afton Leaves
This Afternoon

Intentions of the Admiralty Are Not Known at Esquimalt.

ous Rumors Are Current—Many "Goodbyes" Were Said Yesterday.

(From Saturday's Daily.)
news that the Grafton and Flora been ordered home was received reat regret by Victorians. The was short, for the Grafton sails

the Lords of the Admiralty—and other people—know the true in- ss of the order. Whether the two ps will return again or not or r others will be sent here in their these things are not known here sent. Meanwhile, Victoria must od-bye to the gallant officers and nd hope they may return to the as soon as possible.
e were dull doings in the city ay. All the middies came ashore good-bye to the nice little school hey love and some of the elder had to go through the same bus- with girls who have left school. a regular black Friday.
Grafton is expected to sail about k this afternoon and she prob- ll join the Flora at some point h America. Commodore Good- nains on the station, being trans- to the Bonaventure. Captain of the Bonaventure will com- he Grafton.
nds of rumors are current among ers as to the intentions of the y. Some hold that the station reduced to the two remaining s and the Egeria, while others he opinion that instead of a re- the orders mean that the squad- be strengthened by the addi- more powerful ships than the and Flora. On the other hand possible that the two ships are home in connection with some bilization manoeuvre. najority of the officers and men to leave this station, and that t will be shared by the entire ty of Victoria.

MMING AS EXERCISE.

Other Forms in Benefit to the Blood.

es of experiments, conducted Philip B. Hawk, demonstrator ological chemistry at the Uni- Pennsylvania, has proved that is the most beneficial exer- visited the dressing rooms at tic field, and immediately be- athlete left for his exercise d from him by means of the prepared sterile needle. Then athlete returned to the dress- after running, jumping, pole- or engaging in water polo, the uld again be brought into play, cond sample of blood drawn. of the blood, to discover how exercise increased the number orpuscles showed that water other forms of swimming re- the largest increase. The exercises were thus shown to ost beneficial, for the greater red corpuscles the richer is Swimming resulted in an av- ease of 21 per cent. as against nt. for the next best exercise— nce running.
he of these examinations, dur- thletic season, while the men he pink of condition, and ex- mselves to the utmost, Dr. nd the following results, in bers, from the count of the uscles. Percentage of gain 100-yard dash, 25; 120-yard 1.5; half-mile run, 18; mile wo-mile run, 9; broad jump, 15; three-minute water polo

d of the average college ath- ned 5,600,000 red corpuscles millimeter, while that of the n contains but from 4,500,- 00,000. Exercise increases of these corpuscles by bring- culation a great number of ordinarily are inactive. In showing that swimming is ans of awakening these cor- . Hawk's experiments in t, in all forms of exercise, efforts produce better results arger efforts. Running 100 d an increase of 25 per cent, per of red corpuscles, while run resulted in an increase er cent. Short dashes on roduced an increase of 16 onger bicycle rides of but

s.—The fire alarm systems ent local public schools have during the past few weeks l committee of the school ound to work in a very satis- ion.

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re Weak
ER THE DERANGE- ECULIAR TO THEIR K FIND THAT ills Permanently by ning the Nerves and Muscles.
Nerve Food stands high or because it is especially vercoming ills peculiar to count of a run-down con- system, the muscles and control the action of the ism, there is bound to ffering.
pains in the back and on, feelings of discourage- ndency, weakness and ir- life of the joys which e be possible.
medicines cannot possibly n slight temporary relief. g benefit the nerves and e fully restored by such afforded by Dr. Chase's
the action and vigor of ans fully restored, but is added, the form is weight is increased, and y to that healthful glow hich tells of the full en- th.
NS, 42 St. Clair street, states: "Some weeks ourse of treatment with e Food, and I found actory medicine. I was d with nervous exhaus- fluttering heart. When- thered me I would have ss and dizziness, which ssing. By means of this rves have become strong the action of my heart ular. I can recommend e Food as an excellent
erve Food, 50 cents a x, or Edmanson, Bates The portrait and sig- W. Chase, the famous hor, are on every box.

The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

VOL. XLVII., NO. 9. VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1904. FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

Strong Plea For Peace

Lord Lansdowne Makes Appeal to the Nation for Arbitration.

In Absence of Premier at Guild Hall Banquet Secretary Speaks.

The Speech Listened to by an Audience Which Is Not Responsive.

