GIVE US NAMES.

There never has been in the whole history of Canadian parties a parallel to the situation in British Columbia at the present moment. We have an opposition, whose greed for office has been recently increased by unseemly quarreling among members of the governing party, leaderless and disorganized, clamoring for office. Their principal organ admits that Mr. Turner, the late leader, cannot be reinstated and there is no other man in the party fit for leadership. The Turnerites as a party are therefore out of the race and could not be considered in the formation of a ministry. Their organs recognize this fact, but still they continue to screech and scream for the defeat of the Semlin government. When they give the public the names of the man they would place in charge of the affairs of the province, possibly more attention will be given to their utterances. Even the Times might be convinced that the suggested cabinet would be an improvement on the present one, as it has never claimed that all the virtues were centred in the government now ruling British Columbia. But the Times will be excused if it refuses to buy a pig in a poke. The country wants the names of the proposed deliverers.

THE MAJORITY?

At the last session of the Legislature the Semlin government had a majority of five, the Speaker in the chair. Since then two of the members of the party have withdrawn therefrom—Messrs. Martin and Higgins—and freely announce their intention to vote against the government. That would make four on a division, which would reduce the government's majority to one. The Colonist has figured out that the government is in a minority of two or three. Will it please illustrate the mathematical process by which it turns a majority of one into a majority of three without even saying "by your leave" to the members of the majority?

The majority is one and cannot be reduced—with safety. Sir Henri Joly, we think it was, carried on a good government by the casting vote of the Speaker, which was a more critical situation than that with which the Semlin government is now confronted. With Mr. Speaker the government has a majority of two.

We do not seek to minimize the difficulties in the way of a government with a majority of one or two, and we suppose the Premier does not ignore them either. The government could carry on the business of the country with a majority of one, especially when it would have the support of the opposition on most of the important questions, as was the case last session.

We do not know the Lieut.-Governor's views and so cannot dispute the Colonist's assertion that a dissolution would not be granted to Mr. Semlin. But we are inclined to doubt the accuracy of the statement. Mr. Semlin would undoubtedly have the right to appeal to the country in the event of a defeat in the House. The last election was fought against the Premiership of Mr. Turner, and with all the advantages of office against him Mr. Semlin won. To say now that because a House might vote want of confidence in Mr. Semlin, largely through internecine strife, he would be debarred by the Lieut.-Governor from referring his case to the great jury of public opinion, is in our opinion to misrepresent the Lieut.-Governor's position and ignore all precedent, which is the law by which lieutenant-governors must be guided.

THE UNKNOWN PARTY.

The Colonist continues to add to the mystery surrounding the opposition. It says that the opposition movement is not intended to put Mr. Turner back in office and that the personnel of the proposed new administration is a secondary matter, the object being to secure better government. The innocent admission is also made that although Mr. Turner is not particularly wanted back again at the head of affairs, he may get there as a result of the "movement," and then to calm the fears that this statement may give rise to we are assured that every opposition member of the House, Mr. Turner included, is "prepared to surrender any claim he may have to consideration in the formation of a new government."

All this is very mysterious. It is also very stupid. How the personnel of a government can be considered of little or no importance when "good government" is the sole object in view is a proposition that no sensible person will agree with. It is a matter of prime importance to know who the men are that are to be placed in power when the present incumbents give up the seats of office. This invitation to the people to close their eyes, open their mouths and swallow whatever may be placed therein, is an audacious appeal by political empirics to a faith in the unseen and impossible which no man not an imbecile or a demagogue will admit that he possesses. There is an old and homely saying to the effect, "better the devil we know than the devil we do not know," which we commend to the consideration of our contemporary. The Semlin government may be bad, but what guarantee is there that the next will not be worse? If we knew the names, or even the name of its leader, we would be in a position to judge. But we have been told by Turner organs that Turnerism as a cause is dead and that new conditions demand new methods and new men. If this be true, and we believe it is, and if it be also true that every member of the Turner party has withdrawn his claims for leadership, then the people will demand to know "under what king" they will be required to serve before they depose the present one. The Colonist should solve the great mystery?

