Supplement to the SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 3, 1899.

MALADMINISTRATION IN THE YUKON

The Senior Member For Pictou Charges the Minister of Interior, Judges at Dawson, Administrators and Gold Office Officials

With Grave Irregularities.

DETAILED AND SPECIFIC CHARGES MADE AGAINST THE VARIOUS PARTIES NAMED; A JUDICIAL INVESTIGATION

IS ASKED FOR.

Sir Hibbert Tupper Declares He Will Retire From Parliament If He Cannot Prove the Charges He Has Made Against the Government Officials.

OTTAWA. June 28.—From the finish of routine yesterday afternoon, to eleven o'clock last evening the House listened to Bir Charles Hibbert Tupper's charges against Government officials in the Yukon. When Sir Hibbert closed his speech he declared he was prepared, if he did not prove his charges, to forfeit his right to a seat in the House of Commons of Canada. The speaker declared that he was prepared to place his services gratuitously at the disposal of the Attorney-General for Canada to assist in probing the matter. The general opinion is that a more painful disclosure has never been made in Parliament, and that it is hard to see how the Liberal Government can refuse to grant an investigation in the manner outlined in Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper's resolution, which summarizes the charges in seventeen type-written pages.

On the motion to go into committee of supply, Sir Hibbert Tupper said: "Before the House resolves itself into committee of supply, I deem it my duty to bring to the attention of this House some of the most serious considerations that could possibly occupy the attention of a free Parliament. I have to ask at the outset the indulgence of the House, because the subject that I propose to address myself to, so far as I have been able to consider it, does not admit of a brief statement or a brief introduction. Will you, sir, credit me with this statement, which I make in all sincerity, and it is, that I never rose with more reluctance to address the House than I do on this occasion. I am impelled to perform what I consider my duty by the most serious sense of my responsibility as a member of the House of Commons of Canada. I will not say more, sir, at this moment, because I hope before I conclude my observations that the House will agree with me, that whether I am well advised or ill-advised the sincerity of that statement cannot be questioned. A member of this House enjoys privileges, and a member of this House has responsibilities in all the statements that he may make."

In view of the fact that he had been attacked for reflecting upon private character in the House in connection with the Yukon scandal, Sir Hibbert gave a number of examples to show that in both the British and Canadian Parliaments it had long been recognized as a Parliamentary Privilege to call in question the conduct and characters of individuals outside the House when public interests appeared to demand it. Among other cases he cated the attack of the Hon. Mr. Mills, the present Minister of Justice, upon General Middleton in the House of Commons in the year 1886 when he charged the General with stealing the investigation by the prove anything beforehand. He went into details regarding the investigation by the prove norministions were not required to prove anything beforehand. He went into details regarding the investigation of a commission to in

A SHAM ENQUIRY.

will call your attention, Mr. Speaker, the fact that careful pains seem to hat the fact that careful pains seem to he been taken not only that there should not be a thorough investigation, mark you, by that there should be no opportunity persons who have complaints to make substantiate the same by proper evidence. The Deputy Minister in the innocence his heart, was led to make that official aport. What gave rise to the Ogilvie Conmission so called? The petitioners, times and the fact of the country, its different who had gone out to brave all the difficulties and trals of the country, its of mate, its conditions, they ask—and the reasonably ask, on making certain charges regard to the delinquency of officials and the corruption which they charge to prove the complete of the corruption which they charge to the

sufficiently well advised to ask, that in connection with the enquiry there should be those very things, that, to the mind of English legislators, to the mind of Hon. Bell was a sufficient of this kind; and that is where you run a tilt against corruption of that character, where you dare to attack corruption in communities—when it was corruption in communities—when it was corruption in an electoral district matters notwhere it was corruption systematic, you could not hope to proceed without these provisions that enabled the Commission of Enquiry not merely to pay the expenses but to protect the men who, on coming nuto the box in order to expose the corruption, would have to confess their own vensity and their own crime. So they ask that provisions be made for the expenses and these are features in the resolutions of the miners to which I have referred, and these are features which are compicuously absent from the commission that issued Let us look.

REPORT OF MR. OGILVIE

light of day, the exact state of this there, were nindered by the fact that is could not bring men at sheir own cost; charges from the creeks, miles and in away, to live in Dawson at their own pense during the pleasure of this Comission. That they could not induce the men to come in without the protect that the Legislature of Great Britain of Commission. The commission of the first place the notion of the consecutive of the condition of the consecutive cannot secure immunity for our witnesses and Mr. George, for instance, page 7 cannot compel them to answer. In stenographic report of the evidence smitted by Mr. Ogilvie one of the page at the outset of the enquiry wanted now if there was any safety accorded those witnesses if they appeared. Commissioner referred to this provision chapter 33 of our Statutes. I need now if there was any safety accorded those witnesses if they appeared. Commissioner referred to this provision chapter 33 of our Statutes. I need now if there witnesses answer candidly at evidence as they give on the stand if one in the Corrupt Practic of the condition of the condition of the page of the page of the condition of the page of the page of the page of the condition of the

against him the confession he has me but to enable him to so free. Under eact to which the Commissioner referre witness might be indicted on the street of having made a statement, and while was protected from having made a statement witness might be knew that he incurresponsibility for his action, while ut these other acts he knew that he cobe relieved of responsibility immediat There was no power to grant pardon twitness who had made a clean breast the case, and which, as Mr. Blake said a most desirable and necessary provise where the purpose was to ferret out or

THE MINERS' MEMORIAL

is dated August 25, 1898. The notice specting this commission was not issued the 25th of January, 1899, notwithstan that Mr. Sifton told us that a special renger was detailed to take this commit in to Mr. Ogivie. The Postmastereral is not in his seat, but probably could account for the delay. All through the history of this sad case you will serve, Mr. Speaker, that what was requif there was a desire, to probe to the tom and ferret out the facts, was entitled the serve, Mr. Speaker, that what was requif there was a desire, to probe to the tom and ferret out the facts, was entitled the serve, Mr. Speaker, that what was required the arms and ferret out the facts, was entitled the action of the probable to the delay of the serve, Mr. Everything was gained by the duents by the lapse of time. Some of the duents by the lapse of time. Some of the which is incorporated in many of trimes in the Criminal Code. If they able to say that two years have ala since they stole money, since they bribes, since they committed gross frames in the Criminal Code. If they able to say that two years have ala since they stole money since they bribes, since they committed gross frames they stole money since they bribes, since they committed gross frames and the country the acquisition of claims, dredging leads so on, they will be able to laughthe law. So we will find that everythat hat has occurred from start to finish, each seem the very thing that any or inal connected with this transaction we have desired. The notice respecting commission is dated on the 25th Janu 1899. It does not indicate, because

was any indemnity for them, and so the men who might otherwise have been in duced to come from the creeks and from their mining locations to Dawson City their mining locations to Dawson City is give evidence in connection with say a \$ or \$25 bribe or with some nefarious conduct knew they must abandon their wor and come down to Dawson and live in the expensive place and pay the whole conthemselves without any remuneration what ever.