London Nov. 9.—At the Lord Mayor's banquet at the Guildhall tonight, Foreign Secretary Lansdowne, in the absence of Premier Balfour, who, by the advice of his physician, is still resting his injured leg, was the principal speaker. The 250 guests included the Archbishop of Canterbury, the members of the cabinet, the foreign representatives, members of parliament and other prominent persons. After the usual loyal toasts, War Secretary Arnold-Forster, replying for the imperial forces said it was the determination of the army council not to rest until the British army was ready to enter the field at any time with absolute confidence in success.

Lord Lansdowne, replying to His Majesty's ministers, referred to the unfortunate absence of Mr. Balfour, who in spite of his illness had not ceased to actively participate in the affairs of the country.

Lord Lansdowne made a strong plea for peace and arbitration on behalf of the British government. Lord Lansdowne pointed out to a large and rather unsympathetic audience that arbitration was the only way in which the North Sea friction with Russia could have been equitably settled, and almost in the same breath drew a vivid picture of the horrors of the struggle now progressing in the Far East.

Between the line of every reference the foreign minister made to the Russo-Japanese war was an urgent plea, amounting almost to a demand, that it might be settled by arbitration. It was a carefully prepared statement before what is considered the most representative gathering of leading men of Great Britain. As such it was generally interpreted as a bolder bid for intervention than has yet emanated from any neutral power. America was written largely in his speech, for which Great Britain has been waiting many days.

The foreign minister prefaced all his remarks by saying that the great statesman, John Hay, recently remarked that "war was the most futile and fallacious of human follies."

Then came an impassioned review of the North Sea affair. Although Lord Lansdowne was unable to announce the signing of the convention, he emphatically confirmed statements made in these despatches, namely, that Great Britain has found "no difficulty in arriving at a solution in principle of the dispute," and only supplemented what is already known by the statement that Russia has guaranteed the punishment of any other officers in addition to those already detached from Admiral Rojestvensky's squadron who might be proven to be implicated.

By most of his hearers Lord Lansdowne's utterances were regarded almost as a plea for Russia. A dead silence greeted him, as after pointing out that the two governments, in good faith, believed in the contradictory statements of facts, he asked them: "Could we have done better than get full apology and compensation and leave the question of facts to an international tribunal with a guarantee of punishment of any who might be found guilty?"

Lord Lansdowne, in connection with the question of contraband, seriously reminded the audience that Great Britain, as the greatest naval power, might some day be the greatest sufferer by a restriction of belligerent rights on the high seas.

Continuing the foreign secretary said that while London was principally interested that peace should prevail everywhere, he did not think they should think of peace at any price.

"At this moment," said Lord Lansdowne, "contemplating the progress of the terrible struggle between two brave and gallant nations in the Far East can one of us contemplate without regret the legion after legion of brave men being led forth to meet their fate and the ruined homes and broken hearts? We can conceive no more terrible punishment than the remorse of any minister or body of ministers who from loss of temper or desire of popularity brought upon the country the scourge and calamity of needless war.

"At this auspicious moment I am able to announce to you that not only the peace of the country is unbroken, but, so far as I am able to foresee, there is no reason why it should not remain unbroken. Not only have we the good fortune to avoid war, but by the strict neutrality and wise international arrangements, we have done something to restrict the area of hostilities. The country, however, has not altogether escaped anxieties. For the last few days we have been face to face with an incident which moved the people of this country as few other incidents have done.

"The incident of October 21st in the North Sea was an attack on British citizens and an affront to the British flag, of which, if intentional, I would rather not contemplate the consequences. It was a deplorable and unaccountable blunder, but I am bound to add that recent evidence has satisfied the British government that the Russian government believed the facts were different from what we supposed and that each party was convinced of the justice of its own cause. Great Britain has adopted the only course in referring the matter to an independent and impartial tribunal and we found no difficulty in arriving at the principal questions, nor in deciding what the terms for their reference under The Hague convention were such as we could accept."

After detailing what would be the procedure of the court Lord Lansdowne referred to the smallness of the number of Russian officers left at Vigo, and said: "It was not for us to assume the responsibility for the selection of the officers. That rested with Russia and it would be a great mistake to relieve her of the responsibility."

The foreign secretary added that the government had received distinct assurance during the last day or two that the Russian officers detained, were those who were directly implicated and if the inquiry showed that others were culpable they also would be punished.

He had received full expression of regret, a promise of ample compensation and a guarantee against a recurrence, with security for all neutral commerce and promise of the punishment of the guilty persons. Was it possible to secure more? Continuing, Lord Lansdowne referred to other questions which have arisen during the war, especially that of contraband, which had been largely cleared up, and since July there had been no case of seizing a British ship by Russian vessels.

