

April 9, 1903
LOODS COME?
LIKELY THAT PRES-
REASON WILL SEE
DAMAGE
OF 1894 AND THE
Y DAMAGE IT
CAUSED.

ON WHITAKER
WRIGHT

Hon. Chas. H. Mackintosh
Speaks of the London
Promoter.

His View of Some Phases
of the Fallen Man's
Career.

Cable messages having stated that
Hon. C. H. Mackintosh would be called
upon to give evidence by commission,

"I have received no process," said the
ex-governor, "it will be some weeks no
doubt before a commission acts; there
will be appeals and contra-appeals in the
imperial courts, and the usual law's
delays in the United States. Irrespective
of this, even the possibility of my being
called upon to give evidence as to Mr.
Wright's mining operations in this province
debars me from discussing any question
appertaining thereto."

"I suppose you have seen newspaper
estimates that the losses through
Wright's flotations amounted to \$100,000,000?"

"One hundred million oddities," Mr.
Mackintosh laughingly exclaimed. "My
estimate is that the limit might be
one-fourth of that—the remainder
apocryphal. Statements based upon pre-
judicial calculations are one thing; those
made by an official receiver, quite another.
Shrinkage in values, amounting, in one
day, to many millions, is not unknown
both to American and Canadian share
markets. I would be sorry to assert,
because of this, that all directors,
managers and representatives, were a
gang of rascals!"

"Might I ask if you were a share-
holder in the London and Globe and
Standard companies?"

"In neither," answered from the di-
rectorate of the British America Cor-
poration in May, 1898; that enterprise
was then in a flourishing condition; had
there been a struggle on, I probably
would have remained. Yes, I had the
honor of meeting the Marquis of Dufferin
several times, and was greatly im-
pressed by his devotion to duties as
chairman. He was always enthusiastic
about Canada, more particularly the
province of British Columbia frequently
referring to the days of the Carnarvon
terms embargo, and the Canadian Pacific,
as well as his visit to Victoria during
the late disastrous times."

"The ex-governor continued: "Lord
Dufferin's health was very indifferent;
his business in fact being conducted
through his solicitor; the Spanish-American
war was beginning, stock mar-
kets being somewhat depressed thereby.
A year later the London & Globe re-
opened; Lord Dufferin had been un-
well, but was able to come over to London
to attend to his duties. Then arose
rumors of South African troubles, and
later war was declared; later still the
Marquis was prostrated by an unex-
pected and tragic bereavement—the
death of Glandeboye, Lord Ayr, being
killed in South Africa. Then followed
another blow, the dangerous wounding
of another son, utterly prostrating one
whose advanced age deprived him of
the physical and mental energies neces-
sary to bear up against these crushing
visitations of Providence. Even judi-
cial fairness would suggest as almost
inhuman, the intimation that Mr. Whit-
aker Wright was responsible for the
noble Marquis' tribulations, more partic-
ularly in the light of a declaration to
the contrary over the latter's own
signature. I speak without prejudice;
like every Canadian, I nourished patri-
otic respect for the distinguished gen-
tlemen who had been governor-general
of the Dominion, as today, like other
Canadians, I revere his memory, and
lament the loss of his name and services
to the Empire. The practical solution
of the failure of the London & Globe
and kindred enterprises is, simply that
overcapitalized companies were called
upon to resist an unanticipated financial
crisis, superinduced by uncertainty re-
garding her majesty's health, the Span-
ish-American war, the South African
war, the steadily increasing public debt,
the shrinkage in coal values, and a
score of attendant factors, having fol-
lowed in rapid succession, all tending
to demoralize any speculative enter-
prises. Why, the strike in Rossland
alone, which could have been averted,
cost the Le Roi shareholders at least
\$750,000, for during its continuation cop-
per dropped to disastrous prices."

"You are aware that Mr. Wright is
charged with deliberately conniving at
the falsification of balance sheets, either
by personal acquiescence or contributory
negligence?"