At the outset there was apparently a desire on the part of the Government the everything should be done so quickly the the report should be here by the meeting of Parliament. By reference to Hansar we find evidence of it in the letter accompanying the pelition. Ordinarily, Parliament meets in Hebruary; this commission netice of which was given on the January this pending session. No provision a to the expenses was made.

I received a communication dated Dawson, the 27th February, which is as follows:

Hou. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, M.P. Ottawa:

Sir — We believe you are virtually interested in the courset government of the country.

We begt to enclose a copy of our letter of above date to Sir Wilfrid Laurier protesting against the character of the enquirinto the conduct of the officials now being held in Dawson.

We also enclose a copy of the Klondik Nugget newspaper, which gives a substantial correct account of the first two days arting and expresses the feeling of the miners, and the criticisms which are current.

The confidence of the miners in the sin centry of the Government in this matter and desire for them fair treatment generally is considerably shaken. They demand at any price a pure and capable Administration.

We therefore place the facts before you in the hope that your influence will be used towards arriving at this end. You will doubtless see—it a complete report of the first two days

nission is available to you that the quee tons asked by the commissioner were no earching, and his utterances exposed the sture of his sympathies. The newspape aclosed will inform you how this ruling the february 23rd surprised us at a time when it was confidently expected that omplete expose would be made of graving the work of the present into the present of the present into the present into the process of the present into the process of the present into the

Yours faithfully.
(signed)
GEORGE T. C. ARMSTRONG
DONALD MacGREGOR
PERCY McDOUGALL
ARNOLD F. GEORGE."

A MEMORIAL TO PREMIE

sked perhaps twice, whether any answer he sent sent to this communication, I would that none had been sent. First I will sent the communication to the Government.

Dewson City, Yukon Territory, 27 February, 1839.

The Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, M.I. Sie.—Our memorial dated 25th Augus 800, desired on behalf of the miners on country a searching and impartial in actual transfer into the conduct of the office on the context of the office of the office on the context of the office of the

We took part in the first two days of the commission and conclusively prove one, the least, of our pharges when a decision was called for by the attorneys to the officials regarding the illegality of evidence of misconducts subsequent to the 25th August, 1888. The decision was given that such evidence was inadmissible.

We, therefore, immediately withdress from such an unsatisfactory and efficient enquiry.

Furthermore, we stangly object to the principle of a departmental enquiry—the head of a department enquiring into the acts of his subordinates for which he a responsible.

We would beg for the immediate as pointment of a Parliamentary Commission with proper serving to the efficient matters occurring up to date of the atting and with proper provision for expenses of at least three members actives memb

GEORGE T. G. ARMSTRONG, DONALD MAGGREGOR, PERCY M'DOUGALL,

Now, I ask a question in regard whether this had been received, and I would it had,, and on the lath of hay I as of:

"Has any reply been sent to the communication of the 27th of February 183 from the committee of the maners of the trum the committee of the maners of the Linker River, received by the Hon. Minister of the Interior on the 1st of May 1899!

The Minister, in reply, said "No" Non-dien, have these men reasonable ground to being disastisfied with the rulings and with the conduct of that commission. Their posion and mine are totally different. The sked for a Parhamentary enquiry and the best of their knowledge they limit the

SPECIFIC CHARGES.

cercumstances can reasonable men described the action of the Government in at the action of the Government in at the action of the Government in at the action of the Government, could have the confidence of the could have the confidence of the could have the confidence of the could have the constitution of this communition. The constitution of this communition is a confidence of the conf

WAS A GROSS SCANDAL

I say it was one of the worst scand that has ever been known to put such man into such a delicate position, and a fact that Mr. Oglivie would act under circumstances indicated his entire unfith for that position. The report of the comission that is now before us shows his fitness. I will demonstrate to the let before I get through, that he was ablutely unfit and absolutely unqualified. The report of the evidence, the stenograp notes taken before Mr. Oglivie, all shows at the outset his misconception of duties as a commissioner. It shows, to that it made him lose his head, and so that it made him lose his head, and so that it made him lose his head, and so that it made him lose his head, and so that it made him lose his head, and so that it made him lose his head and so that it made him lose his head and so that it made him lose his head and so that it made him lose his head and so that it made him lose his head and so that it made him lose his head and so that it made him lose his head and so that it made him lose his head and so that it made him lose his head and so that it made him lose his head and so that it made him lose his head and so that it made him lose his head and so that it made him lose his head and so who has to he served with a notice to give him opportunity to be present and to star him opportunity to be present and the him opportunity to be present and the him opportunity to

NEYCOMBED WITH RELATIVE

In the first place the nephew consumity tracle at the outset. Mr. Ogilvie had to submit, as the Minister he Interior shows, to a consure at the interior shows, to a consure at the interior. The Minister had consured he interior. The Minister had consured he interior his indiscreet connection and his legreet letters with reference to a consulty that was to operate in the Yuko hat was a rap over the knuckles

this relationship between the Ministha Interior and Mr. Ogilvie who would be of the Minister of the Interior have another

as the evidence is considered later on, have the Walsh and Walsh combinat the James Morrow Walsh, the I Walsh, and the Phil. Walsh combina all figure prominently in this arranger and the relations between Major W

