JUSTICE VERSUS LAW.

Really our esteemed contemporary is growing crusty over this unfortunate constitutional discussion. Its columns this morning positively bristle with sharp sayings about the Times and the News-Advertiser, and we almost fear to venture upon the subject again in case the Colonist should plant any more of its intensely humorous shafts, that rankle so deeply. Just think of this bon mot, this pretty jeu d'esprit:

"One might as well discuss a problem in the differential calculus with a hydrant as argue a constitutional question with the Times."

That proves the Colonist has a pretty wit indeed. If Mr. Samuel Clemens hears of it he will retire from the humorist championship at once. However, those witticisms and severities are unconvincing and unsatisfying as arguments about the constitutionality of His Honor's action in doing his plain duty in dismissing a government from which the people had withdrawn their confidence, a government which had attempted to mislead him and which had earned permanent retirement from governmental cares so completely that there would have been a popular tumult had the Lieut.-Governor delayed dismissing them. The Colonist in spite of all its talk has signally failed to prove its case. Let lawyers split hairs over the constitutional question, and let the Colonist write six-foot-one editorials to bamboozle its readers; let the Colonist indulge in funnyisms about hydrants and differential calculi, it makes no differential calculus to the electors of British Columbia, who are perfectly satisfied with His Honor's action and would no more think of having any of the Turner gang back in power than they would think of letting the king of the Cannibal Islands have a turn at running the province. The Colonist reverts this morning to its favorite simile of the lunatic asylum as an illustration of the obstinacy of the Times in refusing to fall in with the "constitutional" views of the Colonist. We may remind out contemporary that the practice of allowing the mind to dwell upon such things sometimes brings on the evil too constantly contemplated. Let it have a care. This is only one of the mistakes of the Colonist. Another big mistake is in imagining that mammoth editorials containing wholesale citations (generally irrelevant) from law books, will blind the people to the fact that a splendid stroke of business was done on their behalf on August 8th, when Turnerism was killed. The people can stand any amount of Colonist "argument" and preaching, knowing the country is safe.

BRITISH COLUMBIA LIBERALS.

The Conservative party in British Columbia is displaying unwonted activity in attempting to perfect its organization. The election of 1896 showed the result of Tory policy. That election demonstrated that this province, like the Dominion is normally Liberal. What effect the events of the last two years have had cannot be a matter of conjecture, but we see no reason to suppose that there has been any change and certainly none in the direction of added strength to the Tory party. A large number of new voters have come into the province since 1896, and the use of the provincial voters' lists will further enlarge the new electorate, but we feel very confident that the Liberals have gained and will gain upon their opponents thereby. Indeed, so popular has the federal administration managed to make itself during the last two years in this province that it is doubtful if the party opposing it can honestly claim to be as relatively strong as it was in 1896. The people have watched with care the lines of policy followed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and find themselves compelled to resent the ridiculous saying of Sir Charles Tupper, that "what there is good in it was borrowed from their predecessors." We cannot tell what ground there is for the Tory assertions that a general election may be brought on before the statutory date for the elections, but we may make up our minds that the government will select the date at which their term of office expires. At no time did there seem to be a likelihood of a dissolution before the next session of parliament, and it seems no more probable now than it did six months after the election of 1896. There is not likely to be another election until the end of the term. It is, however, highly desirable in the interests of the Liberal party that the completest possible organization should be maintained. British Columbia must be ready to do its share in sustaining the Laurier government when the time comes.

THE SEALING AWARD.

Many months have elapsed since the announcement that the United States government had agreed to pay the award fixed by the international commission to the British Columbia sealing men, but up to the present time no money has been paid over to any of the sealers. The cause of the delay is not known here, but it is supposed to be the chronic delay to which the law is subject. Victorians have a very special interest in the proceedings of the Quebec International Conference, for one of the questions to be considered by that august assemblage is this one of sealing, one of the most vital to the interests of this city. While it would be rash to build any very great expectations or indulge in any hopes of material improvements in the conditon of affairs as left by the sealing tribunal, it is not improbable that the British and Canadian delegates will succeed in laying before the conference a good deal of evidence in favor of the Canadian sealers. It seems hardly possible that the state in which the matter has been left will be allowed to continue indefinitely, and now that so good an understanding has been arrived at between the two nations and there is better chance of reciprocal arrangements being made the prospects are decidedly brighter. Possibly the British commissioners may prefer that any concessions made by Canada on the Behring sea sealing matter should be repaid by concessions from the United States in trade privileges; but concessions from the United States directly affecting the sealing itself would be much preferable to those most concerned, the people of the Canadian Pacific coast.

