

Representative J. P. Miller who seized has by the cost and prevented him frem falling to the rails. While face down he witnessed the engine strike and mangle Representative Taft, and and the body of Mr. Leigh rolling off. the grade. This so unstrung him that be had to be taken to his home last vight when the special train bearing the wides reached this city at 12:15 o'clock.

### TEN IN THE PARTY.

The frip to Bingham was organized hunday afternoon. Speaker Joseph. and by Louis Cates, superintendent of a Boston Consolidated property bignam, invited members of the legis Shield are and the Boston Consolidated min isonding to the invitation a party of sembers left Salt Lake early yes-bar morning. It was composed of bar Harry Robinson, Representative filts. Harry Robinson, Representa-basth Taft, J. P. Miller, Mcber J. Man, Marith Jonsen, C. R. Dorins, Man Marith Sensen, C. R. Dorins, Man Marith Sensen, C. R. Dorins, Man Marith Benster Alonzo Brin-bast and Clint B. Leich and and and Clint B. Leigh of the Her

at Bingham Junction the party was At Bingham Junction the party was charded by a freight wreck, and did not read Bingham until lunch time. Im-metaely after cating they were taken is at a stage to the Silver Shield mine, in the Speaker Joseph is heavily inter-ted, and shown over the property. Then they accepted an invitation of Mr. case to visit the Boston Consolidated were, coming down grade to the in-terestion of the Copper Belt road, when to visit frieuds, while the end them to visit frieuds, while the is at the Boston Con. workings. TRIP TO THE MINE

## TRIP TO THE MINE.

TRIP TO THE MINE. The trip to the mine was made safe-ad an eujoyable hour was spent achieves the state of the safe of the moving a covering of shale from the results of the safe of the safe of the results of the safe to make any core broke loose, and the sheat if was from this train the safe of the safe of the safe of the safe to the safe of the two men who is which from the front of the rear safe Joseph, Representatives Miller, while hence was stand while Repre-sate of the safe safe of the safe ware Joseph. Representatives Miller, as and Jensen, seated, while Repre-tational densen, seated, while Repre-sentative Henri was standing. Mr. was statistically a standing of the seather there was standing to Mr. was the two cars, and his back to angine. He was talking to Mr. who sat facing him on the rear with his feet also hanging down as at Representative Taft, while on the two cars. At Mr. Leigh's at at Representative Taft, while on the sat Senator Brinkerhoff and presentative Dorius.

# NOT A SEVERE JOLT.

AUT A SEVERE JOLT. A members of the party agree that is shock of the colliding car was not send to be of them could com-ment and few of them could com-ment and Mr. Taft lunged forward, ing between the cars, while on the twind car Speaker Joseph lost his/ state and fell towards the engine. Wy disturbed, and those seated at is slight bump. ades of the cars MEN FROM UNDER WHEELS.

The train was stopped instantly. The members of the party ran to the matrice of the victims. It was remary to remove Representative

do so between the hours of 4 and 8 p. m. at Joseph Wm. Taylor's undertak-ing establishment.

### MILLER SAVED JOSEPH.

### Tells of the Accident and of Taft's Last Words.

Representative John P. Miller, of Moab, saved Speaker Joseph from a similar horrible death suffered by Taft and Leigh. When the shock came Miller saw Joseph slipping down between the cars and grabbed his overcoat and pulled him back from the jaws of death. "I can never for-

get the awful experience or drive the picture from my mind," said Mr. Miller, in describing the terrible event. We were only 160 yards from the boarding house where we were to take the stage back to town. We had been up to the Silver Shield mine. up to the Silver Shield mine been up to the Silver Shield mine, watching them take the cap off the mountain. We were going down grade on our return trip when the collision occurred. It was about half past five o'clock, and we figured on getting back to Bingham in time for dinner. Our train was made up of an engine and two small flat cars, the latter being so small that a couple of up o. es, the latter being so small that a copule of shovels of dirt from the steam shovel would fill one of them. There was no tender to the locomotive, and six of us

