

## A GREAT EPOCH IN RUSSIAN HISTORY.

Meeting of Representatives of the Zemstvos of the Empire in St. Petersburg.

### MEMORANDUM TO EMPEROR.

In Substance It Contains a Recommendation for a National Representative Body.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 20.—The zemstvo representatives meeting today adopted the remainder of the memorial almost literally as called yesterday, and, besides, considered several supplementary articles providing for practical co-operation of the zemstvos in the Red Cross work and for extension of school facilities. The vote on the question of the adoption of the memorial stood 88 to 10. The meeting probably will be continued several days.

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

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

The government's attitude is awaited with breathless interest. The mere fact that a meeting with a program was permitted, although official auspices were denied it, is unprecedented; but the vigorous character of the memorial adopted and the resolution to push the agitation must compel the government to act.

A parting of the ways is again at hand and the autocracy, it would seem, must once more choose whether the people shall be allowed a voice in the government; for it is inconceivable that it can allow an agitation for a convocation of an elective body to decide whether the time has come, in the language of the memorial, "for a specially elected body to participate in legislation" without the intention of yielding.

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

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

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

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

Not a single word about the meeting has been printed in the newspapers here, and yet the news has spread everywhere and is the subject of conversation in St. Petersburg.

While the Associated Press is not at liberty to give a detailed report of the chief points of the discussion preceding the adoption of the zemstvo memorandum.

The chief characteristic of Russia's existence is complete estrangement of ruler and people, due to the lack of natural confidence. This condition has been intensifying during recent years and has been especially noticeable in the outbreak of the war, which disclosed the true internal condition of the country.

Under the existing condition of affairs the government has no means of knowing the truth about the country and what the people want, and is reduced to act upon what it thinks best for the people. But such action makes matters worse and leads to further estrangement. The trouble is in the people are excluded from any part in the government. Instead of encouraging self-reliance we foster tutelage of centralizing power in the hands of bureaucrats.

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

Progress is impossible so long as personal rights, thereby paralyzing the very essence of individual initiative. The absence of freedom of conscience, speech and press are prime factors in the estrangement of ruler and people. Restrictions bear grievously upon masses as well as the masses, intensify ruling sphere, fostering irresponsibility and arbitrariness.

Bureaucracy promotes religious intolerance, muzzles the press and stifles freedom of speech in order to give a structure of the state. The bureaucracy's efforts to imprison the people's will lead to brute force. We want a free and independent administration of justice as an essential safeguard against this constant encroachment upon the life and liberty of individual.

No real reform is possible without equality of all individuals before the law. For this reason peasants must be relieved from their present condition of servitude and be granted equal rights with other classes of the community. Peasants must be given the widest share in local government by the creation of a small zemstvo unit and the so as to bring it closer contact with the people and the method of its permanent participation in the regular participation of the people in the legislative reform of the country.

THE MEMORIAL.  
St. Petersburg, Nov. 19.—The mem-



**LOVE**  
Often leads to poverty. No real woman ever sold her heart for the luxuries of life. But many a woman who has gladly faced poverty for the man she loved, may well doubt her wisdom when pain becomes the mate of poverty. If she were rich, she thinks, she could find a way of cure. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is within the reach of every one. It lifts the burden of pain which weighs down those who suffer from women's diseases. At establishing regularity, dries weakening drains, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness.

"You have my heartfelt thanks for your kind advice to me," writes Mrs. Geo. Fletcher, of 121 Victoria Avenue, Galt, Ontario. "Was troubled with catarrh of uterus for over a year. The doctors and I would have resorted to an operation, but I commenced to use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and Golden Medical Discovery and in a few days I was cured. Now I am completely cured, after using six bottles of Dr. Pierce's medicines. I am glad to say, is medicine has made me a new woman."

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

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

ing or representatives of the zemstvos, which had been looked forward to with so much hope, was held this afternoon by Alexander II, and on this occasion several of the line of the memorial will be made. Later the zemstvos, which are to meet on Dec. 14, will be urged to adopt resolutions embodying a similar program of agitation.

