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NO. 13.

WRIGHT REMANDED UNTIL WEDNESDAY

DENIES HE IS A FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE

Formal Complaint Charges Him With Fraud—How He Was Traced From London.

New York, March 16.—Whittaker Wright, who was arrested here on Sunday, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Alexander today. Sir Percy Anderson, British consul-general, was present, accompanied by Charles Fox, legal adviser of the consulate. Maurice Untermyer appeared for the prisoner, and said he was ready to proceed.

Asked whether he waived examination Mr. Untermyer replied: "On the contrary, and I wish to add that my client states that personally he would take a steamer immediately for England and answer these charges, but on the advice of counsel he will wait further proceedings on the part of the British government. Mr. Wright also denies that he is a fugitive from justice. He has been absent from England three weeks in Paris, but insists he is not a fugitive from justice."

Mr. Fox asked an adjournment for two weeks pending the arrival of papers from England. This was opposed by counsel for the prisoner, who said, after consulting his client, "I think an adjournment until Tuesday or Wednesday will be sufficient. Mr. Wright insists he is willing to return to England at once." Commissioner Alexander then set the hearing for Wednesday. Nothing was said about bail for the prisoner. When asked directly whether Mr. Wright was going to waive extradition, Mr. Untermyer said the adjournment was taken that they might consider the course.

The formal complaint against Wright charges him with fraud in publishing false statements of the accounts of the London & Globe Corporation.

Miss Brown told the reporters that she knew nothing about her uncle's financial affairs. He did not bring a large sum of money with him, she said.

In an interview before the proceedings at the commissioner's office, Wright said: "I shall waive all extradition formalities to go back to England as soon as the government matures all arrangements."

"This story about the amount of money lost is all bosh. The amount altogether did not exceed \$4,000,000. This all turns toward the time when the crash came. The dividends paid out under a secured capital, consisting of mining property, were more than the capital itself of the Globe Company. The Boer war, with its financial irregularities, contributed largely and was chiefly responsible for destroying the value of mining properties at that time when our assets were invested. This is a scheme or plan to destroy, for the time being, the market values of the properties. The money was legitimately loaned to me over the books carefully with the receiver, and the matter was laid in all its entirety before parliament. The attorney-general for the colonies told me I had a clean bill of health and was not culpable in any way."

"Although I am an Englishman by birth I am an American citizen. I have three children with me in England, and three are buried in Philadelphia, where my mother also is buried. Miss Brown is my niece, and is my sister's child. She came here to visit friends in Philadelphia. I came here to examine mining properties."

Tracing Wright. London, March 16.—Whittaker Wright was traced to Paris by the bank notes which he cashed at the office of the French steamship line and elsewhere. When he left this country he travelled by the way of Southampton and Havre to Paris, taking pains to conceal his movements by the reflection of his baggage and other means. This procedure was apparently quite successful, for it was only yesterday morning that the detectives got the clue to his movements through the number of bank tickets he had cashed, after they had been vainly watching for days the principal British ports. This clue was easily followed up, owing to Wright's person's appearance. Miss Brown joined him at Havre on the eve of his sailing. It is reported that she has a large sum of money in her possession.

CANADIANS COME HOME. They Say Life in South African Contabulary Was Made Miserable for Them.

Hull, March 16.—Pete J. McLean, of Montreal, for a party of twelve Canadians from the South African Contabulary, who were released yesterday, and says that the service was unbearable. Life in the Contabulary had been a miserable one. Canadians always got the hardest and most disagreeable duty and poorest of anything that was served out. The fourteen hundred Canadians in the Contabulary have divided down to three hundred, and these, too, would be out of the service if they could get the money to buy their way out. Place of Canadians are being taken by Boers, and Boer officers are being appointed, who add to the indignities inflicted on Canadians.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Father and Two Children Perished in Flames Which Destroyed Their Home—Canadian Notes.