A LONG SPELL.

Exception has been taken to the statement which appeared in the Times a few days ago that British Columbia had had a government which lasted fifteen years. The Turner organs are very wroth with us for this, at which we are contritely sorry, of course, but we hold no commission, as most of them do, to ignore facts and substitute therefor fiction. We do not mean to say that Mr. Turner has held office for fifteen years—all the powers forbid such a special infliction—but we mean to say that the kind of government he unfortunately represents and has identified himself with, has had a run of fifteen years in this province under various titles. From the defeat of the Beaven government in 1882-83 (the last representative of what might be called honest or popular government in this province, until the return of the Semlin government to power again this year), down to the defeat of Mr. Turner in 1898, the peculiar principles with which the name of Mr. Turner seems likely to be henceforth identified, were those followed. The Vancouver World says Mr. Turner and his cabinet "retained office up till they were so summarily dealt with by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor on Monday, the 8th inst." The World tries to make the point that because there was an almost continual chopping and changing around among the party in power, and leaders succeeded one another rapidly, that the average life of British Columbia governments has been very short. But the World fails completely, because it ignores that fact that although the leaders, the mere titular heads of the government, were changed so often, the government, the party in power was always the same. It was on all fours with the instances one meets with in the pages of romance, where the pirate chiefs succeed one another at quick intervals, but the pirate band they rule is always the same, does the same work and is held together by the same bond. There is no intention of comparing the Turner government of the past fifteen years to a pirate band, only the simile shows exactly what we mean when we say that in spite of changes of heads the government of this province for fifteen years back has been the same. The people's chief care now should be to see that fifteen years at least elapse before the Turner style of government is incurred again.

AN IMPORTANT POST.

Forbes George Vernon, alleged representative of British Columbia in the metropolis of the British Empire, must go. The severest toil which that heavyweight pet of the Turner-Davie-Robson oligarchy has permitted himself since his appointment is a little practice in the fine arts, drawing being his favorite recreation—drawing his salary. That fine sample of a rotten system of officialdom has never, so far as anybody in this province is aware, done one hand's turn to benefit the province that pays him his wages. What, then, is he there for? Well, may the burdened taxpayer ask. At the time the British public was crying out for information about British Columbia, and when an active, intelligent, well informed representative in London would have been worth a mint of money to the province, Forbes George Vernon was never heard of; he might as well have been in Central Africa for aught he did. The interests of British Columbia have been shamefully neglected by this pampered salary drawer, and he should be summarily dismissed. The kind of man the province should send to London—if the office is to be continued—is one after the style of William Ogilvie, Professor Robertson, Professor Saunders, or Robert Ward. If an agent-general is to be maintained, such a man should be sought out and sent to London to keep the province in touch with the great stream of affairs, commercial, financial, industrial, scientific, social, and all the rest of it. British Columbia is not like the other provinces in many respects; it requires the powerful touch of unlimited British capital to develop its mountains of mineral, its vast forest wealth, its fisheries, its agricultural resources and a hundred great gifts which nature has lavished so unsparingly here. We want a whole-souled, energetic man who will throw himself into the work with all his heart and all his might. Our present representative in London has all the sterling qualities and usefulness of a bump on a log. The province wants a man for the London job, or it wants the office closed.