"I am sanguine enough to say," Lord Lansdowne remarked, "that good is likely to come from the struggle in the Far East. It is my hope and belief that this terrible war will give a stimulus to the existing desire for some less clumsy and brutal method of adjusting international differences. I myself have signed no less than five treaties of arbitration.

"Only yesterday the American ambassador, Mr. Choate, asked me if we were prepared to sign a similar treaty with America. I have also lately been asked by President Roosevelt, whom we may offer congratulations on his return to power by a vast majority, to participate in a second international peace conference. While reserving the right to consider what subjects and the terms of reference, we did not hesitate to say that we were ready to participate, and to tell the President that we wished him Godspeed in the useful work he has undertaken.

Is there a better way than this? Is it not better to so arrange matters that a dispute shall not arise at all?"

Lord Lansdowne then referred to the Anglo-French arbitration and said he hoped it would be adopted by a large majority of the Chamber of Deputies and that it would be effectual in removing dangerous and difficult questions from international controversy. He saw something of this in the assistance that he had received during the last few days from the French government in bringing about an amicable settlement between Great Britain and Russia.

Epoch Making Battle At Hand

Russia Making Frantic Efforts to Mass Troops at the Front.

A Gigantic Test of Strategy - Troops and Guns of Modern Times.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 9.—The Russian struggle to mass a sufficient number of troops under Kuropatkin's chief command to roll back Oyama's armies is unprecedented in the history of the country. Reservists are moving toward the various centres of mobilization from every populated district west of the Urals. Ordinary truck cars have been converted into double-deck carriages, in which the young soldiers are packed like sardines in a can, with rations condensed and scanty, although adequate for the absolute needs of the men. Quantities of food are brought to the railway stations, but none of it can be taken along.

Women and children who accompany their husbands and fathers to the trains are frequently unable to find shelter while waiting their departure. They crowd the stations, streets and public squares, and would starve were it not for efforts of private charity.

The general staff is aware that the preliminaries for an epoch-making battle are well advanced at Mukden. It knows that, thanks to the great ability of Prince Khilkoff, the Russian forces have been strongly reinforced. It also knows that every day is adding to the strength of the enemy, and that Oyama is fortifying a semi-circle of strategic positions, blocking the best roads to the south, and building up behind these positions bases of supplies secondary only to the main continental bases of the Japanese at Dalny, New Chwang and Liaoyang.

This action is thought to prove that Oyama is planning to launch his columns north and to bring as much of Manchuria within the Japanese lines as possible at the next blow, in order to obtain foreign loans, which the Russians assert have now become a crying necessity at Tokio.

This massing of opposing forces foreshadows not only the greatest battle of this campaign, but also the most gigantic test of strategy, tactics, troops and guns of modern times.

HEAT OF SUN IS PURELY ELECTRICAL

The Inventor of Sun Motor Says That He Has Made a Discovery.

St. Louis, Nov. 9.—Professor Himalaya, the Portuguese priest, who invented the sun motor, has issued a bulletin giving the results of his experiments with the machine at the World's Fair. The most important of these is the discovery, the inventor says he made, that the heat of the sun is purely electrical. Professor Himalaya has succeeded in finding the source of this energy, and he has settled scientifically the possibility of utilizing in future this and some other primitive and perpetual forces of nature. The sun motor on account of its principle, besides its important scientific properties, seems to be economically applicable for reducing aluminum and for producing new chemical compounds, especially a fertilizer of great value. Its value to science cannot be overestimated.

PANIC IN KINDERGARTEN.

Lead, S. D., Nov. 9.—Fire that started in the Hearst free kindergarten today caused a small panic among the children of the institution, which together with the Episcopal church adjoining was entirely destroyed. The pupils were removed with difficulty. Loss, $40,000.