St. John, N. B., March 16.—Margaret Neil, 70 years old, was found unconscious on a lonely part of the road leading to her home at McLaren's Beach, near here, Saturday morning, with her head badly bruised and eyes blackened. She died a few hours after being removed to the hospital. She is supposed to have been murdered by miscreants who thought she had money.

A Broken Heart.

London, Ont., March 16.—Edgar North, manufacturer, dropped dead in his office Saturday morning, and six hours later his widow died of a broken heart caused by shock at the suddenness of her husband's death.

Found Drowned.

Hamilton, March 16.—The body of Miss A. Mitchell, who disappeared last November, was found to-day floating in the bay.

Home Missions.

Toronto, March 16.—The joint committee of the Presbyterian and Methodist churches on home missions meets here to-morrow to allot missions. Among these are Dr. Herdman, of Calgary; Darwin, Manitoba; James Allen, of Saint Ste. Marie, Quebec; Mr. Quinn, of Edmonton, and Dr. McLaren, Presbyterian.

Tannery Burned.

Kingston, Ont., March 16.—Fire on Saturday afternoon destroyed the extensive tannery of E. J. Davis, Commissioner Crown lands for Ontario. Loss about \$100,000, partly insured.

Three Lives Lost.

Winnipeg, March 16.—News of a terrible tragedy comes from Hanaus, the Iceland settlement on Lake Superior, some 40 miles north of Selkirk. On Saturday night the residence of Steffen Oddlifsson caught fire while the inmates were asleep. Oddlifsson escaped with his wife and two children, but returned to rescue two smaller children, and all were burned to death, nothing but the charred bones remaining next morning. The wife is crazed with grief. Deceased was one of the most highly respected Icelanders in the district.

Supplementary Estimates.

Supplementary estimates were brought down in the Manitoba legislature to-day amounting to the sum of \$168,889. This amount includes \$25,000 grant to the building fund of the Winnipeg general hospital.

Quarantined.

C. F. Mathews, a Toronto commercial traveller, was taken from the train on Saturday and found to be suffering from a mild attack of smallpox. He is now at a quarantine hospital. Mathews was en route from the West to Toronto.

Charged With Murder.

The murder case in which John Polson is charged with the murder of John Protter, of Windsor, Ontario, on Lake Winnipeg, last December, began at the assizes to-day. There is no direct evidence against him, and the witnesses examined to-day merely testifying to the circumstances as previously stated at the inquest.

Nomination Convention.

The Liberals issued convention calls to-day for the legislature in twelve counties. Elections are expected shortly.

INCREASING THE NAVY.

Six Battleships and Twelve Armored Cruisers Among Vessels to Be Completed This Year.

London, March 16.—Admiralty Secretary Arnold Forster introduced the navy estimates for 1903-04, providing for an expenditure of \$170,184,205, in the House of Commons to-day. In the course of an explanatory statement, the secretary remarked that the estimates were unparalleled in peace or war, and as a private citizen he could not help regretting that the great competition and rivalry in the matter of naval armaments continued to make this enormous and unproductive expenditure necessary.

After mentioning the various increases, the secretary said the admiralty proposes to complete this year six new battleships, eleven armored cruisers and one second-class cruiser, two sloops of war, four torpedo boat destroyers and three submarine boats. He also asked the House to sanction the commencement of three first-class and three third-class cruisers, four very fast vessels to be used as scouts, fifteen torpedo boat destroyers and ten submarine boats.

The increase in the gun power of the ships, said the secretary, is steadily progressing, while standardization is augmenting the efficiency of all the work. He incidentally mentioned that 31 obsolete vessels had been withdrawn during the year 1902; the largest number on record, and said that on April 1st there will be under construction the enormous total of 71 ships, namely, 11 battleships, 19 armored cruisers, 2 second-class, 4 third-class cruisers, 4 scouts, 2 sloops, 18 torpedo boats of a very formidable type. His own expenditure of the British Empire on sea-going force in 1901-2 was \$158,000,000, of which the United Kingdom contributed \$39,000,000. Other nations spent as follows: U. S. A., \$37,000,000; Japan, \$20,500,000; Russia, \$50,000,000; Germany, \$37,500,000; France, \$60,000,000.