Interior. We have the Willison and Wilson combination also. On one occasion the Minister of the Interior was able officially state that Mr. Willison of the Yukon was not a brother of Mr. Willison editor of the Globe. On another occasion when asked if Mr. Willison of the Yuko was not a cousin of the editor of the Glob he said he did not know anything abothe relationship, and he seemed surpriss when I reminded him that he knew enough to say that the Mr. Willison of the Yuko was not a brother of the Mr. Willison the Globe. However, they are no don't related, and the Globe thinks that the

we have the combination of Landerkin an Landerkin, a member of this House when has his son sent out there. I would sanothing about it except that in the verevidence that comes up before this commission there is a private and confident in note from one of the Ministers of the Interior's officers, asking Mr. Fawcett to sa a good word for Mr. Landerkin in his official report. I would remaid the committee and the Minister of the Interior that where a responsible Minister has no

OWN FAMILY CONNECTION

damily connections in the administration of amily connections in the administration of the public, rightly or wrongly, is suspicify and at any rate frankness is due from the Minister of the Interior.

What are the rules? Why, in Statoff the Union men are disqualified fractiting as judges where the connection sitting as judges where the connection is at the state of the state of the Union men are disqualified fractiting as judges where the connection is at the Union men are disqualified fractiting as judges where the connection of the Union of the Union men are disqualified in the state of the sta

or marriage."

Sir Hibbert Tupper proceeded to quant length from British decisions to all that the same principle was recognized British courts, that a judge related blood or marriage to any party concern a case should not be pemitted to try case.

GOVERNMENT BY SECRECY.

And mark you, Mr. Speaker, these relationships become of tremendous importance to anyone who follows the history this case as I intend to give it; because we have not only relatives and connections of the character I have mentioned but we have the whole system of government practically conducted by private correspondence between the relatives.

There are letters from the Minister of the Interior to his uncle, not brought down to Parliament. There are letters between those two that I have asked for, that the Minister of the Interior has admitted to this commission; but he has said that private matters were so intersperse with eafler matters that he could not lather the position of a judge, corresponding with this judge in regard to this very commission, I would like to see the man acceptable position of any other, who under such circumstances would correspond whether a Minister of the Crown or any other, who under such circumstances would correspond with a judge of a superior court of this country with regard to the judicial duties he was performing on the benefit, and who would be permitted to say on the floor of this House that that correspondence was private, and could not be produced. We have private correspondence between connections by blood and connections by marriage; and we have, as Mr. Ogalvie has had to report to this House this private correspondence, some of if forced out of the witnesses on the standard healtry.

MAJOR WALSH'S REPORT.

tatement, in regard to this mixing up rivate correspondence. I take the Ministe of the Interior's own statement during the ession. On May 29th, 1889, I sake in:

1. How many, if any reports did Major Valsh make under the following paragraph order-in-Council of 17th August, 1897. He should make a full report to him, the linister, by each mail upon all matter flecting his office, and the administration the various departments of the Government in territory under his control?

2. If he made any such reports, how man ave been lead on the table of this couse?

3. If there are any such reports no rought down, when will they be lead one table of this House?

The Minister of the Interior, in replaid Major Walsh made eight reports. It is a Two reports not brought down will be prepared soon as possible.

Then on another occasion the Minister the Interior deemed it proper to bas a argument upon a communication from a communission, saying: "I have a prelimary note from Mr. Ogilvie saying that the port would be forwarded in a short time of the I will be prepared the proper of the proper to the commission, saying: "I have a prelimary note from Mr. Ogilvie saying that the proper to a proper to the commission, saying: "I have a prelimary note from Mr. Ogilvie saying that the proper to a proper to the commission, saying: "I have a prelimary note from Mr. Ogilvie saying that the proper to a proper to the proper to the

hen the House will know as much about it a. I. asked for the production of that, and he hon gentlemen made a return; and on age 48 of the return, in which he brought own what he considered he ought to have cought, and refused to bring down that he thought he ought not to have and to a belegram in answer to a private ote from Mr. Ogilvie and, therefore, he can to bring it down. So, again, in reard to a telegram in answer to a private etter, the Minister on April 4, 1890, read a clegram which he had sent to Mr. Ogilvie: "You have an absolutely free hand in report to the officials. Do what is necessary oput the service on an effective footing." I asked for the letter to which that telegram was a reply. That letter is private; will not be brought down. And as I go brough, as we go through, we shall see the ifficulties that beest anyone in my position or any one who is ampious from a public

considered as Private.

t us for a moment consider that telegranging. What absolutely buncombe it is out have an absolutely free hand in red to the officiels." That belegram want after the constitution of a government in the Yukon. Mr. Ogilvie had no en and has not now an absolutely free had no the land control him in respect tery wish he may have in regard to an orm there, and I wall show you what as of men surround Mr. Ogilvie if he deer to do right, if he came to deal wish official or to perform any executive act is not the arbitrary despot that Majoulsh was He is not controlled by the nister of the Interior in that regard; but it is a statute and there is a council to the statute shows how empty that persons is.

THE OGILVIE COMMISSION.

With regard to this commission, I had that the petition was received an

25th of August, that the commission was sued on the 17th of October, 1898, and in I call your attention to the fact that opened on the 6th of February; and whappened?

Ogilvic opens the court and explains delay outside of the difficulty in mail trumismon, to be due to the fact that could not go on without the attendance Mr. Clement as legal adviser. On pag of the report, this is what I find: "commissioner said that nearly half a had elapsed since the 25th of Angust, date on which the petition of the min committee had been forwarded to Otta that a commission had issued for Ottawa to the beginning of October, the commission had been delayed by recof the delay in the mails and the nor rival of the legal advisor." Mr. Clem may be considered a very essential man a legal advisor, but the Government in authorized him to act in this matter tho the evidence shows that he practically charge of it. Not a thing could come hardly a matter of discretion could be

MR. CLEMENT'S COURS

the case of a commission holding ope court, to brow-beat and to bully one of the petitioners who appeared before the commission, Mr. McDougall.

