On Monday, 11th July, ultimo, everybody knew that the people had set the stamp of their disapproval on the Turner government. Supporters of that government were heard to admit freely that "it was all up" with Turner and his cabinet so far as retention of power was concerned. On Wednesday, the 13th of July this feeling had strengthened to a certainty and various acts and could not be fooled by the premier or utterances of the ministers showed that although they might not admit defeat they could not conceal their convection that their power was gone. His Honor the same kind of thing Lieut. Governor Honor could not fail to be cognizant of a fact well known to the public, a fact foot upon and destroy. The Colonist calls which was common talk everywhere, the blank warrant dodge a "minor matnamely, that the Turner government were beaten. Knowing what he did of larceny? If so perhaps the Colonist is their conduct as ministers and advis- right. Another "minor matter," accorders he must have felt that with this ver- ing to the Colonist, was the repeated dict of the people to strengthen his sandwiching in of orders in council His bands and confirm his opinions about Honor had emphatically declared he that ministry, he could no longer hesi- would not sanction among others sent for tate to free the people from an incubus his approval. What did that course of that had become intolerable to them. The conduct mean? Mr. Turner denies that case was unique in many respects and such a thing happened. Mr. Turner's threw His Honor entirely upon his own false accusation against the London resources in dealing with it. Here, in Times rather shakes one's confidence in the first place, was a government com- his own good faith. The Colonist says: posed of men whom His Honor had dis- "Mr. Turner knows whereof he speaks covered were not to be trusted in any and the Lieut.-Governor only surmises." particular; men whom he knew of his This is a roundabout way of saying His own knowledge to be dangerous enemies Honor doesn't know what he is talking of the province and every way unfit to about-the Colonist again, all over. The liold office of so responsible a character, word of Lieut.-Governor McInnes, how-In the second place his certain know- ever, will be taken by the public in preledge of their unworthiness and danger- ference to that of a politician who has ousness was completely confirmed by the failed utterly to clear himself of these people's vote of want of confidence, and other grave charges, and of a news-How was it possible for him, knowing paper which has again and again gone what he did, and holding in his hand as out of its way to mislead the public. it were, the people's warrant for instant action, to hesitate in performing the last duty towards the Turner ministry? Had the government been composed of wise, disinterested and faithful men, who had evolved a decid merely fallen under the displeasure of the people for political reasons, His

ed and excused. In discussing this unique affair the therefore justified in adopting measures ordinary and perhaps unwarrantable toand would have been resented by the people as a violation of British constitutional government. What he did to the Turner ministry is sound in law. sound in justice and sound in common

TWO "MINOR" MATTERS.

Apologists for Mr. Turner and his cabinet have been much disturbed at the revelations contained in Lieut, Governor McInnes' letter stating the cumulative reasons which forced him to the conclusion that he was not being advised "wisely, ministry's conduct. Yesterday morning the chief apologist for the late government, comes to the discussion of the blank warrant scandal in this jaunty, irresponsible fashion:

"But the Times having dwelt upon is we may as well dispose of it now as at

That speech of the Colonist recalls story about the late Thomas Carlyle, which we may be pardoned for telling here, it is so apposite. Charles Dickens used to tell it with great gusto, and in his own inimitable style. He and Carlyle were guests at a great dinner of literary lions in London. Opposite to Carlyle at the table sat a dapper, consequential chatterbox of a fellow who had perpetrated a couple of novels or so and over the wall as it were. Like most robustious, periwig-pated fools he could. at-any-time" manner, slammed them smartly round on the counter, encased and with a dexterous twist of the wrist chucked the parcel airily over his shoulder to the top shelf behind him-a setpression. At last, during a momentary pause in the chatter of the anthropoid opposite to him the Sage of Chelsea said in the tone of one talking to himself, and perfectly audible all over the room: "Poor meeserable deevil; poor meeserable deevil." The disturber of the intellectual peace subsided under the shriek of laughter that followed this opinion of the sage, and quickly made himself scarce.

