that Major Walsh had issued an order requiring 600 pounds of provisions for each party in honor time, without being open to the slightest charge of corruption, and mining investments as to Dawson what he had in mind to do. Sir Hibbert charges also that it is improper for the minister of justice to allow Mr. Sifton, a law adviser in the Yukon, to practice in private cases before the courts. The truth is Mr. Clements belongs to a law firm whose members do not practice in private cases while he does not. It might as well have been said, when Sir Hibbert was minister of justice, that his partner had a right to appear in cases where the crown was on the other side. These are some of the principal points in Sir Hibbert's motion. If space permitted it would be easy to show that in many other instances he has repeated these charges and wasted accusations against innocent men. Sir Charles Tupper declared in a speech at Sherbrooke the other day that Sir Hibbert would drive Mr. Sifton from public life, but speaking impartially, Sir Hibbert had added nothing to his former speech in March. His party friends complained of that speech that it was not specific enough, that he fired charges at the minister of justice without being able to back them up, but by repeating them in enormous length, as if excessive verbiage could give strength to his challenge, that he is ready to stand or fall by the result of a judicial investigation is not of much importance in private cases before the courts. The truth is Mr. Clements belongs to a law firm whose members do not practice in private cases while he does not. It might as well have been said, when Sir Hibbert was minister of justice, that his partner had a right to appear in cases where the crown was on the other side.

the absurd terms of his resolution, as well as when he was castigating him for his slanders and trickery, the minister was received with deafening and repeated applause from the Liberal. Mr. Sifton said that the more he was abused by such men as Sir Hibbert Tupper the better he was liked by his party. Mr. Sifton, in commencing his speech, said that he would not enter into the irrelevant matter which had been gathered up by Sir Hibbert Tupper during his past months. It could be noticed that no charge was made against the administration of the Yukon since Mr. Ogilvie took hold. In respect to charges made by Sir Hibbert Tupper they were vague and general and in every instance where they were specific they were untrue and Mr. Sifton gave an example. It will be remembered that Sir Hibbert Tupper said that a liberal lawyer in Victoria, C., reported to him that a liquor permit from Mr. Sifton. The latter promptly denied it in the house. Instead of accepting the denial, however, he did not. This gives a slight idea of Sir Hibbert's much-wanted honesty, especially in a case where he charges all through -ere like this and allusions against "an officer" or "official" were of like vagueness. Sir Sifton at the point called attention to the statement of Sir Hibbert that he had been subjected by the opposition and the opposition press. How, Sir Hibbert did not dare to intimate that either himself or any other minister had been personally corrupt or dishonest. He denied that he had been a member of a committee of investigation in five minutes. (Great cheering.) Mr. Sifton reviewed the charges set forth in Sir Hibbert's resolution. He did not care to attempt to prove them, which parliament alone could do with. He ridiculed the proposal to refer to the return of the minister of justice. It will be remembered that the only charge of a personal nature brought against the minister by Sir Hibbert was the charge that Hon. Mr. Sifton was guilty of favoritism and partiality in the administration of the laws and regulations of the Yukon. Sir Hibbert, in his formal motion, set forth that Mr. Sifton had granted a number of dredging permits to persons named Philip, E. Philip and A. D. Cameron, and proceeded to copy from a public return a description of the mining areas so granted. He then proceeded to state that he charged the minister of the crown with maladministration. Sir Hibbert had jumped at the conclusion that because in this public return the applications granted in the names of Mr. Sifton's former partners the minister must have granted them, whereas the return itself showed that each of these persons had applied for and received a permit in one hand and return No. 55 in the other. Mr. Sifton made a dramatic and crushing reply to Sir Hibbert's motion in one hand and return No. 55 in the other. Mr. Sifton made a dramatic and crushing reply to Sir Hibbert's motion in one hand and return No. 55 in the other. Mr. Sifton made a dramatic and crushing reply to Sir Hibbert's motion in one hand and return No. 55 in the other.

