New Garrison At Work Point

An Incident of Their Stay at Bermuda—The Lady and the Boer.

She Had Pro-Boer Sympathies and Aided the Escape of Three.

The new garrison for the Work Point barracks, No. 21 company, R. G. A., arrived by the steamer Charmer on Sunday night, and were taken by special cars to Head street, where they were met by the band of No. 19 company, and escorted to the barracks, where they took up their quarters. In the new company there are five officers, 165 non-commissioned officers and men, eight women and 11 children. The officers are Major W. Gurdon, in command; Capt. A. E. Harrison, Lieut. C. G. Sladen, and Second Lieuts. A. H. Cameron, O. R. E., Milman and T. A. Whyte.

Accompanying the R. G. A. is a draft for the Royal Engineers on this station. The draft consists of one warrant officer, 26 non-commissioned officers and sappers with three women and three children. Second Lieut. the Hon. F. C. Hood, R. E., who came out in command of the draft, has been temporarily detained at Halifax for duty, but will come on here in January.

No. 21 company has been stationed for three and one-half years in the Bermudas, where the British flag waves over 360 islands, 20 of which only are inhabited. They have been assisting during the last 12 months in guarding Boer prisoners, the company furnishing guards at Burnt House and George's Bay, on the larger island. Yesterday they were engaged in moving, the day being spent in transporting baggage into the barracks and to the various quarters, while No. 19 company, the outgoing force, were engaged in packing up their goods and transporting them to the outer wharf, where they were loaded on the C. P. R. liner last night and this morning. Everything is in readiness for the departure and the company will be taken by special cars to the outer wharf this morning, and will embark at 10 a.m. on the liner, which arrived last night and remained moored at the outer wharf awaiting the embarkation of the troops.

No. 21 company during the latter part of their stay in the Bermudas took part in the guarding of the 6,700 Boer prisoners who have been held there for some 12 months or more, and some of them can tell incidents of the pursuit and capture of escapees from the island prisons. One of the tales told by the arriving artillerymen would form the groundwork for a novel in the hands of a Stevenson, for it deals with all the features of the novel, of love and adventure. The main characters were Piet Joubert, a nephew of the late Gen. Joubert, and Miss Outerbridge, the daughter of a pro-Boer doctor resident at St. George's, where the 21st company was stationed. Piet Joubert, who was one of the prisoners on Burt's island—the Boer prison—became acquainted in some manner with Miss Outerbridge, and the acquaintance ripened into a finer feeling, although the opportunities for communication were infrequent smuggled messages. Neither had more than a glance at each other, as Joubert was being transported to the island prison in company with the other prisoners, but love is unaccountable for its doings, and despite the insufficient acquaintance, Miss Outerbridge soon was so imbued with the desire to befriend her Boer prisoner, that she planned his escape, together with that of two other Boers.

It is not more than two months ago that the escape occurred—shortly before the 21st company left the Bermudas. It was a dark night, and the sentries were parading Burt's island about the Boer camp and occasionally shouting "All's well!" and the warships Hotspur, Medway and Medino were flashing the rays of their searchlights over the rippling waters, when Piet Joubert and Charles and George Inde-mour escaped from the prison. They secured two cedar logs, and strapping them together, pushed them into the water, and swimming behind the raft, made their way to the larger island of St. George's, 600 yards away. There, hidden in the bushes, a carriage was waiting, which had been sent by the young lady to aid her lover's escape, but in the darkness, he and the two other Boers failed to find the waiting vehicle, and took to the bush.

Next morning the escape was discovered, and the two companies of the Royal Garrison Artillery, who furnished a guard at Burnt House and George's Bay, while the Royal Warwickshire Regiment acted as guards on the islands, were turned out to scour the island. After some time one of the searching parties brought in word that the fugitive Boers had been seen going toward Walsingham caves, and a detachment was hurried there. Eventually one of the Boers, George Inde-Mour, was captured by three natives and brought into camp, but although the underbrush was scoured all day no trace could be found of the other escapees, and night fell with them still at large, although it was afterwards learned, the searchers had been so close to them as they lay hidden in the sage brush that one of the searchers actually stepped on the foot of Joubert, who held his breath, and their hiding-place was not found.

They remained for some time in this underbrush, and Miss Outerbridge, it was afterwards learned, had been informed of their hiding place and carried them food. It was the intention to have them go to her house under cover of night to hide until such time as the hue and cry was dropped and then escape, but in attempting to get to the house they were captured.

Sergt. Derbyshire, of No. 21 company, one of the non-commissioned officers who arrived with the new garrison, was the captor of Joubert and Inde-Mour. When night fell and their hiding place had not been found, guards were posted along the roads, and a lieutenant and Sergt. Derbyshire were posted in front of Dr. Outerbridge's house. Some hours passed and nothing transpired, and then the lieutenant started out to visit the sentries, and the sergeant was left on the post alone. He stood back in the shadow and watched, and suddenly he saw the flash of a light, and then later he saw two men walking forward from a clump of trees. He waited until they got out into the road, and were coming down towards the house, when he could see that they did not look like Bermudans. He waited until they were close to him and then challenged them. They threw up the sponge when challenged and admitted that they were the two escapees. They made a clean breast of things and told of their plan of escape. Sergt. Derbyshire at once took them in and marched them at the point of his carbine for three miles until he met the escort and the Boers were then taken to the base, and thence to the military prison at St. George's.