The government's attitude is awaited with breathless interest. The mere fact that a meeting with a program was permitted, although official auspices were denied it, is unprecedented; but the vigorous character of the memorial adopted and the resolution to push the agitation must compel the government to act.

A parting of the ways is again at hand and the autocracy, it would seem, must once more choose whether the people shall be allowed a voice in the government; for it is inconceivable that it can allow an agitation for a convocation of an elective body to decide whether the time has come, in the language of the memorial, "for a specially elected body to participate in legislation" without the intention of yielding.

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

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

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

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

Not a single word about the meeting has been printed in the newspapers here, and yet the news has spread everywhere and is the subject of conversation in St. Petersburg.

While the Associated Press is not at liberty to give a detailed report of the chief points of the discussion preceding the adoption of the zemstvo memorandum.

The chief characteristic of Russia's existence is complete estrangement of ruler and people, due to the lack of natural confidence. This condition has been intensifying during recent years and has been especially noticeable in the outbreak of the war, which disclosed the true internal condition of the country.

Under the existing condition of affairs the government has no means of knowing the truth about the country and what the people want, and is reduced to act upon what it thinks best for the people. But such action makes matters worse and leads to further estrangement. The trouble is in the people are excluded from any part in the government. Instead of encouraging self-reliance we foster tutelage of centralizing power in the hands of bureaucrats.

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

Progress is impossible so long as personal rights, thereby paralyzing the very essence of individual initiative. The absence of freedom of conscience, speech and press are prime factors in the estrangement of ruler and people. Restrictions bear grievously upon masses as well as the masses, intensify ruling sphere, fostering irresponsibility and arbitrariness.

Bureaucracy promotes religious intolerance, muzzles the press and stifles freedom of speech in order to give a structure of the state. The bureaucracy's efforts to imprison the people's will lead to brute force. We want a free and independent administration of justice as an essential safeguard against this constant encroachment upon the life and liberty of individual.

No real reform is possible without equality of all individuals before the law. For this reason peasants must be relieved from their present condition of servitude and be granted equal rights with other classes of the community. Peasants must be given the widest share in local government by the creation of a small zemstvo unit and the so as to bring it closer contact with the people and the method of its permanent participation in the regular participation of the people in the legislative reform of the country.

THE MEMORIAL.  
St. Petersburg, Nov. 19.—The mem-

## TEA

Tea feeling isn't so strong as coffee feeling; but lasts longer and perhaps is deeper.

Your cancer returns your money if you don't like Schilling's Tea.

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

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

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

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

Altoona, Pa., Nov. 20.—Notices of eviction have been served on 146 tenants to vacate in 10 days by the Morris Run Coal company at Morris Run, Pa. The company's mines have been on a strike since the 1st of November, but at the last moment the government withdrew the official auspices under which it was to be held because the representatives declined to adhere to the original purpose of the conference.

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

Prince Svyatopolk-Mirsky, the minister of the interior, guaranteed the meeting protection from police interference, but secrecy was maintained as to the place of meeting, and this effect prevented demonstrations which it had been announced would be made by students.

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

The memorandum, which is bound to hold a conspicuous place in Russian history, is as follows:

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

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

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

"Section 3.—The bureaucratic system of causing estrangements of the supreme power and the people creates a field for a wide scope of administrative arbitrariness and personal caprice, and thus deprives the nation of the necessary assurance that the rights of each and all will be protected and underlines confidence in the government.

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

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

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

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

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

"Section 9.—But for the creation and maintenance of close and healthy com-

**For Children, Too.**  
Mr. Wiley Hunt, Ennis, Texas, writes: "We gave Drake's Kidney Pills to two children who were afflicted with bed wetting. Two bottles of Drake's Kidney Pills cured both. It is now a month since they took the last of the Pills and have not wet the bed since. The child who had a child troubled some way what the Pills did for our children. They got better of Drake's Kidney Pills and in one week the child had no more trouble with bed wetting. The Drake's Kidney Pills, Chicago, Ill., will send a test bottle free and prepaid to any reader of this paper who writes to Drake's Kidney Pills without expense. A test bottle often cures. One does not want to cure one's bladder or prostate trouble to stay cured."

