

# PSYCHOSE HEAVILY AND ABANDON SANDEPAS.

## Japanese Wounded Died While Crawling From the Battle Field and Presented Horrible Sight.

### Remarkable Success With the Sick in Gen. Oku's Army, Only Forty Dying From Disease.

### Tolstoi Says Russian Revolution Must Be Peaceful, People Must Get the Land.

A London cable: The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Telegraph sends the following remarkable statement:

"In a few days we shall witness a political transformation scene as thoroughly amazing as anything a modern pantomime or ancient fairy tale can offer. The captives who languish in cells in the fortress will be released tomorrow and their misdeeds will be forgotten. The press will be allowed to speak freely. Later Governor-General Trepoff will be sent to Manchuria, and in ten days a brand new representative Chamber will be created under the magic wand of M. de Witte, and a new era of prosperity will begin for the Russian people. That is the latest item of the political programme. I am enabled to vouch for its accuracy."

The correspondent ascribes the decision to the influence of M. de Witte and M. Yermoloff, Minister of Agriculture and State Domains. He relates a scene that occurred when the latter had an audience of the Czar. The Minister told His Majesty that the present system of government had outlived its usefulness. He declared that it would be impossible henceforth to carry on the business of the empire without the assistance of the Russian people.

The Czar hereupon interrupted, and sharply reprimanded the Minister for his "impertinence."

M. Yermoloff answered that, having discharged his duty, he was at His Majesty's service.

Nicholas then lost his self-control, and only recovered his normal serenity after a long interval. M. Yermoloff retired to an ante-room, but eventually His Majesty recalled him and listened to him while he developed a scheme for the pacification of the country. Finally, he commanded the Minister to draft an ukase addressed to M. de Witte, President of the Council. The Minister thereupon retired. After an hour and a half he came back with a constitution in his hand. This he read aloud to the Czar, who meanwhile paced the apartment. He asked no questions, and when M. Yermoloff had finished he took a pen in his hand and signed the Russian Magna Charta. This was the end of the document which closes forever the period of Czarism in Moscow, and marks the birth of a Russian nation.

The correspondent quotes a friend, who has read the document, giving the following points:

First—M. de Witte, as President of the Committee of Ministers, is charged by the Czar to further extend and develop the principles of the reforms provided for in the Imperial ukase of Dec. 23.

Second—His Majesty commands that a pension be paid to orphaned children and cripples whose misfortune was caused by the troops on Jan. 22.

Third—Order is to be restored throughout the country by peaceful methods, and the Russian people are to be invited to co-operate in the government. The methods are left largely to the discretion of M. de Witte, and may include the convocation of a Zemsky Assembly.

Interview With Bold Minister.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Telegraph described an interview with M. Yermoloff, who said:

"It is true that I spoke to His Majesty about the terrible catastrophe of Jan. 22, but it would be untrue to say that I was the first who told him the truth about the matter. Others have spoken freely. Moreover, it was not the first conversation I had had with His Majesty since the tragedy. Possibly I threw some new light, and convinced the Emperor some facts which until then had not been emphasized. His Majesty was indeed deeply moved to learn the extent of the disaster, which certainly was not in accordance with his orders. Instructions had been given and notice published, that firearms would be used, but only in case of necessity. I urged upon His Majesty the advisability of addressing the people directly with expression of his own views of the pressing calamity. I also took occasion to say that an investigation should be held, and if guilty were found the guilty should receive exemplary punishment. I expressed the view that justice demanded that aid and compensation be given to the sufferers and their families. Finally, I represented to His Majesty that it would be a wise course for him to consult the people on national affairs. His Majesty desired to listen to all I said, and to take the matter under his most gracious consideration. I did not mention the Zemstvos or a National Assembly, leaving His Majesty to decide in what manner he would consult the people. The Emperor agreed that what I said was true. I saw M. de Witte the following evening on the subject. He heartily approved, and the matter was discussed by the Committee of Ministers last night. I am unable to say whether His Majesty will address the people by a manifesto."

MOBILIZATION STOPPED.

Order Has Been Established at Warsaw and Lodz.

A Warsaw cable: Order continues here and at Lodz, but the situation is such that it is impossible to proceed for Gen. Kourpatkin. It was the intense resentment against the proposed with the mobilization of reinforcements mobilization that largely contributed to the disorders. Any attempt at recruiting now would cause a general rising.

There are unconfirmed rumors of riotous strikes at Pabianice, Plock, Siedlice, Pultusk and Zgierz, accompanied by bomb outrages and looting. It is said that a large number of persons have been killed and wounded.