There are 6,700 prisoners in the island prison waiting for the war to cease, and 39 are imprisoned for life for murder. These include the father and son who so treacherously murdered Corpl. Cooper, one of the prisoners captured during an engagement about a year ago, and who was told that he might go, after being disarmed. While walking away he was shot in the back and killed.

It was about 12 months ago that the first Boers were sent to the Bermudan prison. The transport Armenian was the first to reach there with 806 prisoners, and her voyage was an interesting one, for two of the prisoners attempted to start a mutiny. The plot was discovered and they were placed in irons and landed under an escort of the R. G. A. company which has just arrived here. The would-be mutineers were placed in the military prison at St. George's, and the others landed at Datrell's island and Burt's island.

INTIMIDATION.

Charge Against Vice-President of Miners' Union.

Madisonville, Ky., Nov. 30.—Christopher Columbus Barnaby, vice-president of the 23rd district, United Mine Workers of America, was arrested here today on a warrant charging him with confederating and banding together with others for the unlawful intimidation of non-union miners. Barnaby's bond was fixed at $500, which he gave. There are no new developments about the union camp at Nortonville.

DENVER CITY HALL BURNED.

Building Destroyed With Probably Many Valuable Records.

Denver, Colo., Nov. 30.—A fire which started on the fourth floor of the Denver city hall early this morning practically ruined the building, destroying much property and probably a large amount of valuable records. Three firemen are said to be missing and it is feared they have perished in the flames. The building cost nearly half a million dollars, but it was built in 1880 and had depreciated much in value.

P N. & O. SURVEY IS COMPLETED

Season's Work Results in Location of Favorable Grades Kitimaat to Hazelton.

The survey parties of the Pacific Northern & Omineca Railway company, consisting of J. H. Gray, chief engineer; W. G. Pinder, engineer in charge, and C. Ewart and S. V. Cuppage, assistant engineers, with some 20 men from Victoria, who left for the North towards the end of July, have lately returned after completing their season's work. The object of the undertaking was to determine the most favorable route for a railway from salt water at the head of Kitimaat arm, northerly through the coast range to some point on the Skeena river and thence presumably by the valley of the Skeena to Hazelton.

The work completed has been the establishment of a favorable line up the Kitimaat valley by way of Laketsi lake basin to the Skeena near the mouth of Copper river, and thence up the east bank of that stream, a distance in all of some 82 miles, besides an examination of both banks of the Skeena and lateral banks to Hazelton.

Two summits, or dividing ridges, were crossed; the first between Laketsi lake basin and the valley of the Kitimaat, the second between the same basin and the Skeena river. The first was crossed at an elevation of 675 feet above sea level and second at 700 feet.

Grades favorable to operations have been obtained, in no case has 78 feet to the mile been exceeded and for short distances only, while 53 per mile or 1 per 100 has been generally decided as the maximum grade.

Mr. Gray and his assistants will spend the winter in Victoria preparing plans, estimates of cost, etc., so that all may be ready for construction work by spring.

SIR CHARLES ROSS.

His Marriage in Kentucky to Miss Ellison.

At Louisville, Kentucky, on November 19, Sir Charles Ross, who is well known in British Columbia, was married to Miss Patti Burnley Ellison. A Louisville despatch in the Montreal Star says: The bride and bridegroom met in London soon after the latter's return from the South African war, and their mutual attachment was almost immediate.

Sir Charles, ninth soldier of the baronetcy, which was established in 1672, though one of the wealthiest landholders in England, is not an idler. In fact, he is a very busy man, and a patriot, too. When the South African war broke out he equipped a battery at his own expense, and, having had previous military experience, was appointed to its command. His landed domain embraces 360,000 acres and he has 3,000 tenants. In addition he has large interests in Canada, being one of the promoters of the West Kootenay Light and Power company, which furnishes light and power to the gold mines in the Rossland district. He is also interested in a British Columbia street railway company, and has other Canadian interests as well. Sir Charles spends a good deal of his time in Montreal, and while there is usually the guest of Mr. C. H. Hosmer. The inventor of a rifle known as the "Ross Rifle," Sir Charles is having it manufactured in Hartford, Conn., and not long ago offered the Canadian government the rifle for its militia, Sir Charles agreeing to establish a plant and manufacture it in Canada.

Miss Ellison is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Ellison, of this city, and a granddaughter of Gen. Scott, who was a member of Washington's staff and the third governor of Kentucky.

The ceremony occurred at 11 o'clock in the parlors of the bride's parents, No. 1704 Fourth avenue. At 1 o'clock Sir Charles and his bride left for New York in the private car of Mr. August Belmont, chairman of the board of directors of the Louisville & Nashville railway.