When Mr. McDougall, who had no lawyer to advise him as was given the men in British Columbia who mad charges against Judge Spinks, was et deavouring to press his charges, Mr. Ohment, who was as much a stranger to the commission as any man in this House, in terfered in the most arbitrary and in called for manner. Mr. Armstrong and Mr. McDougall were both explaining their cas and were both struck with amazement obeing told that this commission was limited and that the moment any evidence was offered of anything that took place after the 25th of August, 1898, the commission would be stopped. Mr. Armstrong said "We withdraw from the commission of account of the limitation." To this the commissioner replied: "You have incur red the responsibility of making statement which you refuse to substantiate." Mr. McDougall retorted: "No we don't, but I. submit this is not a proper commission.

"You are talking nonsense."
Again on page 34 of the evidence, we and Mr. Clement interfering in this same uestion. Mr. Clement was there to see hat he could keep out as the record hows, all the evidence he possibly could. Tabor, counsel, speaking as to what uestions would be enquired into, said. That is charges laid down prior to the ate of the commission and of the letter of the 25th of August."
Here Mr. Clement interposed with his wn ruling:
"The charges contained in that letter, othing subsequent."
That was the ruling given by Mr. lement and on page 73, I am only making few references here and there to show he unfair and improper and uncalled for iterference of this gentleman —we find."

peal to the judge for his ruling in this tter?"

Dr. Bourke was then discussing whether y were bound by Mr. Ogilvie's decision. Here is the reply of the commissioner: That is what the legal advisor says evenpon Dr. Bourke asked. "If we apto the judge for a mandamus, would a hold to his decision on the point." The commissioner replied: "I don't think would be compelled to." Mr. Clement would be compelled to." Mr. Clement and gave his decision and said authoritately: "No."

You will therefore Mr. Speaker, see the sition which Mr. Clement assumes with a connivance of the commission. Here is the miner's committee—not one them learned in the law-granted a commission and Mr. Clement, under the guise being a legal advisor to the commission, comes into court and takes the case of Mr. Ogilvie's hands, and assuming authority for which he had not the other warrant, tells these men at one that they are talking nonsense and in lays down the law as to what the rule will be. I shall not take time by going ther into the evidence to show the arant and dictatorial position which this clement assumed, but compare the mission in the case of Mr. Archer Mar.

COMMISSION OF ASSIZE,

and not a commission of enquiry—that the men implicated would have to be resent, that the charges would have to be resent, that the charges would have to be established to these men, that the could have opportunity to defend them elves, counsel were heard and the greates armality observed at different parts of the quiry. But later on he lost that spiring to took another course and attempted to beyond the 25th of August to oblight. Fawcett, an officer of the Government, and invented some system, contrared in the country of the commission. They sa formally and took solemn declaration here they could get the witnesses to be at the start these gentlements one accommission of enquiry. I would fer you to pages 8, 8, 12, 14, 33, 34, 50, 33 and 258 of the evidence, where it, will seen that any one daring to open his one in this court—as Mr. Ogilvie though was with his legal advisor beside him-

COMMISSIONERS COMPARE

de commissioner, Air, martin, wrote to as secretary of the Department of the Asterior. "Aindiy give me all the inforsation you can get from the department that I may follow it up. Get me pertaken to that I may follow it up. Get me pertaken to get at the telegrams out of the I. R. telegraph office from 1895 to 186 so that I may check them all over, ive me authority to ransack this district ive me authority to ransack this district in the go up to the other district. Put oney at my disposal to summon all the intesses I enquire that the desire of the innister is that I shall probe this matter the bottom."

But in the case of the Ogilvie commission the instructions are: "Specify your sates, notify the parties in any way immosted and opportunity being given them go into court we will proceed to try the se. Although I have been appointed a ministioner by the Governor General in uncel to enquire into this matter. I prose to constitute myself the judge of Aske, and as Mr. Clement, and a man of pal training is associated with me. I will oncounce the rulings, but they will be ose dictated to me by Mr. Clement, and will not follow the law but will depart our my duty to allow Mr. Clement to the charge when all these matters come. He may browbeat the witnesses as not as he pleases, tell them they are thing nonsesense and lay down what ruly the find at page eight that the laws of wince! Look into that commission issued enquires into the Crown timber agency. New Weytminister and see how much he seguided by the laws of evidence. Yes

missioner and the department and t terial on which he went and the co documents which he used for the p of the commission of enquiry. And he proceeded in the proper spirit.

THE PULFORD OA

ompare the treatment of others with a reatment of this man Purford of who methans was said before. Fulford and to gaol for conduct that Mr. Unit and ruled with the assistance of the lead ruled ruled by any one part of some Conservative association at never existed—in the city of Ottowal Ir. Ogilvie resorted to the old star charter method of torturing this man order in the city of Ottowal Ir. Ogilvie resorted to the old star charter method of torturing this man order in the city of Ottowal Ir. Ogilvie resorted to the old star charter method of torturing this man order in the city of Ottowal Ir. Ogilvie resorted to the old star charter method of torturing this man order in the city of Ottowal Ir. Ogilvie resorted to the old star charter method of torturing this man order in the city of Ottowal Ir. Ogilvie resorted to the old star charter for rule and when he was summoned and him to the order of any one being an any one being any one, and when he was summoned and him to durance vile and made has a threw practically nothing and was ruled and the part of the sylven and the obtained there, they are he own to the rules of evidence and to spect charges and to the important consider on as to whether the parties aconder con as to whether the parties aconder rectly or indirectly, had been given to those our portunity to attend. So conditions and and a facilities will be given to those our

REFUSED THE RECO

It will be seen that Mr. Armstrong as if the records of the Gold Commission office would be open and the answer in the affirmative, on the conditions a they would state what area they wis to investigate. That will be seen to contrary to the spirit of the Martin Commission, contrary to the spirit of all to commissions on enquiry—that is to they were to name at their own hazard parvicular creek or location they wished examine, otherwise they were not remnit to look at these records. Why, Mr. See er, the proper consideration of his would have shown Mr. Ogilvie that the men were to be considered as assistant and as prosecutors, not as men prefer indictments—though they had named see tharges; and himself as one who was to quire and these others as men who was assist, him.

