SILENCE GIVES CONSENT.

An established principle of English law is that silence gives consent. It may come as a piece of news to many to learn that they cannot safely treat with silent contempt any communication upon a business matter which may be sent to them. If they treat it in that way they may find themselves occupying a position they never intended to take in the matter, and be made liable in exactly the same manner as if they had agreed to the proposal which they thought best to treat with silent contempt. Such is the ruling of English judges; and what holds good in law holds good in many other departments of human business. The Times, in common with nearly every newspaper in British Columbia, many in Eastern Canada and many in London, England, has charged Hon. J. H. Turner, premier of British Columbia, and Hon. Charles Pooley, president of the council, with having misused their official positions by allowing their titles to be employed as bait to catch victims for a mining company against which unpleasant charges have been made. So much so, indeed, that a well known knight, who had been inveigled into allowing his name to be put upon the directorate along with those of Messrs. Turner and Pooley, withdrew it at once, severed his connection instantly with the company, so soon as he saw that his honor was compromised. Therein he proved himself to be an honest man and a worthy knight, and he also proved that company is not a company upon the directorate of which ought to appear the names of responsible ministers of a government. We have waited in vain for any denial from the Colonist, the organ of the men whom we charge with misconduct in office. Neither the Colonist nor any other government organ has uttered one syllable in defence or excuse. Therefore they give consent; we have not only the Opposition newspapers of the province arrayed against the tried and convicted company-mongers, but also the government papers, including the Colonist. This should certainly convince Messrs. Turner and Pooley that what they have done is totally indefensible. The united press and people of British Columbia condemn their unwarrantable action; not a paper can be found to say one word in explanation or in any way to put the matter in a better light for these gentlemen. Messrs. Turner and Pooley are not done with this matter just yet; questions will be asked in the house at the coming session which they may not feel comfortable to hear; plain words will be spoken to them which they may find it difficult to answer; an accounting may be demanded of them, and we cannot see how they will evade the charges of unfaithful stewardship that will be laid against them. Nor do we envy the Colonist its task then of defending its sorely-beset rulers; now is the time to speak out and let the people know why these men acted in this manner. It is a desperate case, surely, that no advocate will take up; the most hopeless offender can always reckon on a pleader at the bar who will attempt to throw some sort of shield over him—are Messrs. Turner and Pooley so utterly beyond the pale that their own special organ, that is wont to play just the tunes they wish—anything but the "Independence march"—cannot be got to utter a sound for the salvation of their reputation? Truly, then, silence gives consent, and the Colonist is with us in this matter—arrayed for once at least in an honest and independent attitude against its "bosses" who have transgressed the bounds of decent behavior once too often even for the Colonist.

CRIME IN CANADA.