Today at noon was the original date of the nuptials, but on account of urgent business that called on Sir Charles to be in New York on Thursday, the date was advanced one day. Sir Charles and Lady Ross will sail on Saturday for Liverpool, and after a few days in London they will go to one of Sir Charles' estates in Scotland—Balnagoen Castle—where they will entertain a house party during the holidays.

QUEBEC PULP MILLS.

Fifteen Cars a Day Kept Busy Supplying Material to One Concern.

Lumbering in the Lake St. John district, Quebec, promises to be unusually active this year, especially for supplying wood to the Belgo-American company at Kis Kisink, the Ouiatchouan and Shawinegan. In order to supply the mills at the latter place, a train of 15 cars daily will be required. The capacity of the Chicoutimi mills is to be increased from 12 to 20 grinders, and it expects to ship 25,000 tons of pulp next year from Chicoutimi and the same quantity from Quebec. Its shipments from Chicoutimi will be by barge to Quebec, where the pulp will be shipped on Leyland line steamers for London. The pulp sent by rail to Quebec will be shipped by Manchester liners in the Louise basin. The Manchester line will run at least fortnightly to Quebec next summer. The entire output of the Chicoutimi mills up to 1903, inclusive, has been sold to the Lloyds company, limited, of England.

Asked to Remain.—The quarterly board of the Centennial Methodist church has invited Rev. W. H. Barraclough to retain the pastorate for a fifth term. He has asked for two months in which to give a reply and this has been granted.

A CLEAR IMPRESSION OF THE ROYAL TOUR

FOR eight splendid and weary months the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York have climbed the waves of many seas, have landed in state in many countries, have been applauded by peoples of every hue under the sun, have consented to have their days and their nights filled with courtly ceremonial. In a word, the Duke has been the hardest-worked man and the Duchess the hardest-worked woman in all the dominions of their father King Edward VII. Therefore duty compels one who has enjoyed the high privilege of following closely in their footsteps to make some effort to express in adequate words the feelings and the convictions with which that journey impressed him. The attempt is made in the spirit of a forlorn hope; its audacity is justified by necessity only. So let me rush in medias res, saying with absolute conviction that not even the glorious jubilee of 1897, nor perhaps even the South African war with its priceless cement of blood and life given in a common cause, has served to bind so closely or so permanently the sons and daughters of the Empire. The jubilee brought the Empire home to us at home; it sent back to the far parts of the earth a body of statesmen who had seen with their own eyes of what vast extent and resources were the countries over which Queen Victoria of pure memory held wise sway. But this tour has done more than that. The Heir Apparent and his stately and gracious consort have been everywhere the outward and visible sign of the king himself. They have received in person Maltese and Arabs, Cinghalese, Chinese of Singapore, Australians of all States, Tasmanians, New Zealanders, including Maoris, Mauritians, South Africanders, Canadians, Indians, Newfoundlanders. They have seen men and cities and they have been seen by them, and the effect has been excellent beyond all anticipation, mainly for one reason.

That reason may be best expressed by the use of a familiar naval phrase. The Duke and Duchess have "played the game" consistently, and they have played it with such dignity and grace and charm as were surely never surpassed in history. The story was the same everywhere. In Australasia, where the tour began to be important as well as interesting, the Duke won all hearts at once by his manly bearing, by his excellent horsemanship, by his reputation as a shot, by his hearty and cordial manner, by the happy phraseology of his speeches, by his clear and resonant voice, by the fixed impression of sincerity which he gave to all who were brought in contact with him; and the result was the same in Natal, in Cape Colony, and from end to end of Canada. The Duchess, on the other hand, became beloved at once especially of those who were mothers, by reason of her womanly sympathy, her quick and intelligent interest in everything that came to her notice, her unfailing courtesy, and her sunny smile. Moreover, she enjoyed an accidental but a real advantage from the fact that almost everywhere she had been preceded by a collection of some of the very worst portraits ever produced by photographers or cheap portrait painter. They were almost all libels of incredible ugliness, particularly those which were intended for use as transparencies at night. Hence came it that when men and women saw her in the flesh they were surprised by her fresh complexion, her bright eyes, her abundant hair, and her elegance of figure. It is not too much to say that, all the way round the Empire, she was praised incessantly and with one accord by all sorts and conditions of men, and that she has the love—the real and abiding love—of all who saw her. The ladies to whom she talked of her children and of their own, the children who handed to her bouquets without number, the wounded heroes to whom she addressed words of gentle comfort and sympathy, the crowds who saw her do so—all these will remember her to the end of their days.