wonde inf one of them. Photo was no tender to the locomotive, and six of us occupied the ear immediately behind the engine. Harry Joseph sat on the righ hand side of the car, looking to-wards town. I sat beside him. On my left was Martin Jensen and next to him Mr. Meeks. Henrie of Panguitch sat in the middle of the car, and Sup-crintendant Cates of the Boston Con-solidated mine sat on the end of the car, facing the occupants of the car behind. Facing us on the second car were Leigh and Taft. At the rear end of the second car sat Senator Brinker-hoff and Representative Dorius, look-ing down the mountain side. I remem-ber that Mr. Leigh was talking across the space between the cars to Superintendent Cates, telling him that it was his first visit to Bingham and superintendent Cates, terining him that it was his first visit to Bingham and how much he was impressed with the country, and the shock came and poor Leigh was thrown forward, striking his head on the car on which I was sitting. Although the train was moving slowly the force of the blow broke Leigh's neck and killed him instantly His body was thrown several feet away. I saw him gasp once, a shiver passed through his frame, and the end had come. In that terrible instant I

had come. In that terrible instant I raw Mr. Joseph slipping down between the cars, I stretched out my hand and grasped his overcoat and was able to hold him from falling between the cars. Mr. Taft was thrown to the ground and the car bassed over him and the was wadeed against cars. MP. Tall was thrown to the ground and the car bassed over him and he was wedged against one of the driving wheels of the engine. The driving wheel had torn  $\bullet$  large wound down his back, paralyzing his spine. He was conscious, and said as they picked him up. "Do you know, I thought I was sitting in a very danger-ous position. I don't think I am hurt so awful bad, but please give me something to ease the pain. My leg is hurt, isn't it? Have you sent for a doctor, boys?" We gave him a glass of water and he thanked us saying, "that was awful good." We knew from his injuries he could not live long, although he did not seem to realize it. The same kindly nature and

into the office, and the doctor was feed-ing him whisky and water, he smiled through his pain, and said. 'It is very cold; please get my coat.' He then said 'My face must be cut some, and it hurts.' He then complained of his legs, and asked me if there was any chance for him to live. I told him there was a good chance, and he

there was a good chance, and he seemed to feel better. As he grew weaker and the pain increased he asked the doctor to give him some chloroform something else to help him. The or something else to help him. The doctor said he could not do so, as he was too weak to stand it. Taft replied, 'I'm tough and can stand it, but don't give me the whisky so fast. I can't swallow it.' Shortly after this he expired.' SETH TAFT

# Always Wore a Smile On His Face

# Which Reflected His Soul. In the death of Seth Taft, the House In the death of Seth Taft, the House loses one of its most honored members. In his conduct toward his colleagues Mr. Taft was always approachable, al-ways pleasant. In the thirty nine dars of the session already gone no one has ever seen Seth Taft except with a smile upon his face. He was of a noble, kindly disposition that endeared blue to all with whom he came in con-

him to all with whom he came in con-tact, and no one could know him with-out loving him. He was earnest and he favored before the house, and his judgment could always be relied upon He always took a broad view of all legislation proposed, and was anxious that only the best laws should be enthat only the best laws should be en-acted for the people of the state. Everybody loved Seth Taft, and his vacant chair will ever cause a sigh of regret in the hearts of the members that he was taken away in the prime of his life. Seth Taft was born in Salt Lake

of his life. Seth Taft was born in Salt Lake City, in the year 1860. He was the son of Bishop Seth Taft. He reside in this city until 1882, when he moved to Wayne county to engage in the ranching business, settling near Thur-ber. He was elected to the Seventh legislature by the people of Wayne county last fall, and was one of the eight Democrats of the House of Rep. resentatives. He is survived by a wife and eight children, living in Thurber, Wayne county, and a brother, L. O. Taft, of Provo, and a sister in Salt Lake. Lake

To get word to Mr. Taft's family, it was necessary to send a mounted mes-senger to Thurber, as the town lies several miles away from any railroad or telegraph or telephone station. L. O. Taft was notified at Provo, and he came at once to Salt Lake and met the body at the train.