THE SCAPEGOAT.

If the organ of the party without a visible head has any sense of the ridiculous an examination of its files for the past year or so should send it into a most inordinate fit of mirth. At the time of the dismissal of Mr. Turner and his colleagues what an outburst of indignation we were treated to because the Lieut.-Governor deposed his advisers from office! Then Mr. Turner was the only person constitutionally eligible for the position of Premier; appeals were to be taken to Ottawa and elsewhere against the action of His Honor, and many terrible things were to be done. A little later plaintive prayers were made to the Governor to take Mr. Turner back again and all would be forgiven, and it was shown that constitutionally this would be perfectly regular. For a long time appeals and abuse alternated with great regularity, when very abruptly a change came over the scene. Now we are told that Mr. Turner is politically dead; that he was strangled by forces of his own creation. A new generation has arisen in British Columbia which knows him not. Nevertheless, if he had remained in power the province would have been passing through an era of unexampled prosperity at this time. Railroads would have been running in all directions; the mines would have been yielding more wealth, and possibly the fish would have been running more freely and the soil would have been yielding larger crops. If these things are so, surely Mr. Turner is the very man the people want to rule over them. What, then, can be the cause of his being thrown out? These be puzzling questions, which only one in the inner councils of the party can answer. Who is striving for the leadership of this party which is proving so unfaithful to the gentleman who did so much and was going to do so much more for the province? Why was the convention that was talked of to decapitate Mr. Turner and elect his successor not held? Is it possible that the rank and file of the party, despite the machinations of the three or four would-be leaders in Victoria who are manipulating things and pulling the wires for their own purposes? The great constitutional authority and self-constituted adviser of the Lieut.-Governor has repeatedly told His Honor, among other things, that it is not necessary that a man who may be called on to form a government should be a member of the House of Assembly. This advice has been tendered so often that it has acquired considerable significance. When the present government is defeated and the great unknown sent for to form a cabinet will Mr. Turner be asked to resign his seat in Victoria in addition to his position as leader?

POLITICS ABOUT NICOLA LAKE.

To the Editor: Not long since an indignant resident here pointed out to me a paragraph in the Vancouver World of the 8th inst., wherein were published a few remarks made to a World representative by Mr. A. E. Howse, anent the present government in general, and the Premier and Messrs. Martin and Cotton in particular. Mr. Howse is reported to have said that there was "a wide feeling of dissatisfaction against the government and the manner in which Hon. Joseph Martin had been treated by the Premier." Now there is no doubt that Mr. Howse had, as he thought, justification for making such a statement, but I have made inquiries as to the matter, and, up to the present time have met no one who will coincide with Mr. Howse.

Doubtless there are a few—a very few, too—who might be led to hold his views on the matter, but they are hard to find. It is not my wish to raise strife, because this question is a very one-sided one, and hardly needs contradiction, but it would be unfair to allow the general public outside of this valley to be misled in such a way.

Mr. Howse goes on to say that in his section of Yale, "Mr. Martin was not looked upon as the only mischief-maker in the government, but that credit should belong to, and Mr. Cotton be charged with its paternity." (Sic.) As a matter of fact, one never hears Mr. Cotton's name mentioned here, in such a connection. Moreover from the tone of this remark it would seem that at all events Mr. Martin figures as a mischief-maker in the eyes of Mr. Howse's section of Yale. How does Mr. Howse reconcile this with his former statement, and why, if people look on Mr. Martin as a mischief-maker, should he indignant at his treatment at the hands of the Premier? Is it not a strange thing that our own member should quietly ignore a petition recently sent him, signed by a large number of people? Surely Mr. Howse did not intend us to think he alluded to the said member as one of the mischief-makers.