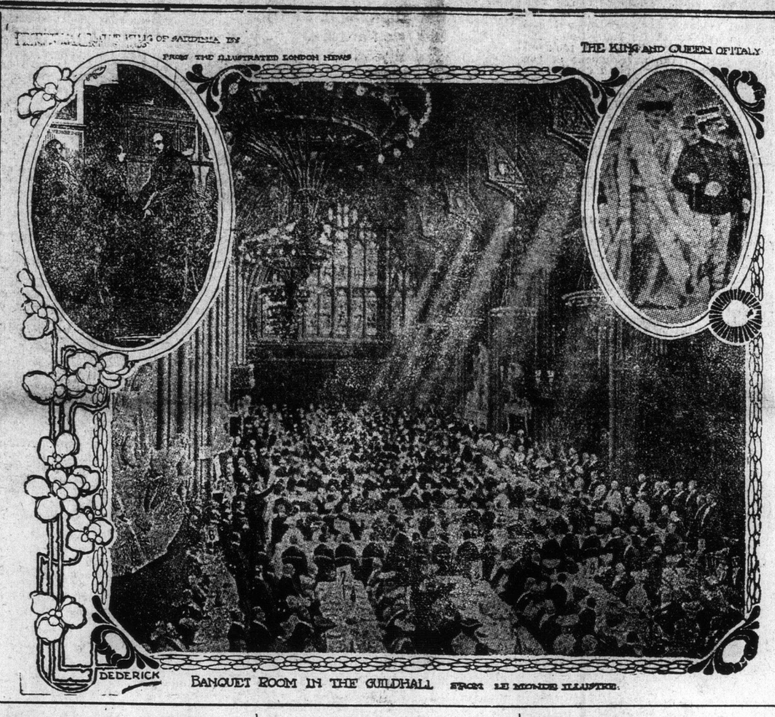
A NEW STANDARD.

Sir Weymss Reid, of London, on American Politics.

New York, Nov. 9.—Sir Weymss Reid, chairman of the Reform Club of London, the largest Liberal organization in England, who is now in this city, believes the political plane in America is gradually growing higher. "As a lifetime observer of American politics," he said, "I cannot help remarking that both parties have reached a much higher standard in their campaigns than ever before. Abroad, I might say, your politics have not always been regarded as on the highest level obtainable. But there has been a perceptible ascent to a higher platform."

VISIT STEEL WORKS.

Schenectady, N. Y., Nov. 9.—Seventy-five members of the Iron and Steel Institute of England visited the local works of the General Electric Company this afternoon. Andrew Carnegie sent



BANQUET ROOM IN THE GUILDHALL FROM LE MONDE ILLUSTRE.

Are Amazed at The Results

Roosevelt's Plurality Is Largest In The History of The Republic.

Pennsylvania Gives President Nearly Half a Million Majority.

New York, Nov. 9.—With the election returns still incomplete, the plurality of President Roosevelt in the nation, according to all indications tonight, will exceed 1,500,000, the greatest plurality ever given an American candidate. Tonight interest centres in Missouri and Maryland. Late returns indicate that the former state is in the Republican column, so far as its presidential electors are concerned, but that James Folk, the Democratic candidate, has been elected governor. In Maryland the presidential vote will probably be cast for Roosevelt. In the other states it is simply a question of pluralities.

The "solid south" was broken by the political defection of Missouri, this section of the country always going Democratic. The figures tonight show but twelve states with 133 votes for Judge Parker. President Roosevelt carried all the Northern states and tonight he had 343 electoral votes.

The banner state is Pennsylvania. Twenty-four hours after the polls closed the returns from this state indicate that Roosevelt's plurality would reach 490,000. Next came New York state, where the President polled approximately 174,000 more votes than did Judge Parker. The New York city returns are still incomplete, but the amazement over the result has not subsided. Judge Parker carried Greater New York by only 41,000 votes.

In general the situation is chiefly interesting tonight because of the tickets in many of the states being cut. Roosevelt ran ahead of his ticket in many places. In Massachusetts, where his plurality was 86,000 votes, the Republican candidate for governor was defeated by 35,000. In this state the legislature is Republican and the entire Republican ticket with the exception of governor was elected.

In Nebraska the definite announcement that the legislature is Republican disposes of stories that Wm. J. Bryan has aspirations for a United States senatorship. In this state, too, the governorship is in doubt and it will require official returns to determine who has won. Both sides claim a victory.

There is a curious situation in Minnesota, where Roosevelt's return was 125,000 plurality, but where a Democratic governor and a Republican lieutenant-governor were elected. The election of a Democratic governor is the second in the history of the state.

Chairman Babcock, of the Republican congressional committee, has been returned to Congress from Wisconsin, but Chairman Cowherd, of the Democratic congressional committee, was defeated in Missouri. The situation in Colorado presented an interesting phase tonight. Roosevelt carried the state by probably 15,000, but the governorship is still in doubt. Statements were issued tonight by Judge Parker and W. J. Bryan, both of whom discuss the election characteristically.

