tions In
he Interior

boo and Kootenay Re-
Supporters of Sir
Wilfrid Laurier.

Liberal Candidate In
Had a Narrow
Escape.

lete List of All the
ns Available Last
Evening.

Wednesday's Daily.)
ble interest was manifested
evening in the result of the
ral elections which were be-
the constituencies of Yale-
Kootenay, the respective
being Martin Burrell, Con-
uncan Ross, Liberal, Mills,
d Hon. C. H. MacIntosh,
, William Galliher, Liberal,
Socialist. It had been tak-
regone conclusion that the
didates would win easily, and
ness was created in the local
when it was seen that Bur-
sing Ross so strongly. The
s they came in were bulle-
newspapers and attracted
d of politicians. At 9:20
P. R. who furnished an
vice of bulletins, issued the

from Yale-Cariboo up to
e Ross 1,380; Burrell 1,323,

—Galliher, 2,204; Mackin-
Baker, 602. No further
cted before morning."
ins as they reached the
e as follows:

ALE-CARIBOO.

	Burrell.	Ross.	Mills.
	7	10	..
	23	23	3
	6	18	..
	127	140	10
	207	204	14
	7	8	..
	33	20	..
	7	2	..
(Cen-			
	153	83	26
	15	16	2
	112	84	5
	17	30	17
	8	14	6
	11	13	1
	9	11	..
	16	16	5
	8	17	..
	8	10	..
	11	22	..
	13	4	..
	26	39	5
	12	3	..
	10	31	..
	13	10	..
	22	22	3
	78	126	116
	20	40	1
k	2	6	..
	11	7	..
	40	34	11
	23	31	2
	4	2	1
	15	5	..
	29	33	3
	..	5	..
	11	6	..
	38	30	1
	26	18	..
	8	8	..
	7	15	..
	1	7	1
	..	2	1
	54	41	116
	5	18	10
	6	9	..
	..	7	..
	4	7	..
	4	6	..
	22	38	1
	4	18	..
	6	4	..
	7	6	..
East.	9	12	..
	3	8	1
	3	4	..
	5	9	1

KOOTENAY.

	Mackintosh	Galliher	Baker
ding	1	1	12
	5	5	..
	6	7	15
	6	10	2
	11	11	32
	18	28	4
	11	2	..
wn).	21	30	..
	26	88	..
	2	4	..
	22	61	3
	13	10	2
	7	14	3
	14	19	..
	8	15	20
	81	161	30
	13	16	1
	4	15	1
	8	..	..
	4	8	..
	2	4	..
	3	3	..
	4	6	..
	8	20	..
	5	15	16
	180	190	42
	8	11	7
	10	3	..
	12	8	..
	6	9	..
	..	1	..
	..	9	..
	10	16	..
	23	28	60
	141	200	6
	157	361	78
	19	33	5
	5	7	1
	11	48	8
	7	13	1
	11	11	1
	3	4	..
	11	27	7
	3	1	..
	97	111	24
	1	9	..
	13	7	12
	5	8	1
	7	9	7
	4	18	8
	18	29	3
	32	37	44
	12	17	1
	10	18	4
	23	16	16
	43	37	1
	10	12	1
	3	..	1
	12	5	..
	5	5	..
	102	60	8
ne	3	4	1
	5	21	18
	2	6	8
	..	16	4
	28	57	28
	3	7	1
	4	5	2
	9	9	3

WITH WEAKNESS

gth and Jovial Spirits in
amilton's Pills.

weaknesses from which
suffer, no surer remedy
Hamilton's Pills. They
bracing health every
stly desires; they uproot
g strength that lasts till

ichly nourished, appetite
ness and secret ills give
energy and reserved

could be more beneficial
ton's Pills," writes Mrs.
, of Victoria. "I have
d, my digestion is bet-
roved in color and feel
ter since taking Dr.
"

n can afford to miss the
of Dr. Hamilton's Pills.
five boxes for $1, at all
il from N. C. Polson &
Opt., and Hartford.

The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

VOL. XLVII., NO. 14. VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1904. FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

Hugging The Machine

West Hastings Bogus Ballot Box Case Now Before the Courts.

A Witness Declares Conspiracy Was Hatched Three Years Ago.

After Use Boxes Were Thrown Into Lake—Another Arrest.