Mr. Howse has always taken an active interest in matters political; therefore it must be conceded that he could not very easily err, or if so, then it is not on the score of ignorance. One cannot but smile at the colossal independence of such statements as those Mr. Howse is credited with, the utter indifference to the opinions of the majority of electors here, and Mr. Howse's courage of his own—and here almost entirely his own—convictions. Nothing short of this would have induced me to write, but one cannot stand by and allow a very wrong impression to be foisted upon the outside public. I am not alone in my remarks, for if you asked the said "section of Yale" you would find that by far the large majority are of my way of thinking.

With apologies for troubling you, I remain, yours faithfully,

E. ALBERT ORCHARD.

Nicola Lake, August 14.

My friend look here! you know how weak and nervous your wife is, and you know that Carter's Iron Pills will relieve her, now why not be fair about it and buy her a box?

Diver Baldwin Killed

Death Comes While Making His Second Attempt to Reach the Andelana.

Accident to the Pumping Gear Caused Death- Was 150 Feet Below the Surface.

Tacoma, Wash., August 18.—Diver William Baldwin,, the daring submarine worker who made a descent of 33 fathoms to the sunken ship Andelana in Tacoma harbor, lost his life to-day in endeavoring to again reach the big ship at the bottom of the harbor.

The daring submarine expert was 150 feet below the surface when death came. The cause is said to have been due to some accident to the pumping gear which supplied air. The Andelana lies in 190 feet of water, and Baldwin was on his second descent in the attempt to reach the deck of the submerged craft when the fatal termination came to his adventure.

The Andelana, a British bark of 2,395 tons, turned turtle early on the morning of January 14th, soon after she reached Tacoma harbor from Shanghai. The ballast had been taken out or her and ballast logs placed alongside, and she was anchored in 33 fathoms of water, to wait for a tug to take her in to her loading berth.

On the night of the 13th a terrific gale raged, the wind blowing about 35 miles an hour. During the gale one of the ballast logs went adrift and without warning the ship careened and capsized. Capt. Starling, the mate and 16 sailors, who were on board, were all drowned. They were caught like rats in a trap while asleep, and had no chance to escape. The ship sank completely out of sight.

Soon after the disaster the wreck was sold to Messrs. Halstead & Sorensen, and they made a number of ineffectual attempts to reach her. Then Sorensen, who was the diver of the firm, retired, and Halstead secured the services of the dead diver, William Baldwin, to go down to the vessel. They made adequate preparation to raise the big bark. Instead of using a barge, from which Diver Baldwin would make his descents to the wreck and which of necessity carrying the air pumps and other apparatus, would have to be towed to and from the scene of operations each day, the company chartered the steamer Clara Brown to act as a tender on the work.

Some days ago Baldwin went down and laid his hand on the wreck. He was satisfied that she could be raised, and was to have paid another visit to the ship early this week, but there being no sun he was unable to see, and had to postpone his trip beneath the waves until to-day.

But yesterday the dead diver said: "We have waited long enough on old Sol and I have decided to make the second trip to the ship to-morrow if it is raining pitchforks. I will have to depend upon feeling my way about the ship, as it is impossible to see much without the sun, but I think I will succeed in establishing connection between the ship and the steamer Clara Brown, which will be used hereafter in place of the diving barge. I shall still insist upon the use of the hand pump and windlass for my supply of air while under the water. I have never used the compressed air tanks and would rather depend upon human hands when my life is at stake."

The unfortunate man little knew then that death was to come even with all his care. That he made all precaution is shown from the fact that the Clara Brown was fitted with an air compressor and large sized tank to hold the life sustaining oxygen and hydrogen which was to keep his heart and lungs working—had not the said accident occurred—during his immersions at the heretofore unprecedent depth of 200 feet.

