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NO. 44.

ALLAN TURBINES TO EQUAL FASTEST LINERS

Only Five and Half Days to Halifax

Victorian to Make Maiden Trip Mar. 23, to Be Followed by the Virginian-- Expects to Beat Steamers to New York.

Montreal, Feb. 20--(Special)--The Allan steamer line today received a cable stating that the turbine steamer Victorian will sail for St. John's on March 23 from Liverpool.

George Hannah, passenger manager of the Allan steamship line, said today that the Victorian was especially interested in sailing for Canada of the Victorian.

"It means more to this country," said Mr. Hannah "than most Canadians can imagine." The Victorian will practically inaugurate what will be known as the fast Atlantic mail service between the British Isles and Canadian ports.

"The steamers Victorian and Virginian will give just as fast service as they are under the British flag running to any port you may mention.

These vessels will equal if not surpass the fastest runs made to New York by the John Galt and when I tell you that we expect to carry the mails from Halifax to St. John's in five days and twelve hours of a voyage to Rimouski in six days you will form an idea how we will compare with the fast mail steamers to New York which take from six days six hours to seven days to make the passage from Newfoundland.

"The Allan signed the fast mail contract with the St. Lawrence for 1905 with a view to beat the United States routes. This is not the ultimate time limit in which the Allan steamers will carry the mails to and from Canada to the British Isles but it is considered that the steamers Victorian and Virginian are up to the present requirements of the Canadian trade and when it is necessary to develop a trade to vessels and speed the company will be prepared to meet any obligation of this respect."

S. S. Victorian, under command of Captain McNeil, will make her trial trip on March 4 next. The S. S. Virginian, in charge of Captain Vipond, so the cable runs state, will sail for the St. Lawrence local navigation conditions are favorable or about April 8 next.

London Comment on Canadian Matters
Lord Minto's Speech About Colonial Sentiment Has Good Effect--More Yarns About the Northwest.

Montreal, Feb. 20--(Special)--A London cable says:-- "The Globe in an article entitled Canada Sets the Pace says: 'A Toronto journal expresses delight that a statesman of Lord Minto's position has had the courage to speak out plainly. We are familiar on this side with the misrepresentations which have been sent forward with regard to colonial sentiment and it is reassuring to find an able and trustworthy exponent offering them a flat contradiction. We fully agree with the Toronto newspaper that Lord Minto could perform no more useful service to the empire just now than by making the British public acquainted with the real trend of Canadian opinion, especially on the subject of imperial preferential trade. As the Toronto paper asserts, the ex-viceroy said what is true when he declared that Chamberlain has the hearty concurrence of the people of Canada. We shall do wisely according to the colonial journal in not paying too much attention to the comparative reserve which has been shown by the political leaders of the dominion. No doubt they have pronounced plainly in favor of a preference but they have not reflected in its fullness the sentiment of the people on the question. Reynolds' newspaper publishes another warning about Canada this time from 'A British workman' regarding British Columbia. The workman says that thousands of Japanese laborers are imported to work in the west for nothing and take the places of white men. The writer declares he can truthfully say there are not more than fifty per cent of able-bodied white men at work on the coast."

Baltic Fleet Buying Largely.
Port Louis, Mauritius, Feb. 20--The Russian second Pacific squadron, with colliers, totalling seventy ships, was still at Nosse on Feb. 16. The Russians were buying stores largely, especially wines and liquors. They asked for 10,000 bags of flour and 30,000 cans of potatoes at prices meaning for sales for the sellers.

HOT DEBATE ON IRISH QUESTION

Redmond Moves Amendment to Address and Assails Government

DEMANDS HOME RULE

Wyndham Explains Rupture Between Sir Antony MacDonnell and Cabinet--Rumor of Earl Dudley's Resignation Officially Denied.

(Associated Press).
London, Feb. 20--In moving an amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne the declaration that "the present system of government (of Ireland) is opposed to the will of the Irish people," John E. Redmond led the Irish party in the house of commons today in an attack that contained for the Conservative ministry more of menace than lay in the fiscal debate precipitated by Mr. Asquith's amendment last week.