"Certainly," replied Mr. Mackintosh.
"I have heard this, but these are ques-
tions for judicial consideration. I do
not care to be one of those prepared
to declare a man guilty and subsequent-
ly placing him before a legal tribunal for
trial."

"Are you of opinion that the various
companies were overcapitalized?" asked
the Province representative.

"Admitting this, surely the prevailing
system must bear a portion of the odium;
over-speculation and fictitious in-
flation of shares were not the work
of a magic wand in the hands of one
man. The public wanted to gamble,
and they gambled under the elastic
egis of Somerset House registration;
the field was sufficiently extensive to
permit of the operations of a dozen
armies of stock-jobbers, speculators
and promoters. Of course, over-cap-
italization and manipulation of shares
is a rarity in other countries—particu-
larly the United States and Canada—
and no one ever heard of or tolerated
such a thing in British Columbia. The
fact, too, should not be lost sight of

that shareholders in the London &
Globe had already received dividends
far in excess of money originally in-
vested."

"The Province representative asked
if the reference to the United States
and Canada was not ironical."

Mr. Mackintosh replied: "Well, seri-
ously speaking, I see nothing wrong in
object lessons. I am not a believer in
those doxy claims orthodox to be their
doxy and heterodoxy to be the other
man's. The precept of British fair
play may be hackneyed, but it is
nevertheless points a moral, quite
worthy of intellectual hospitality. At
all events, the province of British Co-
lumbia has no reason to join in any
hue and cry against Mr. Whitaker
Wright, nor has West Australia; for
his courage and indomitable energy
brought both these portions of the Em-
pire into mining prominence; in the
case of the former, at the time when
that industry needed friends."

"Then you are of opinion that Mr.
Wright is more sinned against than
sinning?"

Ex-Governor Mackintosh paused.
"Well, perhaps that might be mod-
ified; probably 'as much sinned against
as sinning' would be reasonable. This
is a layman's opinion, for the courts
must finally adjudicate upon the proper
construction. I am free to say, how-
ever, to my mind Mr. Wright's treat-
ment upon reaching New York merits
unqualified censure. He arrived, ac-
companied by his sister's daughter,
Miss Browne, an estimable lady, the
friend and guest of Mrs. Wright, re-
turning to her relatives in America.
Was she spared? On the contrary, the
incident presented an opportunity for
indulgence in that maudlin prurience
characteristic of a mulatto journalism;
it supplied a morsel for palates prone
to enjoy so luxurious a dainty. Even
subsequent apologies were filthy insin-
uations with a thin veneer of half-
hearted explanation. I have been a
guest at Mr. Wright's home in Surrey,
and without reserve can say that a
man more circumspect in his social
methods, more generous in his char-
ities and more devoted to his family it
would be difficult to find."

"But you will admit he was a finan-
cial plunger, taking too many chances
—is that not so?" was the closing re-
mark of The Province representative.

Mr. Mackintosh replied: "Under-
stand me; at the present juncture I am
precluded from discussing many lead-
ing questions. Mr. Wright and I had
differences, mainly of opinion on given
subjects, but this does not blind me
to what is fair and just. Mr. Wright
plunged! Well, let any unprejudiced man visit the
precincts of stoney-hearted Throg-
morton, and there find millionaires who
absorbed profits derived from and flow-
ing from his enterprises. These men
plunged, too; some of them now re-
pudiate Whitaker Wright, but I doubt
if his winnings ever nearly approxi-
mated theirs. As to 'plunging and tak-
ing chances,' I always think of Squeers'
advice to his pupils: 'Subdue your ap-
petites, my dears, and you've conquer-
ed human nature.' When plungers,
speculators, investors and financial cor-
porators operating on the Bourse, the
London and New York exchanges, and
at other financial centres succeed in
subduing their abnormal appetites for
gain, then human nature will be con-
quered—but not till then."

A ROSSLAND
COMMISSION

English Supreme Court
Orders Rossland Com-
mission.