PARKER'S FUTURE.

Esopus, Nov. 9.—Judge Parker tonight gave to the press an open letter addressed "to the Democracy of the Nation," in which he thanked those in charge of his campaign work and declared that the people will soon realize that "the tariff fed trusts are absorbing the wealth of the nation." He said that when that time comes the people will turn to the Democratic party for relief.

The telegraph office at Rosemount lodge was dismantled tonight. Judge Parker said tonight his plans are not definitely made, but that he would soon be in harness again.

It is generally believed here that he will practice law in New York forming a partnership with some well established firm.

IN MISSOURI.

St. Louis, Nov. 9.—The election in Missouri is still unconfirmed, although it is conceded that the state will go to Roosevelt and only one Democrat remained standing, he being Joseph Folk for Governor. Returns show a Democratic slump throughout the state, yet the Democrats insist that the true results cannot be known until the returns have been completed and assert that Democracy has won by a narrow margin. The Republicans hope for a complete victory throughout this state and insist that Wallbridge for Governor has not been defeated. They also claim to have elected six of the sixteen congressmen, making a gain of five, and declare they have a majority of two on a joint ballot in the legislature which will elect a successor to United States Senator Cockrell.

IN COLORADO.

Denver, Colo., Nov. 9.—Roosevelt's plurality in Colorado may run above 15,000. Republicans and Democrats claim the election of governor and congressmen-at-large, and the Republicans threaten to contest the state election on the ground of alleged frauds in Denver. Adams apparently has carried Denver county by 5,000 plurality, and he appears to have a safe lead over Peabody without this county.

The Post says the Republican ticket in Colorado—national, state and county—has been elected by pluralities ranging from 10,000 to 15,000.

Democratic Chairman Smith said tonight: "Adams is elected by from 10,000 to 15,000, and all the state ticket goes with him."

Republican Chairman Fairley said: "Peabody is elected by somewhere between 5,000 and 10,000. The state ticket will run between 10,000 and 15,000, and Roosevelt will run even higher than that. Three congressmen are elected by pluralities about 10,000."

AHEAD OF TICKET.

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 9.—The result of the election in Wisconsin shows that Roosevelt ran ahead of every ticket and carried the state by a plurality of between 60,000 and 75,000; that Governor Lafollette has been re-elected by a plurality of about 50,000, and that the congressional complexion remains unchanged from two years ago. The legislature, which is to elect a United States senator to succeed Joseph V. Quarles, is largely Republican, and the question of whether Wisconsin shall have a primary election law has carried by a safe majority. One of the surprises in the election was a big increase in the vote of the Social-Democratic party. Four years ago that party polled 4,458 votes in Milwaukee county; two years ago 10,741, and in this election 18,120. The Social-Democrats elected four assemblymen and one senator.

In the legislature, Chairman Connor, of the Lafollette state central committee, claims there will be 80 members pledged to carry out the measures advocated by Governor Lafollette; of this number 63 are assemblymen and 17 senators, or a majority of each house. Chairman Goldin, of the stalwart Republican faction, claims that the stalwarts and Democrats combined will control a majority of each house, and he predicts that if United States Senator Quarles is not re-elected, the legislature will probably find itself in a deadlock.

PROPOSAL TO FORM A NEW PARTY

Congressman Hearst Has no Knowledge of Such a Movement.

New York, Nov. 9.—W. R. Hearst issued the following statement tonight with regard to the report that steps were being taken to organize a new party:

"I have no knowledge of any meeting of Mr. Watson, Mr. Bryan and myself. I think the Democratic party will reorganize itself on a basis of true democracy, eliminating the Wall street influence that proved so disastrous to this campaign, and I, as a loyal Democrat, will be very happy to see that done. I am always ready to contribute my own services and those of my papers to the Democracy for reorganization, or any other purpose if they shall be required.

"I shall be glad to work with all loyal Democrats for the success of Democratic principles, but I think the loyal Democrats are quite capable of choosing their own leaders, and this point will now be conceded by those who endeavored to force leaders upon them."

ARBITRATION TREATIES.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 9.—United States Secretary of State Hay has received assurances from Great Britain and Mexico that they stand prepared to negotiate arbitration treaties with America on lines of that recently concluded between France and the United States. Consequently the American state department will proceed at once to complete the whole fabric of treaties so as to have them ready for submission to the Senate when it meets again December 5th. Baron Sterburg, the German ambassador to the United States was at the state department today, and it is understood that he is prepared to proceed at once with the German treaty. The Italian and Swiss treaties are almost completed. It is known that a number of the countries of Central and South America stand ready to enter into similar arrangements with the United States, but as a preliminary it is desirable that they adhere to The Hague peace convention, under which any arbitration resulting from the arbitration treaties must be tried. They cannot do this in the absence of a special authorization from the powers that originally framed The Hague treaty, and this cannot be had until the second Hague conference is assembled.