But he proceeds in an entirely differ spirit. Having laid down these strict stern rules which pertain to courts of tice, Mr. Ogilvie shows again his unfit for the position by allowing one per Capt Stearns—a very good man, no dout to walk into the box and, without be sworn to give information concerning matter in regard to which sworn evide was given. Page 41 shows the style which Mr. Ogilvie himself conducted was given.

THE MODERN JEFFRI

I ask particular attention to this. Wall know what Jeffreys did of old time England in his treatment of the came into court. For any Mr. Only in not quite his rival, but I do not think the not quite his rival, but I do not think the not quite his rival, but I do not think the not quite his rival, but I do not think the not quite his rival to the council fore him, or to assist him in carrying of the enquiry. After Mr. McDougal and Mr. Armstrong have reasonably and calm and in moderate language discusse this question of jurisdiction, discussed it most as if they had been trained in law, after Mr. Clement tells Mr. McDouga that he is talking nonsense, this is the lar guage that Mr. Oglivie dared to use, quote from page 76.

The Commissioner.—You should have some respect for yourself Mr. McDougai I you have none for other pepole. You opinion does not rule in this country I agad to say. It would be better if yo would restrain yourself. You come is the government offices and insult people who are quite as intelligent and respectable as you are, Mr. McDougal I should like you to have some degree of proprint by before this Commission.

I would recall the language of Jeffreys the mind of the lawyers in this House said Sir Hibbert.

Mr. McDougal—The point has been and in court, sir.

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

Mr. McDougal—I am quite prepared take the consequences.

id Sir Hibbert.

Mr. McDougal—The point has been and in court, sir.

The Commissioner—Express yourself in oper terms, or I will listen no more bour remarks.

Mr. McDougal—I am quite prepared to ke the consequences.

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

Mr. McDougal—I am prepared to have y lesson in civility.

The Commissioner—After this restrain urself when you are addressing any per n. If you have any charge to mike aimst the purport of the commission do a a proper manner.

No; there is no one will defend the spirit of the commission of the purport of the commission do a proper manner.

No; there is no one will defend the spirit of the purport of the commission for exhibition of temper and the insidence which Mr. Oglivie was guity. I have any commission—as page 68. During the examiner in the officer Bolton, one of the officer the service, was being examined, income in the entire more the service, was being examined, income in the more of the officer that the service, was being examined, income in the service, was being examined, income in the service of the commissioner we have been per a member of the commissioner were properly the sexamining him. The commissioner was examining him.

ariy wrong, by Mr. McDougal; but you swore in answering me did never heard that there was such in as trafficing in passes?

I don't think I did.
But you swore to me that you never it don't think I did.
Can the evidence be looked up it if he stated that he never heard than a trafficing in passes?
If Boiton—I had knowledge of hearing such a thing.
Ir. Boiton—I he is counsel for Mr. Boiton—I had knowledge of hearing such a thing in the same that rules had down by the archive asked questions over and over again, the commissions—I notice some questions over and over again, the Commissions—I notice some questions over and over again, the Commissions—I notice some questing, McDougal—It is a curious same as a sworn one thing, and I rise to

has swon whether that was parent; I should like the evidence location referred to was "Did year over my traffic in passes"—
has wer "No. au."

Mr. McDongall was right; but meeting the sympathy of the court of cross-examination which was ply proper, the very thing to be she court, he has cold water throws efforts. Again, et page 201, we will

ne of cross-examination which we hably proper the very thing to be the court, he has cold water thin seforts. Again, at page 201, we we example of the westness of thissioner. He is being met with an do not know whether his legal as with him or not. The witness codworth who is a counset there are trying to get from Mr. Worden the public can understand the

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sition, is it not preposterous that he build care one brass farthing what the blie think? This men had a legal adviser side him, but he had not moral courage; had not stemina, or experience—I do tay he was dishonest. His whole traing mows, and that answer was absolute dence, that he was not fit to perform a duties properly and impartially. Then page 246 we have a ruling. Now here

into Mr. Fawcett's office, without Mr. Fawcett saying aye or no or anything about it. He was a poor uneducated man who was used for the purpose of working the pass system there.

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Ar. Ogdere e stad problem these oblast noy, and to ob-you must require rity will pardon and make a clean hat the expenses defrayed by the FOR TRUTH. Tribune, which. mber supporting me further in ons as indicated

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ons as indicated n this matter are by political bias.

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doing it. That is why we get the confidential letter. It is his justification. He is impaled on a charge and his answer is. I did it on Mr. Waish's instructions. Where is your authority? Here it is, it is the confidential letter. A SERIOUS SYSTEM.

wound an oppopunit to thring from a creation of the continuous letters where the continuous letters are such as oppopunit to the grant and all the correspondence in the case of the continuous letters are such as the correspondence in case of the continuous letters are contin

become THE ARRAIGNMENT. Sir Hibbert Tupper Makes Specific

Charges in an Amendment to an complete Supplyance of the late Now, Mr. Speaker, I have endeavoured to prepare the way for the serious step I propose to take, a step that I take after deliberation, after careful thought, im-

Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, Ottawa, Ont.,

Dear Mr. Laurier,—The result of the late election in some of the constituencies in Manitoba indicates to me that a fraud of some kind had been perpetrated in the interest of the Government candidates. I at once placed skilled detectives at work, and have now in my possession conclusive evidence of an organized system of tampering with hallots, which constitutes the most coloseal crime against honest elections which I have ever had any knowledge of I now know that two constituencies were secured by means of these practices. I think it can be proved eventually that offices, were secured in the same way. I am also in a position to say that there are strong indications that the same practices prevailed in Ontario. As I have said above, detectives are now at work, and my puspose is to promptly but secreely must the enquiry and secure evidence upon which to convict the guilty parties. It is also important that no means he left untried to uncarth frauds in the Provance of Ontario and plunish every one guilty of complicity. The bearers explain this matter somewhat in detail. The expense of such an investigation here is altogether beyond the financial capacity of my department, although I have assumed the responsibility of insagurating the work and carrying it on see fast, from my conviction of its far-reaching importance. I now think, after careful consideration, that it is the plain duty of your Government to furnish the necessary funds for the service in order to carry on this work here, and to take the matter in land in Ontario your serves. I, therefore, request that the expense of conducting these enquiries and prosecutions should be home by the Federal Government. The money will be faily accounted for in detail by me as the officer having charge of the administration of justice in this province.