Belleville, Nov. 26.—In the West Hastings' ballot box case yesterday T. J. Rielly, Kingston, declared that he was approached by W. J. Shibley, Liberal candidate in Frontenac at the recent general elections, three years ago regarding the bogus ballot boxes. He was approached by Shibley again last July and later introduced by him to B. O. Lott, Liberal candidate in West Hastings at the recent elections. He and Lott went to Watertown, N. Y., where the boxes were made. After the general elections Rielly said Lott offered to pay him $500 to skip the country, and Shibley agreed to pay him $25 a week as long as he was away from Canada. E. C. Ruttan, of Sydenham, said he and another man named Harple had dumped the bogus ballot boxes into Sydenham lake after the general election. He did not know whether they had been used in Frontenac county. Ruttan was placed under arrest.

COLORED BISHOP HONORED.

Moscow, Nov. 26.—The Metropolitan of St. Petersburg has conferred a gold cross upon Robert Morgan, the American colored bishop, who has been visiting Moscow.

COSTLY CHURCH DESTROYED.

Branford, Conn., Nov. 26.—St. Mary's Roman Catholic church, one of the most costly in the state and dedicated less than a year ago, was totally destroyed by fire last night. The loss is estimated at $90,000. Nothing remains but four black walls.

TO END OBSTRUCTION.

Hungarian Premier Insists on Necessity of Parliamentary Reform.

Budapest, Nov. 26.—Count Tisza, the Hungarian premier, speaking tonight at a banquet given by the Incrstadt Club, welcomed the recent statements of Count Andrassy, and the former premier, Szell, as an acknowledgement of the necessity of reform in parliamentary proceedings in order to fight the obstructionists. Count Tisza said: "What is to happen if a handful of obstructionists oppose a revision of the rules? We must either disregard certain technicalities of procedure or fold our hands idly and let parliamentary business drift into anarchical conditions. I find it inconceivable that a single man can be found in the country who would not take arms against the monster of obstruction. On this point I am a fanatic and I will see the fight through to the end."

ANOTHER RAILROAD CRASH.

Dunkirk, Nov. 26.—Lake Shore limited train No. 22, eastbound, running at high speed, crashed into a chemical wagon of the Dunkirk fire department at Central avenue crossing today, killing Frank Miller, aged 23 years, a fireman, and injuring three others. All of the injured will recover. The wagon was demolished, but the horses escaped injury.

MUTINY CONFIRMED.

Trouble in the Black Sea Fleet Was Put Down by Force.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 26.—The confirmation has been received here of the statement made in a private telegram from Sebastopol November 24th, that a portion of the crews of the Black sea fleet mutinied November 22nd, under the influence of the revolutionary propaganda, and that the trouble was subsequently quelled by force of arms, several of the mutineers being wounded.

WILL SAFE-GUARD PRESIDENT'S LIFE

Elaborate Preparations to Prevent Harm Befalling Mr. Roosevelt.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 25.—The exposition management, police officials, government secret service officers and those in command of United States troops on duty at the world's fair, after several conferences, completed arrangements today for the protection of President Roosevelt from any possible harm during his visit to the exposition tomorrow. Policemen, secret service men, detectives, Jefferson guards, soldiers and other guards will be stationed at various points around the grounds and in the buildings where the President and his party will pass. They will mingle among all men and women who come within a stone's throw of the President, and will be watchful of everything and everybody. It is officially stated that President Roosevelt's special train will reach the world's fair at 9:20 a. m. tomorrow. It will be switched to the Wabash tracks and run to the fair grounds.

OBSTREPEROUS STUDENTS.

French Scholars Object to Alleged Insults to Memory of Joan of Arch.

Paris, Nov. 26.—Students made demonstrations today before the Strassburg statue and in front of the chamber of deputies against alleged insults to the memory of Joan of Arc. The insulting remarks were made in the Lycee Condorcet by a professor of history. The minister of public instruction opened an investigation at which a number of school boys solemnly testified. Pending the result the students' quarter took up the affair, resulting in noisy demonstrations on the boulevards and public squares during which many arrests were made.

STEEL MILLS CLOSE.

Chicago, Nov. 26.—The rail and steel mills of the Illinois Steel Company, a branch of the United States Steel Corporation, closed this afternoon for an indefinite time, throwing 3,000 men out of work. The cause of the shut-down is declared to be lack of business.

MADAME SANS GENE?

Paris, Nov. 26.—The third tribunal of the Seine has decided to hear the Rejane-Porel divorce case on Monday next. It was understood that Madame Rejane and her husband (Porel), director of the vaudeville theatre, had become reconciled during the summer, but the fixing of the date for the formal hearing indicates that the breach continues.

MRS. WORKMAN HONORED.

Intrepid Lady Mountain Climber Entertained in Paris.

Paris, Nov. 26.—The geographical society today gave a breakfast to Mrs. Fanny Bullock Workman, of Worcester, Mass., daughter of a former governer of Georgia, in recognition of her ascension of the highest peaks of the Himalayas. The society also requested Foreign Minister Delcasse to confer on her the academic palms.