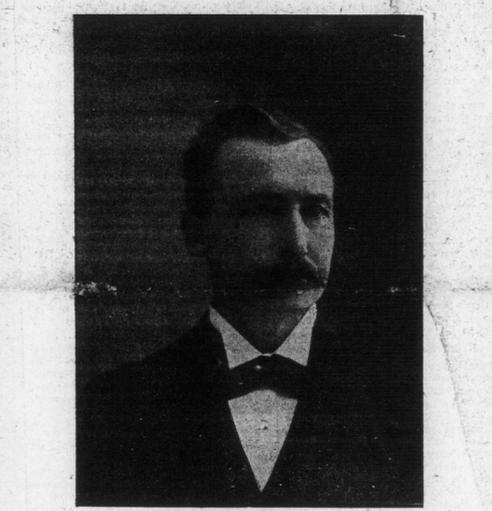
CANADIAN MEMBERS OF BOUNDARY TRIBUNAL

Mr. Justice Armour and Sir Louis Jette Have Been Selected to Act With Chief Justice of England.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, March 17.—The Canadian government has submitted to the British government for the Alaska boundary commissioners the names of Mr. Justice Armour, of the Supreme Court of Canada, and Sir Louis Jette, Quebec. Sir Louis is at present Lieut.-Governor of Quebec, but his term has expired. He

University of Toronto, where he was winner of a double scholarship, and at his graduation in 1870 won the gold medal in classics. His law studies were in the office of his brother, Robert Armour, and the office of the late Chancellor Van Kesteret. On being called to the bar in 1873 he began practice in Calgary as a partner of Hon. Sydney Smith. Four years later the partner-



HON. CLIFFORD SIFTON, The British Agent.

was for many years judge of the Superior court.

As the British government has asked Canada to submit the names, this means that they are appointed, and that the commissioners will be as Canada requested: The Chief Justice of England, Mr. Justice Armour and Sir Louis Jette.

Hon. Clifford Sifton, British agent, sails from New York for England on Wednesday. He will be accompanied by Fred. Wade, K. C., assistant counsel, A. P. Collier, the minister's private secretary, W. F. King, Joseph Pope, F. Maher and E. L. Turton. They go by the White Star steamer Celtic.

Sir Louis Jette was born at L'Assomption, Quebec, on January 15th, 1836. He was educated at the college there, where he was a fellow student with Sir Wilfrid Laurier, he studied law and was called to the bar in 1862. He practiced in Montreal. At the general election in 1872 he was returned to the House of Commons as Liberal member for Montreal East, defeating Sir Geo. E. Cartier. He continued to sit for that constituency up to the period of his appointment as Puisne Judge of the Supreme court of Quebec on September 2nd, 1878. He was appointed Lieut.-Governor of Quebec by the Laurier government.

Mr. Justice Armour, of the Supreme Court of Canada, has had an exceptionally successful career since his admission to the bar forty-nine years ago. The youngest son of Rev. Samuel Armour, an Anglican clergyman, he was born in Ontario, Peterborough county, Ont., on May 4th, 1834. He attended Upper Canada College previous to his course at the

ship was dissolved, and Mr. Armour practiced alone for some years, until he formed a partnership with Mr. H. E. Holland, which lasted until Mr. Armour was appointed to the bench. In March, 1888, he was appointed County Crown Attorney for Northumberland and Durham, and in May, 1891, was made a

partner with Messrs. Mackenzie, Mackenzie & Mann, president of the Canadian Northern railway, leaves to-day by the Campania on his way to Ottawa to be in time for the opening of the Dominion parliament. During the coming session the Canadian Northern has important legislation in hand of its own, and is of course keenly interested in the legislation of other lines.