NEW WESTMINSTER EXHIBITION

Vancouver Island agriculturists, fruit-growers, stock-breeders and poultry raisers will be well-advised if they make a special endeavor to be represented at the great show at New Westminster in October. As the time approaches for this important annual event it is evident that the Royal City people have made up their minds to throw all former exhibitions held in Westminster completely into the shade. The interest the agents for the exhibition have succeeded in awakening throughout the mainland districts is unexampled in the history of the province, and the promises of support are more than ample to justify the belief that all British Columbia records in agricultural shows will be eclipsed by the coming exhibition. It would be gratifying to see the Island taking a high place of honor among the exhibitors and bringing back a fair share of the first premiums. In many respects the agricultural industry enjoys exceptional advantages on the Island, as has been pointed out by those best qualified to express an opinion, and as the desire of the promoters of the Westminster show is to have an exhibition the best that the province can produce it is to be hoped that the Island farmers will spare no effort to do themselves justice where so much is to be gained.

THAT CORRESPONDENCE.

On Wednesday, 24th of August instant, the Colonist summed up its daily clamorings for the publication of the correspondence between His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mr. Turner in these words:

"We ask that the correspondence shall be made public at once by authority of the government. If it is not produced the only inference will be that the government is afraid to publish it. The new ministry may very well be afraid to produce it pending the holding of the necessary by-elections. They may very well be afraid to produce it before the legislature meets. They know that if the people had before them a plain official statement of the transactions between the Lieut.-Governor and his late advisers, there would be an expression of indignation that would sweep them from power. Their schemes to break the solid phalanx which is ready to vote with Mr. Turner when the house meets would come to naught, if the members elect knew officially how it came about that Mr. Turner was ousted from office."

Last evening the Times published that correspondence. This morning the Colonist published it with the addition of a letter, four-and-a-half columns long, from Mr. Turner, being an attempt to reply to the charges made by His Honor in the letter of reasons for want of confidence. The chief organ of the Turner government, like the general public, has been simply struck aghast at the revelations made by His Honor. The most the organ can do this morning is to make a mere catalogue of the contents of the letters without comment. The Colonist clamored for the correspondence and it has got it with a vengeance. But it is difficult so soon after the perusal of that correspondence, destroying forever as it does the character of the Turner ministry and branding them as unworthy, in the extremest sense of that word, to serve the public—it is difficult, we say, to find words to comment upon their conduct. The local morning paper looked for "an expression of indignation that would sweep the present government from power." We look for "an expression of indignation that will sweep the Turner ministry into oblivion." Reviewing the letters of Mr. Turner the matter to be observed and remembered is that he attempts to induce Lieut.-Governor McInnes to class the Turner ministry as on the same basis as the Mackenzie government, the Salisbury government and the Tupper government, and contends that His Honor should accord the Turner government the benefit of the same precedents which were found applicable in their case. But the Turner government differs diametrically from the three governments mentioned, in that they were governments composed of honest men; ordinary precedents applied quite properly to them; Lieut.-Governor McInnes was confronted with something very different and he took the only course an honest man can take when dealing with dishonest men—he dismissed them from his service at the very first opportunity. Therefore, the contention that Mr. Turner advances as a reason why he and his colleagues should have been treated like the defeated governments of Britain and the Dominion will not hold for an instant, the precedents and incidents cited by him are totally irrelevant to the special case of the Turner government, and it says much for the coolness and assurance of Mr. Turner that he should dare to mention, in an official document, his corrupt and discredited administration in the same sentence with the governments of the Mother Country and the Dominion. We shall have more to say about this curious phase of Mr. Turner's case, but must pass on to the reasons stated by His Honor for losing confidence in his late advisers. It is a terrible indictment. The contrast between it and the letters of Mr. Turner lies in this, that while all through Mr. Turner's letters runs the unmistakable tone of insincerity, and the reader has the feeling that the writer is telling a story he himself knows to be false and untenable, the letter of His Honor is irresistibly convincing by its frank, straightforward and plain statements. No reader of His Honor's letter of reasons can escape the conviction that the writer is telling the truth without fear or favor. Let us now examine some of the particulars in that indictment.

