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The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

FOURTH YEAR. THE VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST MONDAY, AUGUST 21 1899 VOLUME XLIII NO. 70

Martin's Turn Now

Intends to Charge in Legislature That Minister Falsified The Records.

Again States Belief of Mr. Cotton's Connection With His Dismissal.

Mr. Macpherson With Late Attorney-General and Government's Fate Sealed.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Aug. 18.—When ex-Attorney-General Martin was shown the Colonist editorial to-day calling upon Mr. Cotton to deal with Mr. Martin's charge against him of falsifying the records of a council meeting, he made the following statement:

"The charge brought by me against Mr. Cotton was of falsifying the records of an executive council meeting, at which the Deadman's Island matter was discussed. We were nearly all afternoon considering the question, but no conclusion was arrived at, and the matter was agreed to be laid over for further consideration.

"Shortly afterwards Mr. Ludgate took possession of the island, and Mayor Garden wired to Mr. Cotton, asking him what the government intended to do. Mr. Cotton replied that the government had decided to have the question of title determined before they decided what to do with the island.

"Upon seeing this statement in the Vancouver papers, I immediately wired to Mr. Cotton and Mr. Semlin, drawing their attention to the fact that the government had decided no such thing. Afterwards I went to Victoria and found that Mr. Cotton, who kept the records of the council meetings, had made an entry in the minutes of what had been done on May 4, to the same effect as he had telegraphed to Mayor Garden. I also found that, during my absence, he had endeavored to have this record slipped through and approved by the council. This was prevented by one member of the council, who pointed out that no such decision had been arrived at by the council. At a full meeting of the council held after I had returned to Victoria, this question of falsification of the records of the council was brought up, and the entry made by Mr. Cotton was scored out.

"If I am not telling the truth in regard to this matter, Mr. Cotton can produce the books in which those records were made and show conclusively that my story is incorrect. I am sure that every effort has been made to induce him to produce this book, but so far without success. I intend to bring the matter up next session, but no doubt by that time the book will be lost, as Mr. Cotton has it in his own possession.

"When Mr. Cotton found that his deliberate attempt to impose his own ideas with regard to Deadman's Island upon the council was a failure, and having to meet the charge of telegraphing to Mayor Garden his own ideas with regard to Deadman's Island as the conclusion of the government, he attempted to meet this charge by explaining that he and Mr. Semlin had taken up the matter and decided it on behalf of the government. He claimed that they had the right to do this, owing to the extreme emergency of the case. As a matter of fact, there is no emergency in the matter. Mayor Garden had no right whatever to demand from the government a statement of their policy.

"To show further how absolutely without foundation the excuse is, at the time that Mr. Cotton claims that he and Mr. Semlin decided this, there is an entry in the minutes of council, stating that the matter had already been decided by the full council. If the council had decided the question on the 4th of May in the way that Mr. Cotton had entered it in the minutes, why was it necessary for him or Mr. Semlin to take the matter up again and decide it

"I quite sympathize with the Colonist in thinking that it is about time that Mr. Cotton should make some public statement with regard to this serious charge. When he does so, I suppose his answer will be one that the public can take some stock in, and not such a statement as he has made with regard to the late change in the government. As to that, he affirms that Mr. Semlin's action in asking for my resignation came as a complete surprise to him. I have not yet met a man, whether friendly or unfriendly to Mr. Cotton, who would say that he believed this statement."

Macpherson Declares Himself.

It is now absolutely certain that the present government is in the minority. At a caucus of supporters of Mr. Martin and Mr. Macpherson this evening, called to consider the advisability of Mr. Macpherson resigning his seat for Vancouver and opposing Attorney-General Henderson in Westminster, Mr. Macpherson being anxious thus to demonstrate his disapproval of the late actions of the present cabinet it was decided to dissuade Mr. Macpherson from entering upon a campaign which could not prove more than is shown by the announcement of his defection, namely, that the government is doomed.