"FLUTE OF PAN" WITHDRAWN.

Olga Nethersole After Two Weeks' Struggle Decides to Give in.

London, Nov. 26.—The verdict of the audience on the night of the first production of "The Flute of Pan," at the Shaftesbury Theatre November 12th, has been endorsed by the public. At the end of a fortnight's struggle Olga Nethersole has decided to withdraw Mrs. Craigie's play after tonight's performance.

Terms Japanese Will Accept

A Specific Statement of Conditions Upon Which Peace May Be Secured

The French Budget Committee Claims to Have Information on Point.

Paris, Nov. 26.—The report of the committee on the foreign budget contains the following specific statement in connection with the Russo-Japanese war: "Already Japan has made known the conditions on which she is ready to close hostilities. These consist in the return of Manchuria to China, the dismantling of Port Arthur and the establishment of Korean independence, with the right of the Japanese to acquire land. Russia's refusal of the foregoing conditions show it is her purpose to carry on the conflict to the end."

When the correspondent of the Associated Press enquired at the foreign office what authority there was for the statement, it was explained that the conditions were not officially made known by the Japanese government, but by the Japanese Commercial Association, representing the powerful progressive element and having strong influence with the government. Therefore it was believed to reflect Japan's official wishes.

In the Chamber of Deputies today Foreign Minister Delcasse protested against the criticism of the French-Russian alliance in the report of the committee, which contains a number of allusions unfavorable to Russia. Referring to these, M. Delcasse said: "Never has the alliance been more necessary and beneficial, never has there arisen a better occasion for proclaiming France's unwavering fidelity to the alliance which has so powerfully safeguarded the mutual interests of the two countries." This is significant of the firm attitude of the government against the Socialistic opposition to Russia.

The appropriation of $12,800 for expenses of the embassy at the Vatican was stricken out without opposition or debate. This, following the recall of M. Nisard, continues indefinitely the severance of diplomatic relations between France and the Vatican.

Later, in answer to a question, M. Delcasse, the foreign minister, said that the action of the chamber in approving M. Nisard's recall made unnecessary a further maintenance of the embassy at the Vatican, and that the present status would be continued until parliament directed otherwise.

BULGARIAN REVOLUTION.

Salonica, European Turkey, Nov. 26.—The Bulgarian revolutionary movement has recently assumed such alarming proportions that the Sultan is sending Mazir Pasha to Salonica as special envoy, with instructions to take all measures necessary to suppress the Bulgarian movement by the quickest possible methods. Ten battalions from Albania are expected here soon and the reliffs will probably be mobilized in order to afford effective military protection in every village of Macedonia.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Trawlers Return From Banks After Visitation From a Russian Fleet.

London, Nov. 26.—Skippers of steam herring boats arriving at Lowestoft, on the east coast of England, ten miles south of Yarmouth, report that the second division of the Russian second Pacific squadron traversed the fishing grounds fifteen miles from Lowestoft at about midnight. The warships used their searchlights, signalled each other continuously and steamed southward at a good speed.

RUSSIAN WARSHIPS THROUGH CANAL

Transit Made in Most Satisfactory Manner and Without Incident.

Suez, Nov. 26.—The Russian battleship Sissoi Veliky, flagship of Rear Admiral Voelkersam, and the Navarin, arrived here today from Port Said. The flagship exchanged salutes with the British cruiser Hermione, while the band of the Navarin played the British National Anthem, followed by the Marseillaise and the Khedivial hymn. The rest of the division followed at intervals and the whole of the division is now anchored in the Suez roads.

The transit of the canal was effected in the most satisfactory manner and without incident. It is Admiral Voelkersam's present intention that the whole division shall sail Sunday. In the meanwhile seven torpedo boat destroyers have moved outside the three-mile limit, the authorities having warned them that their twenty-four hours expired at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon. The Russian warships will be escorted as far as Shadwan island, at the entrance of the Red sea, by two Egyptian guard cruisers, the Abbas and Nour-el-bahr, thus enforcing Egypt's neutrality. No coaling will be allowed here, only water and provisions can be taken on board.

BANK CLOSES ITS DOORS.

President and Cashier of Nebraska Institution Missing.

O'Neill, Neb. Nov. 26.—The Elkhorn Valley Bank failed to open its doors for business yesterday and its president and cashier could not be found in the city. The officers of the bank, according to a statement given to the press by the wife of Barnard McGreevy, president of the bank, are in a bad condition. McGreevy's statement charges that Cashier Patrick Haggerty overdrew his account in large amounts and left his own and a number of fictitious notes as collateral to balance his overdraft. He also says that Haggerty drew large sums from the bank as dividends which in reality belonged to the depositors. The bank is in the hands of a state examiner.