It will be best to do this, for the sake of brevity, by merely recapitulating the numerous crimes of the Turner government. Disregarding the refusal of the Lieut.-Governor to approve of their recommendations they sought to initiate new business after their defeat. Again and again they asked His Honor to sanctions undertakings not of routine and not urgent. They made no report to him of the state of the elections and have not to this day. "THE REDISTRIBUTION BILL WAS BROUGHT INTO THE ASSEMBLY WITHOUT HAVING BEEN EXPLAINED TO ME BY YOURSELF (MR. TURNER) OR THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL." His Honor was left so little time by the government that he could not master the contents of the bill. (The Times' surmise to this effect was quite correct.) The attorney-general attempted deliberately to mislead His Honor by saying conditions similar to those existing in Cassiar existed in Ontario, when such is not the case. The facts that Cassiar was being allowed an additional member and Kootenay inadequate representation were carefully concealed from him by the government. From that time on it was borne in upon His Honor that he was not being advised "wisely, disinterestedly and faithfully." Premier Turner admitted to His Honor that he "knew very little about the bill; that it was in the hands of the attorney-general." Strenuous attempts were made by the government on July 23rd to extend the election days already fixed for Cassiar to September 1st. An appointment in this connection, made by request of Mr. Turner, with His Honor, Mr. Turner did not keep, nor has he since apologised for not keeping it. His Honor was asked to sign a warrant placing $15,000 at the disposal of the government agent in Cassiar. Note the connection between the determined attempts to get His Honor to extend the time for the elections in Cassiar and the attempt to take $15,000 from the treasury to buy votes for the Turner government. His Honor refused both requests.

Now we come to the sheer roguery, the crime pure and simple of which the government were guilty and now stand convicted. Repeatedly orders in council he had expressly stated he would not sanction were "sneaked" in among others on the off-chance he might accidentally sign them. The chief commissioner actually got $2,500 by this means. An attempt was made to pervert the fund for the destitute, poor and sick, the government wanting $750 for the Women's Hospital in New Westminster. This iniquity His Honor also resisted, but on the representations of the attorney-general, who has proved himself an adept in the art of "romance with a purpose," and Mr. Turner, he sanctioned the payment.

Then there is the miserable dodge of fastening up blank warrants among warrants on routine business and attempting to get His Honor to sign them in a hurry. His Honor cut out those blanks, and yet not a word of explanation as to how they got there or protestations as to his removal of them have ever reached him. The attorney-general attempted to bully His Honor into granting the $15,000 for buying up votes for the government in Cassiar by judicious expenditures on roads and trails, but His Honor would not be bluffed. His Honor found afterwards that Attorney-General Eberts had made misrepresentations to him in the matter, and that he (the attorney-general) had no powers such as he claimed, to take from the treasury money without the sanction of the Lieut.-Governor. These are some of the things which weakened His Honor's confidence in the men advising him.

We have read the letter of Mr. Turner in reply to His Honor's reasons for lack of confidence, and it is no better than Mr. Turner's other unhappy effusions—a tissue of irrelevant citations, illogical contentions and feeble attempts to parry strokes already at the mark.

All honor and all thanks to Lieut.-Governor McInnes for the noble manner in which he has guarded the people's interest and foiled the determined assaults of Mr. Turner and his accomplices upon the provincial treasury and credit. It is the best bit of luck that ever fell to British Columbia that at a crisis like the present we have as Lieutenant-Governor a gentleman whose stern rectitude and inflexible integrity have saved the province from the clutches of an unprincipled band of politicians. His Honor had no precedents to go by, for there never was a government like the Turner government in the history of Britain and her colonies. True to his principles Lieutenant-Governor McInnes has done the right without fear of any man, and thereby earned the sincere gratitude of the people of British Columbia.

TRENT BRIDGE CALAMITY.

It will be satisfying to the public to learn that the government will take a hand in the enquiry into the causes which led to the catastrophe on the railway bridge across the Trent river between Union and Union wharf, early on Wednesday morning, August 17th. No effort will be spared to probe the matter to the bottom and to place the blame where it ought to be placed. The government are now only awaiting the report of the coroner, which is expected to be received this afternoon or evening. This is perhaps the first time that a government of British Columbia has taken an active part in an enquiry affecting public safety, and has determined to see that the examination is conducted with thoroughness.

ANOTHER GENERAL ELECTION.