The tank was made auxiliary to the hand air pumps at Baldwin's request. The diver said some days ago: "I have refused employment with a prominent Pacific coast wrecker a number of times on account of his use of tanks holding compressed air instead of the regulation pumps with men at the crank handles. It is well to have the tank with its 20 minute supply of air in readiness should anything happen to the air pumps, but as for a diver having a feeling of security when on the bottom, give me the air that is sent into my helmet through the agency of human hands, and I with the knowledge that a jerk on the signal line means the immediate quickening or slackening of the air being sent to me. I know my men at the hand pumps and life line and am sure every signal sent to the surface will be instantly answered. With an automatic acting tank the pressure keeps steadily on, whether my brain be bursting under the pressure coming to me or not. But it's a good auxiliary nevertheless, and at the great depth in which I will be forced to work on the Andelana, will undoubtedly prove useful."

The plans of the salvage company were to endeavor to raise the sunken Andelana with compressed air. The Clara Brown, the wrecking steamer, was anchored immediately over the wreck. The boiler of the steamer was to supply the power necessary to operate the air compressor and a windless was to be utilized in handling any heavy weights that the diver might encounter and which were in the way of properly placing the air hose intended to fill the uppermost side of the hull above the hatches with air. The boiler power was to serve to force this air from the compressor tank into the Andelana's hold. The salvage company figured the matter out as follows: The hull of the Andelana weighs in the neighborhood of 1,600 tons. Taking the space from her upper hatch combings to her side and there is space sufficient, if filled with air, to lift 3,379 tons, which force assuredly would bring the ship to the surface. She was then to be towed to shallow water with the assistance of the ebbing tide.

William Baldwin, the dead diver, who reaped the usual reward of too much daring, is well known on the coast as an intrepid and fearless submarine expert.

Diver William Baldwin, who lost his life at Tacoma on Thursday while endeavoring to get down through 190 feet of water to the Andelana, was well-known here. He worked on the steamer Umatilla when she came to grief in these waters some fifteen or more years ago. His last words to the members of the Andelana wrecking company when he put on his helmet at 11.39 a.m on Thursday were: "I'll either take a ride across the river Styx with old Charon as pilot, or this line will be passed through the main hatch of the Andelana to-day." Eleven minutes afterwards he was on his journey across the Styx. At 11.50 o'clock his lifeless body was hauled inboard over the side, the loosening of the helmet disclosing a purple, distended, distorted face.

Irvin Halstead, who is in charge of the work of raising the Andelana, in telling of the horrible fate of his diver, said: "It was awful. Had we not loosened the helmet from his shoulders the moment he was laid upon the deck of the barge, it would have been necessary for the surgeons who had been called to meet us at the wharf, to cut away the flesh, so rapidly was the surging of the blood to the face and scalp progressing.

"It was 11.39 when Baldwin signified himself as ready to make the descent. He wore but the light armor with which he worked on the Umatilla wreck at Victoria and in search for the Northern Pacific safe and the bodies of those left in the land slide of several years ago.

"As the glass face plate was being brought to be screwed on the face he made some remark about the air and told us to keep the pumps going. Also he had given instructions regarding the third cylinder in the air pump. It was this cylinder that caused the disaster and death.

"In the prior descent this third cylinder of the pump had caused much trouble through its failure to act properly. Yesterday Baldwin himself undertook to remedy the defect in the cylinder. He secured an old worn gasket and placed the same on the valve.

"Baldwin had descended as near as I could judge 150 feet. Suddenly there came a hiss of escaping air from the pump.

"The tension of the life line slackened.

"The sound of escaping air continued, and then we knew that all was over.

"Baldwin was dead or would be dead before he could be brought to the surface.

"As fast as man's arms and muscles could haul on that life line, the diver was brought to the top and his limp body, armored as it was, hoisted aboard the barge.

"In a moment we were at the bolts which fasten the helmet to the diving suit.

"Never did men work with such earnestness, such desperation as we in our effort to remove Baldwin's helmet.

"At last it was accomplished and well we were not later.