CLINT B. LEIGH. Dead Newspaper Man Was Universally Liked and Respected. Clint B. Leigh, the newspaper re-

Clint B. Leigh, the newspaper re-porter killed in the accident, was one of the lights of the profession in this city. He was of a quiet, kindly dis-position, making friends on all sides by his qualities as a man. The re-porter's table at the house of repre-sentatives, where he daily sat as the able representative of the Salt Lake Heraid, will never be the same as it

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this of far more more those that a main shall play something himself, even if he plays it badly, than that he shall go with hundreds of companions to see someone else play well; and it is not healthy for either students or athletes if the terms are mutually exclusive. But even having this aim especially in view, it seems to me we can best at-tain it by giving proper encouragement. tain it by giving proper encouragement to the champions in the sports, and this can only be done by encouraging intercollegiate sport. As I emphatical-ly disbelieve in seeing Harvard or any other college turn out mollycoddles in-stead of vigorous men. I may add that I do not in the least object to a sport because it is rough. Rowing, baseball, la cross, track and field games, hockey, football are all of them good. More-over, it is to my mind simple nonsense, a mere confession of weakness, to de-sire to abolish a game because tenden-cies show themselves, or practizes grow them

sire to abolish a game because tenden-cles show themselves, or practises grow up, which prove that the game ought to be reformed. Take football, for in-stance. The preparatory schools are able to keep football clean and to de-velop the right spirit in the players without the slightest necessity ever priging to so much as consider the cues

arising to so much as consider the ques-tion of abolishing it. There is no ex-cuse whatever for colleges failing to show the same capacity, and there is no real need for considering the question of the abolition of the game. If necesarising to so much as consider the quessary, let the college authorities inter-fere to stop any excess or perversion, making their interference as little offimaking their interference as little offi-cious as possible, and yet as rigorous as is necessary to achieve the end. But there is no justification for stop-ping a thoroughly manly sport because it is sometimes abused, when the ex-perience of every good preparatory school shows that the abuse is in no shape necessarily attendant upon the same game.

### COURAGE PRIME NECESSITY.

We can not afford to turn out of college men who shrink from physical ef. fort or from a little physical pain. In any republic courage is a prime neces-sity for the average cliizen if he is to sity for the average cliizen if he is to be a good cliizen; and he needs physi-cal courage no less than moral courage, the courage that dares as well as the courage that endures, the courage that will fight values, the courage that foes of the soul and the foes of the body. Athletics are good, especially in their rougher forms, because they tend to develop such courage. They are good also because they encourage a true democratic spirit; for in the ath-letic field the man must be judged not with reference to outside and accidental attributes, but to that combination of bodily vigor and moral quality which go to make up provess.

### PLAY IS NOT BUSINESS.

I trust I need not add that in defending athletics I would not for one mo-ment be understood as excusing that perversion of athletics which would make it the end of life instead of mere-

this productive and creative work, whether in science, in art, in literature. The greatest special function of a col-lege, as distinguished from its general function to producing good citizenship. general should be so to shape conditions as to put a premium upon the development of productive scholarship, of the ere-ative mind, in any form of intellectual work. The men whose chief concern lies with the work of the student in study, should bear this fact ever before