SIDES WITH SPORTS.

Mayor of New York Refuses to Interfere With Long Distance Races.

New York, Nov. 26.—Mayor McClelland has vetoed the bill recently passed by the board of aldermen forbidding any contest or race of endurance of more than three hours daily. The mayor says his disapproval is given because the ordinance constitutes an unwarrantable interference with the ordinary exercise of personal rights of citizens. Aside from the consideration that the bill would entail a large and unnecessary burden to the already overtaxed police and health departments, the mayor adds it purports to protect public health in matters now under the jurisdiction of competent authorities. If the mayor had signed the bill it would have prevented the forthcoming six-day bicycle race.

NEWS OF OTTAWA.

Mr. Borden May Have Seat in Time for Opening of House.

Ottawa, Nov. 26.—The ministers are drifting into town after their St. Louis exposition jaunt. The Ontario elections are expected about January 15th. It is said the government has intimated that it will give a rural postmastership to Kidd of Carleton to enable Mr. Borden to get a seat for the opening of the House. Mr. Borden is expected here in ten days.

Mr. Clark, M. P., sent to the post office department a letter received by him three days ago mailed at St. Thomas, June 1, 1883.

END OF WORLD'S FAIR.

Next Thursday Work of Dismantling Buildings Will Commence.

St. Louis, Nov. 26.—Promptly at midnight December 1st a force of seventy-five men employed by the General Service Company of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition will shunt 200 freight cars loaded with empty packing cases into the several exhibition palaces and the work of dismantling the World's Fair will begin.

P. Phenneger, of Seattle, has been appointed general superintendent of the General Service Company and declares that all the exhibits will be out of the exposition grounds by March 1st.

"THE FEDERATION OF THE WORLD"

Reports Show That Already Fourteen Arbitration Treaties Have Been Signed.

Paris, Nov. 26.—Reports reaching the foreign office show that fourteen treaties of arbitration have thus far been signed between the various powers of Europe and by America. The texts of all the treaties are practically identical with that of the French treaty with Great Britain. This ratification of similar treaties is considered as having widespread international significance, as it has the effect of a joint pact, to which most of the leading nations adhere. France has made six treaties, namely with Great Britain, Italy, Spain, The Netherlands, Sweden and Norway and the United States. The other treaties are those of Italy with Great Britain, Denmark with the Netherlands, Portugal with Spain; Germany with Great Britain; Portugal with the Netherlands; Russia with Belgium; Great Britain with Switzerland, and the United States with Switzerland and possibly others not yet officially reported. France, Austria and other countries are now negotiating a number of treaties. Those signed or pending presentation represent all the leading powers of Europe and practically all the smaller powers, thus showing the universal acceptance of the same principles. It is expected that the movement will extend to South and Central America and the countries of Asia and Africa exerting international influence, thus giving the chain of treaties world-wide effect.

CHELTENHAM CONDEMNED.

British Ship and Cargo Taken by Russian Squadron to Be Confiscated.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 26.—The Supreme Prize court today confirmed the legality of the seizure of the British steamer Cheltenham and her cargo, captured by the Russians and taken to Vladivostock early in July.

Vice Admiral Avellan, head of the Russian admiralty department, presided. Counsel for the owners of the Cheltenham said that the question of contraband was a complicated one and asked that a commission be appointed to ascertain the weight and consignees of the respective portions of the cargo which consisted of 67,500 sleepers and 375 cases of beer. The wood, they claimed, was not necessarily intended for war purposes, and it was pointed out that the portion of the cargo that was of a contraband nature must exceed that which was not contraband.

Somewhat of a sensation was caused when the official statement of facts was read, in which it was asserted that the captain of the Cheltenham informed a Russian lieutenant that he was under instructions from the owners of the vessel to hold himself at the disposal of the Japanese government.

The court deliberated for only twenty minutes, and then said it could find no reason for the appointment of a commission.

A STRANGE STORY.

Kutais, Trans-Caucasia, Nov. 26.—A sensational story of high officials in the Caucasus has just been brought to light by a brutal murder in the centre of the town in daylight of the chief witness against a band of expert forgers who were discovered forging patents of nobility, alleged to have been issued by a former king of Mingrelia, a formerly independent principality of Caucasus, Georgia. The band included many high officials, who sold the titles of nobility. The leaders were imprisoned by the governor and a judge, both of whom died suddenly, and the leaders of the forgers were then discovered to be at large. One who disappeared, and who had been found, it was alleged, in the Black sea, has been found alive.