"Swollen beyond all recognition, had but a minute more of time elapsed, and the surgeons would have been forced to have cut away the flesh from about the throat and jaws that the skull might be released from the helmet. Oh! it was awful."

It would appear Baldwin himself, brave but unfortunate fellow that he is, is to blame. Over-confident in his ability, he took chances with the air pump packing and—lost his life. His body was a horrible sight when the diving armor was removed. His body and limbs from the feet to where the neck joins the trunk were normal, but his head was swollen to three times its size and was as black as ink.

NEW WESTMINSTER EXHIBITION.

Commissioner Keary in Victoria Engaged in Preliminary Work.

One of the most potent causes of the success of the New Westminster Agricultural Society's annual exhibition is generally conceded to be the excellent work done by the ambassador in advance, ex-Ald. W. H. Keary, whose genial presence in Victoria prompted a Times man this morning to secure a few pointers regarding the prospects for this year's show. Mr. Keary is a busy man, but is always ready to give any information which will tend to advance the interests of the undertaking with which he is so prominently identified, and he has the happy faculty of impressing those with whom he comes in contact with the fact that he is the right man in the right place.

"More, larger and better exhibits will be the rule at the Royal City this year," said Mr. Keary, "and the way in which the people of the coast cities and districts are taking the matter up is an earnest of the success to be achieved. I am here for the purpose of increasing the interest of the business men of Victoria, whose exhibits are always particularly good features of our show. To enable them to act intelligently in securing floor space I am leaving with Messrs. M. R. Smith & Co. a plan of the ground floor of the exhibition building, and I expect we shall have with us at least as many and as good exhibits as we have ever had."

Mr. Keary has recently returned from a trip through the interior and has received great encouragement from all parts. The society are offering six prizes of $200, $150, $100, $75, $50 and $25 for district exhibits and have already received eight entries, a guarantee that the agricultural products from each district will be represented.

In the mineral department the splendid collection of last year has been retained and considerably enlarged, every mine of importance in the province being represented.

There will be special features during exhibition week, among them being a session of all the boards of trade of the province, and in the way of entertainment there will be attractions galore. Recognizing the importance of encouraging the newspaper fraternity, special arrangements are to be made for their accommodation, special rooms, fitted with telephone and telegraph accommodation, being placed at their disposal.

Mr. Keary is spending a few days in the city and will continue his work right up to the time of the exhibition.

CANCERS AND TUMORS.

A PAINLESS METHOD OF TREATMENT The knife and plaster are not now necessary in order to cure these diseases. If you are interested send your address to STOTT & JURY, Box 9, Bowmanville, Ont.

DREYFUS'S CHAMPION.

Colonel Picquart Appears Before the Rennes Court Martial.

Rennes, Aug. 17.—In the course of his testimony before the Dreyfus court martial to-day, M. Bertulus, examining magistrate said: "You have been told that Dreyfus is guilty. For myself, I believe, and believe profoundly, in his innocence. If I come here to tell you so, you will understand that it is because my conscience tells me that, in so doing, I am performing a duty—an absolute duty. The court of cassation has declared the bordereau to be the work of Esterhazy. Now, the court of cassation is the supreme authority in all matters of this kind."

Colonel Picquart was afterwards called. He protested formally against all suspicion of having caused the disappearance of any document relating to Dreyfus. He also repelled with scorn the assertion that he had endeavored to put another officer in the place of the real author of the bordereau.

"It is true," the witness continued, "that the name of Captain Dorval being mentioned to me as a dangerous man, I had him watched, and do you know, gentlemen, by whom Dorval was denounced? By his own cousin," continued Picquart, "Major Du Paty de Clam." (Sensation.)