The Colonist has no better success in "'disposing" of the blank warrant outrage than Mr. Turner, It is argued that these blanks are "utterly worthless." If that be the case why were they persistently sent to His Honor? At the very least it showed gross slovenliness, thus tying up with orders-in-council a number of blank forms, and it will take something more than the mere denial of a man and a newspaper used by long habit and experience to denials of expediency to clear up the very grave suspicions of intent to entrap His Honor. It cannot be forgotten that those blank warrants were requisition forms for payments-cheques, in effect-and we know how a cheque, which an unscrupulous person has managed by some clever chicanery to get the proper person to sign, could be manipulated. Once such a blank is signed the only thing remaining is to fill in the amount the holder wishes to draw, and that will be limited entirely by his temerity or greed. Let

had inadvertently signed those blank forms, what was to keep the Turner ministry from using them as they chose by filling in the necessary figures, dates, etc.? We hold that nothing could have prevented grave consequences to the province. What we are anxious to know is-how often was this done before a Lieutenant-Governor came into office who brow-beaten by the attorney-general? Inthe fifteen years of Turnerism there must have been a tremendous amount of McInnes had the manliness to put his ter." Does the Colonist mean petty

HOMAN ENQUIRY.

By dint o reaming over the downfall of rs the Colonist has novel idea; to wit, a proposal to call upon the Ottawa government to hold a royal commission into the Honor would not have taken the action facts connected with the dismissal of the which he did. But no moment was too Turner government. This suggestion soon to rid the people of the men who emanated from no friend to that minishave, it is to be feared, taken full ad- try; all the publicity they can stand is vantage of their opportunities under being meted out to them, and the revelamore accommodating and pliable Lieu- tions that could be made at a free and tenant Governors. His refusal to take impartial royal commission e ald only rethe advice of men he knew to be un- sult one way-in the utter condemnation worthy to advise him is wholly explain- of Mr. Turner and his colleagues, with perhaps a note of censure upon His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, for not havpeople should remember this important ing sooner banished them from the weighfact-the ministry His Honor had to borhood of the provincial flesh pots. That deal with were not honest, and he was is the only possible outcome of a royal commission if the Colonist's amusingly with them that might have been extru- quixotic idea be carried into effect. Royal commissions of enquiry into other matwards an honest but defeated ministry, ters of conduct on the part of the Tur ner ministry have not resulted well for them; they always felt afterwards that royal commissions have an ugly way of coming back on one, like the meek and inoffensive hoe when trodden upon. The last royal commission that sat literally smote the Turner instigators squarely between the eyes in its exposures and results. Nothing better could happen to for reasons occurring after it? the province than the holding of a royal commission of enquiry into the acts of disinterestedly or faithfully." That is a province can, but it is scarcely likely that sess His Honor's confidence; on July mild way of putting the matter when one the friends of the ex-ministers will al- 13th they did not possess the people's comes to study the record of the Turner low the matter to go further than the confidence; on August 8th they did not somewhat simple paragraph in the Colonist this morning. There seems to be a disposition on the part of the serious advisers of Mr. Tuiner and his co leagues to let well enough strictly alone,

NOTHING DEFINITE YET.

Our reporter in interviewing Mr. Thomas Keith, ex-M.P.P., as to the alleged mismanagement in the Yukon district, remarked that "Mr. Keith is too much of a man of affairs not to be aware that vague general charges suggested rather than made, are easy of formulation and difficult of refutation The closing words should be: "easy to formulate, but difficult to prove." That is the position of Mr. Keith, taking his by that means gained entrance to the sostatements to our reporter as evidence. come under the head of "vague general charges," There is no specific charge not hold his tongue, but proceeded to against Major Walsh. It is all "may," monopolise the conversation. As Dickens The statements about Gold Commission "if" and "might be;" pure hypothesis. described it, he seized a subject like a er Fawcett are not charges. They are dry-goods clerk tying up some goods, in the "we-may-as-well-dispose-of-it-now-as-instances of alleged misconduct there is instances of alleged misconduct there is nothing of a definite nature, while the them in the rustling paper, tied them up that a Dominion government official who did his duty so efficiently in other posts before going to the Yukon should so tled subject for all time. Carlyle sat Craig and Bolton, Mr. Fawcett's assissuddenly fall from grace. How Messrs. lowering at the pert babbler, and the fur- tants, came to change so quickly from rows in his rugged face deepened into an gentlemanly, obliging Dominion governindescribably savage, cynical sneering ex- ment clerks into "impertinent understrappers, patterning their gallingly an-

