

# THE ZAR OF RUSSIA

The Emperor Nicholas II has already reigned for nearly ten years and ruled for fully eight; yet the concrete man, his individual character and the order of his motives which is in general nearly all as legendary as those of Numa Pompilius. Clouds of journalistic myths, mainly of German origin, envelop his figure, hiding it from the popular gaze as thoroughly as though he were the Dalai Lama; and the fanciful portrait which we are asked to accept is as abstract and colorless as that of our legendary Russian princes. Beyond the precincts of the palace his person is transferred to his most trivial deeds as if abstract and colorless as that of our legendary Russian princes. Beyond the precincts of the palace his person is transferred to his most trivial deeds as if abstract and colorless as that of our legendary Russian princes.

The most remarkable article ever printed about Emperor Nicholas II of Russia appeared in the Quarterly Review for July, 1904. The article, written by a Russian official of high rank, the following extracts will give an idea of the different ideas so popularly entertained of His Majesty.

His Majesty now had another opportunity for showing his judgment and for the people to see that he was not only a ruler but a man. He was asked to accept a spirit of self-exaltation which has gone on gaining strength in accordance with the psychological law that pride ushers as much space as servility is ready to yield. Nikolai Alexandrovich soon began to look upon himself as the centre of the world, the peacemaker of mankind, the torch-bearer of civilization among the "yellow" and other "barbarous" races and the dispenser of almost every blessing to his own happy people.

Between two public appearances of Nicholas, orders to them to put away childish youth had been made not so much as to feel that he was God's lieutenant, the earthly counterpart of his divine Master. From that time forward His Majesty has been filled with

These characteristics the son is the very hearted, self-complacent and fickle, he changes his favorites with his fickle hand, allowing a band of casual, obscure and dangerous men to usurp the functions of his responsible ministers, whose recommendations are ignored, and whose warnings are disregarded, and whose measures for the defence of the state are not only baffled, but resented and rebuffed.

The sway wielded by his mother, owing chiefly to differences between herself and her daughter-in-law on the subject of the Emperor's children, and the consequences of this domestic struggle for the mastery was that the Emperor freed himself partially, and for a time, from unofficial control, and his spontaneous act in the second year of his reign was to appoint M. Goremykin, a man of high qualifications, to the post of minister of the interior (1896). This official remained in power for three years, and was then transferred to the presidency of the committee of ministers—a sort of respectable refuge for a man of high qualifications, to the post of minister of the interior (1896). This official remained in power for three years, and was then transferred to the presidency of the committee of ministers—a sort of respectable refuge for a man of high qualifications, to the post of minister of the interior (1896).

or is dismissed tomorrow depends not on the good or the evil that may result from the success which attends his endeavors to keep the Czar in countenance and to persuade the wayward monarch that autocracy is safe in his hands.

The massacre of Jews, the banishment of the Poles, the spoliation of Armenian peasants, the exiles of Russian nobles, the flogging of peasants, the imprisonment and butchery of Russian workmen, the establishment of a widespread system of espionage and the abolition of law are all measures which the minister suggests and the Czar carries out. Like his colleagues, would not be minister if his regime were really healthy for the country. Those of us who are not of the political class must be told about the government of Nicholas II.

Another of the Czar's well-beloved advisers is M. Muraviev, the minister of justice, who has cheerfully and steadily subordinated all justice to the personal interests of his sovereign. He is one of those public men who are to be found in all countries in a state of social and political chaos. Today there is no limit to his subservience to the Emperor; tomorrow no man would be surprised to find him voting with Russian Jacobins for the suppression of the autocracy. Through him the law courts receive timely hints about the wishes of the Czar, and those which interest the rulers of Russia.

It is a mistake, therefore, to imagine that the Emperor is a tool in the hands of his ministers; that they who are his instruments, merely suggest measures palatable to the monarch and formulate his will.

They do not feel that what he thinks is correct, what he says is right, what he does is right. This Hobbesian view of his position has been carefully guarded upon his mind by the two theorists of autocracy, M. Pobedonostsev and Prince Meshchersky.