Carnegie Talks Of Annexation

The Steel Magnate Points to Alleged Process of Absorption.

Each American Settler in the Territories a Link in Chain.

New York, Nov. 9.—Universal peace and the absorption of Canada by the United States are the keynotes of an interesting statement given out by Andrew Carnegie, who, fresh from his summer vacation in his home in Skibo Castle, Scotland, is passing his autumn days in his Fifth avenue house.

"I consider—I firmly believe," said Mr. Carnegie, "that by the year 3,000, and probably long before, the nineteenth century, tremendous as its record of achievement and advancement has been, will be most distinguished and applauded as having given the world for the first time a permanent tribunal as a means of settling international disputes. That is to be our greatest gift to mankind—a gift for which posterity will render praise. This war between Russia and Japan is opening the eyes of the world to the need and possibilities of arbitration."

"Do you expect Russia to be victorious in the end?"

"Yes," emphatically. "I believe Russia has the right on her side, having been attacked before she had an opportunity to arbitrate. I believe Japan will be driven back to her island home."

"When do you think the time will come for a Canadian accession?"

"We are getting closer together every day. Every time an American crosses the border and establishes a home in the Canadian Northwest, and every time a Canadian casts his fortunes among us, a link is added in the chain which sooner or later is sure to bind the two countries. We over here must and, in my opinion, will all be one, just as the nations of Europe will eventually be practically one. What will be the advantage? Simply this; it will guarantee the peace of the North American continent; and peace of this hemisphere is to us worth more than all the millions of dollars revenue that we might gain by tariff trading."

NEW JAPANESE LOAN.

London, Nov. 9.—The prospectus of the new Japanese loan of $60,000,000 will be issued today or Thursday. Half of the amount will be offered in London and half in New York. The price is 90½, with interest at 6 per cent. The loan will be secured by a second charge on Japanese customs. Dealings in the loan have already commenced at one-quarter premium.

THE DOLBEER WILL CASE.

Hearing in Important Suit Begins at San Francisco.

San Francisco, Nov. 9.—The hearing of the Dolbeer will case was begun today before Superior Judge Coffee. Miss Etta Marion Warren, to whom was bequeathed over $1,000,000 by Miss Dolbeer, was in court, as also was Adolph Schander, the contestant, an uncle of the deceased. The hearing probably will consume several weeks.

BRAZIL'S WARSHIPS.

Bill for an Increase in Army and Navy Is Pending in the Senate.

New York, Nov. 9.—The bill providing for an increase of the army and navy, which has been approved by the Chamber of Deputies and is pending in the Senate, contemplates the building of several war vessels during the year 1905, says a Herald despatch from Rio Janeiro, Brazil. The government will order three cruisers of 12,000 tons each, and ten torpedo boats of thirty knots.

AFFAIRS AT PORT ARTHUR.

No Official News, but Siege Said To Be Going Satisfactorily.

Tokio, Nov. 9.—Since the last reports from Port Arthur were given out on Saturday last, no official news has emanated from army headquarters regarding the progress of the besiegers. It is understood, however, that the operations are proceeding satisfactorily though slowly, as the limestone formations and rocky character of the ground interfere with the work of the sappers and miners.

It is now understood that the capture of Sihulung mountain and the eastern group of forts of the Kleekwan mountain without the securing by the Japanese of Anshan and its mountains, will be insufficient to force the abandonment by the Russians of the city proper.

EASILY STOPS STUDENTS' RIOTS

Russian Police Exhibit Kindness, and Affair Ends in a Laugh.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 9.—There was a small student disturbance at the University today, but it was handled in the same rational manner as the one at the Kazan Cathedral about ten days ago, and as a result the whole affair passed off without serious consequences. About 1,000 university students divided into two groups, one singing the Russian national anthem, and the other the "Marseillaise." The police appealed to the latter group to stop, and they agreed to do so if their opponents stopped. This was done, and the affair ended with a hearty laugh all around. The previous affair referred to above was organized on the occasion of the requiem in the Kazan Cathedral, on the anniversary of the death of Alexander III., the students making a demonstration in memory of the death in the Peter and Paul fortress of one of their number named Borski. On this occasion Fulton, the prefect of police, ordered the police home and personally spoke to the students, asking them to desist and disperse, which they did. These two incidents, small in themselves, have created much talk in St. Petersburg, owing to the methods of dealing with student disturbance, which is attributed to the initiative of Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky, minister of the interior. The demonstrations were neither more nor less serious than many which in recent years were put down by charging Cossacks with lowered lances. Much pleasure is also expressed with the announcement of the resumption of Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky's public receptions.