I have spepit a considerable portion of my time since the elections in connection with this matter and I cannot conceive of any more urgent public duty resting upon you as Premier of t Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, Ottawa, Ont.,

(EXHIBIT Z.)

The Hon Chifford Sifton,
Winnipeg, Manitoba:

I feel confident that you will unearth the most odious conspiracy which has taken place for many long years, and we will most willingly furnish the necessary rands for the service in order to carry on the work in which you are engaged. (Signed) WILFRID LAURIER

That Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, a member of the Privy Council of Canada and a member of this House, having stated from his place in Parliament that he is credible informed and believes that with the same co-operation (and through the supervision of the Department of Justice) as was given by the Government of Canada to the said Hom. Clifford Sitton, as indicated by the said correspondence herein before referred to, and with the evidence contained in the report of the said commission comprised of eminent judges and clothed with powers as hereinalter suggested, the following facts and charges:

That the Honourable Clifford Sifton, Minister of the Interior, has been guilty of

tereste in that district that the officer representing the Government of Canada should be appointed as chief executive officer of the Government with full authority over all efficials of the various departments of the Government as well as the North-West Mounted Police stationed there."

That notwithstanding Parliament was not prorogued in 1897 until the 29th day of June, no parliamentiary provision was made for supplies, nor was important legislation proposed or obtained for preliminary or permanent organization in the Yukon district.

That on the 12th August, 1897, the present Minister of the Interior caused the following selegram to be sent to Inspector Harper, of the North-West Mounted Police at Victoria, B.C.: "Department of the Interior, Ottawa, 12th August, 1897,"

Inspector Harper,
North-West Mounted Police, Victoria, B.C., Advise Fawcett that Major Walsh has been appointed Commissioner for the Dominion Government for Yukon Territories. He will have complete authority over all matters as representing the Government, Expects to leave in about three weeks. This will not affect Fawcett's position, except that Walsh will be place in full charge of all officials, including police.

(Signed) CLIFFQRD SIFTON. (Signed) CLIFFORD SIFTON.

charge of all officials, including police.

(Signed) CLIFFQRD SIFTON.

That statements in the telegram aforesaid were untrue and misleading and tended to inrther confusion.

That on the 17th August, 1897, His Excellency the Governor-General was advised to approve of an Order-in-Council in the word and figures following. (Here the resolution quotes at length the Order-in-Council appointing, and the commission given to Major Walsh as administrator of the Yukon, as well as the instructions given to Major Walsh as administrator of the Yukon, as well as the instructions given to that officer.) The motion then proceeds:

That no authority, statutory or otherwise, axists for the advice so tendered as aforesaid to His Excellency.

That the said Commissions were and are wholly void and contrary to law.

That neither the instructions to His Excellency, the Imperial or Canadian, statutory or other authority warranted such appointment of the said James Morrow Walsh as aforesaid or the conferring of the powers upon him as aforesaid.

That the record of the said James Morrow Walsh in the public service when superintendent of Mounted Police in the North-West Territories and the evidence taken before a board of enquiry respecting his conduct while in office was of such a character as should have prevented his responsibility in the Government service.

That subsequently the said James Morrow Walsh published the following in the said district paper: (Here the resolution quotes at length the proclamation issued by Major Walsh amending the placer mining regulations and providing means of appeal by miners.)

That the said office recentive office was aforesaid chief executive office with the 1897, and Sir Willir stated that his appointment specified time (Hansard 1898, p.

That the said officer only arrive acceptance that he should not be until the 23rd September, 1897, and Sir Willir stated that his appointment specified time (Hansard 1898, p.

That Mr. Walsh was also g. That the said officer only arrive service.

That the said off

mind C. Senkler, or Nelson, B.C., was appointed to the said position by order andouncil.

That the Deputy Minister of the Interior reported (annual report of the Interior Department, 1898), "It was further felt that in order to facilitate the administration of justice, both aivil and criminal, in the Klondike district one of the members of the Supereme Court of the North-West Territories should have his domicile in close proximity to the various centres of population that have recently sprung up in that region, and with this in view Mr. Justice McGurre, of Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, has been transferred to Dawson City, vested with the fullest authority as regards any legal or criminal matters that may be brought before him."

That the Hon. Mr. Justice McGuire did not reach Dawson till the 26th day of February, 1898, and he left there on the 16th of August in the same year. (Hansard, 1898, p. 4185.)

That the Deputy Minister of the Interior also reported (1898 annual report) the appointment of "two inspectors," Mr. J. B. McGregor, of Brandon, Man, and H. H. Norwood, of Berwick, N.S. The duties of these inspectors will consist chiefly of inspecting mining locations and reporting thereon to the gold commissioner with a view specially of supervising the collection of dues and the settlement of conflicting claims."

That the H. H. Norwood, aforesaid, was tion of dues and the settlement of conflicting claims.

That the H. H. Norwood, aforesaid, was also appointed inspector of supplies (Hansard, Pol. II., 1898, p. 7120), and he was a naturalized citizen of the United States and the uncertaficated master of a whaler or small sailing vessel.

That the said J. B. McGregor and H. H. Norwood were appointed on the 4th July, 1897; the said McGregor did not reach Dawson until 20th February, 1898, and the said Norwood did not reach Dawson until the 28th March, 1898. (Hansard, 1899, p. 3184.)

That the said J. D. McGregor was a livery stable keeper.

That the said J. D. McGregor and H. H. Norwood were both incompetent for the proper discharge of the duties aforesaid.

the proper discharge of the duties aforesaid.

That Mr. F. C. Wade was appointed Crown Prosecutor, clerk of the Court, and Registrar and acting Dominion lands agent for the district of Yukon on the 26th day of August, 1897, and subsequently legal adviser of the Executive Council, but did not arrive at Dawson until the 26th day of February, 1898, (Hansard 1899, P. 3184), or about March 20th, 1898. (Hansard 1898, P. 1879).

That the honourable, the Minister of the Interior has informed the House of Commons that his "Batch of Grit officials got to Dawson in February, 1898," (Hansard 1899, P. 885).