Mr. Martin being present was requested to address the meeting. He stated that when the house met he would accuse Mr. Cotton of falsifying the records, and ask for a vote of want of confidence on that issue. He would also take the earliest opportunity of bringing his charges against Mr. Cotton before the public. Those present decided to say nothing about the business of the meeting, but in view of the interview granted by Mr. Martin respecting the Colonist editorial, and his promise to bring the matter before the public, a member of the caucus thought proper to make the above disclosures to a Colonist representative.

MONTREAL'S FRENCH BANKS.

Jacques Cartier Transferring All Branches—Ville Marie Officials Arrested and Bailed.

Montreal, Aug. 17.—(Special)—The directors of the Jacques Cartier Bank have decided to sell all the branches of the bank as soon as satisfactory arrangements can be made. Several have already been disposed of. Business will soon be resumed in the central office.

Interest in the affairs of the suspended Banque Ville Marie was renewed to-day by the news of the formal arrest of the president, William Weir, one of the directors, R. F. Smith, and the ex-accountant, F. Lemieux, on the charge of making false returns. They are out on $5,000 bail.

GUERIN'S FOOLISHNESS.

He Won't Come Out of His House, So Is Simply Blockaded There.

Paris, Aug. 18.—M. Guerin decided to-night to energetically maintain his own propositions and refused to accept those of Gen. Jacquey. M. Guerin's decision not to surrender was delivered after a deputation of the National Defence group had waited on him and informed him of the contents of the semi-official note. Gen. Jacquey and M. Firmin Faure, revisionist and Anti-Semite, had numerous interviews during the day with members of the chamber of deputies, and also with the Premier, whereupon Gen. Jacquey submitted his propositions for surrender.

It is now said that Lascie, Anti-Semite deputy from the Comdum district, has decided to discontinue further negotiations with M. Guerin. Gen. Jacquey is also discouraged, and has left Paris.

A semi-official note issued to-night says: "Having considered humanity above all other things, the government from the beginning discarded the idea of storming M. Guerin's house, to effect seizure by force. Measures to prevent M. Guerin from communicating with the outside world, as well as preventing all assemblages, will be maintained, however, as long as possible."

DAWSON MAIL CONTRACT LET

Ottawa Government at Last Entrusts Service to Responsible Contractors.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Aug. 18.—The government has awarded a four years' contract to the Canadian Development Co. for the conveyance of mails to and from Dawson by Skagway and the Upper Yukon route.

The company brought their first mails through from Dawson to Victoria in 10 days. The mail which left Dawson July 31 reached here August 17.

The company are building posts 20 miles apart and securing dog and horse teams for winter service.

MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST.

Rivalry in Railway Building—High Water in the Saskatchewan—Edmonton's Death Trail.

Winnipeg, Aug. 18.—(Special)—The Ninetieth Rifles, who accompanied the Winnipeg civic holiday excursion to Grand Forks, Dakota, met with an enthusiastic reception. The weather was lovely and the day a great success.

The Saskatchewan river at Edmonton has risen 40 feet, the highest in 70 years, doing much damage to property on the flats. The piers of the new bridge are completely submerged. The historic steamer Northwest was swept away.

The Free Press to-day publishes pathetic stories of travellers who started over the fatal Edmonton route to the Klondike.

In spite of the C. P. R. constructing a branch from McGregor, between the main line and the Manitoba & Northwestern railway, the Northern Pacific have announced their intention of building their Portage branch to the northwestern boundary of the province, and will parallel the C. P. R.'s MacGregor branch, even if it runs to the Pacific Coast. It is thought that the Northern Pacific is heading for the Saskatchewan valley, and does not propose to be shut out by the C. P. R.

Pathmont won the much discussed trotting race at Morden to-day, defeating Well Ahead and Ione. The race was sensational owing to the large amount of public betting on the result, though the time, 2:20, was disappointing. An offer of $2,000 for Pathmont immediately after the race was declined.

HALF TON OF DYNAMITE.

Explodes in New York City, With Disaster to Persons and Property.