In the blue-book just issued from the office of the minister of agriculture, containing the criminal statistics for the Dominion up to the end of September, 1896, there is much food for thought as well as ground for satisfaction. The decrease in the number of indictable offences in Canada in 1896 as compared with 1895 was 335. In 1895 the number of indictable offences was 7,730, with 2,154 acquittals, 13 detentions for lunacy and 113 not sentenced. In 1896 the number was 7,395, with 2,065 acquittals, 13 detentions for lunacy and 113 not sentenced. The number of convictions is therefore reduced to 5,204, or 10.25 per 10,000 inhabitants for 1896, against 5,474, or 10.86 per 10,000 inhabitants in 1895. British Columbia's contributions to the ranks of the convicted were 317 in 1895 and 247 in 1896; 24.54 per 10,000 inhabitants in 1895, and 17.86 per 10,000 in 1896. These, it may be mentioned, are the highest percentages in Canada, the Territories coming next and Prince Edward Island last, with 3.57 in 1895 and 3.11 in 1896. It is easy enough to account for that when the disparity in population between Ontario and Quebec, and British Columbia and the Territories is remembered. The convictions for indictable offences increased during 1896 in Manitoba and Nova Scotia, while they decreased in all the other provinces. In 1896 there were 349 convicts of the female sex, against 400 in 1895; there were 660 offenders under 16 in 1895, gainst 790 in 1895. Most interesting are the figures relating to the education of the convicted persons—unable to read and write, 14.0; elementary education, 73.3; superior education, 1.5 in 1895, against 14.0, 71.1 and 1.7, respectively, in 1895. This shows the value of education as a preventive of crime. Regarding the use of liquor it is satisfactory to find here, also, a decrease; in 1896 the convictions were: Moderate, 53.5; immoderate, 35.5; against 53.4 and 33.2, respectively, for 1895. Another good point is that the vast majority of the convictions were first convictions. The numbers were: 4,192 for the first time, 537 for the second time and 475 for the third time or over; against 4,412, 615 and 447, respectively, in 1895. These concluding numbers, the third-timers and over, may be taken as Canada's habitual criminal class—the "chronics." It is in dealing with those moral wastrels that the police find most trouble. What to do with them is a puzzle; their life is spent going into and getting out of prison. Ambrose Bierce, no mean authority on such matters, has made the suggestion, which, however, is somewhat too drastic for modern ideas, that a third conviction for any offence whatsoever should be punished with the death sentence. This, Mr. Bierce contends, would rid society of those pests, the habitual criminals, and make crime as it is now known a thing of the past. But these theories work out quite differently in practice, and we rather incline to the less cynical methods proposed by other great reformers, in which gentleness and patient treatment are recommended. Only two Canadian prisoners were sent down for life, while six received the death sentence in 1896. "Offences against the person"—murder, manslaughter, assaults, etc., showed a decrease of 12 during the year, British Columbia ranking second after Quebec, which showed the largest decrease. "Offences against property with violence"—burglary, house and shop breaking, etc., showed a decrease of 54, and "offences against property without violence"—larceny, horse and cattle stealing, embezzlement, fraud, false pretences, etc., declined 4.4 per cent. Ontario is responsible for most of an increase of 19 convictions for "malicious offences against property," over 1895; whilst in offences such as forgery and "offences against currency," Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia show an increase and Quebec a decrease. These statistics go to prove what has so often been asserted, that Canada is wonderfully free from crime, especially from crime of a serious nature. No other civilized nation on the globe, with a population of five millions, can show a cleaner bill of moral health.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.

In view of the coming events which are casting their shadows before, both in the political and the commercial areas, it is of very great importance that all the preliminary arrangements to meet the approaching crises should be made without delay. On the political side of the question nothing can be of more importance just now than the registration of voters. There is going to be a struggle; several momentous questions are to be settled before long, and no stone should be left unturned that will in any way aid. Now is the time for all voters to see that their names are properly on the roll; those who have not attended to this duty should do so at once. This is a matter which is too often neglected on the ground that one vote more or less does not matter. But suppose everybody said that; what a fine thing it would be for the unscrupulous graspers of the reins of power. Somebody must, in the present stage of human progress, guide, rule, direct; when a people become careless of their voting privileges the guiding will be done by selfish men, the ruling by tyrants and the directing by persons who have dedicated themselves to the advancement, further glory and aggrandisement of Number One. Every man who has the right to vote owes it to himself, to his neighbor, to the country, to take pains to see that his name is safely upon the register; and when the time comes to use that vote to do so like a man, giving it to the side he considers best deserves it. Therefore, see to it, voters, that you get your rights and have your names registered; there will be need for every one of those votes ere long, for there is warm work ahead. In regard to the provincial government we might appropriately employ the figure of seamanship in discussing it, as it seems to be a "trade wind" that is going to strike the province very soon. When the favoring gale fills our sails and the ship begins to move it will require the best of seamanship to enable her to travel as she should. The voters must signify whether they consider the Turner government political master mariners who can be trusted and retained, or whether they are incompetent land-lubbers, unable to do anything pertaining to political navigation but box the compass of self-interest, and who should be paid off and replaced at the first port. We contend they are the latter, and we refer to their log, which shows a long list of collisions, groundings, ship on her beam ends through lubber steering, shoal water too often, taking wrong channel repeatedly, crew in mutiny against contradictory orders, look-out men asleep on duty, irregular watches, lying to in fair winds and aimless beating up to windward in foul weather. These officers must be cashiered as soon as possible, for their certificates are hove-down and shown to be spurious documents. The work of relegating them to the safety of useful obscurity and re-arranging the whole crew lies with the owners—the voters.

ENGLISH HOP PICKERS.