The Czar, then, is what inherited tradition and the doctrine of Pobedonostsev and Meshchersky have made him. Between humanity and divinity he is a tertium quid. Such is the doctrine of the two theorists of autocracy; such is the conviction of their pupil. He is the one who, in the empire; they are his organs. He carries out his will by the means of his ministers, and he is the one who, in the empire; they are his organs. He carries out his will by the means of his ministers, and he is the one who, in the empire; they are his organs.

These characteristics the son is the very hearted, self-complacent and fickle, he changes his favorites with his fickle hand, allowing a band of casual, obscure and dangerous men to usurp the functions of his responsible ministers, whose recommendations are ignored, and whose warnings are disregarded, and whose measures for the defence of the state are not only baffled, but resented and rebuffed.

The sway wielded by his mother, owing chiefly to differences between herself and her daughter-in-law on the subject of the Emperor's children, and the consequences of this domestic struggle for the mastery was that the Emperor freed himself partially, and for a time, from unofficial control, and his spontaneous act in the second year of his reign was to appoint M. Goremykin, a man of high qualifications, to the post of minister of the interior (1896). This official remained in power for three years, and was then transferred to the presidency of the committee of ministers—a sort of respectable refuge for a man of high qualifications, to the post of minister of the interior (1896).

visited His Majesty to dinner for the following Thursday; and the Emperor graciously consented. But on the Thursday fixed for the imperial repast, Sipyagin's body was carried to its last resting place.

His Majesty now had another opportunity for showing his judgment and for the people to see that he was not only a ruler but a man. He was asked to accept a spirit of self-exaltation which has gone on gaining strength in accordance with the psychological law that pride ushers as much space as servility is ready to yield.

Another of the Czar's well-beloved advisers is M. Muraviev, the minister of justice, who has cheerfully and steadily subordinated all justice to the personal interests of his sovereign. He is one of those public men who are to be found in all countries in a state of social and political chaos. Today there is no limit to his subservience to the Emperor; tomorrow no man would be surprised to find him voting with Russian Jacobins for the suppression of the autocracy. Through him the law courts receive timely hints about the wishes of the Czar, and those which interest the rulers of Russia.

It is a mistake, therefore, to imagine that the Emperor is a tool in the hands of his ministers; that they who are his instruments, merely suggest measures palatable to the monarch and formulate his will.

They do not feel that what he thinks is correct, what he says is right, what he does is right. This Hobbesian view of his position has been carefully guarded upon his mind by the two theorists of autocracy, M. Pobedonostsev and Prince Meshchersky.

The Czar, then, is what inherited tradition and the doctrine of Pobedonostsev and Meshchersky have made him. Between humanity and divinity he is a tertium quid. Such is the doctrine of the two theorists of autocracy; such is the conviction of their pupil. He is the one who, in the empire; they are his organs. He carries out his will by the means of his ministers, and he is the one who, in the empire; they are his organs.

These characteristics the son is the very hearted, self-complacent and fickle, he changes his favorites with his fickle hand, allowing a band of casual, obscure and dangerous men to usurp the functions of his responsible ministers, whose recommendations are ignored, and whose warnings are disregarded, and whose measures for the defence of the state are not only baffled, but resented and rebuffed.

The sway wielded by his mother, owing chiefly to differences between herself and her daughter-in-law on the subject of the Emperor's children, and the consequences of this domestic struggle for the mastery was that the Emperor freed himself partially, and for a time, from unofficial control, and his spontaneous act in the second year of his reign was to appoint M. Goremykin, a man of high qualifications, to the post of minister of the interior (1896). This official remained in power for three years, and was then transferred to the presidency of the committee of ministers—a sort of respectable refuge for a man of high qualifications, to the post of minister of the interior (1896).

Salmon Bill Passes Senate

Washington Likely to Adopt a Parallel Legislation For Close Season.