New York, Aug. 17.—Half a ton of dynamite being used by contractors exploded on the plot of ground at the corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street and Willis avenue to-night, with terrific effect. Several persons were injured, and a number of buildings in the vicinity were badly damaged.

DROUGHT IN RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 17.—Reports from Southeast Russia say that the recent droughts has caused the utter loss of the winter and spring wheat crops.

YOU TRY IT

If Shiloh's Cough and Consumption Cure, which is sold for the small price of 25 cents, 50 cents and $1.00 does not cure, take the bottle back and we will refund your money. Sold for over 50 years on this guarantee. Price 25 cents and 50 cents. Sold by Henderson Bros.

RUSSIA WILL ARBITRATE.

Agrees to Decide Claims of American Citizens for Vessels Seized Off Siberian Coast.

New York, Aug. 14.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

Ambassador Tower has notified the state department that the Russian government has agreed to arbitrate the claims of American citizens against it growing out of the seizure of their vessels off the Siberian coast. These claims amount to $500,000, and Russia's willingness to arbitrate them is the best evidence, state department officials say, of their validity.

Mr. Tower is negotiating a treaty referring the claims to arbitration, which will be based upon the conventions under the Cheek and McCord claims were arbitrated. The arbitrator will be selected by the two governments, and will be required to render the award within six months after his appointment.

These claims are due to the seizure of American sealing ships off the Siberian coast, in 1892, and the maltreatment of some of their crews. Their vessels were twenty miles away from the Siberian shore. Had the seizure occurred within three miles, it is probable the United States government would have declined to press the claims.

The Swiss government is expected to render its verdict in the Delagoa Bay claim during the coming fall. This claim, arising out of the seizure of the Delagoa Bay railroad, owned by an American citizen, by the Portuguese government, amounts to several millions of dollars.

ANXIOUS FOR RAIN.

New York State Suffering From Ravages of Forest Fires.

Watertown, N. Y., Aug. 17.—A large portion of Northern New York, including the counties of Jefferson, St. Lawrence and Lewis, is being swept by fierce forest fires that have already destroyed thousands of dollars' worth of valuable timber land, and threaten to do more serious damage unless quenched by heavy rains.

C. P. R.'s SAFE DIVIDEND.

Not Advisable to Increase the Four Per Cent. Before Continuance of Fat Years Assured.

Montreal, Aug. 16.—(Special)—A Star cable says: Much disappointment was at first heard because the Canadian Pacific had not increased the dividend beyond the 2 per cent. mark. Reflection, however, endorsed the directors' policy. The Westminster Gazette says:

"The cautious policy of the directors is no doubt the wiser view. Exceptional condition of the farming industry during the past year or two, and the necessity of providing in fat years for the adversity of lean years, led the directors to take this course. It is better to have a safe continuous 4 per cent. than a larger dividend now and collapse later."

TALIENWAN A FREE PORT.

Emperor Nicholas So Announces in Advertising Russian Success in China.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 15.—Emperor Nicholas has issued the following imperial order to the Russian minister of finance, M. De Witt:

"Owing to the great possessions of Russia in Europe and Asia, it has been possible with the help of God to effect rapprochement between the peoples of the West and the East.

"Through the friendly attitude of China we have succeeded in attaining our historic aim, having obtained the use of two Chinese harbors, Talienwan and Port Arthur, with a large territory whereby an outlet for the Siberian railway to the Yellow Sea is secured.

"Thanks to the wisdom of the Chinese government we shall, through railways in course of construction, be united to China, a result which gives all nations the immeasurable gain of easy communication and lightens the operations of the world's trade.

"Through our unwearying care for the general weal we have deemed it necessary, after completing the railway, to declare Talienwan a free port during the whole period of the treaty for the merchant ships of all nations, and to build a new city in the neighborhood of the said port."

WRECKED ON THE YUKON.

Steamer Louise Goes Down With a Valuable Cargo Belonging to United States Government.