The Redmond amendment was carefully calculated, in fact, to undermine the government's majority. Interest in the debate was intensified by a well defined report in the lobby, and which quickly spread elsewhere, that the Earl of Dudley had resigned the lord lieutenant of Ireland. This report, which was given wide credence, has put heart in the Nationalists, who made the attack on the Earl of Dudley one of the features of their speeches.

The debate drew crowded galleries, and peers especially were noticeable. It was generally believed the debate would bring out a sensational scene; but while anything of this character was entirely lacking throughout the afternoon and night sessions, the critical situation, coupled with the tactics of the Irish Nationalists kept the galleries interested and alert all night long.

Home Rule Demanded.
Mr. Redmond's speech was an uncompromising demand for home rule. He directly and unapologetically charged individual members of the Irish administration with incompetency. Both Mr. Redmond and Mr. Moore (Irish Unionist), who followed, made a special point of what they termed the "shameful treatment" of Sir Antony MacDonnell (under secretary to the lord lieutenant of Ireland) in connection with the now famous differences in the ministry over the devolution scheme.

Mr. Wyndham, secretary for Ireland, delivered a straightforward explanation of how those unfortunate misunderstandings arose. In doing so he paid a splendid tribute to Sir Antony MacDonnell, who, he said, was asked to accept the post of under secretary not in the capacity of an underling but as a wise and able colleague. Mr. Wyndham said he had given MacDonnell a free hand to deal with the situation. They had discussed the situation together. He knew that MacDonnell and Lord Dufferin had been consulted by reform scheme; but he did not know all the terms of their plan. Mr. Wyndham said: "I had often discussed reforms with MacDonnell who, with his Indian experiences, found analogies between my ideas and ideas he had formed in India. Here came the first source of serious misunderstanding. With a colossal ignorance of Indian affairs, did not know that a semi-elective council exists in India and therefore it never occurred to me in my conversations with MacDonnell that he had in mind any board partially elected as part of the reforms of which I approved. If I had thought he had any such idea I would have told him that it was, in my judgment, quite impracticable."

Mr. Wyndham said he was absent for a holiday when the devolution scheme was published, and that when he returned without consulting MacDonnell he wrote to the papers denouncing the elective council's feature. Mr. Wyndham said the cabinet never had doubted MacDonnell's loyalty, but simply had not recorded itself as approving the action of an under secretary who had approved of a scheme without first submitting it to his chief. Mr. Wyndham admitted that MacDonnell perhaps was justified in taking his approval for granted.

The night session was taken up by T. W. Russell, Winston Churchill and others who bitterly assailed the government's management of Irish affairs and the Earl of Dudley's administration. The resignation of the Earl of Dudley quickly spread through the house of commons; but late tonight the lord lieutenant's secretary declared the rumor to be unfounded.

A special cabinet meeting has been summoned for tomorrow to discuss the situation.

Threats Against Czar.
St. Petersburg, Feb. 20--Martial law has been declared at Tsarskoe-Selo, owing to several threatening letters being received at the palace.

TERMS OF NORTHWEST AUTONOMY MEASURE

Regina and Edmonton Capitals Pro Tem

Dominion to Retain Lands and Pay for Them--Dividing Line 110th Meridian--Only Discussion of Importance is Likely to Be About Schools.

Ottawa, Feb. 19--(Special)--Sir Wilfrid Laurier expects to be able to introduce the Northwest autonomy bill on Tuesday next, although the finishing touches will not be made before tomorrow or Tuesday forenoon. The subject was under consideration all day yesterday at the cabinet meeting, and it will be up again tomorrow. If it should be necessary to make some changes afterwards the premier is desirous of introducing it upon the day appointed. Indeed there is likely to be a number of alterations after the bill comes before parliament, when the members and outsiders will be made fully conversant with the provisions.