Speculation On Results

Conference of Zemstvoists With Czar Subject of St. Petersburg Thoughts.

Bureaucrats Satisfied That the Outcome Will Prove a Farce.

A Well-Known Journalist Contends There Need Be no Fear of Revolution.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 26.—The result of the conference of the Zemstvoists still remains a matter of speculation. Bureaucratic circles generally are of the opinion that the conference with the Emperor was a farce and that it will to nothing, but a majority of the intelligent class is convinced that it has placed upon record the desire of the country for a change in the present form of government. The conviction prevailing in many quarters, however, is that no change will come immediately. With a view to clearing up the situation the Associated Press interviewed M. Souvarin, the veteran editor of the Novoe Vremya. M. Souvarin said: "I certainly think the conference was highly significant. It shows the necessity for a departure from the present system. Personally I do not agree with all of the Zemstvos proposals. Their memorial embodies to the last word the science of constitutional government. I think some form of national representation is bound to come. Our greatest need is freedom to work, think, speak and write. That freedom seems unattainable under the present bureaucratic regime which compresses the activity of the whole nation, and raises countless obstacles in the way of personal initiative and enterprise. The difficulties surrounding the opening of a store, mill or any kind of business prompted M. Witte, president of the ministerial council some years ago, to draw up a memorandum recommending a removal of the vexatious treating of private enterprises, but his suggestions remained barren of results. The fact is, there were no lack of admirable ideas in the proposal.

"What we want now is the acts that the late M. Plehve introduced into the law of 1902, enabling admission of consultative members to the council of law, which have remained a dead letter owing to the opposition of the bureaucrats of the empire. Plehve doubtless would gradually have adopted the Zemstvo system, admitting peasants to small Zemstvo units and introduced other reforms of a liberal tendency. M. Witte was not far wrong when he summed up Plehve with the words, 'You will see that he will bring Russia to a constitution.' But Plehve spoiled everything by preceding the intended reforms with a policy of repression and failed to give proper scope to his own ideas.

"I am not in favor of granting representative rights in some of the outlying regions like Finland and Central Asia, the population of which is an alien race and not in sympathy with the rest of the empire. It is advisable to leave these on the same footing as the territories of the United States until it is ripe for admission to what we may call statehood. My belief is that the changes should be introduced gradually. The first phase has been the introduction of the elected members to the council of the empire, which would be a useful initiation of our statesmen and people to representative institutions.

"Americans cannot realize the difficulty or danger of suddenly introducing institutions into our country. Even our statesmen are not versed in the arts of government. M. Plehve gave an illustration of promoting counter-revolutionary associations of workingmen with the result that the associations were utilized by the very movement against which they were directed, the outcome of the experiment being continuous riots. The fact is, we have not had the opportunity to learn the art of government. The whole of our intelligent classes naturally are inclined to liberal ideas, but they have not the experience for applying them. All this sufficiently indicates that necessity for the greatest prudence and caution in the manner of introducing the representative system and the great danger in adopting an ill-digested western constitution wholesale.

"Provided caution is exercised, I can not see how the autocracy, which, I repeat, must remain the keystone of our system, will be imperilled by the introduction of a representative system. There is an absolute necessity for the safeguarding of the autocracy owing to the views and ideas of the peasantry. Peasants have not the slightest idea of the meaning of a constitution.

"All their thoughts and desires are centered in land. They believe the land ought to belong to them, and they are convinced that the "Little Father" alone is able to satisfy what they regard as legitimate aspirations. They look upon bureaucrats, landlords and Zemstvos as parts of the machinery which is preventing them from obtaining more land to enable them to mitigate their terrible poverty.

"The absolute fidelity of the peasants to the Czar is based upon an unshakable foundation. I am persuaded to believe that the intelligent classes also are loyal.

"There is not the slightest ground to believe in the success of a revolutionary movement in Russia. Indeed, since the advent of Interior Minister Prince Svintopolk-Mirsky and his appeal for mutual confidence the tendency among influential and sober-minded members of the community is all the other way. Political demonstrations, which formerly elicited sympathy from the people now call forth general condemnation. A recent instance of this was at Kharkoff. A small crowd of students and workingmen attempted to parade the streets with red flags, but were dispersed by the public without assistance from the police.

"Whatever the future may have in store, I am convinced that a reversion to the Plehve system is impossible. Public opinion has developed such strength under stress of our present adversity that stern repression is no longer advisable. I am still confident that the winter of the bureaucracy, which, like the Russian winter, condemned us to a long period of inactivity, is giving way before the advent of spring, as I prophesied last year, although no one then believed me, and the Russian springtide season is marvelously quick in growth."