Seattle, Aug. 17.—News is brought to the city by passengers on the Alliance of the wreck of the Alaska Commercial Company's steamer Louise on the Yukon, a short distance above St. Michael. The disaster occurred on July 31, and resulted in the total loss of a government cargo, amounting to about $100,000.

The steamer was chartered by the government to haul three barges, containing cargoes of government supplies for Rampart and Circle City, up the Yukon. The steamer left St. Michael on the day before the disaster, with one barge lashed to each side, and fastened by means of guy-ropes in front. Twenty-four hours out one of the guy-ropes broke, and the barge swinging around loosened the others. The shock in striking the side of the boat turned one of the barges upside down, and the entire contents were lost. The other two barges, after drifting about among the rocks, were finally beached. A fraction of the cargo had gone into the river, and what still remained on board was so thoroughly damaged as to be of little or no value.

In the meantime the big steamer, while trying to save the barges from destruction, went on a rock. A huge hole was punched through her bottom, and she settled rapidly in 10 feet of water.

When the Alliance left St. Michael on August 6 the Louise had been raised, and a crew was engaged in pumping her out. Beyond the water damage to her appointments, and the hole in her bottom, the vessel is all right. No effort had at that time been made to pick up a salvage on the cargo, as it was not considered worth the trouble.

Picquart's Revelation

Strong Champion of Dreyfus Tells How He Worked to Unravel Plot.

Indignantly Refused to Cancel His Discovery of a Great Wrong.

Therefore He Was Practically Exiled to a Post in Tripoli.

By Associated Press.

Rennes, Aug. 18.—The Dreyfus trial was resumed in the Lycee at 7:25 this morning, when Col. Picquart was called to the witness stand and continued the deposition which was interrupted yesterday by the adjournment. Col. Picquart said that Paty de Clam, on seeing the writing of the bordereau, forthwith declared it was that of Mathieu Dreyfus, the brother of Capt. Dreyfus. The witness, continuing, said: "M. Bertillon tried to discover where I had obtained the handwriting, but the only information I imparted was that it was current. At M. Bertillon's request I left the photographs with him. When he returned them he said he adhered to his opinion, and earnestly asked to see the original. When I saw beyond a doubt that the handwriting of the bordereau was Esterhazy's, and seeing that the documents mentioned therein might have been supplied by Esterhazy; that the words, 'I am going to the manoeuvres,' could perfectly well apply to Esterhazy, and that Esterhazy had secretaries at his disposal to copy a document so voluminous as the firing manual, I resolved to consult the secret dossier, to see what part of the treachery might be ascribed to Dreyfus, and to assure myself whether the dossier contained anything indicating Esterhazy.

"I frankly admit I was stupefied on reading the secret dossier. I expected to find matters of gravity therein, and found, in short, nothing but a document which might apply just as much to Esterhazy as to Dreyfus, an unimportant document mentioning D'Avignon, and a document which it seemed absurd to apply to Dreyfus, namely the 'cette canaille D—' document. Lastly I recognized a report appended on the handwriting of Guenee, which appeared to be at least as worthless as the second document.

"It was then evening. I had stayed late at the office to examine the documents thoroughly. I thought it over during the night, and the next day I explained the whole situation to Gen. De Boisdeffre. I took to his office the secret dossier, the fac-simile of the bordereau, and the Petit Bleu and the principal papers connected with my investigation of Esterhazy.

"I wonder now if I had one or two interviews. But I still see Gen. De Boisdeffre as he examined the secret dossier with me, stop before he reached the end and tell me to go into the country, give an account of the affair to Gen. Gonz, and ask him his advice.

"Before starting to see Gen. Gonz, I copied a note, four pages in length, which I made September 1, containing my resume of the Esterhazy affair. When I informed Gen. Gonz of all that had occurred, he remarked: 'So a mistake has been made.' After my interview with Gen. Gonz I did not work any longer on my own initiative. I said nothing more until the return of Gen. Gonz September 15. At that time Esterhazy was at the great manoeuvres."