Bryan On The Republican Victory

Apostle of Free Silver Satisfied that Defeat Was Overwhelming

Oracular Explanation of the Reason the Democrats Did Not Win.

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 9.—W. J. Bryan tonight gave out an extended statement concerning yesterday's elections.

"The Democratic party has met with an overwhelming defeat," he says. "The questions for consideration at this time are what lesson does the election teach, and what of the future? The defeat of Judge Parker should not be considered a personal one. He did as well as he could under the circumstances; he was a victim of unfavorable conditions and of a mistaken party policy."

Mr. Bryan then declared that Judge Parker had the support of the interests that had bolted in 1896 because of the attitude of the party on the money question.

"The reorganization will be in complete control. We cannot be blamed for the campaign was run on a gold basis. Neither can the defeat be charged to an emphatic condemnation of the trusts, for the trusts were not assailed as vigorously this year as they were four years ago. It is evident that the campaign did not turn upon the question of imperialism and it is not fair to consider the result as a personal victory for the President although his administration was the subject of criticism.

"The result was due to the fact that the Democrats attempted to be conservative in the presence of conditions which demand radical remedies. It sounded a partial retreat when it should have ordered a charge all along the line."

TO PROTECT RUSSIAN SHIPS.

Many Preparations at Port Said for Second Pacific Squadron.

Port Said, Nov. 9.—The Russian consul general at Cairo, and the naval attache of Russia at Constantinople, have arrived here in connection with the expected arrival of the Russian second Pacific squadron. Extraordinary precautions are being taken for the protection of the warships. Special guards have been posted on the banks the whole length of the canal.

WOMAN HAS A RARE GIFT

Miss Violet Elliott Can Sing Songs for Male Baritone Voice.

London, Nov. 8.—Musicians say that it is at least a quarter of a century since a woman sang the lower D, a note which the late Mme. Albani is credited with reaching, but there is a young Australian now in London who can accomplish this rare vocal feat.

Miss Violet Elliott is a tall and charming brunette, who has been only a few months in this country. Apart from the wonderful low notes of her register, her voice has a peculiar resonance which is usually associated with a good baritone, though this by no means destroys its essential femininity.

Miss Elliott finds herself in a difficulty because there are no songs written for the female voice which give her an opportunity of using her lowest notes. She is, therefore, obliged to sing men's songs. "In Cellar Cool," which proves such a stumbling block to many amateurs, has no terrors for her, for it only demands a low G, and she has nearly half an octave in reserve when she has sung that note.

"The three ballads that I usually employ for my low notes," she said this week, are 'Out on the Deep,' 'The Diver' and 'The Mighty Deep.' I do not like singing songs written for men, however, for people are apt to look upon me as a freak instead of an artist.

"I began to study singing in Australia when quite a child, and when I was 15 years old my voice broke just like a boy's. I had endless trouble in training it afterward, for my middle notes were so weak. I paid constant attention to those, ignoring both my high and low notes for a time. When this trouble was over I turned to them, with the result that I was almost as much astonished with my range as my master was. Roughly speaking, my compass includes two octaves and a fifth, but where can I find a song of such range?

"If I sing a mezzo-soprano song I ignore the lower half of my voice; a contralto ballad leaves two or three notes untouched at each end, while a man's song gives me no opportunity with the upper notes.

"I have been called all sorts of things from a mezzo-soprano to 'The Lady Basil,' according to the class of song I happen to have been singing."

Seat Offered To Borden

County of Carleton Placed at Disposal of Conservative Leader.

First Cabinet Meeting After the Elections Proves a Love Feast.

Decision to Let Quebec Alone Commended by Wise Observers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Nov. 9.—The staunch county of Carleton in which Ottawa is situated, is at the disposal of the great leader of the Conservative party, Mr. R. L. Borden. Mr. Edward Kidd, member-elect, who was in town today, expressed his willingness to resign in Mr. Borden's favor.