Although it may seem somewhat "previous" to discuss the general election at this time, the statements which are appearing in certain organs of the late government on the subject make it necessary that we should impart to the public and to those organs a most important and valuable piece of information. Probably this information will allay the agitation of the organs and give the public a clue to the real position of political affairs in the province. We are enabled to state upon the highest authority that another general election will be held in British Columbia, and further that it will take place some time in the summer of 1902, when Premier Semlin and his cabinet will submit themselves for re-election to the people. The publication of the foregoing state secret should set at rest the rumors which have been flying about disturbing the public peace. Will the Colonist kindly copy, as an act of disinterested public spirit?

In regard to the statement made in the morning paper that it was intended to dissolve the legislature before any session is held. Hon. Mr. Semlin said to-day that there is absolutely no foundation for any such rumor, and that the matter had not even been discussed.

HOW TO KEEP EGGS FRESH.

Experiments have been made by Director Strauch, of the agricultural school at Niesse, Germany, with various methods for keeping eggs fresh. At the beginning of July 20 fresh eggs were treated by each method, and examined at the end of February. The results are given below.

	Per cent. Spoiled.
Wrapped in paper	80
Kept in a solution of salicylic acid and Glycerine	80
Rubbed with salt	70
Packed in bran	70
Coated with paraffin	70
Painted with a solution of salicylic acid and glycerine	70
Immersed in boiling wated 12-15 seconds	50
Treated with a solution of alum	50
Coated with soluble glass	40
Coated with collodion	40
Coated with varnish	40
Rubbed with bacon	30
Packed in wood ashes	20
Treated with boric acid and soluble glass	20
Treated with potassium permangonte	20
Coated with vaseline and kept in lime water	All good
Kept in soluble glass	All very good

Kept in brine: All unfit for use. Not decayed, but unpalatable from being saturated with salt.

WHAT SHE WOULD DO.

She—Do you know what I would do if I were a man?

He—Oh, I suppose you'd hurry right down to where they are fighting and knock out the Spaniards.

She—No; I'd put my feet up on the porch railing and take a little comfort in life.—Cleveland Leader.

Mines and Mining.

A SECOND BUTTE.

The presence in in town of Mr. James Martin, M.P.P. for Rossland riding of Kootenay, to attend the gathering of the government party, was taken advantage of on Saturday morning for a Vancouver News-Advertiser reporter to obtain information regarding the mines around the wonderful Red Mountain town.

"Yes," said Mr. Martin, "there is no question but that the sale of the Centre Star is going to be a big thing for the camp. The mines are improving all the time. There is more work going on, and owners realize that the more development work done the better it is for the mine. The result of this development work is that the mining industry was never more prosperous in Rossland than it is to-day. The development of many claims has prived their value. You take the War Eagle, it is about a year since the Gooderham-Blackstock syndicate bought that, and the shares have risen in value from $1 to $3. In the mine they have got immense bodies of ore.

The No. 1, which is on the rear of the War Eagle, was a prospect when purchased by the British America corporation. They are now only down 60 or 70 feet, and yet are already in a very large body of valuable ore. Mr. Mackintosh, resident director of the British America Corporation, told me that he had not the slightest doubt but that the mine would turn out to be one of the very best in the camp. Work is also going on on the Columbia and Kootenay and the Nickel Plate mines, belonging to the British America Corporation."

"The operations of the British America Corporation will be a good thing for Rossland?"

"Yes, the working of the British America Corporation will certainly be a good thing for the camp, there is no doubt about that. The Corporation is putting up fine buildings there; cottages for its engineers and officials, general offices and assayers quarters."

"Outside of mining, are things looking well?"

"Business is very fair, and so is real estate. There have been several lots changed hands on Columbia and Second avenue lately.

"The people of Rossland have greater faith in the place than ever. I do not think there is the slightest doubt but that Rossland will be a second Butte. Rossland is peculiarly situated. The mines are all around the town in a circle and the miners live in the city."

"You went through the Boundary country recently, did you not, Mr. Martin?"

"Yes, and there is much work being done there now, especinaly on Summit Camp, White's Camp, Copper Camp, and around Greenwood Camp and Grand Forks. They are now looking for a railway to come in there and development is, in consequence, taking place. They are developing the properties so that when the means of transportation arrive, they will be in a position to ship."

Mr. Martin will be on the coast for a day or two yet.

SLOCAN MINING NOTES.

The silver-lead mines of the Slocan are busier than ever they were, and especially around Sandon, are employing more men than at any time in their history.