We draw our readers' attention to the extract which we publish to-day regarding the extraordinary state of affairs existing among the Kentish hop-pickers. It is taken from the columns of the London Times, and is in the nature of a report by a special commissioner sent down to Maidstone by the Times to look into the causes of the recent alarming epidemic. The report throws a strong light upon the abject condition of a very large section of the English peasantry, and reveals a state of things which must be very astonishing to Canadian readers. It should be remembered that cases of this kind are not confined to the county of Kent; those who have lived in or visited the "Black Country," in Lancashire, Durham, Tyneside, the Middlesborough and Cleveland districts, can tell some strange tales of almost incredible degradation, poverty and general misery. Yet, strange to say, many people indignantly deny the existence of those horrible sores, and denounce as criminal and malicious the noble endeavors of reformers to draw the attention of the more fortunate classes and of the authorities to these things. It is with the utmost difficulty that commissions can be got for the purpose of investigating; the landlord faction pooh-poohing any suggestions that the condition of the helpless poor is not exactly what it ought to be in free and enlightened England. It proves with startling clearness that the Maidstone case must have been of an exceptionally appalling description when the London Times would depart from its traditions and precedents and adopt the methods of the advanced American journalism by sending a special commissioner of its own to examine and report.

Who is to blame? Nobody in particular but Society in general—Society that shrinks shudderingly from that grim picture thrust under its respectable fastidious nose by the newspaper Society swears by. Ignorance, want of education—there is the secret of the whole matter. The physical condition of those unfortunates is not nearly as ghastly as the dense ignorance in which they are sunk; uneducated, unskilled and unorganized and at the mercy of unscrupulous employers, their condition is lamentable indeed.

The disgruntled one, the Vancouver World, cries a feeble sort of chortle over the political situation, and winds up its consumptive wheeze like this: "In the meantime the Island has the pull, and the Mainland is, to use a vulgarism, very much in the consomme. O tempora! O mores!" But as everybody knows, the poor, discredited, disappointed, turncoat World that is floundering pitifully in the mulligatawny, and the Mainland (and Island) looking over the edge of the tureen and laughing like to rupture their vest buttons at the sprawlings and splutterings of the organ that got left and doesn't know enough to quit braying its own discomfiture. The idea of the Vancouver World making use of such a phrase as "to use a vulgarism" is funny enough to force roars of laughter from a plaster image.

SUPPLIES FOR KLONDIKE.

To the Editor: The latest news from the Yukon gold mines would decidely indicate a dearth of provisions in that region. There is, however, no reason beyond the cost of transport why supplies may not be forwarded into that country forthwith. The cost of opening communication and getting in the first instalments of food would be heavy, but when the ways are opened there is no reason why goods may not be delivered at Dawson up to the middle of next April at prices within the reach of persons who can afford to pay from three to five dollars per day for their sustenance. Properly organized transport services can easily maintain communication up to the time mentioned by any of the practicable routes, and rather than allow the enterprising Yukon miners to perish from want of food those whom it more particularly concerns should take immediate measures to have them relieved in that particular.

PREPARING ESTIMATES.

Trail, Nov. 29.—Engineers in the Columbia & Western offices are busy making estimates and topographical maps of the country through which the Penticton road passes.

Heinze pass, through which the new road will run, is the lowest of several openings in the range, and is about half way to Christina lake. The road then follows McRae creek to Cascade City, and along Kettle river to Grand Forks, through the principal camps of the Boundary country.

It takes in many of the richer mines north of the boundary line, but these properties, although running high in the precious metal, are practically of little value without the necessary railroad communication to carry the ores to smelting centres. It is a rough country, where railroads alone can contribute to development, and the the undertaking is an expensive one, but no inducements have yet been offered to anybody to build. As it is now the expense of reaching transportation is at least $25 per ton, over rough agon roads, and this, I er essest ohpn prevents that rich region from being developed.

Insist

Upon having just what you call for when you go to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla. There is no substitute for Hood's. It is an insult to your intelligence to try to sell you something else. Remember that all efforts to induce you to buy an article you do not want, are based simply

Upon

the desire to secure more profit. The dealer or clerk who does this cares nothing for your welfare. He simply wants your money. Do not permit yourself to be deceived. Insist upon having

Hood's Sarsaparilla

And only Hood's. It is the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

Provincial News.

NELSON.

Nelson, Nov. 26.—Nelson has a pugilistic school principal in the person of Mr. Green, and his propensity for the manly art will cause him to appear before the police magistrate to-morrow morning on the charge of assault. It appears from the story of the prosecuting witness, H. C. McCulloch, a real estate dealer, that Green went into his office and commenced abusing him. The lie was passed and Green suddenly sailed into McCulloch and struck him three times.