FACTS ABOUT HEALTH

It is Easy to Keep Well If We Know

How-Some of the Conditions Necessary to Perfect Health. The importance of maintaining good health is easily understood, and it is really a simple matter if we take a correct view of the conditions required in perfect health the stomach promptly digests food, and thus prepares nourishment. The blood is employed to carry this nourishment to the organs, nerves, muscles and tissues which need it. The first great essential for good health, therefore, is pure, rich blood. Now it is certainly a fact that no medicine has such a record of cures as Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is literally true that there are hundreds of people alive and well today who would have been in their graves had they not taken Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is depended upon as a family medicine and general regulator of the system by tens of thousands of people. This is because Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the blood pure. This is the secret of its great success. Keep your system in good health by keeping your blood pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla, which absolutely cures when other medicines fail to do any good whatever.

ESTABLISHING A PRECEDENT. it be supposed the Lieutenant-Governor noying conduct upon that of their chief proofs that the sooner the country was in the belief that they cannot be too ca- rescued from the clutches of Mr. Turhead of the department," is one of those be for all concerned. It will thus be by the arguments put forth this morning mysteries that require a good deal-more seen His Honor's feeling towards his ad- by the Colonist in answer to the article evidence for their solution than "vague visers was exactly the feeling of an hon- in the Times last night giving replies to general charges." Mr. Keith practically orable man towards men who are not the list of questions asked by the Colcondemns everything and everybody in the Yukon district and says "there will be no difficulty in obtaining in Dawson shoals of evidence in substantiation of his charges." Mr. Keith has not made any charges that could be called specific and as for "shoals of evidence," no doubt it would be quite possible get if in Dawson City upon any subject, but especially on the subject of officials who are carrying out their duty to the letter. A definite charge against those officials remains to be made.

A FEW QUESTIONS ANSWERED. If we are eligible for the job of answering the string of questions composing the Colonist's leading article this morning under the title of "Gubernatoral Inconsistency," we should do it this

Colonist-The correspondence has been published. Why were the Turner govrhment dismissed?

Times-Because it would have been mpossible for any self-respeting representative of the Crown to retain as advisers men who had proved themselves egregiously untrustworthy and danger-

Colonist-No living man can decide from this correspondence.

Times-The evidence against the Turner government in that correspondence enough to make even the dead turn in their graves, it is so decisive.

Colonist-How can the statement of His Honor on the 8th August, that the conduct of the Turner government since July 14th had been such he could no longer delay dismissing them; and the statement on August 15th that he (His Honor) had no confidence in his advisers since July 13th, and his statement on July 14th that his reasons for declining his advisers' recommendations is because the verdict of the electors is against them, be reconciled?

Times—(1.) By the facts as published in the correspondence. (2.) By the defeat of the government by the electors. Colonist-Which of the Lieutenant-Governor's explanations are the government going to rely on? Times All of them.

Colonist-If they claim his act was justified by the elections, how will they show he knew what the result was, and how harmonize such explanations with his subsequent letters.

Times-By avoiding hair-splitting and founding on the main points: (1.) The known and proved dishonesty of the Turner -government. (2.) Their unqualified rejection by the people.