British Pro-Consul Mueukain, who was injured during the recent disturbances, has nearly recovered, and is expected to leave the hospital next week. The Governor-General is making daily enquiries at the hospital about the Pro-Consul.

It is rumored to-night that thousands of workmen in the extensive coal districts of Dembrova, near the frontier, will strike to-morrow. This would be extremely serious, as the mines would immediately be flooded if the pumping ceased.

"GO BACK TO WORK." His Majesty Receives Deputation of Workmen.

St. Petersburg cable: Emperor Nicholas this afternoon received at Tsarskoe-Selo a deputation of thirty-four workmen, representing the employees of the factories and workshops of St. Petersburg. The deputation was accompanied by Minister of Finance Kokovoff and Gov.-Gen. Trepoff, and proceeded by the Imperial Road to Tsarskoe-Selo, where carriages were awaiting them at a point near the Imperial Pavilion. On arriving there the workmen were admitted to one of the halls of the palace. The Emperor entered the hall, accompanied by Grand Duke George Michaelovitch, Gen. Hesse, the Minister of the Imperial Court, and the Commandant of the Palace. The workmen bowed to His Majesty, who said:

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"Good-day, my children."

The workmen replied: "We wish your Majesty good health."

The Emperor, in reply, bade the workmen go back to work, promised to pardon their transgressions, seeing that they had been led astray by enemies of their country, and promised that measures would be taken to alleviate their grievances.

At the conclusion of his speech the Emperor told the members of the deputation to communicate his words to their comrades, and said he would supply them with printed copies of his address.

After leaving the palace the deputation proceeded to a neighboring church, where they prayed, and after kissing icons, placed lighted candles before the shrines. Subsequently they were given dinner in a building which formerly was the High School of Tsarskoe-Selo.

One of the members of the deputation proposed the health of the Emperor, which was drunk with cheers.

At 4:30 p. m. the delegates drove to the Imperial Palace, whence they took a train for St. Petersburg.

Czar's Reply to Workmen.

St. Petersburg cable: The Czar to-day made the following reply to a deputation of workmen who were received by him in the Tsarskoe-Selo Palace:

"I have summoned you in order that you may hear my words from myself and communicate them to your companions. The recent lamentable events, with such sad, but inevitable results, have occurred because you allowed yourselves to be led astray by traitors and enemies to our country. When they induced you to address a petition to me on your behalf, they desired to see you revolt against me and my Government. They forced you to leave your honest work at a period when all Russian workmen should be laboring unceasingly in order that we might vanquish our obstinate enemy. Strikes and disgraceful demonstrations led the crowds to disorders, which obliged, and always will oblige, the authorities to call out troops. As a result, innocent people were victims. I know that the lot of the workmen is not easy. Many things require improvement, but have patience.

You will understand that it is necessary to be just towards your employers, and to consider the condition of our industries. But to come to me as a rebellious mob in order to declare your wants, is a crime. In my solicitude for the working classes, I will take measures which will assure that everything possible will be done to improve their lot, and secure an investigation of their demands through legal channels. I am convinced of the honesty of the workmen and their devotion to myself, and I pardon their transgressions. Return to your work with your comrades, and carry out the tasks allotted to you. May God assist you."

ROYAL AID TO WOUNDED.

Czar and Empress Have Subscribed \$25,000.

A St. Petersburg cable: It is said that the explanation of the smallness of the number of casualties on Jan. 22, as given out officially, is that the list only includes those who were killed or wounded technically within St. Petersburg itself—that is, at such places as Alexander Park, and on the Nevski Prospect. The greatest bloodshed was outside the city limits. The worst sufferers were the column led by Father Gopon and the crowd at the Moscow railway crossing.

It is officially announced that the Czar, Czarina and the Dowager Empress, condoling from their hearts with the families of the killed and wounded on Jan. 22, have put 50,000 rubles (\$25,000) at Governor-General Trepoff's disposal to help those who are in need.

TOLSTOI'S VIEWS.

Russian Revolution Must Be Quiet, and the People Must Have the Land.

New York report: Count Tolstoi, the great Russian author and philosopher, has been interviewed at first hand by the Irish leader, Michael Davitt, who is acting as special correspondent for the American. The interview related to the outbreak in St. Petersburg, and was obtained at Yasnya Polana, the Count's home. The despatch is dated Moscow, Feb. 1, and reads: "At first the workers of St. Petersburg were led to believe the Emperor would see the 15,000 people who were in the procession and accept a petition in that manner. The students of the University thought the Czar might remember an incident of the early stages of the French revolution, when what began as a gathering of unarmed people ended in hoisting the red cap of liberty or insurrection."