That the Government of Canada appointed on the recommendation of the Hon. Clifford Sifton certain officials who were incapable, incompetent, inefficient and corrupt, to positions requiring experience, technical knowledge and integrity of character. character.

FAVOURITISM CHARGED.

That the Honourable Clifford Sifton, the inister of the Interior, has been guilty of vouritism and partiality in the adminisation of the laws and regulations applible to the district of the Yukon in the orth-West Territories.

That as appears by a return 3rd session

ciples of constitutional and parliamentary government and thereby brought the Canadian Government and the Queen's authority and name into contempt and caused injury to the Queen's subjects and others dominically within Her Majesty's domains.

That Major Walsh, while acting as chief executive officer of the Canadian Government in the Yukon, was guilty of the crime of mishebsylogr in office. dominied within Her Majesty's domains.

That Major Walsh, while acting as chief executive officer of the Canadian Government in the Yukon, was guilty of the crime of misheheviour in office.

That Major Walsh was guilty of doing an act directly contrary to the designation of his office as chief executive officer of the Dominion Government.

That in September, 1897, Major Walsh employed six Indians from Fort William Mission band upon an engagement to send them home in October, 1898, at the expense of the Government of Canada.

That Philip Walsh, a brother of the said Major Walsh, and employed by the Government, was in charge of the said Indiana. (Return to Senate, 17, March, 1898, No. 38 B.)

That those Indians located and recorded mining claims for and on behalf of Major Walsh. On the return of the Indians these claims were transferred to Lewe Walsh, another brother of Major Walsh, aforesaid, left Fort William on or about 10th May, 1898, to look after the said claims.

LIQUOR PERMITS.

That has Hancember (1984), the property of the control of the control of the third property of the control of t

ABOUT THE TIMBER LIMIT.

That Arthur Young Wilson, of Dawson City, in the Yukon district, of the North West Territories of Canada, prospector, is a resident of Dawson City, in the Yukon district of the North-West Territories, and is a citizen of the Dominion of Canada and a British subject, having been born of Canada and a British subject, having been born of Canada and a British subject, having been born of Canada and a British subject, having been born of Canada and a British subject, having been born of Canada and a British subject, having been born of Canada and a British subject, having been born of Canada and a British subject, having been born of Canada and a British subject, having been born of Canada and a British subject, having been born of Canada and British subject, and the year 1858.

That the said Wilson went into the Yukon River opposite Dawson City, and he assured Wilson Chat he could have the Same on paying the necessary Government hoense therefor and royalty on the timber cut therefrom, and the said Crown timber agent instructed him to go and stake out the berth wanted and how to go about it. That the said Wilson, acting in accordance with the instructions of said Crown timber agent, and under his directions, did forthwith thereafter take a man with him and measure off a square mile on the said west bank of the Yukon River according to the following measurement, and such measurement was completed on or about the 16th day of July, 1898, the said Wilson put in a formal application to the said Crown timber agent. That on or shout the 16th day of July, 1898, the said wilson put in a formal application to the said Crown timber agent. That the crown timber agent at the time of accepting the said disconse fee explained to Wilson that he might begin cutting the timber when he chose, but he would also be subject to the payment of the Government incense fees, \$250, and received therefore the receipt of the said timber agent at the time of accepting the said disconse fee explained to Wilson that he might begin cutting the timbe to look after the east dams.

LIQUOR PERMITS.

The resolution next quotes the correspondence upon the subject of hymor permit between the Department of the Interior and the Department of Jessice, and continues.

The interior and the Department of the Interior and the Department of Jessice, and continues.

The interior that is provided by section Est of the Criminal Code, 1892, that everyone is quilty of an indictable effence and lable to one year's imprisonment, who, without lawful excuse, disobers any act of the Arithmeter of Canada, or of any tegislative in Canada, or or onsiting to do say, act which it requires to be done, unless some penalty or ollied on March 5th, 1865, since in order to the found of the penalty of the composition of kiquer into the Yukon festicist, unless issued by the Department of the Interior or Impector Wood!

That the said Wilson acting in an exception of kiquer into the Yukon district, unless issued by the Department of the Interior or Impector Wood!

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The fall of the Sunday of the Composition of kiquer into the Yukon district, unless issued by the Department of the Interior or Impector Wood!

That the said Wilson acting in an extending the terminal of the interior or impector Wood!

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That the laws respecting the certificates of masters and mates have not been properly enforced in the Yukon district, but moertificated officers and officers disqualitied have been permitted to act as officers upon Canadian registered vessels contrary to law to the detriment of Canadian materials holding certificates under Canadian

ment and from the year 1806 to 1896 did not provide a reasonably efficient postal service to and from the Yukon Territory, but on the contrary appointed insufficient insufficient and corrupt officials and provided auch madequates and unsuitable accommodation and postal arrangements that a large community consisting of the inhabitants of Dawson, North-West Territories, suffered distress, inconvenience and pecuniary losses.

That F. Harper was post-master of Dawson, City and gave the exclusive right of delivery of letters in Dawson City to a company known as the Yukon Mail and Express Delivery Company.

That upon a personal visit by the Special correspondent of the London Dimes newspaper, and after enquiry it was found necessary by that responsible person to report through the Times to the business people of the world.

"It is deplorable to have to admit, but it is fille to ignore the fact, that the administration of the Klondyke district and the relations, which exist among the representatives of the Government and the public, leave aimost everything to be desired. The population remains on the whole, orderly and law abiding; but it is in an open emphatically expressed satisfication of changes, which to give satisfaction must include within their operation both the system and the personnel. To put the position as plainly as it is delived and hourly stated on the mining fields and in the streets of Dawson, there is a wide-ly prevalent conviction not only that the laws are bad, but that the officers through whom they are administrative dates may be personned with scrupulous integrity to be associated with the sweeping charge which is made against the whole official body, but there is no disguising the universal diesation, and innocent and guilty stand at present together. It as impossible to talk for five minutes on business with any one on the minuse of the responsible officers. That there are as yet no roads, no trustworthy mail arrangements, no sanitary organics does of the part of the responsible officers. Tha

the opinion of finit Brons. Meth a commission of should be gooded by a special and contacting similar provisions, powers incontacting the provisions of the contacting similar provisions and si

judicial commission of enquiry, tion to the general charges against eriment of maladiministration, he ed specific charges of gross our against the Minister of the Interpretation of the Minister of the Interpretation of the duties appertaining to their ments in the Yukon. He conclude a brilliant peronation, in which the full responsibility for making the first period of the duties of granting or refugerant the demand for investigation. At the conclusion of the measurements of the demand of the second o

MR. SIFTON'S APPOINTMENT

Sir Hibbert read a number of other utterances of the Minister in the House during the session of 1898 to show that he was fully aware.