Text of Measure Before Parliamentaries of Neighbor State.

J. P. Babcock, fishery inspector, has returned from Olympia, where he watched the progress of the bill brought forward in the Washington legislature for a close season, similar to that to be enforced by the Dominion government with regard to the salmon fisheries of this province. After a lively joint meeting of the house and Senate fishery committees of Washington, it has been shown that the temper of the Senate is in favor of a 30-hour close season for sockeye salmon fishing, as well as for the Indian and Chinook fisheries of 1906 and 1908. The Senate will recommend the passage of the bill; if there be no objection it will be upon the floor of the house.

Representative Roth, of Whatcom county, in the case for the closed season as follows:

"Everyone knows that the salmon business in the last three years has been a dismal failure. Many cannermen are in the hands of receivers, others are broke, and many of those who have not been are badly bent. Many reasons are given for this condition, many fine theories are spun explaining, or seeking to explain, this state of affairs. Some of the reasons are fish-lake to tell him the underlying cause, during the last three years. The fish have failed to appear because the waters have been fished out. It is no longer a question of whether or not the fish are a success—experience has proven beyond all doubt that if properly conducted the hatchery will greatly assist in keeping up the supply, but even hatcheries cannot succeed without fish.

Spawns in Fraser.

In British Columbia an identical situation prevails among the fishermen there, as here, and it is felt that effective work must be done, which can only be accomplished by co-operation of the two governments. The British Columbia government has taken the initiative in this respect, and has passed a law which will close the season for sockeye salmon fishing from July 1 to August 25 of each year.

The enactment of the Canadian government is a step in the right direction, but it is felt that the British Columbia government should also take similar action. The British Columbia government has taken the initiative in this respect, and has passed a law which will close the season for sockeye salmon fishing from July 1 to August 25 of each year.

Meeting Provincial Mining Association

Session of the Executive Open in Victoria Tomorrow Morning.

Business Slated For Discussion—What President Keen Says.

Quite a number of representative mining men, from various parts of the province, are expected here this evening, to attend the annual meeting of the British Columbia Mining Association, which opens at 10 o'clock on Monday morning. Mr. John Keen, the president of the association, is already in the city, having arrived a couple of days ago to attend to preliminaries connected with the session.

How Captain Voss and His Tilikum Advertise Victoria

When Captain J. C. Voss, at one time proprietor of the Queen's hotel, sailed from Victoria on May 21, 1901, to start around the world in a three-ton Indian canoe, rigged as a yacht, few Victorians realized the wealth of advertisement he would bring to the city. The London Morning Advertiser tells of his lecture on his exploit, under the caption of "Round the World in a Canoe," as follows:

The extraordinary voyage of Captain J. C. Voss, a mariner of British Columbia, in an Indian canoe dug out of a single tree, was told in interesting detail at the Towahall, West Hamstead, last night, by the explorer himself. Hitherto the record small-boat voyage

THE "TILIKUM" AT MARGATE, ENGLAND.

She Sailed from Victoria with Captain Voss and N. K. Luxton on board on May 21, 1901.

The Hon. J. H. Turner, ex-premier and minister of finance and now agent-general for British Columbia, presided. He said that he came from Vancouver in London in thirteen days, but that Captain Voss had more adventures. His cruise took three years and four months, he covered 40,000 miles on sea, and 2,000 miles by land, with a little but a watch and a compass. His first land was 5,000 miles off, and he made the extensive journey in his frail craft and with a single companion. He was a worthy descendant of the Vikings.

Captain Voss, with a slight American accent, told his audience that any boat

forced, the provisions of this act, and in addition to the penalty herein provided for a violation of the provisions of the act, the superior courts of the state of Washington are authorized, upon the petition of the fish commissioner, to grant injunctive relief against any person who is guilty of violating or attempting to violate any of the provisions of this act.

Section 8. All acts and orders in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

MUNROE AND MUNROE'S CASE.

New York Brokerage Firm Resumes Business and Issues Statement.