### CITIZENS' TRUE WORK.

So much for what I have to say you purely as Harvard men. No a word which applies to y merely as it applies to college men, to all men in t Now you all merely as it applies to all college men, to all inen in this country who have received the benefits of a college education; and what I have to say on this topic can properly be said under the auspices of your political club. You here when you graduate will take up many different kinds of work; but there is one work in which all of you should take part simply as good American citizens, and that is the work of self-government. Remember, all of you should take part simply as good American clitzens, and that is the work of self-government. Remember, in the first place, that to take part in the work of government does not in the least mean of necessity to hold office. It means to take an intelligent, disin-terested and practical part in the every-day duties of the average clitzen, of the clitzen who is not a faddist or a doctrinaire, but who abhors corruption and dislikes inefficiency; who wishes to see decent government prevail at home, with genuine equality of opportunity for all men so far as it can be brought about; and who wishes, as far as for-eign matters are concerned, to see this nation treat all other nations, great and small, with respect, and if need be with generosity, and at the same time show herself able to protect herself by her own might from any wrong at the hands of any outside power. EVERY MAN'S DUTY.

### EVERY MAN'S DUTY.

EVERY MAN'S DUTY. Each man here should feel that he has no excuse, as a clitzen in a demo-cratic republic like ours, if he fails to do his part in the soverniment. It is not only his right so to do, but his duty; his duty both to the nation and to him-self. Each should feel that, if he fails in this, he is not only failing in his duty but is showing himself in a con-temptible light. A man may neglect his political duties because he is too lazy, too selfab. too shortsighted, too timid; but whatever the reason may he it is certainly an unworthy reason, and it shows either a weakness or worse than a weakness in the man's character. Above all, you college men, remember that if your education, the pleasant lives you lead, make you too fastidious, too sensitive to take part in the rough hurly-burly of the actual work of the world, if you become so over-cultivated, so overrefined that you can not do the hard work of practical polities, then you had better never have been edu-cated at all. cated at all.

### NO PLACE FOR WEAKLINGS.

The weakling and the coward are ou perversion of atmetics which would make it the end of life instead of mere-ly a means in life. It is first-class healthful play, and is useful as such. But play is not business, and it is a very poor business indeed for a college man to learn nothing but sport. There are exce,tlotil cases which I do not need to consider: but disregarding these, I can not with sufficient empha-is say that when you get through col-lege you will do badly unless you turn your attention to the serious work of life with a devotion which will render it impossible for you to pay much heed

and for standing aloot from the broad sweep of our national life in a curiously impotent spirit of fancied superiority. The politeal wrongheadedness of such men is quife as great as that of wholly uneducated ment and no people could be less trustworthy as critics and ad-visors. The educated man who seeks to console himself for his own lack of "he robust qualities necessary to bring suc cess in American politics by meaning over the degeneracy of the times in-stead of trying to better them, by railing at the men who do the actual work of political life instead of trying him-self to do the work, is a poor creature, and, so far as his feeble powers avail.

is a damage and not a help to the coun-try. You may come far short of this disagreeable standard and still be a rather useless member of society. Your rather useless member of society. Your education, your cultivation, will not help you if you make the mistake of thinking that it is a substitute for in-stead of an addition to those qualities which in the struggle of its bring suc-cess to the ordinary man without your advantages. Your college training confers no privilege upon you save as test-ed by the use you make of it. It puts upon you the obligation to show your-selves better able to do certain things selves better able to do certain things than your fellows who have not had your advantages. If it has served merely to make you believe that you are to be excused from effort in after life, that you are to be excused from contact with the actual world of men and events, then it will prove a curso and not a blessing. If on the other hand you treat your education as a hand you treat your education as a weapon the more in your hands, a weapon to fit you to do better in the hard struggle of effort, and not as excusing you in any way from taking part in practical fashion in that struggle, then it will be a benefit to you.

COLLEGE MEN, REMEMBER.

COLLEGE MEN, REMEMBER. Let each of you college men remem-ber in after life that in the fundamen-tals he is very much like his fellows who have not been to college, and that if he is to achieve results, instead of confining himself exclusively to dispar-agement of other men who have achieve them, he must manage to come to some kind of working agreement with these fellows of his. There are times of course when it may be the highest duty of a citizen to stand alone or practically alone. But if this is a man's wormal atitude-if normally he is unable to work in combination w a considerable body of his fellows-I safe to set him down as unfit for use-ful service in a democracy.