Whitaker Wright Cases a
Plum for Local
Lawyers.

In the chancery division of the high
court of England Mr. Justice Joyce
had before him two applications by
Mr. Whitaker Wright and Mr. Hoare
(defendants) for Rossland to be taken
on commission at Rossland, arising out
of an action brought by Mr. Stevens,
a shareholder in the British America
Corporation.

Mr. Hughes, for Mr. Hoare, said the
action was brought by the plaintiff,
Mr. Stevens, a shareholder in the British
America Corporation, for damages
for loss alleged to have been sustained
by reason of untrue statements con-
tained in the prospectus and on the
faith of which he subscribed for 1500
shares. There were two heads of claim
—the company was stated to have
obtained properties and options in
British Columbia and that the prospectus
did not disclose all the contracts
which ought to have been disclosed.

Mr. Hughes, continuing, said one of
the issues was whether the Hon. C. H.
Mackintosh was a promoter. Another
point was on whose behalf the con-
tracts were entered into—that was to
say, whether they were contracts en-
tered into by the company or the pro-
motors, directors or trustees of the
company. Rossland, where the defend-
ant now asked his lordship to allow
evidence to be taken on commission as
pending against Mr. Wright, was sub-
mitted to about 15 days from Lon-
don, and no undue delay would occur
to the trial of the action. There was
a very material question here as to
whether the contracts were entered into
on behalf of the company. The view
seemed to be that they were con-
tracts entered into by the London &
Globe Corporation for the purpose of
buying properties which were subse-
quently sold by that company to the
British America Corporation. The evi-
dence of Mr. Mackintosh was very ma-
terial on that point. It was alleged
that the burden of proof was on the
plaintiff to prove that the London &
Globe did not acquire the properties. It
was proposed to send out persons to
British Columbia, but to appoint a
barrister-at-law at Rossland.

Mr. Younger, K. C., said he appeared
on a similar summons for Mr. Whit-
aker Wright. He wished to adopt the
arguments of his learned friend Mr.
Hughes, and only desired to add that
this was one of 130 similar actions now
pending against Mr. Whitaker Wright
in respect of the same prospectus. The
amount involved in the actions was
enormous. That was to say, it was
something considerably over £100,000.
Therefore it was manifest that the de-
fendants should have full notice.

Mr. Powell, K. C., for the plaintiff,
asked the court not to grant a com-
mission which would involve a con-
siderable amount of expense and delay.
His Lordship had not heard the evi-
dence filed on Mr. Whitaker Wright's
application, which was long prior in
date to Mr. Hoare's, who made his ap-
plication only a few days ago. Mr.
Wright made his in January. The
plaintiff said the defendants had not
secured the properties, options or con-
cessions, and that they had not secur-
ed those things by having the docu-
ments. What did the defendants want?
If it was documents, the plaintiff would
admit them. If they said they could
not produce the originals but only
copies, plaintiff was prepared to ad-
mit them. The only stipulation was
plaintiff should put someone in the
witness box to say that they had only
copies. The plaintiff was prepared to
admit a number of statements—to ad-
mit them outright. As regarded a num-
ber of documents plaintiff was prepar-
ed to admit copies of them outright. As
to whether Mr. Mackintosh was a pro-
moter of the company, that plaintiff
would leave to the jury. It was his case
that he was and that it could be proved
by the documents. In these circum-
stances he asked his lordship to say at
this stage the plaintiff ought not to be
put to the expense and trouble of a
commission.

In giving judgment, his lordship said
this was an action of considerable im-
portance. It did not appear that the
evidence of Mr. Mackintosh was mate-
rial to the defendants. In the circum-
stances he would make an order, but
reserved the question of costs.