May Be the Makewell.

San Francisco, Nov. 26.—The Merchants' Exchange has received a despatch from Mazatlan stating that the steamer Panama has been sighted approaching the harbor, having in tow a four-masted vessel, believed to be the barkentine Makewell. The Makewell sailed from Tacoma for Mazatlan on October 30th with a cargo of coal, and was believed to have been lost.

ADOPTS NEW CREED.

Union Theological Seminary Decides to Discard Westminster Confession.

Pittsburg, Nov. 26.—Rev. Dr. David Schley Schaff, professor of church history at the Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny City, today confirmed the report that the Union Theological Seminary of New York had discarded the Westminster confession of faith and unanimously adopted a new creed. The professor, who recently arrived from New York, said the action was taken last week, when the board of directors received two gifts of $125,000 each. The Westminster confession of faith, he said, was a part of the charter of th eseminary and the members of the board had been obliged to sign the charter. Sentiment had been growing against the confession, and the break was finally made last week.

SNOW AT THE FRONT.

Japanese Army Snug in Shelters, With Charcoal Fires for Warmth.

Field Headquarters of General Kuroki's Army, Nov. 26, via Fusan, Nov. 27.—A light snowstorm yesterday left two inches of snow on the ground. Along the tops of the hills, which in many places form the advanced line of General Kuroki's army, the snow is deeper. The soldiers are living in earthen burrows and snug shelters constructed of corn stalks and are able to keep warm through the freezing nights. It is impossible to build camp fires in the trenches and by day within sight of the enemy. For warmth the soldiers depend on charcoal fires in "shibachis." Some supplies of charcoal were brought from Japan, but most of it has been purchased in Manchuria. The army has employed many coolies making charcoal since early last summer, foreseing the present need of it.

MORE ACCEPTANCES.

Washington, Nov. 26.—It was announced at the state department today that Spain has accepted, in principle, President Roosevelt's invitation for another peace conference at The Hague, reserving for further discussion the fixing of the date for the meeting. Denmark likewise has accepted. None of the powers addressed on the subject have declined the invitation.

ROOSEVELTS AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 26.—Never have more perfect conditions prevailed since the opening of the world's fair than those that marked today, which was devoted to a tour through the exposition by President Roosevelt, accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Alice Roosevelt and members of the President's party. It was strictly a day of pleasure and not the slightest incident rose to mar the perfect enjoyment of the occasion.

THE REAL THING IN POLITICAL STORIES

W. W. B. McInnes Likely to Be Next Governor of the Yukon.

The very latest political story of interest comes via Rossland, as follows:

"A rumor comes from the coast that W. W. B. McInnes, M. P. P. for Alberni, and formerly member of Vancouver island in the Dominion parliament, is to be made governor of Yukon, in succession to Governor Congdon, who recently resigned. It was learned yesterday from an authoritative source that Mr. McInnes has practically been appointed to the vacant position, and that the formal announcement will soon be made. It will be remembered that Mr. McInnes several years since differed with the Laurier administration concerning the Crow's Nest Railway bargain, and at the time it was thought the estrangement would be lasting. However, he has since then been a hard worker for the Liberal cause, and during the recent Dominion campaign performed yeoman service for the party, going wherever it was thought advisable to help the cause of Liberalism. His eloquence, his thorough knowledge of public affairs and his pronounced magnetism have been important factors in the campaign in British Columbia. Mr. McInnes has been a prominent figure in provincial politics since his retirement from the Dominion parliament, and he will be missed from the local house, where his vigorous speeches were always a feature of the debates. It may be expected that he will fill his new and responsible position with ability, and be a credit to the province of British Columbia and to the administration that has honored him with the appointment."

FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Samuel Gompers Re-elected President—Other Officers.

San Francisco, Nov. 26.—Samuel Gompers was re-elected president of the American Federation of Labor today. Victor Berger, of Milwaukee, a leader of the socialistic element, voting in the negative. Mr. Gompers was given a great ovation. He promised the delegates to try to do more for the labor movement in the future than he had done in the past. Secretary Frank Morrison and Treasurer John B. Lennon were unanimously re-elected. These vice-presidents were re-elected: James Duncan, John Mitchell, James O'Connell, Max Morris, Thomas I. Kidd, Daniel J. Keefe and W. J. Spencer. Jas. Wood, of the cigarmakers' international, was elected fraternal delegate to the British trades union congress. Frank Feely, of Philadelphia, of the elevator constructors' union, was chosen fraternal delegate to the Canadian labor congress.