Yes, they have "played the game" from beginning to end with happy and understanding faces, and it must have been a terrible fatiguing no less than an interesting task. None save those who have been with the Duke and Duchess from the beginning to the end can so much as attempt to realize how great has been the physical exertion which they have been called upon to undergo, how artificial, unnatural and unwholesome their lives have been save when they were on board the Ophir, or on the all too rare occasions when the Duke has been able to make a shooting or a hunting expedition, and the Duchess has rested in some quiet retreat like Banff, in the heart of the Rocky mountains. Those of the suite occasionally took a brief holiday, but there is not one of them who would not frankly confess to weariness of brain and body. The Duke and Duchess were always on duty morning, noon and night. More than 3,000 persons shook hands with the Duke at Melbourne in a single evening, and his arm and side were under medical treatment for some days. Your Australian is a vigorous shaker of hands. Yet Melbourne was but one out of many, and this particular levee or reception was but one out of many items in that one day's programme. But this hand shaking will have its reward, for over and over again, particularly in Canada, has it been the subject of grateful comment, since there have been representatives of the crown who have omitted the act. Always to be before the eyes of the staring public always to be in a whirl of noise and decorations, always not merely to look, but to be, alert and observant must have been a terrible trial. But it has been borne cheerfully and well, and our future king and queen may rely upon it that they have won the affectionate regard of all of the Empire that they have seen.

The little things, the incidents which showed the kindly hearts and the natural feelings of the Royal pilgrims, were the things which went home to the hearts of the people. In Tasmania, for example the boyish delight of the Duke over the wood-chopping competition was a sight for sore eyes. The lithe forms of the men swung to and fro with rhythmical movement; the broad axes rose and fell in feverish eagerness; the great slabs of timber fell in flakes on every side; the yawning notch in the centre grew wider at every stroke; the advisers of the competitors shouted in very ecstasy of excitement; and the Duke was as keen and eager as any spectator. Likewise, in Canada, as was noted in my telegram of the time, the Duke's appreciative delight in an admirable game of lacrosse, his "facing" of the ball, and his converse with the captains afterwards went home to the hearts of the people, and the shouts which had greeted his coming became a mighty roar when he left the ground after all was over. Also his delight, and that of the Duchess, in descending the timber slides of the St. Lawrence, in watching the war canoes race upon the broad bosom of the river were things exceedingly popular. We Anglo-Saxons all the world over like our kings and princes all the better for that they are hard Englishmen who can ride and shoot and fish and take their pleasure in the open air after the manner which most of us delight to use. Add to these human traits Royal dignity without affectation, transparent sincerity of tone, the unfailing memory of faces which is characteristic of our Royal family, and inherited tact and sagacity; there remains the impression produced on Australasians, South Africans, Canadians, and Newfoundlanders by their Royal and welcome guests.

In this respect I write as one who knows. It has been my business to mix with men of all classes and in society generally, and to note what was said when functions were over in places where men and women gathered together and were conversing freely. It has been my business to study, not merely the respectable newspapers, but also the more vulgar section of the press in which unkind things might be expected. Far be it from me to say that there have been no discordant notes, and that no disparaging words have been used, that no scurrilous articles have been written. But the users of the contemptuous or unappreciative words, the men who complained that this or that little attention had not received notice, have invariable been shown to be directly opposed to the general opinion, and the scurrilous articles have been remarkably few in number. The worst of these appeared in a Sydney paper. But that means nothing save the rancour of one man who is equally scurrilous concerning all persons and personages. The overwhelming preponderance of public feeling everywhere has been warmly, almost passionately favorable to Duke and Duchess alike.

How, indeed, could it be otherwise? Let me just try to describe two scenes, both typical, which have left a deep impression on my mind. One was at Martinsburg, when the Duke and Duchess alike were in the deepest of mourning for a close and much-loved relative. The Duke was addressing loyal men and women of Natal who had suffered, in one way or another, cruelly during the war. In his voice and intonation were expressed the very spirit of patriotism, the most complete understanding and sympathy. The other was at Ottawa, when the shadow of a great calamity, the murder of President McKinley, was over the land. First the Duke unveiled the fine statue which reminded us all of the irreparable loss which stunned the Empire on that dark night in January. Then came the long file of men who had served in South Africa, and, almost last, the blinded trooper Mulloy, leaning on the arm of a comrade who had just received his Victoria Cross. To him the Duke spoke kindly and at length, and then the Duchess, coming forward, every line in her figure seeming to speak the sympathy which the soldier could gather only from her gentle voice, stood before the thousands of people giving womanly consolation. Many wet eyes and full throats were there, and none had cause to be ashamed of their emotion. It was a great and an affecting moment, and the city rang with affectionate comment upon it. It was the climax of the tour.