CARNEGIE TO SPOKANE.
SPOKANE, April 8.—The local peti-
tion to Andrew Carnegie for a public
library building has been headed and
granted. The steel magnate promises
\$75,000 for the construction of a book
temple on a site to be furnished by the
city, the gift being conditioned upon
an assurance of an annual mainte-
nance appropriation of at least \$500. A
letter from John Bertram, Mr. Carneg-
ie's private secretary, containing the
offer was received yesterday by Sen-
ator George Turner, who had been com-
missioned to negotiate with the laird
of Skibo castle, but who was turned
down somewhat unceremoniously on the
occasion of presenting his credentials
at the Carnegie mansion in New York
city.

The gist of the letter just received is
that the application of Spokane for a
library building has been called to Mr.
Carnegie's notice anew and that it has
been passed upon favorably.

A DEATHBED OATH.

The Duke of Cumberland's Claim to the
Hanover Throne.

King Christian, having been inform-
ed of the Kaiser's own handwriting that
the emperor would like to meet the
Duke of Cumberland on neutral ground,
with a view to a reconciliation, ap-
proached his grace on the subject in a
personal interview. The Duke of Cum-
berland received the Kaiser's overtures
with the utmost indignation. In the
course of a heated argument he also
revealed the fact that he had sworn
to his father, when the old duke was
on his deathbed, that he would never
renounce his right to the kingdom of
Hanover, and in turn that he would
exact a similar oath from his eldest
son, who should also pledge himself
to require his eldest son to pass the
oath down the line of the Cumberland
progeny.

This disclosure came after King
Christian had intimated to the Duke
of Cumberland the bargain whereby his
daughter would ascend the throne of
the German Empire, and he himself re-
ceive the duchy of Brunswick. The
duke's revelation caused King Christian
to reply to the Kaiser without touching
on the Cumberland question.

Considerable comment has been
evoked throughout Denmark by the
Duke of Cumberland's decision not to
meet the Kaiser. The people approve
the decision, and regard the Kaiser's
visit as ill-timed and obtrusive, since
it will drive away the king's daughter
and son-in-law from his majesty's 56th
birthday fetes.

It is believed that one of the ob-
jects of the Kaiser's approaching visit
to the court of Denmark is to arrange
for setting the seal to the friendly
relations between Germany and Denmark
by arranging for the engagement of his
own eldest son to Princess Thyra, the
young and beautiful daughter of Crown
Prince Frederick of Denmark. The
Duke of Cumberland, who is married
to the King of Denmark's daughter,
Princess Thyra-Amelia, is the claim-
ant of the kingdom of Hanover taken
from his father by the first Emperor
William, who was also guilty of an
astounding breach of faith in appro-
priating and devoting to his own per-
sonal use the capital of the Guelph
kingdom, or private fortune of the Cum-
berland family.

Bismarck seized the fortune of the
late king of Hanover, in defiance of
treaty rights, on the ground, never
proved, that the king intended to use
it to conspire against the king of Prus-
sia. The present Kaiser's father would
have restored it, but he died before
being able to carry out his purpose, and
William finally appropriated the fund.

MORGAN WAS USED AS FOIL.
(Paris Figaro.)
One day Mme. Humbert had the idea
of 500,000 francs (\$100,000). She had
of addressing herself to Mr. X— and
wished to inspire him with confidence.
She said to him, to quote approximately:
"it is an excellent affair. Do you want
a proof? Pierpont Morgan is in the
deal. Come on Monday and take break-
fast with me at Vives Eaux. Bring with
you your check book, for it is evident
that the king of trusts is not an im-
provident or trifling man."

Mr. X— trusted her. On Monday,
therefore, he took a train and arrived
at Melun. On the platform of the
station he saw Mme. Humbert, who,
waving her handkerchief graciously, was
saying good-by to a Paris train which
had just left.

"I am very much disappointed, my
dear sir," she said. "Mr. Morgan has
just left, having been called to Paris
by a despatch. I was saying good-by to
him."

"Mr. X— was a little vexed.
"But come, nevertheless," she con-
tinued, "breakfast with us at the Cha-
teau. If you want to postpone the af-
fair we will put it off till another time.
I will take you to Vives Eaux."

