

A GREAT EPOCH IN RUSSIAN HISTORY.

Meeting of Representatives of the Zemstvos of the Empire in St. Petersburg. MEMORANDUM TO EMPEROR.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 20.—The zemstvo representatives meeting today adopted the remainder of the memorial almost literally as drafted yesterday, and, besides, considered several supplementary articles providing for practical co-operation of the zemstvos in the Red Cross work and for extension of school facilities.

The memorial and minutes of the meeting will be sent to Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky for transmission to the emperor. What the result will be is a matter of speculation, but the men who have participated in this meeting are in most cases the most influential and able men in their respective provinces, and are resolved to press the movement everywhere with the greatest vigor.

A zemstvo banquet will be arranged for Dec. 4, the fortieth anniversary of the emancipation proclamation issued by Alexander II. and on this occasion speeches along the line of the memorial will be made. Later the zemstvos, which are to meet on Dec. 14, will be urged to adopt resolutions embodying a similar program of agitation.

The government's attitude toward the zemstvos is not without its merits. The mere fact that a meeting with a program was permitted, although official auspices were denied it, is unprecedented; but the vigorous character of the memorial adopted and the resolution to push the agitation must compel the government to act.

A parting of the ways is again at hand and the autocracy, it would seem, must once more choose whether the people shall be allowed a voice in the government; for it is inconceivable that it can allow an agitation for a convocative elective body to decide whether the time has not come, in the language of the memorial, "for a specially elected body to participate in legislation" without the intention of yielding.

Reactionaries, of course, are horrified at the mere suggestion of anything approaching a parliament or a constitution. All their power and influence already are in the scale; but, no matter which way the balance swings, the decision is believed to mark an epoch in Russia's history.

The actual participants in the meeting here are far from hopeful, but they sincerely believe the salvation of the country depends on the solution they have to offer, and have the satisfaction of knowing that, as representatives of the most authoritative provincial institutions of the empire, they have, for the first time, spoken out and taken measures to have them spread before the world as well as the government which is addressed.

Recently the emperor has spoken much of M. Witte's famous memorandum, written just before his fall, on the advisability of yielding the people a voice in the government.

One thing which must commend itself strongly to the emperor is the fact that the memorial represents the view of able and moderate men who have no quarrel with revolution. They have taken particular pains to discourage the student demonstrations which were planned for Saturday and Sunday in front of the Kazan cathedral, and none occurred.

Not a single word about the meeting has been printed in the newspapers here and yet the news has spread everywhere and created a tremendous stir and today was almost the sole topic of discussion in St. Petersburg.

While the Associated Press is not at liberty to give a detailed report of the speeches, it is able to summarize the chief points of the discussion preceding the adoption of the zemstvos memorandum.

The chief characteristic of Russia's existence is complete estrangement of rulers and people, due to the lack of mutual confidence. This condition has been intensified during recent years and has reached its present stage of a general outbreak of the war, which disclosed the true internal condition of the country.

Under the existing condition of affairs the government has no means of knowing the truth about the country and what the people want, and is so reduced to act upon what it thinks the best for the people. But such action brings matters worse and leads to a still more complete estrangement.

From any part in the government, instead of encouraging self-reliance we foster tutelage or centralizing power in the hands of bureaucrats.

The result of this is especially noticeable in cities, where the state of affairs, removed from year to year, permits arbitrary rule, suspension of law and interference with elective assemblies; yet now we are promised a great increase of the already wide authority of provincial governors. All this decreases the feeling of safety and exercises a demoralizing influence upon all branches of national activity.

Progress is impossible so long as bureaucracy blocks the grant of personal rights, thereby paralyzing the free exercise of individual initiative, speech and freedom of conscience, and the press are prime factors in the estrangement of rulers and people.

Restrictions bear grievously upon classes as well as the masses, intensify ruling spheres, and acts and opinions of the ruling sphere, fostering irresponsibility and arbitrariness.

Bureaucracy promotes religious intolerance, muzzles the press and stifles freedom of speech in order to give a structure of the state. The bureaucrats want to imprison the people's efforts inevitably leads to brute force.

We want a free and independent administration of justice as an essential safeguard against this constant encroachment upon the life and liberty of the individual.