It is said that in the event of Mr. Belcourt not taking the speakership of the House of Commons, the position will go to Archie Campbell of Centre York. Marcil, Bonaventure, then will be the deputy speaker.

Senator Dandurand will suceed to power as speaker of the upper house.

The first meeting of the cabinet after the general election was held today. It was more in the nature of a love feast, an exchange of experiences and mutual congratulation. No business of importance was taken up.

Mr. Blair had a long interview with Premier Laurier today and the report is that he may get his old job back again.

The number of Liberal candidates for the representation of the country of Wright in the Quebec legislature is legion. The opinion of unprejudiced observers is that the decision of Mr. Flynn and his associates to stand aloof from the present contest will lead to the break of the Parent government.

For the year ending June 30th the deficit in the I. C. R. reaches the enormous total of $900,750.

STEVESTON OIL PROSPECTS.

Bore Is Now Down Eleven Hundred Feet and Indications Are Good.

Vancouver, B. C., Nov. 9.—The oil well of the Richmond Oil Company at Steveston is down eleven hundred feet. A rock one hundred feet thick has been penetrated and the bore is passing through foot-thick strata of shale, sea shells and sandstone, with quantities of petrified wood. In the shale gas pockets are abundant and the company believe that there are better indications than even of the near proximity of oil. The fact that shells and petrified wood are found at a depth of eleven hundred feet would strongly indicate that the bottom of the well was at one time the sea shore. The gas pressure in the well is become very heavy, but it has not been measured, as it is expedient to keep the pressure down as much as possible with water so that the working will not be interfered with.

Chief of Provincial Police Owens of Atlin brought down J. Sampson today to serve five years in the penitentiary. Sampson shot twice at a mine owner, who discharged him, in an attempt to kill. Chief Owens says he has been in Atlin since 1899 and although all kinds and conditions of men have congregated there the camp has been a quiet one. He expects the output of gold for the season will be between $500,000 and $750,000.

LATEST ELECTION NEWS.

Missouri Elects Entire Republican Ticket Except Governor.

New York, Nov. 9.—According to revised returns of the vote in New York state, Roosevelt's plurality over Parker is 174,691, and that of Higgins, for governor, over Herrick is 76,822.

Late returns indicate that the entire Republican state ticket, with the exception of governor, was elected in Missouri. President Roosevelt has carried the state by a large majority.

Boston, Nov. 9.—Complete returns today show that the Republican presidential electors received a plurality of 86,279 in a total vote of 422,825 yesterday. With the exception of Governor Bates the Republican state ticket was elected by good pluralities.

Butte, Mont., Nov. 9.—Returns from the outlying districts will give Roosevelt a majority of about 10,000, and J. K. Poole (Democrat) for governor, 8,000. The legislature is claimed by both parties.

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 9.—It is claimed that Roosevelt's majority in Minnesota will run close to 125,000. John A. Johnson, Democrat, and Ray Jones, Republican, were elected governor and lieutenant-governor, respectively.

WILL WRITE A BOOK.

Mrs. Maybrick Will Take Up Residence in Washington for That Purpose.

Washington, Nov. 9.—Mrs. Florence Maybrick, so her attorney announces, will take up her residence here the last of this month. She will then complete the book she is preparing. It is to be her life history. She hopes to prove by the book her innocence of the crime charged against her and to win back the affection of her two children, a beautiful girl of 18 and a son of 24. It is said they still believe their mother guilty, and she has not seen them since she was imprisoned, more than fifteen years ago.

HUSBAND'S SAD DEATH.

Rescues Wife and Is Himself Ground to Pieces by Train.

Amsterdam, N. Y., Nov. 9.—While Edward Simmons and his wife of Rotterdam Junction, were walking across the Boston and Maine bridge over the Mohawk river at that place early this morning, returning from Schenectady, they were run down by a freight train. Simmons, a railroad man, endeavored to swing up the train with his lantern, but to no avail. He succeeded in placing his wife in safety on an abutment, but was himself ground to pieces.

TRIALS END ABRUPTLY.

Government Abandons Case Against French Officers.

Paris, Nov. 9.—The sensational trials of Colonels Dautrich and Rollin and Captains Francois and Mareschal, officers attached to the military information bureau, charged with appropriating funds, which were used to secure evidence against Dreyfus, came to an abrupt end today, when the government announced that it had abandoned the case. The result is attributed to the evidence of General Maron's de Gallifet, former war minister, exonerating the accused officers.