It is not a matter upon which there ought to be any political controversy, so that the desire of everybody should be to make it as perfect as possible. So far all has been peace and harmony. Whatever views he may propound later, Premier Laurier has, up to the present hour of discussion, lent an unhesitating and helping hand to the preparation of the bill. The same thing may be said in regard to all the others. There has been some talk of trouble over the schools since the arrival of Attorney-General Campbell and Hon. Robert Rogers, of the Manitoba government, but very little is likely to come out of it. Until they come upon the scene the school discussion was largely confined to its headquarters in Toronto.

Capitals Not Permanent.
As already stated there will be two provinces, Alberta and Saskatchewan. There will, therefore, be two capitals. So far there has been no opposition to Regina. It may therefore be taken for granted that Regina will be named as the provincial capital of Saskatchewan, and will be afterwards named as the provincial capital of Alberta. It is not the intention of the dominion to make the capitals permanent. While there has been rivalry between Calgary and Edmonton, there is only one opinion expressed here, and that is in favor of Edmonton. Edmonton will be named as the provincial capital, but it will not be given until the next general election, although provision will be made for it in the bill.

Dominion Retains the Land.
The lands will be retained by the dominion, and a liberal cash equivalent made for the same. While the usual subsidy of fifty cents a head will be given, the limit of the population to which it will be applied will be more liberal than in the case of the other provinces. It is recognized that the duties to be imposed upon the spirit of the provinces will be enormous, and that therefore their ability to cope with their responsibilities ought to be made ample. Everyone here desires to be not only a member of the confederation, but the principal difficulty at the present moment is in fixing up the financial clauses. It is felt that no one has contemplated any trouble about the schools. If it does not arise later it will not be the fault of some parties who expect to profit from it politically.

Dividing Line 110th Meridian.
The dividing line between the two provinces will run north and south, probably 110th meridian. There will not likely be any interference with the boundaries of Manitoba and British Columbia. It may be that the small corner of Saskatchewan butting into Manitoba at the northwest corner of the prairie province may be cut off Saskatchewan and left in the unorganized district, so that the boundary line of Manitoba may run straight north to Hudson Bay when the time arrives to do this.

Bible Work.
The Telegraph is in receipt of an advance copy of the thirty-seventh report of the British-American Book & Tract Society. Concerning the nature of the work done by this society, a few extracts from the report will be interesting. During 1904, thirteen men were employed, whose united service equalled that of one man for nearly seven years. They traveled 15,300 miles; they sold books and Bibles, to value \$7,627.49; they granted free \$894.22 worth, and held 377 public meetings. They found thirty-two families who were destitute of all religious books except the Bible. They supplied thirty-four families with a Bible or testament, who had none. The society is entirely dependent on voluntary donations and requests for means to carry on the work and it speaks well for the liberality of the people that there is a balance of \$12.57 on the right side for 1904.

CZAR WILL CALL ZEMSKY TOBOR

It is Said Manifesto Will Be Issued on Anniversary of Serfs' Liberation

Monster Meeting of Students and Professors in St. Petersburg Votes to Close University Till Autumn--Meeting Favors Reform in Government and Stopping the War.

London, Feb. 20--A despatch from St. Petersburg to the Reuters Telegram Company says that Emperor Nicholas has decided to convene the Zemsky Zabor and that an imperial manifesto announcing the convocation probably will be issued on March 4, the anniversary of the Liberation of the Serfs.

Professors and Students Unite for Liberty.
St. Petersburg, Feb. 20, 3.40 p. m.--The spirit of revolution had complete possession of the great meeting of professors, students and directors of the St. Petersburg University which assembled at noon today to discuss the question of joining in the general strike inaugurated by similar institutions in Russia, and decided to close the university till fall. In anticipation of possible trouble when the meeting broke up, squadrons of Cossacks again paraded the streets. It was the first joint meeting of students and professors ever authorized but in view of the situation it was hoped the presence of the professors, most of whom are in complete sympathy with the liberal movement, would exercise a restraining influence.