Another passenger by the Campania to-day is W. H. Hayward, M. P. P., who is hurrying back for the opening of your session at Victoria. It is unfortunate that Mr. Hayward could not stay longer in London at the present time, but the commercial results of his visit will prove not to have been barren of result. While anything connected with mining in British Columbia is for the present looked upon here with great disfavor, this feeling does not extend to industrial enterprises. This week Messrs. Spry & Co. offered for subscription \$175,000, 4 1/2 per cent. Vancouver Power debentures of \$100, or \$486.09 2/3 each, forming part of an issue of \$220,000. I was told yesterday that the whole amount asked for had been readily subscribed, as you probably already know by cablegram.

FOUND DEAD.

El Paso, Tex., March 17.—Roy Beek, known as "The Law West of the Pecos" was found dead at his home in Langtry to-day. Bean was one of the most noted characters in the West for years had been the subject of anecdotes and newspaper sketches.

HE EXPECTS TEN THOUSAND SETTLERS

GREAT INTEREST TAKEN IN MR. BARR'S SCHEME

Rumors Again Current in London Regarding Probable Retirement of Canadian High Commissioner.

(From the London Correspondent of the Times.)

London, Feb. 21.—J. G. Colmer, C. M. G., secretary of the high commissioner's office since 1880, when he took up the position under Sir Alexander Galt, the first high commissioner, has tendered his resignation with a view to joining the well-known stock broking firm of Messrs. Coates, Son & Co. as a partner. In the interest of the Dominion it would be well that Mr. Colmer's successor be a Canadian, and he is "aggressively Canadian," so much the better. The secretary of the high commissioner's office should have an interchangeable lilet with some official in Ottawa, and between them they should take year and year about—one year in Ottawa and one year in London.

It is generally believed here that the resignation of Mr. Colmer will be followed at once by the often talked of retirement of the high commissioner, Lord Strathcona, to whom of recent years the services of Mr. Colmer have been almost indispensable. Lord Strathcona's private business interests are so large that they would more than occupy an unusually bright and active man of middle age to attend to them, but the hardy old Scotsman is at all times loth to hand over the reins to any other person, and he is now 83 years of age. Longer here he does as Lord Strathcona's successor, if he does retire this year, and it is stated that there is a possibility of Sir Wilfrid Laurier taking a rest from active politics, and coming to London for a few years as high commissioner. If he can be spared from Ottawa, he would be an ideal high commissioner in London, such as Canada might be proud of, but the salary of the office should be increased to a sum upon which a man without other means could comfortably and with sufficient dignity carry out the duties, social and otherwise.

The all-British settlement in the Saskatchewan is attracting great attention. The promoter of the movement is the Rev. J. M. Barr, a native of Ontario, who for some time held a charge in a London church. There is, however, nothing of a religious or charitable nature about the movement. Next month over 3,000 of the new settlers sail from Liverpool, and before January, 1904, Mr. Barr expects that the number will total 10,000. The emigrants are not drawn from the destitute poor of Great Britain. Each member of the party pays his means of varying amount. About 2,000 have already taken up homesteads in advance under a special arrangement with the department of the interior. One Canadian lady of large means sails with the party as a steamer passenger. She takes with her fifteen young men and fifteen thousand pounds, a thousand pounds for each. She intends to see each of them started in a home of his own, with house, steading and stock before she returns in the fall. Five thousand dollars expended in this way is not a bad start for an imperious but industrious young man, and the world would be the better if there were a few more philanthropic maiden ladies inclined to turn fairly godmothers.

William Mackenzie, of Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann, president of the Canadian Northern railway, leaves to-day by the Campania on his way to Ottawa to be in time for the opening of the Dominion parliament. During the coming session the Canadian Northern has important legislation in hand of its own, and is of course keenly interested in the legislation of other lines.

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WOULDN'T PAY TAXES.

Eight Persons Killed and Several Wounded in a Fight With Troops—Rioters Reinforced.

Madrid, March 16.—During the rioting at Coimbra yesterday, caused by the refusal of the inhabitants to pay their taxes, and which resulted in three persons being killed, a mob attacked the court of justice, broke up the furniture and stoned the troops, who replied with a volley. Inhabitants of the neighboring villages, having been summoned by the ringing of alarm bells, flocked to Coimbra and swelled the ranks of the mob.

