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VOL. 53.

BLOODSHED MARKED CONFLICTS AT ODESSA

More Than One Hundred Persons Killed and Wounded--Measures Adopted to Preserve Order in Capital.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 30.—"I am sure the American people, who understand what freedom is, and the American press, which voices the wishes of the Russian nation at this moment, when the Russian people have received from his Imperial Majesty the promise and the guarantee of freedom and will join in the hope that the Russian people will wisely aid in the realization of these liberties by co-operation with the government for their peaceful introduction. Only thus will it be possible to secure the full benefits of the freedom conferred upon the people."

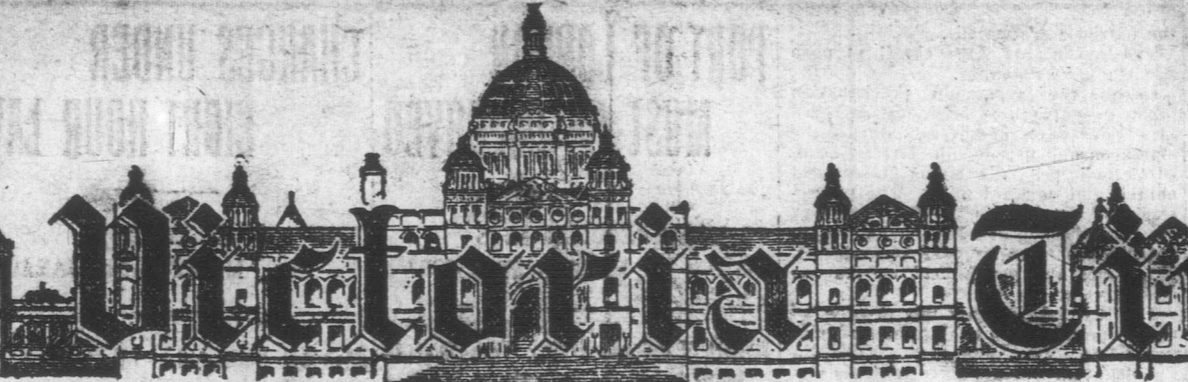
Count Witte, Russia's first premier, tonight sent the above message to the American people through the Associated Press. He had just arrived at his residence on Kaumenoroff prospect from Petrofka, where, in the Alexander palace, the Emperor two hours before had given his final approval to a manifesto and to a programme which will forever end the rule of absolutism exercised by him and his Romanoff ancestors for 300 years.

Count Witte insisted on a cabinet on the British model, with a selected premier responsible to the Emperor or parliament, while the Emperor clung to the appointment of the members of the cabinet on the American plan by the Emperor or chief of state.

The following is the text of the Imperial manifesto: "We, Nicholas II, by the grace of God, Emperor and autocrat of all the Russias, Grand Duke of Finland, etc., declare to all our faithful subjects that the troubles and agitation in our capitals and in numerous other places fill our heart with excessive pain and sorrow."

"From the present disorders may arise great national disruption. They menace the integrity and unity of our empire. The supreme duty imposed upon us by our sovereign office requires us to effect ourselves and to use all the force and means at our command to hasten in the shortest possible time the realization of the principle of the electoral right in general and the power of the central government and to assure the success of measures for the pacification in all circles of public life which are essential to the well-being of our people."

"We, therefore, direct our government to carry out our inflexible will in the following manner: "To extend to the population the immutable foundations of civil liberty based on the real inviolability of persons, freedom of conscience, speech, union and association by us."



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"Oh, East is East, and West is West... But there is neither East nor West, nor Border, nor Breed, nor Birth, When two strong men stand face to face, 'till they come from the ends of the earth!"—Rudyard Kipling.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 31, 3:15 a.m.—Celebration of the issuance of the imperial manifesto still continues at 3 o'clock this morning in many of the city streets. The Russians are singing the national hymn, "Gloria for the Emperor and shouting themselves hoarse."

Count Witte's report to the Emperor, who is described therein "to be taken for granted, is as follows: "Your Majesty has deigned to indicate to me directions for government in consideration of the actual state of Russia."

The agitation of human society is not the outcome of partial imperfections in the social and governmental regime or of actions organized by the extreme elements. Its roots are much deeper. It took birth in the violation of the balance between the moral aspirations and the exterior forms of Russian society."