John Moffitt, of the United States hatters, was elected as a fraternal delegate to the British trades union convention. The majority and minority reports of the committee on resolutions in the fight between longshoremen and seamen was voted down, and the matter now stands in the position it did before the convention. The committee that considered the discussion rendered majority and minority reports. The latter was in favor of the seamen. The debate took up the entire time of the first session, and when it came to a close a roll call was demanded. The seamen's union lost by a small majority. The official list will be given out later. The federation voted to meet next year in Pittsburg. The Pennsylvania city was selected by a large vote over St. Louis, Toronto and Niagara Falls.

CHARGED WITH COMPLICITY.

Cincinnati, O., Nov. 26.—Thomas Bracken, charged with complicity in the murder of Samuel Weakley, a non-union moulder here October 7th, was given a hearing today in the police court and was held to the grand jury without bail. Edward Trainor, an alleged accomplice, was placed under bonds of $5,000.

BUDAPEST STUDENTS INJURED.

Budapest, Nov. 26.—The students of the university made a demonstration today against the precautionary measures instituted by the rector owing to the political agitation. The police were called in and the clash which followed resulted in a number of students being injured. Many of them were arrested. It is said that the lectures probably will be suspended.

DUCHESS' NARROW ESCAPE.

London, Nov. 26.—Dowager Duchess of Manchester (Conseulo Yznaza) had a narrow escape from asphyxiation this morning. She woke up in her house in Portman Square and found the room full of smoke. She ran out and aroused the servants, who called the fire brigade. After some difficulty the fire was located in the floor beneath the Duchess' rooms, which was found to be due to the overheating of a beam and was quickly put out. The Duchess was none the worse for her experience.

Improvement Of Victoria Harbor

C. P. R. Company has Decided Upon Extensive Additions to Its Docking Facilities.

Plan Involves Removal of Sehl's Point and Transformation of Waterfront.

The Colonist learns on good authority that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has decided to largely increase its docking facilities and in such a way as to result in the permanent improvement of Victoria harbor. The most important feature of the company's plans is the cutting away of Sehl's point. This latter involves the co-operation of the Dominion government, as the company will ask for an appropriation towards the cost. There is very little doubt but that the government will accede to this request, as it will afford an easy and inexpensive means of making up for the neglect of the harbor in the past. This improvement has long been discussed, and now it is on the point of being carried out.

The company's plan is to provide about three times as much wharf accommodation as is afforded at present by the new wharf. The buildings now standing along the waterfront side of Belleville street are to be bought up and then pulled down, and Sehl's point cut out so as to allow of a long, straight stretch of waterfront for warves. If this plan is carried out, another wharf will be constructed behind the new wharf and this will provide a dock between the who wharves in which steamers can lie very snugly.

If this work is carried out the harbor will be vastly improved and will afford sufficient accommodation for the shipping of this port for many years to come.

This undertaking will confirm the opinion entertained by many since the commencement of the work on the big hotel that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has inaugurated a new policy in regard to Victoria, and that the city will benefit very considerably as a result. It is pointed out that by reason of her position the first and last port of call for so large a number of vessels plying the Pacific, Victoria may well become one of the busiest ports on this coast. Although the end of the war is not yet, the commercial world already is counting up the results that will follow the opening up of Korea and Manchuria to foreign trade, and the authorities all agree that this will mean a vast increase in the ocean going shipping of the Pacific coast. No doubt the C. P. R. Company will put itself in a position to take a large share of the increasing business, and it may be that the plan for such extensive docking facilities in Victoria is the result of the reports of special agents of the company, who have been investigating trade conditions in the Orient for two years past.

A foretaste of the good things in store for the shipping business on this coast has been afforded by the immense increase in the trans-Pacific trade during the last twelve months.

In the meantime the first section of the new work, the new wharf, adjoining the J. B. A. A. Clubhouse, is rapidly nearing completion and is a great improvement on any of the existing wharves, especially in respect of the accommodation provided for embarking and disembarking passengers. The work on the foundations for the new offices on Belleville street also is progressing rapidly and the erection of the building will shortly be commenced.

AMERICANS PROTEST AGAINST NEW NAME

Jocular Proposal to Adopt the Word "Usona" Arouses Mild Anger.

New York, Nov. 26.—In several quarters yesterday says the Herald, there was a protest against the proposed use of the term "Usona," applied to the United States at the annual dinner of the American Society in London, on Monday night by Sir Edward Clarke.

"Unisona" is the way that the Right Hon. John Morley, member of the British parliament jocularly pronounced the name at a dinner given by the Lotus Club last night. He corrected Mr. Frank Lawrence, president of the club, who referred to the new title as "Usona." Mr. Morley was asked later for his personal opinion of the proposed word. He replied: "Well, it seems to me that Usonia is for cable purposes. However, you my call yourselves what you will, as Macaulay would say. It would certainly seem to me that it is rather late to begin another name."