New York, Feb. 18.—The stock brokerage firm of Munroe and Munroe, which has been closed since the death of its partner, has today resumed business and issued a statement giving the terms of settlement with its creditors.

St. Petersburg Journal Appeals to Czar to Join People Against Bureaucracy.

Younger Brother of Murdered Sergius Restored to Court Favor.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 19.—(1:20 a. m.)—The Russ and Novosti commenting on the assassination of Grand Duke Sergius, point out how impossible is the continuation of the present conditions. The Russ says: "From the day of the death of the interior V. Plehve's death, the fighting organization of the Socialists has been active in the streets of the capital. The party held its peace and the four months of Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky's regime was a period of active but peaceful preparation. Now blood has again been spilled. All the foreigners predict a revolution. Russians know the cause of the present situation. Representatives of the people are allowed to participate in the government and the nation is directed to the road of peace and progress. We do not want blood and terror, but peace and peaceful conditions. In this hope we see our only safety from the events that are happening about us."

Salmon Bill Passes Senate

Washington Likely to Adopt a Parallel Legislation For Close Season.

Text of Measure Before Parliamentaries of Neighbor State.

J. P. Babcock, fishery inspector, has returned from Olympia, where he watched the progress of the bill brought forward in the Washington legislature for a close season, similar to that to be enforced by the Dominion government with regard to the salmon fisheries of this province. After a lively joint meeting of the house and Senate fishery committees of Washington, it has been shown that the temper of the Senate is in favor of a 30-hour close season for sockeye salmon fishing, as well as for the Indian and Chinook fisheries of 1906 and 1908. The Senate will recommend the passage of the bill; if there be no objection it will be upon the floor of the house.

Spawns in Fraser.

In British Columbia an identical situation prevails among the fishermen there, as here, and it is felt that effective work must be done, which can only be accomplished by co-operation of the two governments. The British Columbia government has taken the initiative in this respect, and has passed a law which will close the season for sockeye salmon fishing from July 1 to August 25 of each year.

The enactment of the Canadian government is a step in the right direction, but it is felt that the British Columbia government should also take similar action. The British Columbia government has taken the initiative in this respect, and has passed a law which will close the season for sockeye salmon fishing from July 1 to August 25 of each year.

Meeting Provincial Mining Association

Session of the Executive Open in Victoria Tomorrow Morning.

Business Slated For Discussion—What President Keen Says.

Quite a number of representative mining men, from various parts of the province, are expected here this evening, to attend the annual meeting of the British Columbia Mining Association, which opens at 10 o'clock on Monday morning. Mr. John Keen, the president of the association, is already in the city, having arrived a couple of days ago to attend to preliminaries connected with the session.

St. Petersburg Journal Appeals to Czar to Join People Against Bureaucracy.

Younger Brother of Murdered Sergius Restored to Court Favor.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 19.—(1:20 a. m.)—The Russ and Novosti commenting on the assassination of Grand Duke Sergius, point out how impossible is the continuation of the present conditions. The Russ says: "From the day of the death of the interior V. Plehve's death, the fighting organization of the Socialists has been active in the streets of the capital. The party held its peace and the four months of Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky's regime was a period of active but peaceful preparation. Now blood has again been spilled. All the foreigners predict a revolution. Russians know the cause of the present situation. Representatives of the people are allowed to participate in the government and the nation is directed to the road of peace and progress. We do not want blood and terror, but peace and peaceful conditions. In this hope we see our only safety from the events that are happening about us."

St. Petersburg Journal Appeals to Czar to Join People Against Bureaucracy.

Younger Brother of Murdered Sergius Restored to Court Favor.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 19.—(1:20 a. m.)—The Russ and Novosti commenting on the assassination of Grand Duke Sergius, point out how impossible is the continuation of the present conditions. The Russ says: "From the day of the death of the interior V. Plehve's death, the fighting organization of the Socialists has been active in the streets of the capital. The party held its peace and the four months of Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky's regime was a period of active but peaceful preparation. Now blood has again been spilled. All the foreigners predict a revolution. Russians know the cause of the present situation. Representatives of the people are allowed to participate in the government and the nation is directed to the road of peace and progress. We do not want blood and terror, but peace and peaceful conditions. In this hope we see our only safety from the events that are happening about us."