The Payne is a very large shipper, and they are reported to have struck a very rich vein of ore in the lower tunnel.

The Slocan Star, no doubt, will soon pay another dividend, and the Noble Five, just recovering from a period of financial difficulty, is being vigorously operated under Mr. McGuigan's management. Since resuming operations on March 1st, a compressor plant has been installed at the concentrator at Cody, operated with water power and with a capacity of seven drills. The plant is now operating satisfactorily, and development work is being pushed as rapidly as possible. Financially the preparty is on a much better basis since it was reorganized, and, with all its old liabilities paid in full, including the amount due to the Bank of British North America, and with sufficient funds on hand to carry on development work to the shipping stage, this property should be heard from favorably before long.

Mr. Dunsmuir, of Victoria, and John D. Porter, of Spokane, now control the stock. Both gentlemen have recently visited the mine, and expressed themselves as well pleased with the outlook. The business management could certainly be in better hands than those of Mr. George B. McDonald, who has also contributed in no small degree in getting the property where it is to-day, after the depressing time experienced last fall. Mr. Kydd, the manager of the Merchants Bank of Halifax at Nelson, who was also interested at the time as manager of the Bank of British North America in Sandon, and afterwards as official liquidator of the Noble Five. The official reorganization and working of the property, and the fact that the Bank of British North America has since been paid in full with interest and expenses, has fully justified his consequence in, and opinion of the resources of this mine.—Nelson Miner.

A KLONDIKE NEAR NELSON.

There was great excitement in town yesterday evening among a certain section of the mining community, though the news did not spread so fast as is usually the case on such occasions, says the Nelson Miner. There were wild rumors of a rich placer strike on Rover creek, and it was said that eleven claims had been located already and that a large number of men were on their way down to get a share of the riches. It was also stated that the gravel went 75 cents to the pan.

The representative of the Miner spent some time in investigating the rumor without success, but at last he ran across some definite information. A gentleman, who does not wish his name to be mentioned, showed the reporter a letter from H. Lambert, who keeps the hotel at Slocan junction, which came up on last night's train. The letter confirmed the report in every respect stating that at the time of writing eleven claims had been located. The letter went on to say that it is a Klondike, and everyone is crazed. The gold found is coarse. The reporter was assured by his informant that he had seen some dust purporting to come from Rover creek, and also several small nuggets about the size of peas.

It is estimated that about 20 men went down to the scene of the strike on the 6:40 p.m. train, and it is expected that there will be a rush to-day when the news is more generally known. Mr. Lambert said in his letter that he had secured four claims. H. B. Rowley, it is learnt, came up from Slocan junction to-day for his blankets and returned, leaving a note for a friend telling him of the strike and also announcing that he had staked three claims. The news has created considerable astonishment among those who know the district, as Rover creek has been prospected for quite several times. The strike also upsets a good many theories on the subject, as it is stated that there is nothing but base ore in that part of the country.

ANOTHER CARIBOO DIVIDEND.

The Cariboo Mining Company operating the Cariboo mine in Camp McKinney declared its twelfth dividend on Friday last. The payment is the usual one of two per cent. aggregating $16,000. This is probably the last regular dividend that will be paid by the old company, the mine having passed into the hands of a British Columbia company as stated a few days since. This brings the total of dividends paid by the Cariboo company up to $236,964.76.—Spokane Spokesman-Review.

THE LE ROI MUDDLE.

The documents and evidence in connection with the Le Roi litigation are growing voluminous. Yesterday another mass of evidence was taken, and to-morrow still further examinations will be made, says the Rossland Miner.

The witnesses yesterday were D. W. Henley, J. M. Armstrong and W. J. C. Wakefield, officers of the Le Roi company, who have been prominently connected with the movement to sell the mine to the British America Corporation for $3,000,000. It was on their affidavits that Judge Spinks recently put the affairs of the company into the hands of a receiver, and appointed W. A. Carlyle to that position. The Turner faction, which has steadily oposed the sale of the mine on the present terms, promptly took an appeal from Judge Spinks's order, and the appeal will be heard some time next week in Victoria before Mr. Justice Irving. The examination yesterday was to secure the testimony of the witnesses, to be presented to Justice Irving at the coming appeal.