### RESULTS WORTH HAVING.

In popular government results worth having can only be achieved by men who combine worthy ideals with pracwho combine worthy ideals with prac-tical good sense; who are resolute to accomplish good purposes, but who can accommodate themselves to the give and take necessarily where work has to be done, as almost all important work must necessarily be done, by com-bination. Moreover, remember that nor-mally the prime object of political life should be to achieve results and not merely to Issue manifestoes—save of course where the issuance of such manifestoes helps to achieve the re-sults. It is a very bad thing to be morally callous, for moral callousness is disease. But inflammation of the conscience may be just as unhealthy so far as the public is concerned; and if a man's conscience is adways telling him far as the public is concerned, man's conscience is always telling man's conscience foolish he will man's conscience is always telling him to do something foolish he will do well to mistrust its workings. The re-ligious man who is most useful is not he whose sole care is to save his own

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railed the big engine. About 300 yards of the track was torn up, after which the engine left the track and dragged with it three cars. These cars slipped down the embankment and landed on their side in the Conemaugh river, subinerging them to the depth of about two feet. There were 54 passengers on board, and all were more or less in-jured. The more seriously injured were

jured. The more seriously injured were taken to Altoona and all the passen-gers have been accounted for. "With some difficulty and amid con-siderable confusion, the passengers were taken from the cars in the river by way of the windows. No time was wasted in collecting clothing or posses-sions, as it was apprehended that the cars might taken another slide and land in deen water. As train No. 6 was excars might taken another side and and in deep water. As train No. 6 was ex-pected, it was decided to stop it and ask for assistance. The wrecked train had been running on track No. 2 and when No. 1 came along on track No. 2 it was stopped and assistance ob-tained.

tained. "The injured and other passengers were placed on board and brought to the Union depot in this city, where clothing and refreshments were sup-plied

piled. "Tracks 1 and 2 were soon re-opened for through traffo after the passengers of the special had started for Pittsburg on No. 1."

TRAIN MAKING UP TIME.

Altoona, Pa., Feb. 23.—So far as can be learned from Pennsylvania rall-road officials here, no one was killed in the wreck of the 15-hour New road officies in whech of the 13-hour New in the wreck of the 13-hour New York-Chicago Flyer, near Johnstown last night. There were 54 passengers upon the train, neary all of whom were hurt. Only one passenger, John were hurt. Only one passenger, John F. Kline, postmaster of Joliet, IIL, was F. Kline, postmaster of Joliet, IL, was fatally injured. He is in a hospital

Reports that Postmaster Busse of Reports that Postmaster Busse of Chicago, and Samuel Nixon, the the-atrical manager, were fatally injured. are incorrect. Neither was aeriously hurt, Fellx Isman, the Philadelphia real estate dealer, however, was had-ly injured. The train left this city 45 minutes late and was running at high speed

The real estate dealer, now ever, was had-by injured. The train left this city 45 minutes hate, and was runing at high speed down the western slope of the Af-legheny mountains, when the brake riging upon the first car fell and de-ralled the train. The engine and first car remained upon the roadbed while the three ear cars slid down the 60-foot embankment into the south fork branch of the Conemaugh river, the cars falling over on their sloes and being partly submerged in water. The passengers were thrown about, many of them from their betths. Most of them escaped from the wreck with little or no clothing. The telegraph lines were down when the train left the track and communi-cation with railroad headquarters was delayed for an hour. As soon as poe-sible Supt. Long of the Pittsburg di-vision sent a relief train from John-town to the scene of the section, car-rying physicians and supplies. The Chicago and New York special, eastbound, arrived upon the scene soon after the accident occurred, and the gave their attention to caring for the frigured. Some of the more seriously injured were brought to this city and were taken to the Memorial hospital, but the greater number, whose injuries, were slight, continued their journey, were slight, continued their journey.