Next the witness dwelt on the rumors in September, 1896, of the project of replacing Dreyfus by a man of straw, and the discovery of the forged letter supposed to be connected with the same project. At about the same time the campaign for and against Dreyfus was started by the newspapers.

At this stage Col. Picquart, who had been speaking for two and a half hours, was visibly distressed. He had occasional attacks of coughing, but managed to continue. Col. Jouauste not showing any inclination to suspend the session of the court in order to give him needed rest. The witness then turned to the newspaper attacks on Dreyfus, saying that the information regarding the bordereau contained in them convinced him that they had been inspired by some one closely connected with the Dreyfus affair. They could not be attributed to the Dreyfus family, while they contained expressions familiar to Paty de Clam, whom it would be interesting to hear on the subject. Witness then said he asked permission to inquire into the sources of the articles, but was forbidden to interfere in any way whatever.

Describing his interview with Gen. Gonz on September 1, Picquart said: "When I asked for permission to continue the investigation, insisting upon the danger of allowing the Dreyfus family to proceed with their investigation alone, the General replied that it was impossible, in his opinion and that of the minister of war, to re-open the affair. When I pressed the point in order to make Gen. Gonz understand that nothing could prevent its re-opening if it could be believed Dreyfus was innocent, Gen. Gonz replied: 'If you say nothing, nobody will know.' 'General, I replied firmly, 'what you tell me is abominable. I do not know what I shall do, but I won't carry this secret with me.' (Great sensation). I at once left the room," added the witness; "that is what occurred. I know my account of this is disputed, but I positively swear it," said Picquart, as he emphatically smote the bar in front of the witness-box and looked in the direction of the General.

The Colonel next described his intentions with regard to Esterhazy, which Gen. Gonz and De Boisdeffre had forbidden him to carry out. He attached particular importance to this point, as it contained a clue to subsequent occurrences. Later the witness said that while Paty de Clam evidently acted strangely in disguising himself with a false beard and blue spectacles, perhaps he was authorized to do so.

After a few minutes' suspension of the session, Col. Picquart resumed his deposition, showing how, through an article in the Eclair of September 15, he was satisfied Esterhazy had been warned of the suspicions against him. In order to make the proofs complete, witness continued his investigations with the utmost discretion. In his opinion the only evidence of importance in the Dreyfus affair since the discovery of the bordereau, was the Henry forgery perpetrated on October 31, 1896. He added that it must have been handed immediately to Gen. Gonz. Shortly before Henry perpetrated the forgery, an agent named Guende, Henry's right-hand man, prepared a report declaring that Castelin (Republican revisionist deputy for Laon division of Aisne), was about to play into the hand of the Dreyfus family by unmasking in the chamber of deputies the accomplices, thus having the affair reopened. Col. Picquart incidentally complained bitterly that while he was still chief of the intelligence department, Henry's tool, Guende, should be allowed to make reports against the witness, who had then established a connection between the reports of Guende and the false deposition of Henry, who had testified he had seen the witness seated in Maitre Leboi's office with the document containing the words, "Cette Canaille de Dieu" before them. Each new scheme, said the former chief of the intelligence department, was a complement development of the one proceeding.

The next feature was his recital of the intrigues against him. The press, he said, was employed by Henry with the view of fixing on the witness the blame for communicating information to the newspapers. Then turning to the distant mission upon which he was despatched, Picquart described the irritation he felt when he saw he was being removed because he was no longer wanted as head of the intelligence department. He explained that if this disgrace had been frankly avowed, it would have been much less painful to him. The Colonel also said that during his absence his correspondence was tampered with. Dealing with his mission to Tunis, which Picquart said ought to have been entrusted to a commissary of police, witness declared it was then that Henry abandoned his underhand intrigues and began a campaign of open persecution. Henry wrote to the witness, accusing him of communicating information to the press, disclosing the contents of secret documents, and with attempting to suborn officers in connection with the Petit Bleu.