Mr. X— was led into a beautiful room
—the room which our friend Pierpont
Morgan had just left with his hands
and adjust his cravat. While he was
busying himself with these operations
he saw, carelessly left on the mantle-
piece, a telegram (a false telegram) ad-
dressed to "M. Morgan, Vives Eaux,"
and, in fact, calling him to Paris.

His credulity was conquered. How
could he doubt a business man who
had confabs with the king of trusts?
Mr. X—, without haggling, gave his
check and today he regrets it.

A KNOTTY QUESTION.
King Edward's Visit to the Pope In-
volves Serious Problems.
ROME, April 6.—The chief topic of
discussion at the Vatican continues to
be whether or not King Edward will
see the Pope. The ceremony proposed,
that the king should start from the
British embassy in much opposition, not
because he would be starting from the
residence of an ambassador ac-
credited to the quirinal, for the king
once there, say the vatican authori-
ties, it ceases to be an embassy to be-
come the house of the sovereign, but
because Cardinal Rampolla must re-
turn the royal visit for the pontiff, and
he would arrive at the house when
King Edward, having left it, had be-
come again an embassy accredited to
the king of Italy. It is suggested that
King Edward on leaving the vatican
should return to the British embassy,
followed closely by Cardinal Rampolla,
who would arrive while the king was
there. The objection against this
course is that it would create a preced-
ent. The nuncio at Lisbon has been
charged to sound King Edward on the
subject.

LOWELL, Mass., April 6.—The second
week of idleness for over 16,000
textile operatives in six of the mills
here began today and no change in the
situation is expected. It was expected
that the Hamilton mills would open,
but Agent Mouton declined to discuss
the matter. Some cloth rooms are still
being operated. The amount of unfin-
ished goods on hand is not very large
and will furnish employment for only
a few days. Officers of the Booth,
Mass., Tremont and Suffolk say their
factories will shut down altogether
during the coming week.

A NIGHT IN A KING'S TOMB.

Writing in the Housekeeper of some
of the many odd places in which she
has slept during her travels around the
world, Jessie Ackerman says: "While
travelling in that most interesting sec-
tion of India, Cashmere, I heard of a
wonderful tomb of some ancient king,
and was urged not to leave the country
without seeing it. It was about a day's
journey from where I was stopping,
and I started on the trip one morning
in a government cart (British) with a
native guide, who also acted as inter-
preter, and a coolie driver. Expecting
to return that night, I took neither bed-
ding nor baggage. Winter was just
setting in, and men looked wise as we
started that morning, predicting all
kinds of unpleasant weather. The road
was abandoned during the winter be-
cause it led over a great waste, and no
provision was made for travellers. Fif-
teen miles from our destination an ac-
cident befell our horse. Darkness was
fast gathering. The only possible refuge
was the king's tomb which had started
to see, so we decided that the only
thing to do was to walk the distance.
I have always been fond of walking,
but I cannot truthfully say that I en-
joyed that fifteen mile tramp through
the cold and darkness.

"Reaching the tomb at last, we decid-
ed that it would be best for me to take
up my quarters within the tomb, the
guide remaining with me, while the cool-
ie walked to a village some miles fur-
ther on in search of another horse. It
was dark beyond description inside the
tomb, and when the footsteps of the
coolie could no longer be heard every-
thing seemed to be a vast, empty space.
I could not see a thing, and I was terri-
bly alone. I made my way cautiously
to the farther corner, groping along
against the wall of the tomb, thinking
to take what comfort could be had
from so miserable a situation.