"You had better keep on calling yourselves as you have done. I said when I came over here on the Celtic that I had no opinion to express on anything American."

Japs Beaten In Theory

Russian Correspondent Satisfied That Oyama's Strategy Is at Fault.

Present Inaction Supposed to Presage Terrific Struggle Next Year.

Interchange of Compliments by Close Neighbors in the Trenches.

Mukden, Nov. 25, via Peking, Nov. 26.—The lapse of six weeks without fighting on any large scale confirms the belief that the opposing armies have relaxed for the winter, together with the unexpected demonstration of force which the Russians have been able to make since the depletion of their army as the result of the fighting on the Shakhe river, emphasizes the failure of the Japanese to prevent the assembling of a large Russian army in Manchuria before spring, thus defeating the strategy of the Japanese and their most plausible plans for the occupation of Manchuria.

This outcome taken in connection with the general situation appears to guarantee that with the opening of spring there will begin a contest far more terrible than any yet fought and points to the extending the war into next year.

Gradual alterations have taken place in the different departments of the Russian army since the abolition of the viceroyalty, as Alexieff's partisans have gone. Hostilities are now characterized by individual efforts of a most daring and dangerous character. One outcome of the close relations between the Russians and Japanese along the Shakhe river has been the occasional blowing up of horses by the opposing outposts and the sniping of their occupants.

The Chinese authorities have taken preliminary steps to bring grain from the north and to store it for the use of the starving families of villagers. This action was brought about by the destitution prevalent for some twenty miles behind the Russian army, which is commandeering all grain and other food supplies, and also because of the fear that the army will move north again. The Russians will not allow grain to pass through their lines from the Sunhary basin, which is the main dependent of the inhabitants throughout the area occupied by the armies, to the mountains in the east and also to Sinminton and other neutral soil.

Except for the troops the depopulation along the Russian position seems to be complete, and the villages are being rapidly obliterated. Russian speculators are confident that they will finally hold their own, and are gathering provisions with a view of the time when high prices can be obtained.

At Linshihu, of which town the northern half is in Russian hands and the southern is held by Japanese, the trenches are 120 paces apart, and it is possible in the silence of the night to distinguish the voices of the Japanese. Sometimes men on both sides strike up a conversation, many of the Japanese speaking a little Russian. The soldiers good naturedly abuse one another and pass invitations to come and take dinner or drink tea. Often the Japanese tantalize the Russians by showing them that they have vodka to drink, and of which the Russians have none. The Japanese continually allow the Russians to gather fuel on neutral ground at Linshihu when they were unarmed. Then they suddenly fired, killing two Russians and wounding one, Russian and Japanese pickets are now only forty paces apart in small trenches, but they do not fire at each other. One Japanese sentry fell asleep at his post and a Russian soldier left the trenches, crept up and stole his rifle and returned, without awakening him. The Japanese at one time attempted to dig trenches fifteen paces away from the Russians, but they were driven off.

Japanese attempts to mount guns on Huantay hill have failed. Russian forces have occupied the wood near Lone Tree hill.

J. P. PLANTA PASSES AWAY

Death of a Well-Known Nanaimo Public Man Yesterday Afternoon.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Nanaimo, B. C., Nov. 26.—J. P. Planta, one of the best known public men of this city, died here this afternoon after a long illness. He leaves a widow and an adult family. Among the latter are ex-Alderman Planta, of Nanaimo, and Mrs. T. W. Martindale, of Victoria.

Mr. Planta was a native of Wales, and a most enthusiastic Cambrian. In the history of Wales, its legends, traditions and language Mr. Planta was more widely learned than probably any other person in this province. He came to British Columbia many years ago, from Australia, where he had spent some years, and where some of the members of his family were born. He soon took an active part in the public affairs of Nanaimo and was identified with many of its leading enterprises. He served the city in the municipal council, was a member of the Board of Trade, and a leading spirit in other organizations closely connected with the welfare of the city.

The late Mr. Planta was of a very genial disposition and counted his friends amongst all classes in the Black Diamond city. He was appointed chief census taker for the city and district of Nanaimo at the recent census of Canada, and was cordially complimented by the government officials upon the excellence of his arrangements for covering this important work.

Ex-Alderman Albert E. Planta, one of the most progressive and public-spirited young men in Nanaimo city, is a son of the deceased gentleman, and, like his father, has borne his full share of the responsibilities of public office. Mrs. T. W. Martindale,