Witness next outlined his connection with Dreyfus at the military college, and afterwards at the ministry of war, where owing to the anti-Semite prejudices of the general staff, he first appointed Dreyfus to a department where probationers had no direct cognizance of the secret documents. He then described the consternation in the war office when treason was discovered, and the relief experienced when it was thought that the guilty person had been discovered. It was then that the witness discovered the similarity between the handwriting of Dreyfus and that of the bordereau.

The Colonel described what he characterized "the irregular steps" taken by General Mercier to accomplish the arrest of Dreyfus. Referring to the dictation test, the witness earnestly and emphatically affirmed that he saw no signs of perturbation in the handwriting of Dreyfus on that occasion, and, moreover, shortly afterwards Du Paty de Clam admitted that he had not found a fresh charge against Dreyfus. "Beyond the bordereau," added the witness, "there is nothing against Dreyfus, absolutely nothing." His impression during the investigation, continued Colonel Picquart, was that the accused's acquittal was probable, as the evidence was insufficient. Witness believed that he had even told the minister of war that the condemnation of the accused could not be secured unless the court martial were shown the secret documents which it had been agreed to submit to the court. The Colonel next declared that in 1894 he did not know the contents of the secret dossier. He believed, like all other officers, that it contained frightful proofs against the prisoner. But when he became acquainted with its contents he found that his "earlier impressions were entirely wrong." (Prolonged sensation).

Colonel Picquart defended himself against the charge that he had always directed his efforts towards the rehabilitation of Dreyfus. He said that he had only directed the investigation made to that end when he became aware that the writings of Esterhazy and the bordereau were identical, and that consequently the charges against Dreyfus no longer existed.

Next the Colonel examined the bordereau and declared that Dreyfus could not have disclosed part of it.

Rennes, Aug. 18.—Colonel Picquart was before the Dreyfus court martial today, and in the course of his testimony said when he saw beyond a doubt that the handwriting of the bordereau was Esterhazy's, and that the documents mentioned therein might have been supplied by Esterhazy; that the words: "I am going to the manoeuvres," could perfectly apply to Esterhazy, and that Esterhazy had secretaries at his disposal to copy a document so voluminous as the firing manual, he resolved to consult the secret dossier, to see what part of the treachery might be ascribed to Dreyfus, and to assure himself whether the dossier contained anything indicating Esterhazy.

"I frankly admit I was stupefied on reading the secret dossier," said the Colonel. "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 in 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 General 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 General 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 General Gonz and ask him his advice.

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

The Colonel then turned to the newspaper attacks on Dreyfus, saying that the information regarding the bordereau contained in them had been inspired by some one closely connected with the Dreyfus affair. He said he asked permission to inquire into the sources or the articles, but was forbidden to interfere in any way whatever.

Describing his interview with General Gonz on September 1, Picquart said: "When I asked for permision 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 General Gonz understand that nothing could prevent its re-opening if it could be believed Dreyfus was innocent, General 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).

Colonel Picquart next described his intentions with regard to Esterhazy, which Generals 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 Du Paty de Clam evidently acted strangely in disguising himself with a false beard and blue spectacles, perhaps he was authorized to do so.

Colonel Picquart said, 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 had 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 General Gonz. Shortly before Henry perpetrated the forgery, an agent named Guende, Henry's right hand man, prepared a report declaring that Castelin was about to play into the hands of the Dreyfus family by unmasking in the chamber of deputies the accomplices, thus having the affair re-opened. Colonel 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. Each new scheme, said the former chief of the intelligence department, was a complete development of the one proceeding.

Then turning to the distant mission upon which he was dispatched, the Colonel said that during his absence his correspondence had been tampered with. Dealing with his mission to Tunis which Picquart said ought to have been entrusted to a commissary of police, witness declared that it was then that Henry abndoned 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 forged secret document against him, and foresaw his own ruin if the Dreyfus case was re-opened, and to safeguard himself he entrusted to a lawyer friend a certain letter frm General 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. Scherer 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 General Leclere, commanding in Tunis, was ordered to send Picquart to the frontier in Tripoli. Leclere 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. General Leclere thereupon ordered Picquart not to go beyond Gables. In the meantime the campaign in Paris was continued. Esterhazy appeared among the witness' accusers.