No real reform is possible without equality of all individuals before the law. For this reason peasants must be relieved from their present condition of servitude and be granted equal rights with other classes of the community.



Often leads to poverty. No real woman ever sold her heart for the luxuries of life. But many a woman who has gladly faced poverty for the man she loved, may well doubt her wisdom when pain becomes the mate of poverty.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is within the reach of every one. It lifts the burden of pain which weighs down those who suffer from womanly diseases. It establishes regularity, drives weakening drains, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness.

You have my heartfelt thanks for your kind advice to me. writes Mrs. Geo. Fletcher, of 102 Victoria Avenue, Galt, Ontario. "I was troubled with catarrh of uterus for over a year. The doctor said I would have to undergo an operation, but I commenced to use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and Golden Medical Discovery and in a few days I was cured. Now I am completely cured, after using six bottles of Dr. Pierce's medicines. I am glad to say I could have made me a new woman."

Weak and sick women, especially those suffering from diseases of long standing, are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter, free. All correspondence is held as strictly private and sacredly confidential. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are easy and pleasant to take. A most effective laxative.

ing or representatives of the zemstvos, which had been looked forward to with so much hope, was held this afternoon at the private residence in this city, at the last moment the government withdrew the official auspices under which it was to be held because the representatives declined to adhere to the original purpose of the conference.

A hundred interested men, included among whom were some of the most prominent figures in Russia, therefore met and discussed a carefully prepared memorandum, practically embodying a recommendation for a national representative body to have a share in the government.

The memorial includes 10 sections, of which 7 were endorsed at today's meeting. The remainder, it is expected, will be approved at a meeting to be held tomorrow.

A preamble, which is bound to hold a conspicuous place in Russian history, is as follows:

PREAMBLE. "Preamble of proposals on the questions of general conditions preventing the normal course and development of our social life, submitted to a private conference of zemstvo workers Nov. 19 and Nov. 20 in St. Petersburg:

"Section 1.—The abnormal system of government prevailing among us and especially noticeable since the eighties, tends to complete estrangement of government and people, and the absence of the mutual confidence necessary to national life.

"Section 2.—The relations between the government and the people originate from apprehension of development of popular initiative and persistent efforts to exclude the people from participation in internal government. With this object the government endeavored to extend centralized administration to all branches of local government and impose a tutelage in every branch of national life, admitting co-operation with the people solely for the purpose of bringing popular institutions into harmony of the views of the government.

"Section 3.—The bureaucrat system of causing estrangements of the supreme power and the people creates a field for a wide scope of administrative arbitrariness and personal caprice. Such a condition deprives the nation of the necessary assurances that the right of each and all will be protected and underlines confidence in the government.

"Section 4.—The normal current and evolution of state and nation is possibly only under the condition of close living and union, and the co-operation of the imperial power with the people.

"Section 5.—In order to exclude the possibility of the display of administrative arbitrariness and to guarantee personal rights, it is necessary to establish and consistently apply a principle by which no one will be subjected to punishment or the restriction of rights without the decision of independent legal authorities.

"Section 6.—For the unrestricted expression of public opinion and the free expansion and satisfaction of popular needs, it is essential to guarantee freedom of conscience and speech and of the press, and also freedom of meeting and association.

"Section 7.—Self-reliance is the chief condition of the proper and successful development of the political and economic life of the country. A considerable majority of the population of Russia belonging to the peasant class, it is necessary, first of all, to place the latter in a position favorable for development of self-reliance and energy and this is attainable only by a radical abolition of the tutelage of the people and humiliating condition of the peasants. For this purpose it is necessary: (a) to equalize the civil and political rights of peasants with the other classes; (b) to release rural self government from administrative tutelage; (c) to safeguard peasants by proper courts of justice.

"Section 8.—Zemstvo institutions, in which local and popular life is mostly concentrated must be placed in conditions in which they may successfully carry out their duties. For this purpose it is necessary that the zemstvo representation be based on a so-called basis and all the forces of the local population be admitted to share in zemstvo work; that zemstvo institutions be brought into closer touch with the people by the creation of a small zemstvo and unite on a basis guaranteeing absolute independence and that Zemstvo be assured of the necessary permanent and independence essential to their proper development and activity and mutual co-operation of governmental with popular institutions.