"No sooner had I settled for the night
than I heard the most weird, unearthly
sound that ever pierced human ears.
The uncanny place had suddenly taken
on the atmosphere of life. There was a
sound of rushing of wings that froze
the blood in my veins. My heart seemed
to have stopped beating. Suddenly I
discovered what it was. A horde of hor-
rid bats had awakened from their leth-
argy and simultaneously started on a
tour of investigation. Bats are ugly
creatures. I would rather have sixteen
babies all clutch my hair at the same
time than surrender my locks to one
sportive bat, especially of the Indian
variety. Their wings and shrieks be-
came a rhythm to which my tired senses
kept time until blessed slumber came and
the morning brought a pair of fresh
horses and a coolie laden with breakfast
for two."

GAMBLING IN IRELAND.

A subject on which great stress is
laid by Cardinal Logue and Dr. Walsh
is that of the extent to which gambling
and betting have increased among the
people. Dr. Walsh says that these
ruminous practices are strengthening
their hold upon vast numbers of the
people, even upon many of the com-
paratively poor; while Cardinal Logue
declares that the evil is spreading with
fearful rapidity and lamentable conse-
quences among all classes. He declares
advisedly that it is an incentive to im-
temperance and that it leads to "tru-
m, moral and physical, often, too, ir-
retrievable." Now that this evil has
spread among the poor it threatens,
says his eminence, wholesale demoral-
ization. Referring to the system of
backing horses, he says it has become a
moral plague, fatal and widespread in
its ravages. "Things have come to
such a pass," he adds, "that even poor
workers, male and female, who can
hardly earn enough to keep body and
soul together, deprive themselves of the
most necessary nourishment in order
to send their shillings to swell the
profits of some English bookmaker.
Fathers leave their children poorly clad,
and more poorly nourished, in order to
indulge their passion for gambling.
There are two causes which, in the
cardinal's opinion, tend to spread the
system—the existence of betting agen-
cies in most of the small towns and
the public press, which, he fears, is re-
sponsible for most of the evil.

"It is very discouraging," writes
Cardinal Logue, "to find leading jour-
nals, which have a high and holy mis-
sion of enlightening, elevating and
guiding public opinion in accordance
with upright principles, devoting pages
of their space to sporting news, and
even providing the public with the ser-
vice of professional tipsters." His em-
inence draws a pitiful picture of the
scenes that take place at the doors of
the news agents' shops in the evenings,
when crowds of half-starved children
wait for the evening journals to tell
their parents what has become of the
shillings which should have bought food
to nourish their poor emaciated bodies.
"This department of journalism," he
adds, "may swell the dividends of their
proprietors, but, unfortunately, it also
tends to swell the miseries of the poor
and to reduce the rich to poverty."
Dublin Correspondence London Daily
News.

CURIOSITIES OF SOUND.

In very high or mountainous regions
sound becomes diminished in loudness,
so that a conversation cannot be car-
ried on in an ordinary tone of voice.
In mines or in a diving bell, the re-
verse of this is the case. Speech be-
comes so startling that it must be
carried on in whispers to be at all en-
durable to the ear. Sounds of all kinds
become musical if the vibrations of air
are uniform and rapid enough, says
the Baltimore American. It is said
that the puffs of an engine would make
a tremendous organ peal of music if
they could be made to attain the
rapidity of fifty or sixty a second.

Everything in nature has its keynote,
as it were, and attuned to one partic-
ular musical sound. This fact can be
very easily verified in everyday life.
Stand near an open piano and speak
in an ordinary tone; while speaking you
will suddenly hear a string within
reverberate to your voice. The tick
of a watch, the sound of every human
voice, the bark of a dog, the mew of a

heavy snowfall during the
followed by a deluge of
"Not likely," someone say.
The Kootenays
ence with high water in
year the level of the
ers rose to a point previ-
and since unparal-
possibility of a repetition
ence would excite grave
hearts of those who live
along the lakes and rivers
water caused damage
to.