"The nervousness of the people has suddenly disappeared. Workmen by the thousands flocked back to the shops and factories awaiting the permission of the strike committee. The authorities did all in their power to encourage the spirit of rejoicing over the newly-granted liberties. It was by order of General Trepoff that the regulation decorations were hung out of the Troops Were Withdrawn to their barracks and the police were instructed to permit the people to vent their feelings."

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of the few days during which undoubtedly there will be great demonstrations all over the country. I believe these will be followed by a

Period of Tranquility, as I feel certain the revolutionists who would be content with anything will be unable to continue the agitation effectively."

Count Witte to-day summoned a conference of the editors of all the St. Petersburg newspapers and asked their aid and co-operation in restoring normal conditions and securing the confidence of the people in the new regime, the purpose of which was to give the fullest measure of liberty outlined in the manifesto. The count said he had telegraphed to many eminent Liberals to come to St. Petersburg and assist in putting the administration on a solid and acceptable footing, but while the railroad strike prevented their arrival he was forced to rely on the sober sense of the St. Petersburg without whose assistance in calming the people the government could do nothing positive and would be obliged to content itself with removing the troops from the city at such a juncture."

Proclaim Amnesty. A manifesto was being prepared, but everything could not be done in a day. He added that it would be madness to remove the troops from the city at such a juncture. The strikers' committee during the afternoon decided to continue the strike, joining with the students in the demand for the deposition of General Trepoff, a general amnesty, the removal of the troops twenty miles out of the city, and the creation of a national militia.

Scenes at Odessa. Odessa, Oct. 31.—The promulgation here of the Emperor's manifesto was followed by the wildest excitement, vast crowds exultantly parading the streets, a notable feature being the number of troops marching and cheering with the people. The church bells are ringing, thanksgiving services are being held and a public holiday has been proclaimed. Something approaching panic prevails here to-night. There is much indiscriminate shooting and bands of roughs are prowling in various quarters looking for an opportunity to pillage.

It is openly stated that the police and military are indignant at the changed order of things resulting from the Emperor's manifesto and are abetting the disorderly elements in order to give cause for violence. The students to-night decided to arm for self-defence. The situation is considered critical, and the bodies of five persons killed during the disturbances of Sunday were violently removed from the hospital by the police last night and secretly buried. The city authorities protest this morning and the police were ordered to disinter the bodies, which was done. They will be re-interred to-morrow with extraordinary honors.

Bloodshed at Odessa. Odessa, Nov. 1.—Noon.—Conflicts between Cossacks and students continue. During the fighting between roughs and Jews in Dalnolokaya street last night 37 persons were killed and 81 seriously wounded and taken to the hospital. People Panic Stricken. London, Nov. 1.—A dispatch to a news agency from Odessa says mobs of rioters have broken loose in various parts of the city, and have been in conflict with bands of students resulting in much bloodshed. It is estimated that fully a hundred persons have been killed.

The governor-general of Odessa, General Kaulbar, to-day again called out the patrols, which yesterday were taken to the streets. The foreign consulates and government and municipal buildings are guarded by troops. There was a lull in the fighting at about 8 o'clock, but the people are panic-stricken fearing another eruption. Bloodshed at Kiev. Kiev, Russia, Nov. 1.—The populace seized the town hall yesterday and revolutionary speeches were being delivered to the crowd from the balcony when Cossacks appeared. Some of the people inside the building were armed, and a regular engagement followed, resulting in many being killed or wounded on both sides. The Cossacks finally routed the crowd and captured the building. After dark the Jewish quarter was sacked. Agitators Still Busy. St. Petersburg, Nov. 1.—Noon.—A light fall of snow covered the city with a white mantle during the night, but today a drizzling rain helped to put a damper on the ardor of the crowds already exhausted by the delirium of yesterday. General Trepoff's warning to the manifesto that he will use energetic measures to prevent disorders, coupled with the reappearance of patrols of horse and foot soldiers also exercised a restraining influence and the agitators experienced difficulty in again arousing the proletariat. Many strikers among the railroad men are ready to return to work, and are in favor of continuing the strike have difficulty in holding the majority. The students and Social-Democratic leaders, who continue to declare that nothing but democratic republic will suffice, are using every means in their power to keep up the enthusiasm and

drive the people into armed collision with the troops.