It was then Picquart learned of the existence of the forged secret document directed against him, and foresaw his own ruin if the Dreyfus case was reopened, and to safeguard himself he entrusted to a lawyer friend a certain letter from Gen. Gonz, at the same time acquainting the lawyer with what he knew of Esterhazy, and entrusting the lawyer with how he should intervene, "if the occasion demanded it." This lawyer, M. Lebois, communicated with M. Schurer Kestner, then one of the vice-presidents of the senate, and the representations of the latter to the Premier followed. When Picquart's furlough was due, Gen. Leclerc, commanding in Tunis, was ordered to send Picquart to the frontier of Tripoli. Leclerc commented to the witness on this abnormal order, and Picquart confided to the General the reasons for it, and his belief in the innocence of Dreyfus. Gen. Leclerc thereupon ordered Picquart not to go beyond Gabes. In the meantime the campaign in Paris was continued. Esterhazy appeared among the witness' accusers.

Picquart here created a sensation by incidentally remarking that the judges in 1894 were shamefully deceived in having the document containing the words "Cette Canaille de Dieu" communicated to them. Witness then bitterly recited the delays and the various machinations with the view of incriminating him instigated by Henry, Esterhazy and Paty de Clam.

Col. Jouauste, president of the court, having asked for explanations on certain points, Picquart said: "If I tell you all this, gentlemen, it is to show what must have been the mental attitude towards me of the members of the court-martial which tried Esterhazy." (Murmurs of assent).

When he resumed his deposition the witness said he regretted he had not been given the opportunity to contradict his accusers at that court-martial. "I have almost finished my task," added Picquart, "but I ask permission to refer to the way the bordereau came to the war office. I have doubts in regard to the person who brought the bordereau. Two quite different persons could certainly have delivered the bordereau in 1894. But if an intelligent person had delivered it, he would certainly have insisted on the value of the contents."

Generals Roget and Mercier having intimated a desire to speak, Col. Jouauste asked Dreyfus if he had anything to say, and the prisoner replied in the negative.

Gen. Roget then mounted the platform and asked Col. Picquart for explanations regarding the Quennilli affair. "Col. Picquart," said Roget, "attacked me this morning in regard to my speech for the prosecution on the subject of the Quennilli case. He said he was not present when the case was in progress, and he described Col. Henry as quite incorrect. I ask Col. Picquart if he denies that he wrote Capt. Marechal an order to connect him with Galanti, that he wrote to the public prosecutor inclosing documents, and that he wrote to the public prosecutor a second time July 15. If he denies this, I ask the court to send for Marechal and the dossier in the Quennilli affair."

Col. Picquart replied that there was no need to threaten to produce the dossier in order to make him reply. He added: "I did not say I was absent during the Quennilli affair. I said I was absent part of the time, and that painful duties did not permit me to participate in it, as I would otherwise have done."

"Did you write those letters?" asked Jouauste.

"Yes," replied Picquart. "I remember writing letters in the case, though I do not remember exactly their terms or dates."

Col. Jouauste then said: "Gen. Roget asks if you deny you wrote a letter sending Galanti to Switzerland?"

"Galanti was an agent who gave us an information about the Italian forts in the neighborhood of Belfort," replied the witness. "Finding ourselves on the point of being discovered, we naturally took measures to avoid it. That is why Galanti was sent to Switzerland."

"Then you wrote the letters," said Roget, "and I add that Col. Henry was not concerned in this affair. He was sent to Belfort against his will by Col. Picquart."

The witness acknowledged writing letters, but wanted to know their text. He said he would like to see them, so that he could be more precise. "You must have seen," he said, "how much falsehood there has been in this affair."

In reply to further questions, Picquart admitted sending documents to Belfort for the use of Quennilli.

"But," Picquart added, "they were handed to the public prosecutor."

General Roget's questioning was evidently with the view of eliciting a confession from Colonel Picquart that in the Quennilli case he communicated to the judges documents unknown to the defence, as he now accuses the general staff of doing in the Dreyfus case. The General concluded with angrily repelling various statements of Picquart in regard to his connection with the press, and a dialogue wholly unconnected with the present trial followed.