1894 was occasioned by
followed by a hurricane.
throughout the Rockies
ings had been excessive,
and lakes rose to un-
At Kaslo the lower half
was under water, and at
siderable section adjacent
was partially submerged.
water was also high, and
said to have caused con-
siderable damage. The
also, however. On top of
came a hurricane which
lake and blew down the
merged buildings, causing
off into the raging water
reak up. There was one
McGregor perishing in
hurricane missed Nel-
down Cottonwood creek
ing Littleton. In all
slices throughout the
the force of the gale was

is asserted that the snow-
thern sections is even less
pecially that in the Rock-
the upper stretches of
rivers and lakes. Under
ces the heavy snowfall
a counts for nothing,
only danger from floods
an extremely mild sea-
length to cause the
more rapidly than the
handle the flow. Indica-
point to this, however, and
likely. In any event
much of a "top-of-the-
to be in any danger.

OF FOUN SMELTER.
gments of Republic Ore
Going Over.
Transfer arrived on Fri-
five cars of ore, says a
eleven from the Lone
d one from the Zala M.,
at Republic in Washing-
is ore came over the C.
pouver, and the transfer
ed over by the steamship
Pine ore is highly sil-
oid finely disseminated
the quartz, and carrying
in silver, some of
osed to be in telluride
ore, which is shipped by
the Bank of Montreal at
rich quartz with high
silver values, the cop-
in carbonyl. The
of ore from the Marble
Texada island is due on
kenzie.
en such a rush of ore in
ars that two of the loco-
Lenora-Mt. Slicker Cop-
have been kept busy, and
detrack has been occu-
days, however, the di-
the smelter to take
and the copper track to
passing between the as-
waterfront will then be
handling of ore in cars
The company have de-
40-ton yard locomotive
his will relieve the con-
table the ore bins on the
empted as fast as they
with Comstock, Yreka
ore.
with the transfer barge,
ing over another load of
d will then remove the
first shipment, and from
will make regular trips
with Republic ore.

CH LARDEAU.
Claims That Show Great
of Richness.
Griffith and A. E. Fowler
Lardeau, are in the city,
stated with some of the
operatives in the district.
of the Ethel group, in
with is interested, he re-
tiner reporter last night
has shipped three cars of
this winter. The aver-
put was 200 oza. in silver
percentage of copper and
it is being run, and the
t shortly and expose the
to a depth of 250 feet.
ays that 3000 tons of ore
from Trout Lake as soon
R. steamboat Victoria is
don.

of the Cromwell mine,
of the lower workings of
opened by next Novem-
500-foot crosscut will tap
pth of 700 feet. The vein
and there are five
rop. The ore has been
gh grade of the Lardeau

otton Root Compound
ntly used monthly by over
s. Safe, effective. Ladies ask
ists for Cook's Cotton Root Com-
d, as all Missions.
perona. Price, No. 1, 11 per
s stronger, 65 per box. No
sets of price and Novem-
Company Windsor, Ont.
id and recommended by all
s in Canada.

is sold in Rossland by
and Rossland Drug Co.

that shareholders in the London &
Globe had already received dividends
far in excess of money originally in-
vested."

Mr. Mackintosh replied: "Well, seri-
ously speaking, I see nothing wrong in
object lessons. I am not a believer in
those doxy claims orthodox to be their
doxy and heterodoxy to be the other
man's. The precept of British fair
play may be hackneyed, but it is
nevertheless points a moral, quite
worthy of intellectual hospitality. At
all events, the province of British Co-
lumbia has no reason to join in any
hue and cry against Mr. Whitaker
Wright, nor has West Australia; for
his courage and indomitable energy
brought both these portions of the Em-
pire into mining prominence; in the
case of the former, at the time when
that industry needed friends."

"Then you are of opinion that Mr.
Wright is more sinned against than
sinning?"