This article is now at least long enough, and it may well close with something in the nature of a preliminary outline of the views as to the future of these great portions of the Empire which have grown in my mind. Those views may perhaps be expressed, and some incidental problems may, I hope, be discussed later on. All is not plain sailing in Australia, New Zealand or Canada—still less in Africa. The very mention of Australasia recalls to memory a score of problems, of labor, tariffs, Kanakas, naval defence, and—it really must be added—of corruption in politics which must be faced and solved some day; and there are similar, but not identical problems in Canada. But in Australasia and in Canada alike the heart of the Empire is sound, the Imperial feeling is very strong, and the future is full of hope. In Australia, at any rate, federation has already begun to do its beneficent work of widening the minds of men and of teaching them to be tolerant of one another. Australia's statesmen, men of strong wills, and minds, and of still stronger bodies, have seen a great deal of one another during the past few years, and, above all, have traveled in their own huge continent. Travel is the one thing needed to make Victorians, Queenslanders, men of New South Wales Tasmanians, West Australians into one nation of men understanding the wants of one another. For a small but significant example, a Sydney statesman who has sojourned in Queensland for a while is apt to return with views greatly modified upon the Kanaka question. Mistakes will be made, have been made, and are being made, particularly sins against the laws of political economy which those laws would soon punish in a more crowded community. But, so boundless are the resources of Australia, so thin is her population, except in the vastly over-populated cities, that she can afford to make mistakes and try experiments. It is enough that her patriotism is superb and undying, that her sons are instinct with such military ardor as I have not seen equalled save in Natal and in parts of Canada. They, and the truly loyal Canadians, make up such a reserve of strength as the world has never dreamed of, and the countless acres of good land, the vast mineral wealth of both countries, the splendid harbors, the forests and rivers supply an outlet for British capital, British muscle, and British brains which none save the traveled man can possibly appreciate.

Canada's problems differ in character from those of Australia, are more difficult, more dangerous, because there are two races, and because the United States are too near. But the two races seem to live in great harmony, and it is always comforting to reflect that every interest of the French-Canadian dictates that he should remain loyal to Great Britain. Moreover, that wonderful corporation the Canadian Pacific, on which a railway journey of 8,000 miles may be taken in restful comfort, is a very potent influence towards the unification of Canada. There are those who object to the Canadian Pacific, describing it as a monopoly and the like; and there are those who think that when you have said "monopoly" you have begun and ended the whole argument. But I am not one of those, for I judge by results. I find that the Canadian Pacific really has opened up the country and really has helped to unify Canada, and to make it prosperous. That the prosperity should be to the profit of the shareholders, who are largely English, is, to my mind, so much the better. Moreover, this much I know and I have indicated by telegram, when you go further than the Canadian Pacific Railway, even in Canadian Pacific Railway carriages, you fare very considerably worse. You are on a line that does not pay, and you see why; it is because it is ill-managed. Now the line that does not pay its owners is also of very little value to the public, and the line that does pay is really useful to the public. That is why, to use a sporting term, I am a backer of the Canadian Pacific Railway. That also is why, to make a passing reference to the last place we visited, I am a backer of the Reid family in Newfoundland. That, as Mr. Kipling says, is another story, which I may be permitted to tell some day; but the gist and the pith of it is that since Mr. Reid came with capital and energy, most of the practical men of Newfoundland, as distinguished from the politicians, have forgotten all about the French shore question.—From special correspondent of the London Times.

Lt. Col. Prior Unseated

Admits Contravention of Act by Friends—Exonerated From Personal Wrongdoing.

Petition Dismissed As Against Mr. Earle Who Retains His eat.

The election petition against Hon. E. G. Prior and Mr. Thos. Earle, M. P.'s, was called for trial yesterday morning before a court consisting of Judge Walkem and Judge Martin. Mr. Gordon Hunter, K. C., and Mr. L. P. Duff, K. C., appeared for the petitioner, and Mr. Robert Cassidy, K.C., for the respondents. At the opening of the case the petitioners proposed to call as a first witness Mr. J. G. Brown, who acted as returning officer, when Mr. Cassidy arose and addressed the court as follows:

"I appear, your Lordships, in this case for the respondents. In this matter, since the last adjournment, facts have come to the knowledge of Col. Prior, one of the respondents, with regard to the hiring of hacks by friends of his during the election on November 7, 1900, for the purpose of conveying voters to the polls. The position of these gentlemen with regard to the election was such that I have been obliged to advise Col. Prior that there was a contravention of the act which makes his position untenable, and under these circumstances Col. Prior is obliged to plead guilty to a contravention of the act in that respect. At the same time, I am instructed by Col. Prior to inform the court that the election, so far as he was personally concerned, was perfectly pure, and that no corrupt act of any kind was done during the election, either before nomination day or before polling day, to his knowledge. I say that while I have been obliged to make the admission which I have just made with regard to the hiring of hacks, and we must admit that they were hired by agents of his within the meaning of the Election Act, in that they were active supporters of his during the contests—that Col. Prior entirely disavowed any act of personal corruption or that any act was done with his knowledge during the campaign which would void the election. Col. Prior has been very greatly affected by the circumstance since the facts have come to his knowledge, and he does not wish to place his friends in the box to make admissions which they would be obliged to make, nor to put them in the position of being the means of voiding his election, and he prefers to take this course.

"With regard to Mr. Earle, I am able to say that the particulars do not charge anything of this kind against Mr. Earle, and that at all events my instructions are that Mr. Earle is not in any way implicated.