General Mercier promptly replaced General Roget.

"Colonel Picquart has stated that I ordered him to convey documents to Colonel Maurel. That is false. I never handed the packet to Colonel Picquart for Colonel Maurel. I never mentioned secret documents to him."

In reply Picquart said: "I remember perfectly handing a packet to Colonel Maurel."

General Mercier next denied Colonel Picquart's statement relative to meeting with General Gonz during the afternoon of January 5, 1895, when the latter was greatly excited at the prospect of war.

"That cannot be the case," said General Mercier. "General Gonz will make a deposition on the subject. I do not know what he will say. But he could not be apprehensive that afternoon, since I myself had not apprehensions on the score."

Picquart replied that he adhered to everything he said. General Gonz, the witness explained, was excited because he knew of the action of an ambassador towards M. Casimir-Perier, then premier.

General Mercier next referred to Picquart's statement that the d'Avignon document was communicated to the court martial of 1894. He said:

"I deny it positively. The only documents communicated were the Panizzardi telegram, Du Paty de Clam's commentary, the note of the Italian attache in regard to French railroads, and the report of Guende."

In regard to the bordereau, General Mercier re-affirmed that it reached the ministry through the ordinary channels.

Maitre Demange at this juncture commented upon the appearance of Paty de Clam's commentary, to which General Mercier answered: "The commentary was prepared for me."

Counsel, however, insisted that although it was prepared for General Mercier, the commentary was in the dossier, and ought to be forthcoming.

The court then adjourned for the day.

SCOTTISH COAST SWEPT.

Loss of Life and Great Damage to Property Reported.

Aberdeen, Scotland, Aug. 17.—A terrible storm swept over the Scotch coast last night. At Fraserburg, a town 37 miles north of this place, on the northeast coast, 300 fishing craft were caught in the gale, and a lifeboat went to their assistance.

The crew of the Diadem, of Cullen, a town on Cullen Bay (North Sea), were saved by the gallantry of James Brown, a discharged Dargai hero, who swam to the boat with a line. When the line had been fastened to the endangered craft, the spectators, who gathered on the shore, dragged the Diadem through the surf and landed the crew safely.

The greatest fears are entertained for the safety of the fishing fleet.

The schooner Pioneer, bound from Sunderland to Banff, a town 38 miles north of Aberdeen, with a cargo of coal, is ashore, and it is feared will become a total wreck. The crew were rescued by the life-savers.

The railway passenger steamer Red Gauntlet has been wrecked off Pladda Light, south of the island of Arran. The passengers and crew have been landed at Whiting Bay.

SLAIN IN THE RING.

Pugilist Put to Sleep in San Francisco Fails to Recover Consciousness.

San Francisco, Aug. 17.—Jim Franey, the pugilist injured by Frank McConnel in a fight last night, died at 3:10 this morning, without having regained consciousness.

MONTREAL CRICKET.

Montreal, Aug. 17.—The Belmont Cricket Club was again victorious in its match to-day with McGill University. The wicket was a dangerous one, and Hill of McGill was carried off the field, having been hit on the point of the jaw.

The Philadelphians scored 146 in their innings, and 10 minutes before time to draw stumps, McGill was all out for 97.

TOO MUCH CANAL.

Berlin, Aug. 17.—The lower house of the Prussian diet to-day, by a vote of 212 to 209, rejected the second reading of the bill relating to the Dortmund-Rhine canal, and the completion of the Dortmund-Ems canal. The lower house also defeated the Central canal bill by a vote of 228 to 126.

WHAT IS SHILOH?

A grand old remedy for Coughs, Colds and Consumption, used through the world for half a century, has cured innumerable cases of incipient consumption, and relieved many in advanced stages. If you are not satisfied with the results, we will refund your money. Price, 25 cents, 50 cents and $1.00. Sold by Henderson Bros.

Host for Philippines

New Secretary Would Rush Campaign to Conclusion.

Ten More Regiments of Volunteers and Large Medical Corps.