GOVERNED BY NO LAW.

In the issuing of the commission to Major Walsh the country had the spectacle of a Governor General of Canada not only induced to treed upon the Royal prerogative improperly and illegally but asked by his advisors to sign an order-in-council deputing to Major Walsh powers which parliament never deputed to the Governor-General in Council, legislative authorities given to this man without the slightest canction of parliament, directly or indirectly. This was a condition of affairs snough to turn any man's head. The Governor-General and the Government at Ottawa were limited by statutes as to what they could do, but Major Walsh, appointed under the great seal away in the Yukon, was an absolute despot and exercised all his powers in a despotic manner. What cared he for the legislation of Parliament or the laws of the land? He could look to his commission and plead, as newspaper reports state that he did claim, that he was governed by no law Sir Hibbert them went on to quote authorities to show that no official could be appointed to act outside the laws of the country. The Government, he claimed, were directly responsible to Parliament for every illegal act committed by Major Walsh for laving authorized him in an illegally-granted commission to act independently and irrespective of the laws of the land.

THE MODERN HASTINGS. The charge against Warren Hastings when he was impeached before the British Parliament, was that he had exercised arbitrary power in the Government of India. His defence was ignorance and that he was not a lawyer. He quoted from the speech of Burke in impeaching Hastings for high crimes and misdemeanors to the effect that he impeached Hastings as a British governor answering to a British tribunal. Burke considered it monstrous that a British governor, tried as a British subject, should be heard to declare that he governed on the principle of arbitrary power. The applicability of the language used by Burke to the case of Major Walsh in the Yukon was apparent. It condemned the Government as the advisors of the Governor-General and it condemned the man who acted under their illegal authority. The Government had clothed Major Walsh with powers they themselves did not possess and dare not exercise.

MAJOR WALSH'S RECORD.

But what was the record of this man to whom these illegal and extraordinary powers were granted? This fact was interesting in view of the facts which had been brought out in the investigation before his successor, Commissioner Ogilvie. He did not wish to detract in the slightest degree from the reputation which Major Walsh

phase be destroyed record for the murpose of its being used in the Home. To the annisement, however, he had been desired the official instructantum prepared of the official instructantum properties.

Cofficial's WITHOUT BONDS.

Generating Six Hibbert returned to the seglected to compily with the law commelting all officials changed with the handing of public funds its give bonds. He had been analise to learn wint at simple official appointed by Mr. Silion in the Yukon had some connected to compily with the law composition of the government of the law commelting of the comment of the

partner, Mr. Philp, a permit to take what provisions he liked into the Yukon, without regard to the usual regulations and detailed the attempts of Philp to sell the permit to parties desiring to take liquor into the country under it, and concluded with the statement that he made a straight charge against Mr. Sifton of having violated the law in granting this permit.

HIS CHARGES ENDORSED.

Though it was his desire to give the House as fully as possible the sources of information on which he was taking this important step, he could not venture to read all that was in his possession at a stage when he was asking for a commission of enquiry upon his responsibility as a member. For this reason, while he was willing to give the House an idea of the contents of communications which had come into his possession, he did not think it wise to give the names of the witnesses though in nearly every case he had permission to do so. He then proceeded to quote from a large number of letters which had come into his possession, the did not think it wise to give the names of the witnesses though in nearly every case he had permission to do so. He then proceeded to quote from a large number of letters which had come into his possession describing abuses in the Yukon and corrupt conduction the part of the officials. He refrained, however, from giving the names of the writers of the letters. He also quoted from Canadian, American and English newspapers, interviews describing the corrupt methods resorted to by some of the officials in the Yukon given by parties who had been in the country and extracts from letters received from parties in Dawson City. This evidence, he claimed, went to show that while Mr. Ogivie might have had an honest desire to expose the Canadian affairs of the Yukon, he was surrounded by a staff of officials, many of whom were charged with the offenses he was asked to investigate. The evidence in his hands went to show that to a large extent Mr. Ogivie was influenced by these officials. The difficulty was that in an investigation, such as Mr. Ogivie had conducted, when there was the natural bias of the Commissioner in favour of his officials who were charged with corruption, and as absence of that probing of the evidence necessary to bring the criminals to light, a premium was placed on wrong doing.

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ABUSES STILL EXIST. This was evidenced by the fact that despite the investigation and the evidently sincere attempt of Mr. Ogilvie to prevent abuses by officials under him, those abuses were still going on in the Yukon under his very nose. He told of a conversation which Mr. Morley Ogilvie, a son of the Commissioner, who went to the Yukon representing a Montreal syndicate, had with a young man named George A. Walkem, of Kingston, in which young Mr. Ogilvie complained bitterly and with disgust about the condition of affairs in the Yukon under the regime of his own father, whom, he said, was greatly hampered by instructions. He also corroborsted the statements made about the condition of affairs which existed in Dawson during the time Major Walsh was commissioner, during which time he was in Dawson. Then there was the statement credited to Mr. Auley Morrison, M.P. for New Westmanster, by Mr. Oliver, M.P. for Alberta, who said that Mr. Morrison had, after his visit to Dawson last autumn, said that he never could have believed that such a damnable wholesale system of bribery and corruption among officials could exist. The evidence taken before Mr. Ogilvie's commission regarding the disposal of the water front in Dawson by Mr. Wade and Mr. Fawcett showed that there was an absolute necessity for a fuller investigation into that disgraceful transaction.

SIR LOUIS DAVIES PART. Not only did he charge scandalous ne-

THE CASE SUMMED UP.