A score of big meetings are announced for to-day. An official thanksgiving service is announced to take place at the Kazan cathedral at 2 o'clock. The news from the provinces shows that the whole Empire must have been plunged into great excitement yesterday. Everywhere the announcement of the issuing of the manifesto granting Russia a constitution aroused the people to a high pitch of enthusiasm, but everywhere the people was divided into two camps as in St. Petersburg, those who accepted the boon of freedom with intense joy and who are now denominated loyalists, and the extreme radicals under the leadership of the student socialists and revolutionary organizations, who used the opportunity to preach the complete overthrow of the government. Clashes and sanguinary conflicts occurred at many places. In some towns the mobs obtained control, and the authorities were forced to obey their demands for release of the political prisoners. This was the case at Bryelotok. Cossacks were turned loose and beat the crowds at Kazan, Kishineff, Kiev and other places.

Why Czar Surrendered. Berlin, Nov. 1.—The correspondent of the Lokal Anzeiger at St. Petersburg says he has learned from a well-informed source the following details of Count Witte's interview on Monday with Emperor Nicholas, during which the prevailing opinion upon his Majesty to sign the rescript: The count party had been working upon the Emperor to prevent his signing the rescript when Count Witte appeared. His Majesty asked the Count if the Imperial signature could not be postponed. The Count thereupon called attention to the frightful condition of affairs within the Empire, especially to the last mutiny in the Black Sea fleet, and also pointed to an important dispatch from Berlin announcing a heavy drop in Russian bonds. Count Witte said that not an hour could be lost, and a delay of a day or two would mean in a revolution with all its horrors. Only then did the Emperor consent to sign.

Stores Plundered. Elizabethgrad, Russia, Nov. 1.—The crowds here yesterday turned on the Jews and plundered their stores. Join Strikers. Bessoud, Russia, Nov. 1.—In the midst of the jubilation yesterday over the manifesto giving a constitution to Russia the railroad men and telegraph operators joined in the strike. Address to Czar. Saratoff, Russia, Nov. 1.—This city has voted an address of thanks to the Emperor for granting a constitution to the people of Russia. Returning to Work. Ekaterinburg, Russia, Nov. 1.—On receipt of the news of the promulgation of the Imperial manifesto giving a constitution to Russia the railroad men decided to return to work. Rejoicing at Nokolais. Nokolais, Russia, Nov. 1.—The Imperial constitutional manifesto was received here with jubilation. Witte's Task. London, Nov. 1.—The tremendous difficulty of the task now facing Count Witte in the suddenness of the Russian freedom is fully recognized in the editorials and special dispatches from St. Petersburg in this morning's London newspapers. Doubts, however, are expressed as to whether the count will prove strong enough to surmount the difficulty in the growth of a new constitution.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Morning Post points out that Count Witte is "only a Liberal from expediency, distracted by all shades of political opinion, and is openly disliked by the aristocrats." The correspondent adds that "it has been remarked that the Count's cabinet list is likely to be accepted by the Emperor as he could submit no names more disastrous than his own."

The Odessa correspondent of the Standard sends a report that the civil governor has died. The Standard's Warsaw correspondent says that hundreds of railroad workers yesterday stormed the Pevick prison in an attempt to liberate a political prisoner, but that the attempt was frustrated. The troops fired, killing three and wounding thirty men.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times says: "The constitution came too late. It has satisfied nobody but the moderate element, which is devoid of any influence on Russia's political evolution. The inhabitants of St. Petersburg, whose political education is vastly more advanced than those of the provinces, remains passively, if not actively, on the side of the revolutionaries. The manifesto is regarded as an avowal of weakness. We are thus facing a situation which is perhaps more serious than ever."

RAILWAY PRESIDENT DEAD. Major John Byrne Passed Away at Larchmont, N. J. New York, Nov. 1.—Major John Byrne, railroad president and soldier, died last night while visiting the home of James Clark at Larchmont, N. J. For over twenty years Major Byrne was identified with the railroad operations of the late C. P. Huntington. He was president of the Pittsburg, Shawmut & Northern Railway Company and of the Shawmut Mining Company. He was also director of the Detroit City Gas Company and a trustee of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank of this city. In 1860 Major Byrne organized the Democratic Laborer money league of America. He was born in Maryland in 1845.