A. E. Green, of Vancouver, Grand Chief Templar of the order of Good Templars, organized a lodge in the Methodist church to-night. The attendance was large and a good deal of interest was manifested. Mr. Green leaves tomorrow afternoon for Kaslo and will work his way up the main line and as far east as Golden. He will stop at the various stations west of Revelstoke on his way home. He is organizing lodges in all towns where they do not already exist.

The Canadian Pacific railway has determined to run an excursion from Nelson to Slocan City over the Slocan lake branch on December 1st, the day upon which the road will be formally opened. A single fare will be charged for the round trip, a distance of 45 miles each way. Slocan City is making preparations for a general celebration, which will include a banquet and mineral exhibit. The New Denver brass band has been engaged for the occasion, and there will be a hot time in the old town that day.

A daughter has been born to Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Sherwood.

TRAIL.

Trail, Nov. 26.—J. W. McCarthy, wearing a United States naval uniform and claiming to be from the battleship Oregon, is in jail here on suspicion of having attempted a deadly assault upon William McMillan, of the Mac Machine Works, and on the charge of having entered the room of Mrs. M. A. Meakin, of the Meakin hotel.

It was about 2 o'clock this morning that Mr. McMillan, whose sleeping apartments are on the upper floor of the machine building, was awakened by the creaking of the door. He asked who was there, but before there was time for a reply a man rushed towards him. In the darkness he encountered a Queen stove, and this gave McMillan time to spring out of bed. The outline of the intruder was barely visible, but McMillan went at him with a chair and brought it down on the man's head with great force. As the chair struck McMillan felt the blade of a knife enter his wrist. The man made for the stairs and McMillan followed and threw the chair after the escaping man. He then bandaged his wound and went to police headquarters. Two hours later Captain Devitt had his man in jail.

Manager Doig, of the Bank of British North America at this place, has been transferred to the management of the branch at Sandon, and has been succeeded by Henry Heffeld of Vancouver. Mr. and Mrs. Heffeld arrived to-day.

H. B. Smith and Miss Myrtle Gibbs, of Trail, were united in marriage yesterday by Rev. Mr. Calvert.

The ladies of the Maccabees gave a very successful masquerade ball at the Hanna theatre last evening. The grand march was led by the Maccabees in full regalia. A full course Thanksgiving supper was served at midnight by Wilson & Crowley, of the Trail house. The lady's prize was awarded to Miss Berg and gentleman's prize to William Berkmer.

TRAIL.

Trail, Nov. 29.—J. W. McCarthy, the marine who was arrested early Saturday morning on the charge of assault and attempted robbery, ended his troubles last night by cutting his throat in his cell in the new jail at Trail. McCarthy was under a few months' sentence.

Though not officially announced it is generally understood that W. F. Tye, late chief engineer of the Columbia & Western railroad, has been appointed consulting engineer for the C.P.R. and is now in attendance on his duties. The company is taking advantage of Mr. Tye's general knowledge of the Boundary country and is sending him over much the same route that he laid out for the Columbia & Western two years ago.

A mother is always ready to sacrifice herself for her baby. But nature does not often call for any such sacrifice. On the contrary nature calls upon every mother to carefully protect herself and in that way to protect her baby.

During the critical period when a woman is looking forward to motherhood, the best protection she can give to the tender little life which is dependent upon her own, is to fortify herself with the health-bringing "Favorite Prescription" prepared by Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y., and sold by all dealers in medicines.

All the dangers of motherhood and most of its pains and discomforts are entirely banished by the use of this rare "Prescription." It gives elastic strength and true healthful vitality to the special organs and nerve-centres involved in motherhood. This healthful condition is transmitted to the baby both by the improved quality of the mother's secreted nourishment and by the child's increased constitutional vigor.

It is a perfect health protector to them both. No other medicine was ever devised by an educated, scientific, physician for the express purpose of bringing health and strength to the special feminine organs. No other preparation ever accomplished this purpose so scientifically and effectually.

A more particular description of its remarkable properties with a full account of some surprising cures of female difficulties is given in one chapter of Dr. Pierce's great thousand-page illustrated book, "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," which is sent free paper bound for the *mere cost of customs and mailing*—31 one-cent stamps; or, cloth-bound, for 50 stamps. Address the Doctor as above.

DIED FROM EXPOSURE.

Harry Edwards, a Telegraph Operator, Succumbs to the Cold.