At the conclusion of Mr. Cassidy's remarks, Mr. Hunter stated to the court that in view of the wholly unexpected admission which has been made by Mr. Cassidy, and which had taken him very much by surprise, he would ask for an adjournment for half an hour to enable him to consider his position.

The court granted Mr. Hunter's request and adjourned until 11:15.

When the court met at 11:15 Mr. Hunter stated that as the admission was in the case of only one candidate, he was now in a position to say to the court that he accepted unreservedly the statement made on behalf of Col. Prior, and that with respect to Mr. Earle, all he could say was that the evidence in the possession of the petitioners did not warrant them in going on with the proceedings against Mr. Earle. He pointed out to the court that by reference to the petition, it would be seen that the case, as it was being developed, was altogether against one of the candidates, namely, Col. Prior, and that in all events they were not in a position today to go on against Mr. Earle.

Under the circumstances the court made an order unseating Col. Prior with costs, and dismissing the petition with costs as against Mr. Earle, who now retains his seat.

Before the court adjourned Mr. Cassidy stated that it was the wish of Col. Prior to go into the witness box for the purpose of denying on oath that he had any knowledge whatever of corrupt practices, and had not himself been guilty of any such act.

Mr. Justice Walkem did not think that under the circumstances this was necessary, as the statement made on behalf of Col. Prior had been accepted unreservedly, and he added, "He is absolutely absolved from any corrupt practices."

IN CHAMBERS.

Mr. Justice Drake presided in chambers yesterday and made the following orders:

Domville v. Braid—Order made directing the taking of accounts between the parties within 10 days. Lawson for plaintiff; Marshall for defendant.

Re I. F. McDougall, deceased—Application for probate of will stands over till filing of disclaimer. Aikman for applicant.

Re Leung Choy Min—Order made appointing guardian. Child to be produced before the court once in six months. Crease for applicant.

SUPREME COURT.

The following cases are set down for trial at the regular December sitting of the Supreme court, which opens today at 11 o'clock a.m.:

JURY.

Lowenberg, Harris & Co. v. Dunsmuir—J. H. Lawson for plaintiffs; F. Peters, K. C., for defendant.

Macarthur v. Bend Or Mines—W. J. Taylor, K. C., for plaintiff; W. J. Bowser, K. C., for defendants.

Biggar v. City of Victoria—D. G. Macdonell for plaintiff; C. R. Mason for defendant.

NON-JURY.

Summer v. Leberry—L. Crease for plaintiff; J. H. Lawson for defendant.

Milne v. Macdonell—H. M. Cleland for plaintiff; C. E. Gillam for defendant.

Dean v. McRae—W. J. Taylor, K.C., for plaintiff; F. Higgins for defendant.

Mitchell v. Chungranes—W. J. Taylor, K. C., for plaintiff; F. Gregory for defendant.

ROSSLAND OUTPUT.

It Again Has Passed Six Thousand Tons for the Week.

Rossland, Nov. 30.—The shipments of ore from Rossland mines for the week ending tonight are over the 6,000 ton mark, for the first time since work was resumed in the mines in September. The details are: Le Roi, 4,200 tons; Le Roi No. 2, 1,500 tons; Rossland Great Western, 375 tons; total, 6,075 tons. The totals for the year are 268,993 tons, and for the period since work was resumed, 51,685 tons. Work is in full swing and the Kootenay mine, recently re-opened, and pumping operations at the Centre Star are making excellent progress.

Lantern Service.—The first lantern service will be held in St. Barnabas' church this evening at 7:30 p. m. The subject will be from the Old and New Testament.

LE ROI MANAGER.

J. H. MacKenzie Takes Charge of Rossland Mine.

Rossland, B. C., Nov. 30.—J. H. MacKenzie, formerly manager of the Mariposa Mines in California, has arrived in Rossland and assumed the management of the Le Roi mine. He is a mine manager and metallurgist of long experience, and has been identified with several strong English corporations operating in California. Mr. MacKenzie is busy securing a hold on the details of the big Rossland mine, and has made no statement for publication as yet. The Le Roi offices have been removed to the Bank of Montreal building.

BOY BADLY INJURED.

Cartridge Explodes Wounding His Head

Vancouver, B. C., Nov. 30.—(Special.)—Edwin Braden, the young son of R. A. Braden, was accidentally shot today and may die. He had discharged one barrel of a shot gun and was taking cartridges from the breech when another cartridge exploded tearing his face frightfully. If he lives he will lose the sight of one eye.

UNNATURAL PARENTS.

Imprisoned For Life For Poisoning Their Children.

Ithaca, Mich., Nov. 30.—Mrs. Elmer Quimby was today found guilty of murdering her two children by administering poison and was sentenced to life imprisonment. The woman and her husband planned to rid themselves of their children. The husband was last week convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment.

PARADE OF THE DRAGONS

How Chinatown Celebrated the Close of the Shal Yee Feast.