Colonist-If they justify his action by the allegation that his ministry lost his confidence on July 13th, how will they explain a loss of confidence on that date

Times-They lost his confidence long before July 13th, months before: it is the Turner government during its term of nonsensical to attempt to fix dates his to office for the last fifteen rears. If the la e when a man begins to lose confidence in Turner government can stand it the another. On July 9th they did not pospossess anything connected with public affairs in British Columbia except the worst record of any politicians in the history of the country.

Colonist-If they lost his confidence on July 13th, did they possess it on July 12th, and if so what happened between days to destroy it?

Times-They never possessed it in July at any time. The question as to what happened between days is sillythey kept on lessening even His Honor's personal regard for them. "What happened to Turner and Co," see Times of August 8th, 1898.

MR. TURNER'S LAST APPEAL.

Of all the strange and painful things in the correspondence relating to the dismissal of the Turner ministry there is nothing more strange and painful than Eberts told His Honor he (Mr. Eberts) Mr. Turner's appeal to the Lieut-Governor to reconsider his action and give the dismissed ministry another chance. The Colonist was particularly emphatic and we would ask the public to mark it on this very point, and demanded that Mr. Turner be again placed at the head ordinary warrants upon routine matters of the government after Mr. Beaven re- carefully avoiding mention of the special linquished the task of forming a cabinet. warrant in question. The Colouist says The public will remember that His again: Honor's severest words in the correspendence were addressed to Mr. Turner upon this point. If one will analyse Mr. Turner's proposal and try to understand exactly what it means the reason for His Honor's stern rebuke-by some considered too severe-will become very plain. A greater insult it would be impossible to offer to a gentleman occupying the position of Lieut.-Governor McInnes than that conveyed in the proposal which His Honor has well described as extraordinary. What is the implication? We know from the correspondence that His Honor's course was the result of long observation of the conduct of his advisers. From suspecting that all was not fair and above-board in their dealings, with him he soon realized that he was gazing upon the machinations of politicians with seared consciences; capable of any impropriety, and only held in check by his single hand from giving full rein to their torney-general of the province he could ambitious designs. His Honor no sooner understood that he had a band of conspirators to deal with instead of a cabinet composed of high-minded, proud and sensitive men of honor, than he began to of this province, except in pursuance of form his determination. The approach-warrants under the hand of the Lieut. form his determination. The approaching elections would test the feeling of the people towards the men whom His Honor knew so well to be utterly unworthy of the people's confidence. He decided to wait the few weeks for that confirmation, even although a stern sense of duty prompted him to dismiss the ministry there and then and expose their misconduct to the people. What he knew positively the people more than suspected, He is charged by the Lieut-Governor and on July 9th they gave their verdict with misinforming him as to the law in condemnation of the Turner govern- governing the issuance of money, warment. Between that date and August rants. Now, Mr. Eberts, what have Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilia. 8th. His Honor had numerous additional you to say in reply? Speak now.

valier towards the public to suit the ner and his colleagues the better it would honorable. The implication in Mr. Tur- onist the previous day, we crave attenner's request, therefore, is that if His tion to one or two points where our Honor had acceded to the preposterous contemporary is either seeking to misappeal of the ex-premier he would have lead or is itself misled. The Colonist made himself a party to all the misdeeds asks us to "cite a word from the corof his advisers, acknowledged that although he knew they were grossly wrong that the Turner ministry did not posin behaving as they did, he was willing that the Turner ministry did not pos-to wink at it all, receive them back and sess His Honor's confidence at any become one of the band in the spoliation time in the month of July." Here are of British Columbia. As we said, a great-several, words of conclusive proof from er insult could not be offered to the the correspondence: Queen's deputy than that conveyed in Mr. Turner's request to His Honor to

"These be bustling times that tire a man's wonderment," quoth the skipper in the old play, in a scene laid far back in the comparatively quiet times of the seventeenth century. But we may say the same with more truth of these latter days of British Columbia political developments. Our excellent contemporary over the way opens the autumn with a very choice article in surprises. On the editorial page, column number one, article number two, we find ex-Attornes General Eberts pilloried for delaying his reply (if he has any) to the statements made in His Honor's letter of cumulamade in His Honor's letter of cumula-tive reasons for dismissal of the Turner stry by the claim that they did not posministry. On the opposite page, among the brief locals, we find this exceedingly interesting, if somewhat contradictory, paragraph:

"It is understood that Mr. D. M. Eberts, attorifey-general in the govern-ment of Mr. Turner, has directed the issue of a writ for libel against the Evening Times, in consequence of the statements of the paper in question that he had wrongly advised the Lieutenant-Governor.