Harry Edwards, the telegraph operator and linesman at Waterloo, died Tuesday from exposure and exhaustion. Albert McCarger, who was with him, was very seriously injured and his condition is dangerous.

The two had come down to Trail to purchase supplies, and after obtaining the necessary provisions started to row up the river to Waterloo. The distance is about 17 miles, and they expected to make the trip in about six hours. The two had scarcely started before they were wetted to the waist, and from then on the journey was a succession of accidents. There was a strong head wind blowing and rowing was out of the question much of the time, so that the two had to drag the boat along the shore a good part of the way. The cold grew intense and the two men, who were wet to the skin, began to suffer terribly from its effects. At last Edwards could go no further and completly exhausted, lay down upon the beach.

McCarger himself was frightfully frozen, but made his way to the Waterloo wood camp, where he managed to tell his story. Four men started to the rescue of Edwards, but the darkness had settled down and the search was a difficult one. At last the remains of Edwards, frozen stiff, were found in the woods some distance back from the beach, where he had evidently crawled on hearing the shouts of his rescuers, but was unable to go any further and died where he lay. The remains were conveyed back to Waterloo for burial.

Edwards was married scarcely six months ago to Miss Docksadder, of Waterloo—Rossland Miner.

THE COAL CITY.

Nanaimoites at Klondike—Death of H. Rosewall.

Mrs. J. D. Stewart, of this city, received a letter from her husband yesterday, dated 27th September, and she has favored the Free Press with a synoposis of its contents. Mr. Stewart states that they arrived in the city on the 23rd of the month, and their party expect to get work in a few days. His partners were packing their provisions into the camp, where they had secured work. He states that the country is undoubtedly rich, but not anything like what has been reported on the outside. Many men are there, but not much work is to be had, and provisions are scarce. He had seen Johnny McGregor and he was well and working. The last steamer to reach Dawson arrived on the 25th of July. Several were on their way, but it was reported that they could not get up the river.

On the arrival of their party at Dawson they met Mr. D. McGillivray, who had sold his claim four weeks before for $40,000. He helped them to secure work and they decided to stay in the country this winter. Mr. Stewart does not advise anybody to go now or in the spring, as there are altogether too many men in the country unless new strikes are made—that would change the position of things. At the time he wrote he states that Wm. Biggs intended to come to the coast at once. The party were occupied at Lake Lindemnin until the 13th of September building boats, and they made the run to Dawson in thirteen days. The members of their party were well, and all of the Nanaimo boys had enjoyed good health and were hopeful.

Mr. Gus Steffen writing to his wife in this city under date of the 27th of September states that he is working on a lay on a claim on El Dorado creek, and while they expect good results, yet all is uncertainty until the wash-up. He and his party have plenty of provisions for the winter. Many on the ground were short of provisions, nad others were constantly arriving without provisions or money and no chance for work. There was no chance to buy provisions at Dawson, and clothing was extremely dear. On the day of writing Mr. Steffen had bought a walking outfit and had to pay $55 for it. Three days before the date of Mr. Steffen's letter Richard Gibson and his party had arrived at the creek. They were all well.

We are called upon to announce the death of Mr. Harry Rosewall, which sad event took place at his residence this morning after an illness of several weeks' duration. The deceased was a miner by occupation and highly respected by his fellow workmen and the citizens generally. He had lived here a good many years, taking up his homestead property at the corner of Kennedy street and Comox road, when that portion of the city was little better than a wilderness. Mr. Rosewall was a native of Cornwall, England, aged 55 years. He leaves a wife and family to mourn the loss of a devoted husband and father, and for whom is expressed the tenderest sympathy.—Free Press.

METCHOSIN NOTES.

The residents of Metchosin and Sooke have been considerably interested in the recent cattle stealing case, and were in hopes that the thieves might at length be run to the ground. Most of the farmers have suffered more or less in loss of cattle, some very seriously. It was hoped some months ago, when one well known hand vanished from the scene, that there would be some relief from the evil complained of, but it was soon found that a worthy successor had taken his place, and the farmers recently have had too much evidence that their cattle were not safe. Knowing how difficult it is to get evidence in a widely scattered district, it is the more astonishing that the police should have taken up the case. Some time ago the member for the district, Hon. C. E. Pooley, promised that this cattle stealing business should be looked into. A police constable was located in the district to protect life and property. The present case is the first that has been in any way proven, though if we are to believe reports there are at least half a dozen others, of cattle being shot in the bush, which the thieves have not been able to take to town. In the present instance we note that the Hon. C. E. Pooley, who promised his constituents to see into the matter of cattle stealing, is the lawyer employed in defence against the crown to get the cattle thieves released. It is an anomalous position for an honorable member of the legislative assembly. But it is quite on a par with what the English papers call the public attention to, as something new in politics—that where private interests interfere with public duties the official parties must go to the wall.