Government Measures to Public Schools Br Down.

Record of Talk and in Local Assembly Yesterday.

THE House assembled at 10 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the following order of business.

Petitions.

The petitions from the Farmers' Association, Victoria, asking amendments to certain clauses Act, and from the Victoria Public Schools, asking the bill to incorporate the Vancouver Island and Lillooet Lake.

Reports.

Mr. Ross presented the third of the private bills, containing the standing orders in connection with the undermentioned petitions:—

1. An Act to incorporate the Valley Railway Co., an Act of the Royal Trust Co. to carry on in British Columbia, an Act to incorporate the Golden Light, Power Co., Limited, an Act to incorporate the Queen Charlotte Islands Railway Co., Ltd., an Act to incorporate the Kootenay, Cariboo and Pacific Co., and that as regards Petition in Act respecting the Brunette Co., Ltd., the rules be suspended that the notice given be desisted.

Introduction of Bill.

Hon. Mr. Fulton introduced and amended and consolidated the School Bill, which was read a second time and passed on Monday next.

The bill for licensing commercial carriers passed second reading, and the bill for the amendment thereof was adjourned on Friday, agreeing to defer his criticism to the bill committee on Tuesday.

The bill to amend the Judicial Code and to amend the District Court Act were adopted on Friday.

The bill respecting the Vancouver Island and Lillooet Lake, which was introduced on Monday, was read a second time and passed on Monday next.

Eight Hour Bill.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite moved on Monday that the bill for an eight hour day for smelters, that this measure reflected credit on the Government, and that the Greenwold Miners' Union, an Socialist members, to move the resolution, endorsing the measure, and that the bill be passed. He stated that he had been in the smelters labor under a condition, and that the bill would be a benefit to the workers. He stated that the bill would be a benefit to the workers, and that the bill would be a benefit to the workers.

Enough Of Blood And Horrors

St. Petersburg Journal Appeals to Czar to Join People Against Bureaucracy.

Younger Brother of Murdered Sergius Restored to Court Favor.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 19.—(1:20 a. m.)—The Russ and Novosti commenting on the assassination of Grand Duke Sergius, point out how impossible is the continuation of the present conditions. The Russ says: "From the day of the death of the interior V. Plehve's death, the fighting organization of the Socialists has been active in the streets of the capital. The party held its peace and the four months of Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky's regime was a period of active but peaceful preparation. Now blood has again been spilled. All the foreigners predict a revolution. Russians know the cause of the present situation. Representatives of the people are allowed to participate in the government and the nation is directed to the road of peace and progress. We do not want blood and terror, but peace and peaceful conditions. In this hope we see our only safety from the events that are happening about us."

Enough Of Blood And Horrors

St. Petersburg Journal Appeals to Czar to Join People Against Bureaucracy.

Younger Brother of Murdered Sergius Restored to Court Favor.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 19.—(1:20 a. m.)—The Russ and Novosti commenting on the assassination of Grand Duke Sergius, point out how impossible is the continuation of the present conditions. The Russ says: "From the day of the death of the interior V. Plehve's death, the fighting organization of the Socialists has been active in the streets of the capital. The party held its peace and the four months of Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky's regime was a period of active but peaceful preparation. Now blood has again been spilled. All the foreigners predict a revolution. Russians know the cause of the present situation. Representatives of the people are allowed to participate in the government and the nation is directed to the road of peace and progress. We do not want blood and terror, but peace and peaceful conditions. In this hope we see our only safety from the events that are happening about us."

Enough Of Blood And Horrors

St. Petersburg Journal Appeals to Czar to Join People Against Bureaucracy.