Verily, with what breath we have left after this bouquet of surprises we would fain use it to exclaim, in the immortal and tangible fact that a suspicion once phraseology of the late lamented Mr. Squeers, of Dotheboy's Hall: "Here's richness!" Much profit and much wholesome entertainment may be extracted from a careful perusal of the Colonist's unqualified attack on its late master, the late minister. Surely that gentleman must feel to-day as Caesar felt when "the accursed steel" of "the noblest Ro man of them all" bathed itself to the the reasons advanced by His Honor in heart," and when veiling his imperial hilt in the life currents of "that mighty eyes in his toga he cried:

"Et tu. Brute!"

"And then fall Caesar." But our local ally at the feet of Pompey's statue if head. Now we come to a very curious he knows it. He will, by all accounts | view held by the Colonist; one which we once were friends, and the foes who ground that it is vicious and untenable. were always hostes generis Eberti-we trust the ex-attorney-general will note the appropriate character of our Latin quotations. Ruefully ruminating over the mutability of human affairs and the fidence as would justify the representaproneness of man to do that which he ought not to do and not to do those things which he ought to do the ex-attor- A more mischievous fallacy no organ he Colonist, now ranged against im and give vent to his feelings in the language of poor old King Lear:

"How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is To have a thankless-organ Let us quote a few lines from the Colonist's lecture to the ex-attorney-general. Lieutenant-Governor is appointed in the rectly when it says this morning as the Times said last night:

"What the public want to know Mr. Eberts is what advice he did give the Lieut. Governor," (as to his authority under the revenue law.)

It is also pointed out by the Colonist that ex-Premier Turner carefully avoids any mention, in his letter in reply to His Honor's charge, of that particular warrant for \$15,000 for Cassiar district over which "the unpleasant interview of August 2nd" took place, and at which Mr. could have the money appropriated without His Honor's signature. That is a most significant and important point, well. Mr. Turner confines his reply to

"We submit that under these circum stances Mr. Eberts has already remained silent too long, and that only one con

silence. The Colonist does not say what that construction is, and in case it should not be clear to all we may supply the Colonist's omission by stating that that construction can only be this: That His Honor's version of the circumstances, as to. Mr. Eberts's conduct during that interview on August 2nd is correct; that Mr. Eberts did tell His Honor that failing His Honor's signature to the warrant to appropriate \$15,000 for use in Cassiar district, he (Mr. Eberts) by virtue of sec. 41, sub. secs. (a) and (b) Revenue Act, chap. 47, Revised Statutes, B. C., could have the warrant issued on his (Mr. Eberts's) own recommendation; that Mr Eberts could not fail to be aware that he had no such power; that as at not have been ignorant of sec. 8, chap. 47

of the Constitution Act, viz: "No part of the revenue of this pro vince shall be issued out of the treasury Governor.

"Mr. Eberts cannot afford," says the Colonist, "to remain silent any longer, without at least . in unmistakable language defending himself egainst the specific allegation made by the Lieut.-Governor." It is not necessary to add another word to that.

Mr. Eberts has not been heard from

PERNICIOUS FALLACIES.

Lest there be any who may be misled the correspondence:

"It was borne in upon me from that Mr. Turner's request to His Honor to reconsider his decision and reinstate the disgraced ministry. In pursuance of this consideration of the matter one is confronted with the obvious query: And what kind of man is Mr. Turner to make such a request?