"Section 9.—But for the creation and maintenance of close and healthy community relations, the people must be given the widest share in local government by the creation of a small zemstvo unit and the so as to bring it into closer contact with the people and the method of making permanently these reforms lies in the regular participation of the people in the legislative reform of the country.

For Children, Too. Mr. Wiley Hunt, Ennis, Texas, writes: "We gave Drake's Palmetto Wine to two children who were sick with colic. Two bottles of Drake's Palmetto Wine cured them. It is now a month since they took the last of the Wine and they are now as healthy as the children who had a child took the same way that the Wine did for our children. They got bottles of Drake's Palmetto Wine and in one week their child had no more trouble with bed wetting. The Drake's Palmetto Wine, Chicago, Ill., will send a test bottle free and prepaid to any reader who will send a test bottle of Drake's Palmetto Wine without expense. A test bottle often cures. One dose a day will cure any Bladder or Prostate Trouble to stay cured."

TEA. Tea feeling isn't so strong as coffee feeling; but lasts longer and perhaps is deeper. Your cancer returns your money if you don't live Schilling's list.

murder, a union of the imperial authority with the people upon the basis above pointed out and in order to assure the correct development of life, state and nation, it is unquestionably necessary for national representation in the form of a specially elective body to participate in legislation.

"Section 10.—This conference, considering itself an informal gathering, of which the members express personal views, considers that settlement of the question on the basis which forms the relationship of government and popular representation in the life of the country should be submitted to a specially elected body chosen under the conditions above indicated as essential for freedom in elections."

LIVED 107 YEARS. Mrs. Julia Zoumski, Tacoma's Oldest Inhabitant, Dead.

Tacoma, Wash., Nov. 21.—At the unusual age of 107 years, Mrs. Julia Zoumski, the oldest resident of Tacoma, and probably the oldest white person on the coast, died yesterday afternoon at St. Joseph's hospital. Although bowed down with years and worn by many trials, Madame Zoumski, up to the line of her death, retained much of her youthful strength and vigor. The cause of death is said to have been old age and a general decline. She leaves no known relatives in this city, and is an old family tree was but the sole living representative.

NOTICES OF EVICTION. Served on Tenants by Morris Run Coal Company.

Altoona, Pa., Nov. 20.—Notices of eviction have been served on 146 tenants to vacate in 10 days by the Morris Run Coal company, at Morris Run, Pa. The company's mines have been on a strike since the 15th of the month, and the intention to reduce the rate for mining 14 per cent over last year.

MONUMENT TO GORDON. Hooker T. Washington Sends His Check for \$25.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 20.—Hooker T. Washington has contributed his check for \$25 to the fund now being raised for the erection of a monument to the memory of Gen. John B. Gordon. This personal contribution from a source which makes it of peculiar interest and significance, has been received in the spirit in which it was intended. Reply was made by President W. L. Calhoun of the Gordon Monument association, thanking the sender not alone for the check, but also for the sentiments expressed in the letter.

Athlete Deprived of Trophies. New York, Nov. 21.—Atty. Meyer Princeton, who a few years ago, was numbered among the champion athletes of the world, having carried the colors of Syracuse university to the front in many events, has been deprived of a snook of several valuable trophies kept in his residence here. The losses include cups, medals, watches and plate and the athlete's law school diploma. The trophies were from games held by almost every one of the eastern colleges and universities and by some abroad.

SALES OF BIBLES. Must be a Cessation of Interference With Them by Turkey.

Constantinople, Nov. 21.—The British embassy has joined the American legation in insisting on the cessation of interference with the sales of Bibles in certain localities. It appears that the British and Foreign Bible society has had trouble at Ueskub. The porte says the reason for the opposition is the "Bibles are being sold at a ridiculously low price, and the sales partake of the character of a propaganda."

Queen Drags Jewels to be Sold. New York, Nov. 21.—The Jewels and customs of the late Queen Draga of Serbia are to be sold at auction in London Dec. 8, says a Times dispatch from that city.