As we are well informed now, the Hon. C. E. Pooley cares next to nothing about his promises to his constituents. Happy district with such a member. And yet so thickly do the old settlers hang together to oppose all progress, that just because he is an old settler the Hon. C. E. Pooley will again pose as the people's candidate, and will probably succeed.

"DIRTY DAWSON."

Dr. Richardson Tells of Life in the Filthy Gold Camp.

The following is an extract from a letter received from Dr. W. A. Richardson, formerly resident physician of the Jubilee Hospital, who is now at Dawson City:

Dawson City, Sept. 26.—I hear that a boat is going down the river to-night, and have just time to send this letter to you.

Arrived here safely on Wednesday last, 22nd September, and am glad to say in good health. We had a rough time on the way, but nothing occurred to hinder us. I cannot describe this place yet, as I have had no time to examine it, but I can tell you that it is the dirtiest, filthiest hole that a man ever got his foot into and that next spring it will be almost uninhabitable.

Winter is coming on, and we have been busy starting our log cabin. I moved on part of a lot alongside of Van Milligan and Segrew. The place is a mass of tents, huts, saloons and rubbish, but we are upon a hill near a good spring and away from the filth of the town.

Winter will soon set in, and it will be a very hard and trying one on many, and many are going to suffer a great deal from privation and famine, for provisions are very scarce. Only one boat has come up so far, and that had only whisky, tobacco and hardware.

The lies that have been told about the place are hideous, and those circulating them are deserving of hanging. They will be the cause of the greatest suffering and destitution the world has ever known.

I have sufficient grub to last me during the coming winter by exercising the greatest economy. There are some who are going down from here to meet the boats, or rather are going to try to get to where the food was left. I trust all who are short of food will be compelled to go also. The police are as short of grub as any one, and they are not of much service, one sergeant in charge of fifteen men. There will be some sort of organization of the well disposed, and no doubt order will be maintained by that means. Mr. Constantine is down at Forty-Mile Creek, 100 miles from here, and is expected back daily.

As to the mines I cannot give you any definite information but that they are not so numerous and profitable as represented.

I can certainly assure any one that there has been gross exaggeration in many reports concerning them. You may tell any one who wants my opinion that they had better keep out of this country and keep shy of any investments until next spring, when the cleanups will reveal the truth concerning them.

There have been a great many people come in, but I should judge that only one-tenth of those who started have arrived here so far.

I have heard of a few accidents and some have lost their lives, but it is very hard to find out who got through and who did not.

Jim Macaulay is going out on the ice in January.

Dan McRae, Jim Todd and I propose to live together this winter, which will be pleasanter.

Dan McRae, Segrew, Todd, Spencer and Van Milligan are all here and well.

BENNETT ATTEMPTS TO ESCAPE

Knocked Down Warden John and Tried to Secure His Gun.

The habeas corpus proceedings instituted to secure the release of J. G. Bennett, held for extradition on the charge of attempting to murder his wife in San Francisco, came very near being precipitated on Monday evening. Through some mistake in the papers Warden John was ordered to produce Bennett in court, which was quite unnecessary. As it happened the court sat in the chief justice's private chambers. When the warden appeared with his prisoner the chief justice ordered his removal and spoke rather severely to the warden for bringing a prisoner into his private room. Mr. John explained that the papers signed by the chief justice ordered him to produce the prisoner, and he then withdrew with Bennett.

Bennett seemed to be rather nettled over the affair. On his way back to the jail and while going up Hillside avenue he made a deliberate attempt to escape from the warden. Putting his foot in front of him he tripped him up and in an instant had him pinned to the sidewalk and was endeavoring to take his revolver from him. Although rather severely hurt and having the use of but one arm Mr. Johns kept Bennet from securing the revolver and called upon some passersby to come to his assistance. Three men responded and Bennett was soon back behind the bars. Warden John is still in bed suffering from the injuries he received.