"AND THOU, TOO, BRUTUS!"

"It was borne in upon me from that time (the passing of the redistribution bill in April, 1898), that I was not being advised, to quote the words of Lieutenant-Governor Angers, 'wisely, disinterestedly or faithfully.' What was I to think of these and other proceedings then, and thereafter taken in regard to Cassiar?"

Will anyone attempt to deny that it was impossible for His Honor to have confidence in his advisers in July when he had lost it in April, and "proceedings then (in April) and thereafter" were going on that strengthened his distrust? The contention of the Colonist is ridiculous. Our contemporary then seeks to argue in regard to the fixing of dates as, to when His Honor began to lose confidence in his advisers, and says:

"As a matter of fact it is not non-sensical for men in private life to try to fix such dates, and it is the bounden duty of a Lieutenant-Governor who sess such confidence, not only to specify when but why they lost it."

Now, remembering that the evolution of a suspicion in the mind is a vague and misty process, springing from causes more or less indefinite and growing and gaining strength in a manner so subtle and mysterious that any attempt to describe it would lead us into the fascinating depths of a homily on pyschological phenomena, quite out of place in the prosaic columns of a daily newspaper, raised must take one of two courses: It may grow stronger upon fresh causes, or it may be killed by the revelation that the cause that brought it into being was wrongly interpreted by the holder of the suspicion. To attempt to mention day and date when a suspicion is born is obviously impossible and absurd. His Honor is under no call to specify with mathematical exactitude when he began to lose confidence in his late advisers, and we repeat it is nonsensical of the Colonist to pursue that theme any further. As to why His Honor lost confidence, let the Colonist read the cor-Caesar is not going to expire dramatic- respondence and prate no more on that "meet again at Philippi" the foes who think merits condemnation on the The Colonist says:

"Loss of confidence, which will justify a man in dismissing a servant, is a very different matter from such a loss of contive of the crowr in dismissing a ministry." bends have made it impossible for the

ney-general may well indulge a bitter ever attempted to father. Supposing a absence to enable them to meet their conthought or two upon the ingrati- merchant finds his clerk to be an arrant rogue, who has been quietly misinform ing him and robbing him on the strength of a good reputation gained through a number of years of not being found out, is the merchant hot justified in dismissing that clerk instantly? Supposing a Our contemporary puts the matter cor- last year of office of a ministry which under different heads has enjoyed power for fifteen years, and he, through his advantageous position for studying the character and conduct of those ministers realizes that they are dishonest, purposely advising him to the disadvantage of the country, attempting to procure his aid to commit acts at which his demand of the editor of the Colonist and conscience revolts and his code of honor | give his reasons for advising the Lieut. and morals tells him are crimes, is he not as much justified in seizing the very first opportunity to protect the treasury of the province against those ministers as the expressed wishes-of His Honor. the merchant was in dismissing his dis- all probability the Colonict had Mr. Eb honest clerk? What is wrong in the clerk cannot be right in the ministers,

> The men ing deeds in hattle, are arteries pulsate with the blood of health, The same is true of the men who win success in the battles of work a man's liver is sluggish, his digestion im-paired, and his stom-ach weak, his blood

> soon gets thin and im-ure. The blood is the stream of life. If it is impure every vital organ in the body is improperly nourished and becomes weak and diseased and fails to perform its proper functions in the economy of life. The vic-tim suffers from loss of appetite and sleep, wind, pain, fulness and swelling of the stomach after meals, bad taste in the mouth, foul breath, imaginary lump of food in the throat, headaches, giddiness, drowsiness, heavy head and costiveness. 'All of these conditions and their causes

are promptly cured by the use of Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It brings back the keen edge of appetite, makes the digestion perfect and the liver active. It makes rich, red, pure blood, filled with the life giving elements of the food that build healthy tissues, firm flesh, strong muscles and vibrant nerve fibers. It invigorates and vitalizes the whole body, and imparts mental power and elasticity. It cures of per cent. of all cases of consumption, strengthens weak lungs, stop bleeding from lungs, spitting of blood ailments.