One of the articles to be sold is a bracelet given to the queen by the emperor of Russia as a wedding present. The sale is exciting great interest among collectors.

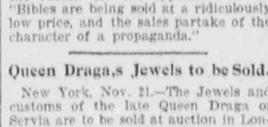
The Paul Jones Arrives. San Francisco, Nov. 21.—The torpedo boat destroyer Paul Jones has arrived from Magdalena Bay. The Jones has been engaged in target practice at Magdalena, with the other vessels of the Pacific squadron, but is now expected to remain here for some time.

Grand Duke of Hesse Betrothed. Darmstadt, Germany, Nov. 21.—The betrothal is officially announced of the Grand Duke of Hesse to Princess Victoria of Saxe-Coburg in 1901, to the Princess Eleanor of Solms-Hohenzollern-Lich.

RABBIT HUNTERS ATTENTION! Great rabbit hunt at Cedar Fort Thanksgiving day. \$1.00 round trip via Salt Lake Route. Special train leaves O. S. L. depot at 8:00 a. m.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY EXCURSION RATES via the Nickel Plate Road, December 24, 25th, 26th and 27th, 1904, and January 1st and 2nd, 1905, good returning January 4, 1905, at a fare and a third for the roundtrip, between Chicago and Buffalo. Three through express trains daily to Ft. Wayne, Findlay, Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, New York, Boston and all eastern points.

Through Pullman sleepers and excellent dining-car service, individual Club Meals ranging in price from 35c to \$1.00, being served in Nickel Plate dining cars; also service a la carte. No excess fare charged on any train. Chicago depot, Van Buren and La Salle Sts. City ticket offices, 111 Adams St. and Auditorium Annex. All information given upon application to Chas. E. Johnson, District Passenger Agent, 205 Century Bldg., Denver, Colo.



AT LAST IS SOLVED. Roy Scott, a Young Student, Caught in Act of Slashing Miss Gallacher.

IS MENTALLY IRRESPONSIBLE. When Apprehended He Confessed to Crime of Cutting Miss Burton—No Complaint Yet Entered.

Roy Scott, the young man who cut Miss Gallacher badly in the face on East Temple street on Saturday afternoon, is still in jail awaiting the action of the authorities.

This morning the police held a conference with the father of the unfortunate young man, and up to noon no decision had been arrived at as to what should be done in the case. It was agreed that there were but two alternatives; either to swear out a complaint charging Scott with assault with a deadly weapon with intent to do bodily harm, or else one charging him with insanity. It is probable that the latter step will be first taken, probably tomorrow, while the second complaint will be held back, pending action in the first.

The general sentiment expressed on the streets today is that the young man ought to be placed under restraint at Provo mental hospital until such time as he is cured of his ailment. It is generally considered that if proper precautions are taken that he will regain his mental equipoise.

The prisoner meantime is resting in his cell, and ate a hearty breakfast that had been sent him by his sorrow-stricken mother this morning.

MYSTERY CLEARED UP. The mystery which surrounded the attempt to murder Miss Mary Burton of 39 East North Temple street on Oct. 10, and which for weeks baffled the efforts of the police in solving it, was cleared up in a most sensational manner shortly after 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon when another attempt was made in the same direction, the victim being Miss Elsie Gallacher, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Gallacher of Terrace avenue on Twelfth South street. Miss Gallacher is a niece of Congressman L. D. Martin and of John Gallacher.

The assault occurred in broad daylight on Salt Lake's principal street, East Temple street, between Second and Third South, and when hundreds of men and women were walking up and down the street.

CAPTURED ON EAST TEMPLE. The assailant proved to be Roy Scott, aged 22 years, and that he is mentally irresponsible there can be no doubt whatever. He was captured within a few seconds after the assault on Saturday, and is now confined in jail, bonds having been refused by Judge Diehl.

Scott is the son of Walter Scott, a mining man formerly of Park City, but now residing in this city.

REALIZES HIS CONDITION. The strangest feature of the affair is that young Scott realizes that at times he is unable to control a terrible desire to kill, to stab some innocent girl, and after his arrest he was in a terrible state of nervousness. He freely admitted that he was the one who assaulted Miss Burton, and he did not attempt to deny that he slashed Miss Gallacher. He said he did not know why but he could not help it. He said when the spells came upon him he had an uncontrollable desire to kill, and although he had fought against the monomania he was unable to overcome the strange feeling.