Rioting broke out in Coimbra to-day. According to a dispatch to El Liberal from Coimbra, the Portuguese government has prohibited the sending out of news regarding the rioting, but it is known that the tax collectors have fled and a veritable revolution exists. El Liberal asserts that a state of siege was proclaimed at Coimbra four days ago, and the disturbances continue. Eight inhabitants, it says, were killed and a number of persons, including several soldiers, were wounded. Coimbra is the capital of the province of Beira, Portugal, with a population of 13,400.

(THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Argentine Government Publishes a Statement Setting Forth Attitude of Republic.

Buenos Ayres, March 17.—Several newspapers, having published incorrect statements as to the real object of the Argentine government's note to the United States government on the subject of Monroeism, the government has given out a statement in which it points out that Argentina neither went to the United States for protection or aid, nor did she propose alliances. She confined herself to setting forth, with the same right and in the same way as Germany did towards the United States government before taking action in Venezuela, what she supposed was the meaning of the Monroe doctrine, later demonstrating that Argentina has always fulfilled her engagements. The statement explains that she is defending no interests of her own. Argentina maintains that the principle of international law in the matter of public debt, when the payment of the latter is not delayed in bad faith, ought not to give any right to armed intervention.

BACK AT HIS POST.

Cheers Lasting Several Minutes Greeted Mr. Chamberlain When He Entered House of Commons.

London, March 16.—Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's entry into the House of Commons to-day was signalled by an unusually cordial reception from the Conservatives and Unionists, while the Liberals and Nationalists maintained a significant silence. Volleys of cheers from the government supporters greeted the secretary as he entered the House, which lasted several minutes, but obviously was in the best of spirits. He rose to inform a questioner that he was afraid it would be difficult to collect and publish all his South African speeches. He was ashamed to say he had made about seventy, and he had not had time to read them, much less collect them.

There was a vociferous Liberal demonstration when Mr. Crooks, the Liberal member for Woolwich, who had recently won that district for the opposition, took his seat.

THE CHALLENGER FOR AMERICA CUP

LIPTON'S SHAMROCK III. LAUNCHED TUESDAY

Fife Has Adopted Entirely Novel Lines—Built Close Up to Ninety Feet Limit.

Glasgow, March 17.—Shamrock III., challenger for the America Cup, was successfully launched at 1.15 o'clock this afternoon. A heavy gale prevailed on the Clyde during the morning, and the Denfys decided not to launch the new racer until the storm moderated. The weather improved toward noon, and the programme was carried out.

An exhibition of Shamrock III. confirmed the previous dispatches of the Associated Press on the subject, and showed that Fife had struck out boldly on entirely novel lines, instead of trying to improve on either of the previous Lipton challengers. Like her predecessors, however, Shamrock III. is built close up to the 90-foot water-line limit. Her length over all is 140 feet. The most striking feature of the challenger is her extremely short fin, it is just 20 feet long. Her draught is 19 feet, and the fin is almost level along the bottom. The lead in the hull is drawn well down to the fin, suggesting the deep body typical of the British cutter, rather than the extreme flat bottom type used in all the recent challengers.

When starting for the first time she places the hull, and the lesson learned with Shamrock II. through her pounding in the sea, has led to a longer and fuller keel, which will give her a more comfortable and moderate sea. Lesser draught and not so flat floored, as the previous Shamrocks, the challenger will not have such a high sailing, but will be either a better weather boat, or will be cut down her sail area.

The new hull features in the design, the effect of which cannot be accurately gauged except by a practical trial, suggest the possibility of difficulty in getting the hull to trim, steer and carry her canvas. It, however, she completely fulfills the object which she will prove to be the most formidable challenger yet sent out.

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at 2 p. m., for
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LOCAL SECRETARY,
NIEL LAWSON,
on 27th day of De-
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DANIEL JOHNSON,
January 24th, 1903.