Today's meeting was held in the auditorium of the university. Nava Hall being completely full, the students had to assemble one-fifth of the 4,000 students assembled. The auditorium was packed to suffocation with earnest looking young men and women and the doors were held open by their shoulders. It was a strange gathering. Most of the students were poorly clad and all wore a state of intense excitement. A small rostrum in a corner was occupied by the speakers. A bell which the student who presided used to stop the speakers and to the rostrum were greeted with complete unavailing.

From the outset student orators set the imagination of the audience aflame with the promise of liberty, unapologetically denouncing the course of the government, declaring that promises could no longer avail and that the only salvation would be freedom of speech, conscience and the press and the convocation of a national assembly. The majority coupled this with a demand for ending the war. Almost every orator went back to the French revolution for parallels. Again and again was Russia declared to be on the eve of a revolution.

The burning words of one of the students described the affair of Jan. 22 which he said had last solidified the interests of the liberals and those of workers, and that the day of the closing up of a continuation of study was impossible while such a struggle was in progress and it was the duty of the young men there to go back to their homes in the provinces and spread the agitation.

Some of the professors tried to stem the tide with moderate proposals, but the students to go back to their studies, but their advice was humbled down.

GOVERNMENT CLERKS WANT MORE SALARIES

Movement Being Agitated at Fredericton--Colored Girl Pleads Guilty of Robbery--News of the Capital.

Fredericton, N. B., Feb. 20--There is a movement on foot among the office employees of the provincial government here for general increase in salaries. George Williams, aged 56 years, died at Woodlands on Saturday of consumption. A widow and family of six survive. The Ontario flour took a jump of ten cents a barrel today and the jobbing price is now \$6.10.

There is a lot of trouble with frozen water service pipes. A citizen who asked to have the service pipe at his residence thawed out today was told at the city hall that there were twenty applicants ahead of him.

Annie May Waters, a colored girl, arrested here Saturday evening charged with robbing the residence of G. Lykeman, was arraigned in the police court this morning and pleaded guilty to the charge. She was remanded until Wednesday for sentence. Her charges were a trip to Durston, N. B., and a robbery of \$100. Last night was the coldest experienced here so far this month. The thermometer dropped to thirty below.

CRIME RAMPANT IN NEW YORK

Army That Haunted Gambling Houses Preying on the Public

THOUSANDS OUT OF WORK

Hardest Winter Gotham Ever Saw--Footpads Render the Streets Unsafe, and Pickpockets Reap a Harvest on the Cars--Police Seem Powerless.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
New York, Feb. 20--With a citizens' committee of nine, most of them men who know the town from their studies, sitting daily to evolve a plan under which the present police situation in the city may be solved, the work of the hold-up man goes on.

While the grave men of the committee are hearing statements from the present police commissioner and from men who, like Inspector Thomas Byrnes, held high office in the department before they left it to say nothing of the reformers who could make the city better in a few days if the opportunity was only allowed to them--there come daily reports of men and women being held up on the streets, assaulted and robbed.

It is a veritable reign of terror, in its way, and unlike that which prevailed in Chicago following the World's fair when the army of crooks saw the field of operation divide with the dispersal of big crowds.

It is known that the many cases that find way into the courts following arrests are but a small fraction of those reported to the police stations. An unpublished Chicago following the World's fair when the army of crooks saw the field of operation divide with the dispersal of big crowds.

Twenty-five Years for a Desperado.
The other day the sickly looking youth with anarchistic tendencies who entered houses in one or two of the fashionable sections and obtained money at the revolver's point, got twenty-five years in Sing Sing in which to reflect on the days in which as he said after he heard his sentence, "he had a lot of fun."

On Saturday another "example" got fifteen years and today still another received a like term. But with all the harshness that is being meted out to the "examples" the folks that live in the outlying districts are staying indoors. The Bronx and Brooklyn sections are filled with footpads. They pickpocketly travel in groups, and all the cowardly criminals the footpad is the one of the yellowest dye.

Harvest for Pickpockets.
In the heart of the city, too, conditions are of a most serious nature. The crowded surface cars give the pickpockets their opportunity and they grasp it. The late winterer who never knew what it was to be troubled with thugs on his way home finds things different now. There was a time when those whose work kept them out late at night could go to the city's worst slaughter house sections unmolested and unharmed. Times have changed.