It is thought that Bennett's attempt to take the revolver was for the purpose of committing suicide, he having previously attempted to take his own life. The warden seemed to have more confidence in the prisoner than did the other officers, who always handcuffed Bennett when taking him out. Johns took him out without any handcuffs and allowed him to walk to and from the jail.

The facts of the attempted escape have been kept very quiet.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had pased into his hands by an East Indian missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and Nervous Complaints, after having tried its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this receipt, in German, French or English, with ful ldirections for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. A. Noyes, 820 Powers' Block, Rochester, N.Y.

MR. HEINZE IS SIDE TRA

Van Horne Gives Him the and Will Build the C. P. Into Rossland.

Failure of the Negotiations chase the Line of Railw to Trail.

Montreal, Dec. 1.—The Canad fic railway will build its own Rossland, the great mining British Columbia. That anno was made to a Star represent morning by Sir William Van H is a statement of great importa mining interests of that section Columbia, as the matter has uppermost in the minds of tho interested in the future of the

Mr. F. Auguste Heinze, the w capitalist, who owns a line o from Rossland to his smelter was in the city on Monday a conference with Sir William Va president, and Mr. T. G. Sha vice-president of the C.P.R. understood at that time that ne were on foot looking to the a of Mr. Heinze's road to give adian Pacific an entrance to Mr. Heinze left the following Ottawa without giving any s on the subject.

To-day, however, Sir William ed to make the following stat reply to a question submitted presentative of the Star as to of the conference and any outc might be of it:

"It is absolutely necessary should reach Rossland with a l own and we are under a Rossland to do so. We would ferred to purchase the Trail C which could have been adapte purpose by a considerable ex but we could not come to term are now obliged to go on with work."

The above statement is what ing people of Rossland have bee for for a long time. It means C.P.R. will go ahead and con independent line to Rossland months ago the people out the ed to the management of the give them relief. They said were unable to do business Heinze's road, owing to the rates demanded. At the Shaughnessy stated in an inter the C.P.R. did not want to between the people of Rossland Heinze, and would rather wai if some arrangement satisfact concerned could not be arrived C.P.R. did not want to dupl Heinze's road unless such cours solutely necessary.

It will be seen by the above made by Sir William that the is pursuing exactly the course some months ago. It is evi Mr. Heinze was not able to agreement with the C.P.R. Th man informed a Star reporter day, before the conference with liam, that it was purely a terms between him and the C. was not disposed to give up a property for less than it cost h quire it.

When the news reaches Ro will be hailed with delight by there, judging by the statement made by leading mining men w Montreal.

FIGHTING IN CUBA.

Insurgents Capture a Village Pendo Killed.

Havana, Dec. 2.—The insur erals Rabi and Salvador Rios sieged the village of Guisa. miles from Bayamo, killing th commander and one lieutena garrison, after losing 50 soldi and wounded, surrendered. T gents plundered the stores, sec booty, two months' supplies, quantity of ammunition and dred rifles. The Spanish hav inforcements to re-take the tow

New York, Dec. 2.—A dispat Herald from Havana says:

The report that General Pe was placed in charge of the mi erations in Cuba by Genera had been killed in an engagem the insurgents in Santa Clara has just reached Havana. N of the killing of the Spanish er have been received beyond ment that he was shot in a ba a force of insurgents while ing from Sagua la Grande, on t ern coast of Santa Clara, to on the southern coast of the s ince, where he was to take go to Manzanilla, in the eastern of Santiago de Cuba.

CANADIAN BRIEFS

Victor Gladu, M.P.P., Dead—A For Sir William Van Ho

Quebec, Dec. 2.—Victor Glad P. for Yamaska county, is d was a Liberal and 53 years of

Toronto, Dec. 2.—J. S. Duff, ton, was nominated as the Con candidate by a convention for W coe yesterday at Creedmore.

T. Carpenter & Son, of Win sent a consignment of Canadi and pears to the West Indies tax, the shipment consistin boxes.

Montreal, Dec. 2.—It is repo G. N. Greenshields has comp rangements for the amalgamati Temiscouta railway with the ual in order to furnish a sho to Moncton.

Sir Wm. Van Horne has r gift of a magnificent china plaques from the Emperor of a token of his appreciation of extended by him to Marquis I his progress through Canada mer.

Bicycle pedals are being mad adjustable extension at the rea into the hollow of the shoe ne heel and prevent the foot fro forward on the pedal.