But this was no justification for the military's action in shooting of innocent women and children. Both crimes spring from the evil of a Government by force.

If Grand Duke Vladimir issued the order to fire, if the Emperor approved, then so much the worse for both, being parties to so criminal an action."

When asked if he anticipated any resort to revolutionary means by the Russian people as a result of the St. Petersburg affair, the Count said: "The Russian people do not understand revolution. Moreover, they are too poor to buy arms, while the Government could easily suppress any attempt if it were made in only a small way."

"No great or good reform can come in Russia in that way. What is wanted by the population of Russia is also needed by other countries; that is the abolition of all coercive laws enabling the few to rule the many, levying taxes for that purpose and for paying soldiers and the application of the land of the country for private gain."



ADMIRAL TOGO'S WIFE. GENERAL STOESEL'S WIFE.

of the black population there will be a powerful agitation in favor of asking America to protect us before we lapse into the deplorable condition of Hayti, the black republic.

Winchester Company Wound Up. Toronto, Feb. 1.—The winding-up order has been granted, closing up the affairs of the Eager and Sanderson Company, of Winchester, Ont., on petition of the Molsons Bank. The liabilities are \$23,830 to the Molsons Bank and \$2,000 outside, while the assets are not more than \$15,000. The company held the electric lighting contract for the village, as well as being flour and feed manufacturers.

B. C. MINER MURDERED. His Body Has Been Found in a Tunnel at Tonopah.

Vancouver, B. C., Feb. 6.—George McDonald, a former resident of Greenwood, this Province, is reported to have been murdered in the now famous Tonopah country, Nevada, the region of the latest gold excitement. J. D. Sward, N. E., formerly of Greenwood, sends the news. He says:

"George McDonald, of Boundary district, was paid off some \$1,500 or \$2,000 last August, and was never seen again. His body was found a short time ago in an old tunnel." McDonald was a miner, who was well known in the Slooan and Boundary districts, where he worked for some years. When the excitement at Goldfield, Tonopah, broke out he was grubstaked by two mine owners at Greenwood and sought the new sage brush camp. He left for the south in the company of H. V. Fuller, a well-known mining operator. Fuller refuses to believe that McDonald has been murdered. He thinks it will be found that the body discovered in the old tunnel was not that of his friend. He told McDonald had sold his interest in a lease for \$1,500, and had left for Reno, whence he intended to go to Michigan.

It is learned from other sources that frightful conditions prevail at Tonopah camp. At Goldfield diphtheria, smallpox and black pneumonia are raging. It is almost impossible to get medicines, and water and food are scarce. Men die in a night of pneumonia, and no effort is made to isolate the smallpox patients. Hundreds of men court death by sleeping in thin tents. Holdups are of almost nightly occurrence.

CHARTER FOR COTTON POOL. Plans Completed for Withholding 2,000,000 Bales From the Market.

New Orleans, Feb. 6.—The charter of the Southern Planters' Commission and Holding Company, the big cotton pool provided for by the recent cotton-growers' convention in New Orleans, and which purports to hold up 2,000,000 bales of this year's cotton crop until the price rises to ten cents a pound, has been completed.

The capital is \$1,000,000. J. Brown, the cotton buyer of last year, is President. M. Boulogne's appointment as Minister of the Interior was signed yesterday, although it has not yet been promulgated. It is believed that his appointment will be only temporary.

The friends of Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky express regret for the sale of his future fame that he did not resign the moment it became apparent that the policy on which he assumed office was not attainable.

AT MERCY OF THE BLACKS. West Indian Colonies to be Left Without Troops.

London, Feb. 6.—The Daily News publishes the following from its Kingston, Jamaica, correspondent: "Contestation has been aroused here by an official intimation which has been received by the governor that all the British troops are to be withdrawn from the West Indies."

The colored population of Jamaica is over three-quarters of a million; the white population less than 15,000. In the smaller colonies there are only a handful of white men, and in the event of a rising they would be of no account.

Trinidad and Tobago contain 300,000 blacks to about 1,400 whites. They are to be left wholly unprotected. The colored population is when out of control, they are the worst. In the event of a rising, they set fire to the oil House.

Here in Jamaica there are 10,000 troops, but they are not to be used upon for a moment in the trouble.

The home Government wants the force to be raised, but the necessity of the white population of the West Indian colonies makes the proposal quite unpracticable.