The three Le Roi officers, Messrs. Armstrong, Henley, and Wakefield, came up especilaly from Spokane in order to be heard. They were accompanied by W. B. Heyburn, the B. A. C.'s solicitor in the present complications. The examination took place before Fred Schofield, registrar of the Rossland sub-registrary of the supreme court. The Turner interests, which are appealing against the appointment of a receiver, were represented by J. A. Macdonald, of Macdonald, Clute & Chonyn. The B. A.C. and the Peyton interests in the Le Roi Companpy, which are in favor of selling the mine, were represented by T. Mayne Daly.

The examination was a long and searching one. It covered all the multitude of points in the affidavits of the witnesses, which they subscribed to when the appointment of a receiver was made.

The affidavits themselves are lengthy affairs, covering page after page of typewritten manuscript, but the main allegations contained in them are that the Turner minority, which was in charge of the mine, were operating it against the wishes of the majority, and was working the mine in a manner which would do the property great damage. The appointment of W. J. Harris as manager, so the affiants said, was an arbitary action on the part of Colonel Turner, the president of the company, and Mr. Harris, while acting as manager, had gutted the property of its ore reserves, against the express instructions of the majority, which had given orders to ship only 100 tons daily. During the time that Mr. Carlyle was in charge of the mine several weeks ago, he started a careful and thorough plan of development, which would enhance the value of the property greatly, but when Mr. Harris returned to the management he totally ignored all of Mr. Carlyle's plan of development, and instead of doing much needed dead work he had resumed the policy of gutting the Le Roi. For all of these reasons, said the affiants, it was necessary that a receiver should be appointed out who would protect the interests of the majority shareholders and at the same time develop the mine in a satisfactory manner.

The examination made yesterday by Mr. McDonald covered all of these points, but no evidence of importance was obtained. To-day L. F. Williams, the secretary of the company will come up from Spokane to undergo a similar examination regarding the affidavit he made when with the others he applied for the appointment of a receiver.

It is rumored that the presence of W. B. Heyburn in the city means that a big coup will be made to-day by the B. A. C. The shares of the majority are in the Bank of Montreal to the extent of 265,000 thereabouts. The purchase price of these shares is $6 per share, or a total of $1,590,000. It was freely rumored on the streets yesterday that the intention of the B.A.C. was to pay this sum into the hands of the Bank of Montreal and to take out the stock. This would give the B.A.C. a majority of the shares. One of the B.A.C. attorneys was seen last evening in relation to the proposed coup, but he was inclined to be reticent in relation to it, and would neither deny or affirm it.

"What is a decadent?"

"A decadent? Well, he is a man who borrows money to pay his board while he writes morbid poetry that he can't sell."—Detroit Free Press.

"YES OR NO."

When a young woman answers "yes" to the impetuous wooing of an honorable and ambitious young man, it depends largely upon her health whether she will be a happy or an unhappy wife. A young wife who suffers from weakness and disease of the delicate and important organs that are distinctly feminine is sure to fail of happy wifehood. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription imparts health, strength, virility and elasticity to the womanly organism. It fits for healthy wifehood and capable motherhood. It allays inflammation, heals ulceration, soothes pain and invigorates and vitalizes. It banishes the nausea and complaints of the expectant period and makes the little one's arrival easy and almost painless. It insures baby's health and a bountiful supply of nourishment. Thousands of homes that for years had only needed the added tie of a baby to make them happy now resound with the laughter of happy, healthy childhood, as a result of the use of this remedy. Over 90,000 women have testified to its marvelous results in writing.

This wonderful medicine is the discovery of an eminent and skillful specialist, Dr. R. V. Pierce, for thirty years chief consulting physician to the great Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y. By writing to Dr. Pierce, ailing women can secure the free advice of a specialist who has treated more women than any other physician in the world, and avoid the disgusting examinations and local treatment insisted upon by obscure doctors. The 'Favorite Prescription' is sold by all good medicine dealers.

Send thirty-one one-cent stamps, to cover cost of customs and mailing only, for a paper-covered copy of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. Cloth binding fifty stamps. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.