The feast of Shal Yee has ended and Chinatown is itself again. The proceedings concluded with a great dragon procession on Sunday. The cymbals were banged, tom-toms beaten, firecrackers exploded, and there were noises and antics galore, in celebration of this great triennial Chinese feast. Led by two representative Chinese soldiers with great red and yellow flags and big cymbals, who made as much noise as was possible, there was a number of Chinese soldiers carrying tridents, harpoons, spears, everything in the killing line from a butcher knife to a large three pronged trident, and then the dragon. The dragon is a large bamboo frame representative of a drunken man's idea of the sea-serpent, with many yards of multi-colored silks, one gymnastic Chinese being encased within the head part and an equally gymnastic Chinese wagging the tail. Following the dragon was the orchestra, tom-tom and cymbals, carried in a richly carven arrangement like a selan chair, the joss himself holding the cymbals. The several Chinamen got much noise, which to some ideas may be music, out of these things, and a group of silken gowned Chinese, stately and dignified, followed the orchestra. Then came more soldiers, more priests, more orchestras, and another dragon. Then more red, green, yellow and red-clothed Chinese, and so on ad lib. There was a wonderful arrangement of color and diversity of costume, and there was everything from the stately Chinese with large square spectacles, who might have been Confucius himself, to the spear carrier with the Chinese characters on his back, reading "This is a Boxer." It was like the massing of many extravangas with Chinese settings, a wonderful arrangement of colors, of costumes and of noises, and all distinctly Oriental.

Starting from the Joss house of the Chee Kong Tong on Fisguard street, this great procession marched up and down the streets of the Chinese quarter, and the sidewalks were lined with rowds, white and yellow, to watch the dragon and his escorts while on the balconies and in windows above were crowded large numbers of Chinese, who held long strings of firecrackers, which were exploded as the dragon jumped about beneath the balconies, and after the crackling firecrackers had exploded themselves and the smoke was clearing, the people on the balconies lowered one and two dollar bills on strings, which the dragon jumped at, or shinned up poles until it reached the money. The dragon took the money everytime. And all the time the cymbals clanged metallically, and the tom-toms sounded—it was a great celebration to the Chinese mind and each participant was as proud as could be.

At night there were more doings in the Joss house, where the priests conducted various ceremonies, and their disciples chanted while the Chinese crowded about. Later there was a gathering in the theatre, and thus the proceedings ended.

INCREASED INTEREST.

Many Householders Take Advantage of Law and Register Their Votes.

There will be more men and fewer women on the municipal voters' lists for 1902 than for several years past. In all 672 householders have appeared before Mr. Northcott, the city assessor and made the declarations which entitles them to vote at the coming municipal elections and at any bye-elections during the year. Of this number very few were women, the fair sex apparently not caring so much to exercise the franchise now that they have the opportunity. The number registered this year is the largest since 1898 when 703 householders had their names placed on the list. That was the year in which so many women registered and voted. Since the experience of that year the number of women registering has decreased. In 1899, 598 persons registered and in 1900, 516 householders were placed on the list. As usual the rush to register came at the last moment, over 200 of those who registered making the declaration yesterday, and over a hundred of them between 7 and 9 o'clock last night, when the time for receiving names expired.

Mr. Northcott was not the only city official on hand in his office last night. The municipal act provides that any British subject, who pays an annual rental of $60 and is of the age of 21 years, is entitled to vote—providing they have paid the revenue tax. The latter provision is what kept another official in the assessor's office. The tax collector was there with his books and he caught many a citizen who has been avoiding him for months past and collected the little mite of $5 that everyone is required to pay.

Serious Charge.—Two young men, Clarence Baker and Christopher Medwedrich, have been summoned to appear in the police court this morning to answer to the charge of assaulting a Chinaman on Wednesday evening last. The Chinaman claimed that he had been stopped while crossing Rock Bay bridge and that after assaulting him two men took his money, including a $10 bill. The police have evidence as to the assault, but not as to the alleged robbery, so that they are only proceeding under the lesser charge.

British Empire League.—A meeting of the British Empire League will be held in the City Hall on Wednesday next at 8 p. m. Captain Clive Phillipps-Wolley will deliver an address, his subject being, "Our Duty to Our Race." The speaker's well known ability, and the fact that the meetings are open to the public, will undoubtedly ensure the attendance of a large audience.

Ariadne Has Narrow Escape

Was Drifting Ashore When She Was Saved By Tug Sadie.

Tartar Due From the Orient—Empress Sails on Tuesday.

The southeast wind which made quite a sea in the Straits yesterday caused little injury to shipping as far as can be learned, but one vessel had a narrow escape from being damaged, if not wrecked, during the blow. The yawl Arieadne, owned by F. S. Barnard, broke away from her moorings in the harbor and drifted over towards the rocks in the bay near the barracks at the far side of the harbor. The tug Sadie was secured to go to the rescue and salved the yacht just in time. The tug bumped on the bottom about a hundred yards from the shore and a boat was put out to carry a line to the yacht, which was secured quickly at the end of the tow line and brought into the harbor. She was not injured, but had a narrow escape.