Coriveness, constipation and torpidity of the liver are surely, speedily and permanently cured by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They are tiny, sugar-coated granules. One little "Pellet" is a gentle laxative, and two a mild cathartic. They never gripe. They stimulate and strengthen the jaded organs until aregular habit is formed and may then be discontinued without a return of the trouble. They stimulate, nvigorate and regulate the stomach, live and bowels. Medicine stores sell them, and have no other pills that "are just

even although one commits his against an individual, and the commit theirs against a people. The Colonist winds up one of the queerst an most immoral pleas it was ever our tar to peruse with this extraordinary ment:

Lieutenant-Governor satisfied in his own mind that his ers were dishonest and incapable would not justify him them. He must have s which he can state as th

of that opinion:" By the concluding sentence the Color ist admits that the Lieutenant-Gove nor, if he have grounds, may dismiss ministry. In the name of reason a common sense what further would the Colonist require than the stated by His Honor before it would consider a minister unfit to hold office

STRONGLY VINDICATED

Major Walsh's statement to a Seattle newspaper, republished in the T mes r terday, should settle the allegat the allegators) against the tion of the Canadian Yukon dis Major places his finger on the in these allegations when he dare any man to make these any of them publicly or to an authority in Canada." Not persons who have helped to and retail those allegations has h courage to make a defin to Major Walsh enquired into the ments of corruption against office found no foundation for the says: "The reports received lished accusing the officials of the

district of c crup ion are false. The not a word of truth in them." emphatic enough. Who should know h ter than Major Walsh? What m among the persons who have male false charges has a better right to p lic confidence than this veteran servar of the Dominion government? The markable statements made by Thomas Keith ex-M.P.P., against G Commissioner Fawcett and his t clerks, appear somewhat strange re beside this statement of Major Walsh: "The gold commissioner suspended l clerks for two weeks and

the public to come forward and forn late the charges. No person appear and the clerks were reinstated. The charges against the rolice wer promptly investigated, and where guit was proved summary pun shment was dealt. Not a single-charge was preferred in answer to Major Walsh's public in tation that any complaints against off cials in the employ of the governme

should be made to h'm; when it would be thoroughly investigated The date of the nominations for the election of the new cabinet ministers has been fixed for the 17th instant. It not believed that the return of any the ministers will be opposed. The o position press has undertaken to critici the delay in issuing the writs. A mo ment's consideration, however, will suffice to convince all reasonable people that the muddle in which departmental affairs were found by the incoming minister and the fact that some of the departments were for several days without

As a correspondent appears to dou Col. Prior's word that he did not make any remarks upon the subject of prohib tion at the welcome home to the J.B.A. A.'s victorious crew last week, we may state for his information that after e quiry into the matter we find that Co Prior in the course of his speech did no make any allusion to prohibition, the liquor traffic or the plebiscite; but confined himself entirely to congratulatory remarks concerning the rowing champons of the West.

ministers to take the necessary leave of

No doubt Mr. Eberts will accede to the Governor that part of the revenue of the province could be paid out of the treas ury without the signature-and against erts' letter in its possession before ver turing to make the demand. The brave words of the organ cannot be explained in any other way.

Mr. Turner has failed to reoly to the letter of Mr. W. W. B. McInnes. If h persists in ignoring Mr. McInnes' state ments the public will draw its own con clusions. Evidently Mr. McInnes was right when he said Mr. Turner dare no remove the seal of secrecy in respect t a proposition made by Mr. Turner. OFFICERS QUALIFY.

Result of the Recent Examinations at the Barracks Here.