If Present Transports Not Sufficient Other Ships Will Be Impressed.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Aug. 17.—An order has been issued directing that ten additional regiments of infantry volunteers be organized for service in the Philippines. The regiments will be numbered from 38 to 47. They will be organized at the following places, in the order named: Fort Snelling, Minn.; Fort Crook, Neb.; Fort Riley, Kansas; Camp Meade, Pa.; Fort Niagara, N. Y.; Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; and South Farmington, Mass. The organization of the ten new regiments will give Gen. Otis a total of 62,451 men, and in addition to this force it is proposed to increase the hospital corps in the Philippines to 2,000 and to increase the number of medical officers, so that Gen. Otis will have an army practically of 65,000 men.

The enlistment of ten additional regiments will make the total volunteer force in service number 30,507 men, leaving but 4,493 men of the 35,000 authorized uncalled for, and the total strength of the army about 95,000 men.

It appears from to-day's orders that the new regiments are to be mainly recruited in New England and the Middle and Central States. It is said no special effort is to be made to secure recruits in the Southern States. This is due, it is said, to the experience of the officers who operated in that quarter for recruits for the ten volunteer regiments just organized. The only places where difficulty was experienced were in Georgia, Alabama, the Carolinas and the Gulf States, and the two Northwestern Pacific States.

"The policy of the war department," said Secretary Root to-day, "is to furnish Gen. Otis with all the troops and supplies he can use, which are necessary to wind up the insurrection in the shortest possible time." The Secretary said "no delay would be allowed in enlisting, equipping and supplying the new regiments nor in transporting them, as well as the other regiments already organized for the Philippines as soon as they were needed for active service. If the number of transports are insufficient, more will be secured."

INTERNATIONAL TENNIS.

Hamburg, Aug. 17.—At the international lawn tennis tournament here today the second round for the Hamburg challenge cup was won by R. F. Doherty. Clarence Hobart, the American player, defeated Gore in the same contest. In the gentlemen's doubles, second round, H. S. Mahoney and W. V. Doherty beat A. K. Kronin and H. G. Leighton, and Hobart and Black beat Schurz and A. Martins.

SHAMROCK'S CANVAS.

London, Aug. 17.—It is learned that the America's cup challenger Shamrock will carry a club topsail 8 feet longer than when she was racing the Prince of Wales' yacht Britannia.

DOMINION NEWS NOTES.

Special to the Colonist.

Recorder Demontigny.

Montreal, Aug. 17.—B. A. T. Demontigny, for many years recorder of Montreal, died at 10 o'clock last night at the Hotel Dieu Hospital, from the effects of a cancerous growth in the leg. Deceased was born in 1838. He was a strong Ultramontane. Some of his legal decisions excited much feeling, such as his judgment prohibiting the Salvation Army from walking in Montreal.

To Make Steel.

Montreal, Aug. 17.—The directors of the Dominion Steel Company held a meeting here to-day and decided to push the work on the plant ahead. It is expected the manufacture of steel will be commenced in about 15 months.

Laval Student Drowned.

Montreal, Aug. 17.—Joseph Kelly, a bright law student at Laval University, fell off the deck of the steamer Quebec, near Lanoraie, yesterday, and was drowned. He was speaker of the university's model parliament.

Marching Orders.

Halifax, Aug. 17.—Orders have been received for the First battalion of the Leinster regiment, Royal Canadians, to be held in readiness to embark November 5, for the West Indies. Half of the battalion go to Bermuda, and the other half to Barbadoes.

Married.

Winnipeg, Aug. 17.—Joseph Carter, C. P. R. ticket agent, and Miss Dot Whitney, of Kansas City, were married today in Leavenworth, Kansas.

COLUMBIA A WINNER.

Newport, R. I., Aug. 15.—Under the clearest of skies and in as fine a topsail breeze as one could desire, the Columbia put the finishing touch to her series of trial races against the Defender in the presence of the New York Club fleet today, winning the 21-mile race by 3 minutes, 32 seconds.