Witness then bitterly recited the delays and the various machinations with the view of incriminating him instigated by Henry, Esterhazy and Du Paty de Clam.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

Montreal, Aug. 17.—It is stated that the president of the Banque Ville Marie, William Weir, one of the directors, R. F. Smith, and the ex-accountant, F. Lemieux, were formally arrested to-day on the charge of making false returns. They are out on $5,000 bail.

The branches of the Jacques Cartier Bank are being sold by the directors. Business will soon be resumed in the central office.

According to the report of Mr. Kent, one of the provisional liquidators of the Banque Ville Marie, to a committee of depositors the bank's losses amount to $726,000. It will likely require half a million to take care of the note circulation, leaving $640,000 for depositors, of about 53 per cent.

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TORONTO.

A. B. FRASER, SR., SELLING AGENT, VICTORIA.

Candles and l

Are Not Permitte of the Ch England

Text of the Decisio bishop of Cante York

The decision of the Ar terbury and York o when her incense in chu candles in religious proc ful within the Church given at Lambeth Pal July 31. A brief cable judgment was given at

The clergymen concern remembered, the Rev. Cuthbert's, Philbeach Court, and the Rev. Norwich, who appealed directions enjoining the ceremonial use of incen monial use of processi Archbishops held that in question are prohibit ments Rubric, and are permitted by the law England; and they say request the clergy who them to discontinue the concluded his statemen all the clergy to submit thority in all such mat which he and the Archbi now set forth their con

The London papers of the judgment of the Ar It was read by the Arch bury, Rev. Dr Temple, lows:

The questions put befo ent time are two—the liturgical use of incense ness of carrying lights the public worship of the land.

The Ornaments

There is no direction Common Prayer either thorizing either of the it is argued they are tioned by the ornament to the order for mornin is, consequently this rub to interpret. It seems first to interpret it as it to consider whether an tend to contravene or m pretation. The ornamen speaks are limited by t are the ornaments to be isters "at all times of tion;" and they are to be use in the Church of En thority of Parliament in of the reign of King E aments which do not these limitations are out of the rubric altogether which is not required at ministration of the minis nament which was not ority of Parliament in th the reign of King Edwa rnament to which the r deal, therefore, with th limitations, it is necessar meaning of the word "m

The ministration of contained in and prescrib of Common Prayer. It find what is the form to all the offices of public clergyman is required by to use the form in the B Prayer, prescribed, and prevents the insertion of prayer or ceremony wit thority. And the only can bind or authorize the make any variation wha is contained in the Book of Convocation legalized by Parliament, or the ord issued with the advice an Metropolitan under the direction of the ordinary formity Act Amendme Against this it is conte Prayer-book of 1549 con which are not in the Pra and that, since omission tion these omitted cere lawful under the later omission is prohibition it for us to consider. But p hibition; and nothing ca the words used in the Ac ing the use of any cerem in the Book. "And furth by the Queen's Highness of the Lords and Common Parliament assembled, a of the same, that all an isters in any cathedral o or other place within th land, Wales, and the n same, or other the Qu shall from and after th Nativity of St. John Bap be bounden to say and even song celebration of per and administration sacraments and all the open prayer, in such ord is mentioned in the said ized by Parliament in th sixth year of the reign VI., with one alteration certain lessons to be use day in the year, and the altered and corrected, an only added in the delive ment to the comunicants or otherwise." And the of the Act stil further saying, "And be it furthe authority aforesaid, that tes, and ordinances, whe any other service admini raments or common praye tablished, or set forth to this realm or any other lons or countries shall be utterly void and of n words "none other or ot first of these quotations a to exclude all variation times urged that the Act ing previously received th Convocations, has no aut Church, and is, therefore the consciences of the clei