from Mr. Sifton. This is the only explanation he can make, and it should be accomplished with honest apology both to Mr. Sifton and to parliament. After this Mr. Sifton proceeded with the task now rendered easy, of showing that many of the other charges in Sir Hibbert's motion were just as groundless. Speaking of Mr. Ogilvie and of Sir Hibbert's frequent reference to the fact that Mr. Ogilvie is connected with him by marriage, being the husband of his wife's aunt, Mr. Sifton created a good deal of laughter by saying that he had never seen Mr. Ogilvie until after he had become a member of the government; that he had to be introduced to him when they happened to meet at Vancouver, and that he had never seen the aunt. He went on to state what the government had done since it first undertook to manage the Yukon, and made an exceedingly strong point by showing that whereas all the charges of corruption made by the so-called Miners' Association, by the Klondike League, by opposition parties of eastern Canada, by Miss Flora Shaw of the London Times, who, on several occasions, had spoken, say, and others, related to events which had taken place prior to August 25, 1892, the date of the miners' meeting, the charges made against the officials, yet when Mr. Ogilvie came upon the scene and opened his inquiry neither the miners' association nor Sir Nugget's editors were able to produce, for examination, any charge worthy of the name, although every opportunity was given them. Finding themselves in this predicament they coolly turned round and pretended to find fault with Mr. Ogilvie because he had not been able to produce any charge worthy of the name, although every opportunity was given them. Since then Mr. Ogilvie has inquired into the accusations affecting Mr. Wade, Mr. Ferguson and other officials, who were not in Yukon but had left to come to Ottawa, when the first inquiry was held. In his formal motion Sir Hibbert does not state that he has inquired into the charges against Mr. Wade, Mr. Ferguson and other officials, who were not in Yukon but had left to come to Ottawa, when the first inquiry was held. In his formal motion Sir Hibbert does not state that he has inquired into the charges against Mr. Wade, Mr. Ferguson and other officials, who were not in Yukon but had left to come to Ottawa, when the first inquiry was held.

without violating the first principles of our parliamentary system. Again Sir Hibbert charges Judge Dugas and Judge McGuire with wrong doing. He says to be sure that he does not charge them with wrong doing as judges, but only with wrong doing as members of the executive council of the Yukon. But under our methods there is only one way to proceed against a judge, whether he has done wrong on the bench, as a private citizen, as a member of an executive council or what not, and that is, not by sending him to trial before a tribunal composed of brother judges, but by impeaching him in parliament. Sir Hibbert is asking the house to run amuck of law and constitution. A FINE CATCH OF TROUT. On Exhibition at Sussex—Want the Pardon of Israel McLaughlin Operation for Appendicitis. SUSSEX, June 29.—Mr. H. H. Dryden's hardware store was visited by a big crowd of people today, the attraction being a splendid exhibition of trout. The speckled beauties were captured by Messrs. E. H. Dryden and J. R. McLean at the Chatham Lake Fishing Club preserves, which are situated about 10 miles from Sussex. The lot, which comprised about 10 dozen, ranged in weight from one to 4 1/2 pounds, and it is doubtful if this beautiful catch of fish could be equalled from any other lakes in the maritime provinces. They were beautiful indeed and called for much admiration from all who saw them. The statement made in this morning's "Telegraph" that a petition is being directed to St. John praying the minister of justice to release from the penitentiary Israel McLaughlin, of Chatham, was received with much favor here, where the facts in connection with the case are well known. Much sympathy has always been felt for McLaughlin and his early release would be welcomed, as the general opinion is that the ends of justice has more than been satisfied by the 15 years of confinement he has already served. Miss Ida Creighton, who was operated on last week for appendicitis is improving rapidly and is considered out of danger. Dr. Thomas Harrison, chancellor New Brunswick University, has been visiting Sussex, and was present at the closing exercises at the Grammar school yesterday. He expressed himself as being much pleased with what he saw and heard. THE STEERMAN'S SONG. ROBERT CAMERON ROBERT. The fore-shrouds bar the moonlight seen, The port-rails lap the sea— Afloat all tint, where the wind clouds skim, Aloft to the water's edge and trim, And the man at the wheel sings low; sing low— "O, sea-room and lee-room And a gale to ran shore, From the Golden Gate to Sunda Strait, But my heart lies snug ashore." Her hull rolls high, her nose dips low, The rollers sweep the sea— Wallow and dip and the exposed screw Sends heart-beats quivering through and through— And the man at the wheel sings low; sing low— "O, sea-room and lee-room And a gale to ran shore, From the Golden Gate to Sunda Strait, But my heart lies snug ashore." Suicide in Maine. WESTBROOK, Me., June 29.—Mrs. Mary Rousseau, aged 26, committed suicide today by cutting her throat, death being almost immediate. She had been an invalid for years and several months ago made a similar attempt. A husband and four children survive her. Briggs—"I thought your doctor forbade you to smoke?" Grigg—"Yes; but I suspected he had ulterior motives. I have an idea that he wanted me to save money so that I should be able to pay his bill."

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