Younger Brother of Murdered Sergius Restored to Court Favor.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 19.—(1:20 a. m.)—The Russ and Novosti commenting on the assassination of Grand Duke Sergius, point out how impossible is the continuation of the present conditions. The Russ says: "From the day of the death of the interior V. Plehve's death, the fighting organization of the Socialists has been active in the streets of the capital. The party held its peace and the four months of Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky's regime was a period of active but peaceful preparation. Now blood has again been spilled. All the foreigners predict a revolution. Russians know the cause of the present situation. Representatives of the people are allowed to participate in the government and the nation is directed to the road of peace and progress. We do not want blood and terror, but peace and peaceful conditions. In this hope we see our only safety from the events that are happening about us."

Salmon Bill Passes Senate

Washington Likely to Adopt a Parallel Legislation For Close Season.

Text of Measure Before Parliamentaries of Neighbor State.

J. P. Babcock, fishery inspector, has returned from Olympia, where he watched the progress of the bill brought forward in the Washington legislature for a close season, similar to that to be enforced by the Dominion government with regard to the salmon fisheries of this province. After a lively joint meeting of the house and Senate fishery committees of Washington, it has been shown that the temper of the Senate is in favor of a 30-hour close season for sockeye salmon fishing, as well as for the Indian and Chinook fisheries of 1906 and 1908. The Senate will recommend the passage of the bill; if there be no objection it will be upon the floor of the house.

Spawns in Fraser.

In British Columbia an identical situation prevails among the fishermen there, as here, and it is felt that effective work must be done, which can only be accomplished by co-operation of the two governments. The British Columbia government has taken the initiative in this respect, and has passed a law which will close the season for sockeye salmon fishing from July 1 to August 25 of each year.

The enactment of the Canadian government is a step in the right direction, but it is felt that the British Columbia government should also take similar action. The British Columbia government has taken the initiative in this respect, and has passed a law which will close the season for sockeye salmon fishing from July 1 to August 25 of each year.

Meeting Provincial Mining Association

Session of the Executive Open in Victoria Tomorrow Morning.

Business Slated For Discussion—What President Keen Says.

Quite a number of representative mining men, from various parts of the province, are expected here this evening, to attend the annual meeting of the British Columbia Mining Association, which opens at 10 o'clock on Monday morning. Mr. John Keen, the president of the association, is already in the city, having arrived a couple of days ago to attend to preliminaries connected with the session.

St. Petersburg Journal Appeals to Czar to Join People Against Bureaucracy.

Younger Brother of Murdered Sergius Restored to Court Favor.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 19.—(1:20 a. m.)—The Russ and Novosti commenting on the assassination of Grand Duke Sergius, point out how impossible is the continuation of the present conditions. The Russ says: "From the day of the death of the interior V. Plehve's death, the fighting organization of the Socialists has been active in the streets of the capital. The party held its peace and the four months of Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky's regime was a period of active but peaceful preparation. Now blood has again been spilled. All the foreigners predict a revolution. Russians know the cause of the present situation. Representatives of the people are allowed to participate in the government and the nation is directed to the road of peace and progress. We do not want blood and terror, but peace and peaceful conditions. In this hope we see our only safety from the events that are happening about us."

St. Petersburg Journal Appeals to Czar to Join People Against Bureaucracy.

Younger Brother of Murdered Sergius Restored to Court Favor.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 19.—(1:20 a. m.)—The Russ and Novosti commenting on the assassination of Grand Duke Sergius, point out how impossible is the continuation of the present conditions. The Russ says: "From the day of the death of the interior V. Plehve's death, the fighting organization of the Socialists has been active in the streets of the capital. The party held its peace and the four months of Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky's regime was a period of active but peaceful preparation. Now blood has again been spilled. All the foreigners predict a revolution. Russians know the cause of the present situation. Representatives of the people are allowed to participate in the government and the nation is directed to the road of peace and progress. We do not want blood and terror, but peace and peaceful conditions. In this hope we see our only safety from the events that are happening about us."