If the British troops are withdrawn it will give a most unfortunate impetus to the movement favoring annexation to the United States.

All our trade interests lie there. America gives us 30 per cent. preference. If we are to be left at the mercy of the blacks, we are in a desperate situation.

WINTER WINDS. Lack of Snow in Washington.

Washington, Feb. 6.—The winter winds have been blowing from the north since the 1st of the month, and the snow has melted. The temperature has risen to 40 degrees, and the snow has melted.

SHOT WIFE IN HIS SLEEP. A Somnambulist's Very Strange Deed in London.

London, Feb. 6.—The Daily Express publishes the following: One of the most remarkable cases of somnambulism ever recorded occurred at Stockwell, when Mr. Francis Lake, an ex-secret service agent, rose from his bed and shot his wife twice with a revolver without being conscious of what he had done.

Mr. Lake had for five months been living happily with his wife and children—a boy ten years old and a baby only two months old—in rooms in Kay road, not far from Brixton station.

About five o'clock Mrs. Lake was awakened by two loud reports and sat up in bed to find her husband standing at the bedside with a revolver aimed straight at her.

His eyes were closed, his teeth were firmly clenched, and he seemed to be dreaming that he was in some terribly desperate situation.

Though two bullets had pierced the bed clothes and entered Mrs. Lake's right leg, she was not hurt, and she and the other lodging above the knee, Mrs. Lake was able, despite the great pain, to seize the revolver, throw it out of the room into the passage, and lock the door.

Mr. Lake was still asleep, and Mrs. Lake had to shake him for nearly five minutes before he awoke.

As soon as Mr. Lake realized what had happened he rushed out of the house for a policeman and a doctor, and his wife was conveyed to St. Thomas' Hospital in a cab.

CAUGHT IN THE FLAMES. Two Men Perish While Endeavoring to Rescue Their Coats.

Montreal, Feb. 6.—Two men were instantly killed and cremated this morning in a fire which broke out in the premises of the Montreal Hide and Slaughter Company, at 752 Front street. There was wool all over the store spread to dry. This wool caught fire, and the flames spread. The employees fled in all directions, and thirty of them dropping from second-storey windows, were rescued by outside staircases. A fishman named P. Zimbleman named Louis Selinger, who was in the building, was killed. A moment later the fire had spread to the coats. Nothing more was heard of the men.

# MAY TAKE OVER COAL MINES.

## Prussia Figuring on Nationalizing the Mines of Westphalia and Silesia.

Berlin, Feb. 6.—The Prussian Government has inquired of the group of financial interests represented by the Dresdner Ban, and Bank for Business and Industry, if it would be difficult to raise loans sufficient to take over the coal mines both of Westphalia and Silesia should the government desire to consider such a project. This inquiry, put as it is understood by the Ministry of Commerce, was submitted to a meeting of bankers last week, as a basis for discussion. The sum of \$250,000,000 was named as a rough estimate of the cost. The bankers' judgment was that any government requirement, it is believed, could be easily obtained. The Government, it was pointed out, had no difficulty in borrowing four times as much as it is now borrowing, and it had been with which to nationalize the railways. In that transaction the government borrowed at 4 per cent., afterwards converting the transaction into a three and one half per cent. loan, and it had besides the interest and allotments of the sinking fund, which made a yearly profit amounting in the last fiscal year to \$42,500,000. The Ministry of Commerce expressly limited its communication to the bankers to the mere question of the possibility of raising the amount of money needed. The government seemingly has two objects in view—first to learn if the nationalization is really feasible, and secondly to show the mine owners what might happen if the coal strike is not settled, namely, that the government has means in reserve, whereby it could take the whole controversy out of the hands of both the owners and the workmen. Chancellor Von Buelow and Herr Moeller, Minister of Commerce and Industry, announced in the Prussian Diet during the recent Hibernia mine discussions that the government had no intention to take over all the coal mines, but since then the situation has changed and the government, seemingly is preparing for what is yet only a somewhat distant contingency.

every man try to hide somewhere. The bear all day time was jump up and jump down and jump all round, and everywhere growling and tearing at things. Every man thought the bear after him particular. No man as de like. Finally the bear twist round a lot, and de his neck, choke himself, de fall on the bear with peev die and everything dey ca hand and kill the bear. I say: 'Johnny, run, cause I kill you on sight,' and your life. Then I Vandyeke all about it for laugh. He say: 'check for what I run back in one month, I run all the same.'

CHEAT TH. BRIBE TO ENA TO

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