MISS GALLACHER'S STORY. The story of the assault upon Miss Gallacher is perhaps best told in her own statement of the affair:

"I was walking up Main street on my way to meet my mother," she said in relating the details in Chief Lynch's office. "I had just left a girl companion. I noticed a young man walking towards me and looking at me, but I saw nothing about him to give me alarm. When he was within about three feet of me, his arm shot out and in a second I noticed the gleaming blade in his hand. Before I had time to do or say anything I felt the blow on my neck and the blood flowing from the wound. I screamed when I realized that I had been stabbed. The wound did not pain me greatly, but I felt a stinging sensation. I noticed that the man who cut me was captured. He was brought to me and I identified him, and he admitted that he made the assault. I never saw him before that I know of and can not understand why he did it. Harry C. McKinnis, a clerk in Cobb's store, and Jacob Alt, seized Scott when he was pointed out as the assailant. They started with him for police headquarters when Officer J. D. Brown appeared on the scene and placed Scott under arrest and took him to the station.

EXCITED CROWD. When it became known that another attempt at murder had been made, the man who had gathered, realizing that the man was in custody, set up cries of lynching, but when it was learned that the young man was mentally deranged, indignation and hatred were turned to pity for him. It was some little time, however, before the young man's deplorable condition of mind became known, and up to that time it looked doubtful if the officer would get his prisoner safely to police headquarters.

NOT BADLY HURT. After Scott had been placed under arrest, Miss Gallacher was assisted to a near by drug store by some ladies, and the wound upon her neck was examined and later attended to by Dr. C. F. Wilcox, the physician who dressed the cut inflicted upon Miss Burton's neck. Miss Gallacher's wound is of the same nature as that sustained by Miss Burton, although it is not nearly so serious. This is accounted for by the fact that Scott was some distance away from her when he struck the blow, and had he been nearer, it is highly probable that he would have inflicted a fatal cut.

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SCOTT'S PITIFUL CONDITION. After Scott was taken into Chief Lynch's private office and questioned about his strange actions, he became hysterical and acted like one bereft of reason. Between sobs he made the following statement:

"I don't know why it is. I can not help it. I am a victim of homicidal mania, and when these spells come upon me I have an uncontrollable desire to kill. Oh, how I have fought vainly against this awful desire. It is impossible for me to explain why I wanted to injure these girls. I never saw them before, and I have no ill will toward them. But I have

had these attacks for a long time. They have been coming on me every three or four weeks. I am under their control completely. I want to stab some girl. I couldn't resist it. I did not think of danger to myself. I never considered that or how I would escape. The Burton case is the first of the kind."

SCARED WHEN A CHILD. The young man's father, Walter Scott, said that when a child Roy received a bad scare one day, and has never been quite the same since, although the family did not dream that he had a mania to take life.

"When we discussed the Burton case he took only an ordinary amount of interest in it, and of course the thought that he was responsible for the terrible affair did not for a moment enter our minds. He began a business course at the L. D. S. University, and of late he did not appear to be getting along well with his studies. He was taking telegraphy and shorthand."

DR. HASBROUCK'S STATEMENT. Mr. Scott stated that about three years ago the boy became afflicted with hysteria and was treated for the same by a physician, Dr. Hasbrouck, who treated Scott at that time, said:

"I distinctly remember treating young

Scott for hysteria. He was in a highly nervous state, and had fits of laughing and crying. Still, I cannot say that these hysterical spells brought on Scott's homicidal fits.

"On the other hand, it is entirely possible that such impulses as the young man claims caused him to commit the attacks were the outgrowth of several years of nervous affliction. I have not seen Scott for nearly a year and consequently cannot speak with authority on his own diagnosis of the case, 'homicidal mania.'"

The knife used by Scott is a three bladed affair, and the blade with which he did the cutting is a dull one.

Scott is of medium height and rather slim. He has a weak chin and mouth. In talking he does not appear to be weak minded but it is easily noticed that he is highly nervous.

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