What is true of the crooks is true in a different way of the men who are victims of hard circumstances or of their own frailties. It takes only a walk through the streets at night to bring this fact upon one forcibly. Without a doubt the great army of New York's unemployed has attained a numerical force that it never had before. The beggar is at your elbow every step of the way. And the trouble is that he is the decent sort of a beggar who has not been coached in the pleadings he makes for alms.

Charitable folks take coffee wagons to Union and Madison squares and the lines that stretch away from these wagons are object lessons in poverty. They are formed at nightfall and they are there long after midnight. They, more than anything else, tell the story of the hardest winter New York ever saw.

It looks now as if the proposed strike of the firemen on the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad would result in a fizzle. The firemen's leaders who were full of threats before receiving the ultimatum of the company have now had four days in which to consider it and the strike seems as far away as ever. The question of whether or not a fireman strike is not one of wages or of hours but simply a matter of whether or not a fireman after passing certain grades shall remain in the firemen's union or shall join the engineers. The company says plainly that it will not enter into any union squabble. Meanwhile the company is prepared for trouble. In the last few days nearly 2,000 men were hired at an employment agency here to do work, if necessary, on the New Haven road. Arbitration is now the talk and the general opinion is that in talk is where the matter will end.

105 MEN ENTOMBED IN MINING DISASTER

CANADA WILL MAN THE DEFENCES

Halifax and Esquimaux to Be Under Dominion Control After July 1

WILL COST \$2,000,000

Minister of Militia Tells Parliament About the Arrangements With Britain--Halifax Not to Be Abandoned as a Naval Base--News of the House.

Ottawa, Feb. 20--(Special)--On the motion to go into committee of supply shortly before 10 o'clock this evening, Col. Sam Hughes called the attention of the government to the report in an evening paper which he read as follows: "The Canadian government will take over from the imperial authorities on July 1 next the Halifax and Esquimaux defences."

"Canada will foot the entire bill for the garrison on the Pacific and on the Atlantic coasts. All that the dominion does at present is to pay part of the costs of the defences at Esquimaux. It is understood that the British government suggested that Canada should pay \$250,000 or \$1,200,000 of the cost of maintaining these defences and leave the contract in the hands of the British government. Canada would not consent to do this. She adhered to her outstanding offer to assume the control and foot the whole bill. It was not a question of cost with the dominion because the entire outlay will not be over \$2,000,000. What Canada objected to was making any permanent expenditure which would not be under the control of the dominion parliament.

"The British authorities have agreed to Canada's offer, which means a saving to begin with of over \$2,000,000 to the British taxpayers. "While the control of the Halifax and Esquimaux garrisons will pass into the hands of Canada on July 1, the dominion will only take over the different services generally. There are certain works with which Canadians are not yet familiar, and British officers and men will continue in such possessions until Canadians qualify. "Canada could supply the necessary infantry in short order, but it would take some time to get an engineering staff, etc. "Canada regards with great favor the compliment which Britain has paid her in handing over these important defences to her care. The trust will be well looked after. Great credit is due Lord Grey for contributing to imperial defence, and for concluding the colonial conference Sir Frederick Borden made an offer to take over Halifax and Esquimaux defences. Canada is prepared to pay every dollar that is required for Canadian defences on Canadian soil."

Col. Hughes Objects.
Col. Hughes said: "I do not know whether this article is inspired or not, especially the last clause of it where it speaks of Canadian defences of Canadian soil. As far as I am personally concerned I hope the article is not true. I would be very sorry that Great Britain should so far forget her duties to the empire as to surrender Halifax and Esquimaux, and secondly, I would say that if Canada is to contribute to imperial defence, and I trust at no far distant day she will, in place of garrisoning Halifax and Esquimaux that it will be at Portsmouth, Gibraltar, Malta and other places that we will be found and that we will contribute our fair share towards the defence of the empire. I notified the minister that I would bring this up and I would be pleased to receive his statement."