The ship Undaunted and the bark Robt. Sudden were towed from Chemainus during the gale, the former by the tug Lorne and the latter by the Boyden. The Lorne arrived here last night with the Undaunted lumber-laden for South Africa, and anchored her in the Royal Roads. The Robt. Sudden was towed into one of the harbors between the mills and this port to await for the gale to subside, when she proceeded to Port Townsend to ship a crew. The Undaunted will ship her crew here, and will then proceed to sea.

The ship Ballachulish completed loading on the Fraser river yesterday. She has on board the largest cargo taken from the river this season, having loaded 85,198 cases of salmon, valued at $425,990. The Ballachulish has not only loaded the largest cargo of this season, but she has been one of fastest loaded vessels. It is but 20 days since she left here and since then she has discharged ballast and taken on board her large cargo. She will be towed to the Royal Roads on Tuesday to ship a crew.

The C. F. Sargent, which put back here in a leaking condition, will be surveyed tomorrow. The ship Springbank is due. She is now out 121 days from Greenock. The bark Glenafton is to come here from Callao and the Glenmark from Chanurel. A bark and a four-master top mast schooner, the latter in tow, passed Carmanah inbound yesterday afternoon.

THE ORIENTAL LINERS.

Tartar Due—Shinano Maru Coming on Tuesday—Empress Sails Tuesday.

The steamer Tartar is expected today from the Orient, and on Tuesday the fine steamer Shinano Maru, which has been placed on this run by the Nippon-Yusen-Kaisha S. S. company, is expected to reach the Outer wharf on her first trip. The Shinano Maru is a new steamer of 3,960 tons net, 6,000 tons gross tonnage, and since built has been on the Australian run. The Empress of China will sail for the Orient on Tuesday, carrying the officers and men of the R. G. A. to Hongkong. Excellent quarters have been fitted up for them on the liner. The Empress will have a fair number of passengers and a full cargo for the Orient. The following is the list of passengers: Mr. Suguyama, Mr. Sato, Walter A. Thatcher, Major G. H. Lock, Dr. E. Merchant, R. Wyse, E. A. Leather, Miss J. Lamberte, S. H. Dyke, M. D. Howell, Miss K. W. Runkell, Rev. James Endicott, wife and children, Miss Baynes-Reed, Mrs. Stanhope, Mrs. Spence, Miss E. M. Trent, Mr. Chow Tszche, Alfred Hancock, T. M. Piers, Superintendent Steamship lines; E. E. White, F. E. F. Hayhurst, J. Goforth; intermediate, Mrs. Schrivner, D. T. Payne, Sam Sing, wife and children, Yee Dark Chung, Wing Tom.

LEAVES THE DOCK.

Work of Repairing Steamer City of Topeka Completed.

The steamer City of Topeka has completed her repairs, the Albion Iron Works having finished the work satisfactorily and within the time agreed upon. The City of Topeka struck an iceberg in Taku inlet early this month and struck her bow, and so damaged her forefoot that a new one was made necessary, and many new plates were needed and others had to be straightened, the whole work costing somewhere in the neighborhood of $4,500. The steamer was cleaned and painted also while in the dock. She was floated this morning and the steamer Dolphin is expected to arrive at Esquimalt about 8 o'clock from the Sound to enter the dock to have her new propellor shipped.

There was a change of masters on the City of Topeka yesterday, Capt. A. L. Olsen having been replaced by Capt. H. H. Lloyd. The City of Topeka is expected to resume her run to Alaska tomorrow.

ROANOKE SIGHTED.

And Reinsurance on Her Takes Another Tumble.

Again the overdue ship Roanoke has been spoken, and reinsurance will take a decided drop. The news comes in a cablegram from London, which states that the ship was spoken on September 25, in latitude 54 south, longitude 79 west. The Roanoke is laken with Pocahontas coal, for San Francisco, and is 167 days out from Norfolk, Virginia. The case of the Roanoke is a peculiar one. She was placed on the overdue list when she was out three weeks, after a report had been made that the vessel had been sighted on fire off the coast of Virginia. Owing to the inflammable nature of the ship's cargo, it was thought that she was the burning vessel, but since that time she has been reported on four different occasions. The last heard of her was when she was spoken on September 9, in latitude 54 south, longitude 64 west. Notwithstanding the reports of the vessel's safety, she has not been taken from the overdue list, and reinsurance was varied from 8 to 45 per cent. The latest cablegram shows that the vessel has just rounded the Horne. The last report has caused the reinsurance to drop from 25 to 15 per cent.

EXTENSION RELIEF FUND.

It Now Amounts to Ten Thousand Dollars.

Nanaimo, Dec. 2.—(Special)—The committee of the Extension relief fund will meet in the Free Press hall on Saturday morning to arrange for the disposal of the funds, which amount to $10,000.

The rate of wages now existing between the New Vancouver Coal company and the miners has been arranged for another six months. The same rate will be maintained up to April 30 next that is now in force. Superintendent Robins has restored the scale of price for