The Vancouver News-Advertiser The result of the Grade "A" course inspection at the Royal Marine Artille barracks in Victoria has just come to han The necessary percentage of marks t tain a first-class certificate has in case been exceeded, and it to find a Vancouver officer le The first few days were dev dition to the "B" course ins 6 Inch B.L. Maxim and Q.F. mounted in the forts and of the depression range-finder. of the course was as follows: Lieut. J. Duff Stuart.... Lieut. G. O. M. Dockrill

140 400 000 000	Lieut. J. C. White Elout. A. Henderson. Lieut. H. Needham. Lieut. W. A. Johnson. Lieut. John Boyd.
and the second s	The "A" course, when commenced of Monday, August 15, was also attended by four Victoria officers, and continued unit the beginning of the following week. But tallon drill with the R.M.A. occupied several days, the other practical subjects being rediscipline, moving and mounting ordinance by means of guns, hydraulic jacks and sleighs. The latter work was done in the forts, and the candidates were browned and blistered by the hot sun until the were almost unrecognizable, the field selvice cap only protecting a very small are of the forehead. The result of the instrumentation was as follows:

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leut.	J.	P.	Hil	bei	1								 		
leut.	W.	A.	Jo	hns	son										

Lieut. J. Duff Stuart

DISGRACE AN

Henry, Who Pos Convicting Dreyn His Own H

Paris in an Uproar sational Turn Famous C

Paris, Aug. 31,-(10: Col. Henry has com Lieut.-Col. Henry, the to-day's sensation, is a was born in Pouzykin, and enlisted in a foot brother's substitute in good military record for He was a D cipline. He was a 1870, and was wounde campaign. He retain rough and ready mann missioned officer. He missioned officer. education, spoke no for owned his promotion reputation for blunt st. Paris, Aug. 31.—Col. threatens to rek agitation more than ev Even the Liberte, a st organ, says: "It must pain to all honorable of such standing shou

of morals."

At a meeting five that a revision of the unavoidable and a pu that the ministry has such a revision is expe evening says made to the ministry the minister of war terhazy on the retired Gen. Lemounton D of the general staff has tendered his res General Boisdeffre

signation explains tha to having misplaced Lieut-Col. Henry, whi sent as genuine dence. M. Cavaignac, reply asked General remain to "see justice matter." General Bois Cavaignac for this pr persisted in his resign placed therefore by director of the milita Paris, Aug. 31.—T two stormy sittings of M. Faure. It fina ind seven o'clock have the customary officia

It is possible, howe excited state of publ government deems it a autiously and to cond the present.

M. Del Casse, mini fairs, is said to have tacked by his colleagu ignorant of the intent

Nicholas to issue his clamation, but in the of the Dreyfus affair roposal has taken London, Sept. 1.—Nin London, Berlin, Vie regards the revision case as now inevitable Paris. Sept. 1 .-Henry was summo the minister of war there Colonel Paty erhasy, General De Roget and M. Cava r war had a letter nention the name the agent who furnis attention has been c on the docket there is Col. Henry beat his had no memory forgotten the name would know the me It is a pity you M. Cavaignac, dryly ter a forgery and duped by a clever for Henry declared his

"Come," said the ever gave it to you pencil to disguise y better. You are a f lenied the charge. and he gave a his tongue began have an apoplectic Cavaignac, more ge you not write that since you appeal or, it was I who The fact of C came known at Moo'clock in the ever that it was comm was was found dead, with a terr Shortly before mid

who had been infor ress and was admit ingf her permissionside the body. Le Fargo believes deputies will be co ary session and commission of in M. Cavaignac the resignation chief of the gene Paris, Sept. 1—I the suicide of counived at by ties. In any shortly after the visit from an staff, who, on less on duty before (confinement no as he had a lot colled that a sin mit snicide was is generally

the French army example of Gene eral Genz. underes gnations. oppears that Cavaignac, onel had an acco of the incriminating dire persistent repo connection it ister of justice. M Later in the day that Col. Paty d rested for complicit

The minister for ceived Gen. Renou military college, who of chief of the gener the resignation of his bureau this Emile Zola ,in letter, published led up to his trial