Minister of Militia Explains.
Sir Frederick Borden--"I may say at once that the article which has been read was not inspired by the government nor by any member of it, so far as I know, in fact it was an entirely unauthorised publication. (Continued on page 4 sixth column.)

Disastrous Fire Raging on Boston Water Front
Boston, Feb. 21--A fire entailing immense losses broke out on Pier 4 of the Hoosac Tunnel docks at 1.30 o'clock this morning. An automatic alarm was quickly followed by a fourth and fifth alarm which brought a greater part of the apparatus of the city to the scene. The flames spread with startling rapidity, communicating soon after with the Furness-Leyland line steamer Philadelphia, which is tied alongside the pier, and in a few moments was in flames from stem to stern. Captain Dickenson and his crew of 48 men had a narrow escape, if not the side until he was assured that no one remained aboard. From the Philadelphia the flames jumped over to the Daltonhall, of the Antwerp line, which was soon aflame. It is thought that 2.20 o'clock this morning the flames were apparently unchecked and beyond control. The loss will amount up into the hundreds of thousands. The wharf was filled with valuable imported goods. The Philadelphia arrived here Saturday from Liverpool. The Dalton hall was loaded with valuable cargo and was to have sailed tomorrow. At 2.25 Piers 3 and 4 had been destroyed and the steamers Michigan, of the Warren line, and the steamer Martello were threatened. The loss will be nearly a million dollars.

Russian Assassinations--A Terrible List.
The Grand Duke Sergius is the sixth high-placed Russian official to be assassinated in the past three years, the others being M. Von Plehve, Minister of the Interior; M. Sipiaguine, Minister of the Interior; M. Bogoloff, Minister of Education; General Bobrikoff, Governor of Finland; and General Bogdanovitch, Governor of Ufa. The following is a list of murders and attempted murders on Russian officials within recent years:-- M. Bogoloff, Minister of Education, assassinated Feb. 17, 1901. M. Pobiedonosteff, shot at in March, 1901. M. Sipiaguine, Minister of the Interior, assassinated April 15, 1902. General de Witth, Governor of Vilna, shot at May 18, 1902. Prince Obolenski, Governor of Kharkoff, assassinated in August, 1902. M. Desouloff, Kharkoff, Chief of Police, also wounded August, 1902. General Bogdanovitch, Governor of Ufa, assassinated May 19, 1902. Prince Guitzin, Governor-General of Caucasus, attacked Oct. 27, 1903. M. Metlenko, Chief of Police, fired at in Grodno, Nov. 12, 1903. General Bobrikoff, Governor of Finland, assassinated June 17, 1904. M. Von Plehve, Minister of the Interior, assassinated July 28, 1904. Czar Alexander II. was assassinated on the 13th of March, 1881, and in 1883 the Chief of the Secret Police was killed at St. Petersburg, while in 1885 the Chief of the Moscow Secret Police was also assassinated.

All of Them Thought to Be Dead

No Hope of Getting at the Unfortunates Till This Morning--Cave-in Said to Have Caused the Horror--Four Dead in an Explosion.

Birmingham, Ala., Feb. 20--Meagre reports reached here tonight of a terrible disaster in the Virginia mines, which are located about eighteen miles from Birmingham. One hundred and five men are entombed in the mine, and it is expected that all are dead.

Relief trains carrying physicians and laborers have been sent to the scene of the disaster from both Birmingham and Bessemer. Reports at 10 o'clock tonight state that every effort is making to reach the men, but that they cannot possibly be rescued before tomorrow morning.

The mines belong to the Alabama Steel & Wire Company, and are leased by Held & Company. Both white and colored miners are employed, and only recently union miners went to work. The mines are considered models of their kind. The slopes are well located and there never has been any trouble from gas heretofore.

It is stated that the accident was caused by a cave-in due to the giving way of timber. Four Dead in Explosion.
St. Clairsville, Ohio, Feb. 20--Four men are dead and several injured, six of them seriously, as the result of the explosion today of a stationary boiler at No. 1 mine of the Providence Coal Company, near here.

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