Ex-Governor Mackintosh paused.
"Well, perhaps that might be mod-
ified; probably 'as much sinned against
as sinning' would be reasonable. This
is a layman's opinion, for the courts
must finally adjudicate upon the proper
construction. I am free to say, how-
ever, to my mind Mr. Wright's treat-
ment upon reaching New York merits
unqualified censure. He arrived, ac-
companied by his sister's daughter,
Miss Browne, an estimable lady, the
friend and guest of Mrs. Wright, re-
turning to her relatives in America.
Was she spared? On the contrary, the
incident presented an opportunity for
indulgence in that maudlin prurience
characteristic of a mulatto journalism;
it supplied a morsel for palates prone
to enjoy so luxurious a dainty. Even
subsequent apologies were filthy insin-
uations with a thin veneer of half-
hearted explanation. I have been a
guest at Mr. Wright's home in Surrey,
and without reserve can say that a
man more circumspect in his social
methods, more generous in his char-
ities and more devoted to his family it
would be difficult to find."

"But you will admit he was a finan-
cial plunger, taking too many chances
—is that not so?" was the closing re-
mark of The Province representative.

Mr. Mackintosh replied: "Under-
stand me; at the present juncture I am
precluded from discussing many lead-
ing questions. Mr. Wright and I had
differences, mainly of opinion on given
subjects, but this does not blind me
to what is fair and just. Mr. Wright
plunged! Well, let any unprejudiced man visit the
precincts of stoney-hearted Throg-
morton, and there find millionaires who
absorbed profits derived from and flow-
ing from his enterprises. These men
plunged, too; some of them now re-
pudiate Whitaker Wright, but I doubt
if his winnings ever nearly approxi-
mated theirs. As to 'plunging and tak-
ing chances,' I always think of Squeers'
advice to his pupils: 'Subdue your ap-
petites, my dears, and you've conquer-
ed human nature.' When plungers,
speculators, investors and financial cor-
porators operating on the Bourse, the
London and New York exchanges, and
at other financial centres succeed in
subduing their abnormal appetites for
gain, then human nature will be con-
quered—but not till then."

PREPARED TO FIGHT

GREAT OUTBREAK IN MACEDONIA
PREDICTED FOR APRIL
TWENTIETH.

MASSACRES AND ENCOUNTERS
REPORTED IN VARIOUS
PLACES.

BELGRADE, Servia, April 6.—The
gendarmes had to be called out to sup-
press the rioting which took place here
yesterday as the outcome of a demon-
stration against an objectionable police
regulation, and in the result two rioters
and two gendarmes were killed and
many wounded on both sides. One
hundred and thirty arrests were made.

LONDON, April 6.—According to an
agency despatch from Constantinople
advice had been received there from
Monastir that the Macedonian revolu-
tionary committee intends to proclaim
a general insurrection in the European
provinces of Turkey about April 20th,
when there will be more than 100,000
men armed with rifles in the field.

SOFIA, April 6.—A newspaper an-
nounces that the Albanians during the
night of Saturday to Sunday last mas-
sacred the Christian inhabitants of
Okrida, where an outbreak of Bulgarians
was recently reported. A three-
days engagement between a Turkish
force accompanied by German officers
and a band of insurgents under com-
mand of the Macedonian leader Cap-
tain Stoyaroff has occurred in the Mel-
nik district, sixty-five miles north of
Salonica. The band suffered heavy
losses.

Insurgent bands have appeared in
several districts. One band has burned
the village of Jubrel.

SHOT HERSELF.
Former San Francisco Woman Commits
Suicide in London.

LONDON, April 6.—Mrs. Mabel Town-
send, formerly of the Alcazar theatre,
San Francisco, shot herself with a re-
volver today on the doorstep of her sis-
ter's residence. Mrs. Townsend is said
to have been suffering from religious
mania, and recently had a disagreement
with her sister, Mrs. Roe. An inquest
on the body will be held tomorrow.

Mrs. Townsend had been summoned
to appear at Marlborough police court
today to answer to a charge of alleged
assault on her brother-in-law, William
Roe, and when the case was called in
court her suicide was announced.

TROUBLE IN MOROCCO.

TANGIER, Morocco, April 6.—The
sultan's brother, Mulai, has been pro-
claimed sultan of Morocco by the Rif
tribe.



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