## CUTTING MYSTERY AT LAST IS SOLVED.

Roy Scott, a Young Student, Caught in Act of Slashing Miss Gallacher.

### IS MENTALLY IRRESPONSIBLE.

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

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

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

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

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

### MYSTERY CLEARED UP.

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

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

### CAPTURED ON EAST TEMPLE.

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

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

### REALIZES HIS CONDITION.

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

### MISS GALLACHER'S STORY.

The story of the assault upon Miss Gallacher is perhaps best told in her own statement of the affair:

"I was walking up Main street on my way to meet my mother," she said in relating the story in Chief Lynch's office. "I had just left a girl companion. I noticed a young man walking towards me and looking at me, but I saw nothing about him to give me alarm. When he was within about three feet of me, his arm shot out and he drew a shining knife. Before I had time to do or say anything I felt the blow on my neck and the blood flowing from the wound. I screamed when I realized that I had been stabbed. The wound did not pain me greatly, but I felt a stinging sensation. I noticed that the man who cut me was captured. He was brought to me and I identified him, and he admitted that he made the assault. I never saw him before that I know of and can not understand why he did it."

Harry C. McKinnis, a clerk in Cohn's store, and Jacob Alt, seized Scott when he was pointed out as the assailant. They started with him for police headquarters when Officer J. D. Brown appeared on the scene and placed Scott under arrest and took him to the station.

### EXCITED CROWD.

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

### NOT BADLY HURT.

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

### SCOTT'S PITIFUL CONDITION.

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

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

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

### SCARED WHEN A CHILD.

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

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

### DR. HASBROUCK'S STATEMENT.

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

"I distinctly remember treating young

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

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

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

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

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. C. Ayer & Co.

## Thanksgiving Day

Will hardly be Thanksgiving Day unless you use

SMITH'S FLOUR



MAKE HAY WHILE THE SUN SHINES.

Save in the sunshine of youth. You can bank with us by mail, no matter where you live. We have depositors from Bath, Maine to Pacific Grove, California. Write for circular.

UTAH COMMERCIAL & SAVINGS BANK.

24 East First South, Salt Lake.

## One Meets So Many Traveling Gentlemen

And many of them are not provided with traveling bags containing brushes, a comb, and other necessary toilet articles. We are showing a very handsome line of these goods for gentlemen made in a great variety of leathers, and costing \$1.50 the bag, and up. When you travel be prepared—there is certainly more satisfaction in using your own toilet articles than those provided in cars or hotels.

## SCHRAMM'S

Where The Cars Stop.



## Have You a Good Dictionary?

Just think what a small proportion of the families of the United States have a good DICTIONARY, and yet this is the home of the public school, the land of universal education.

By special arrangement with the publishers, G. & C. Merriam Co., The Desert News can make you a special low price for

## Webster's Unabridged Dictionary

[1903 Edition]

The Best of its kind—

**BECAUSE** it is used as the standard by the United States Supreme Court and by nearly all of the Federal and State Courts.

**BECAUSE** it is the standard in the United States Government Printing Office at Washington, and in the executive departments generally.

**BECAUSE** the schoolbooks of the country are based upon it—25,000,000 issued annually—so that the children are educated in accordance with its principles.

**BECAUSE** in every instance where State purchases have been made for the supply of public schools, Webster has been selected.

**BECAUSE** it is heartily recommended by nearly all the Presidents of Universities, Colleges, and Seminaries, and by every State Superintendent of Schools now in office.

**BECAUSE** it is warmly indorsed and commended by men and women of recognized authority in literature, education, and science, all over the world.

**BECAUSE** of its adoption by the English Government as the standard in the Postal Telegraph Department,—the only department having an absolute standard.

**BECAUSE** its sale in Canada and other English Colonies is largely in excess of the sale of all other dictionaries of similar scope.

**BECAUSE** it is used as the standard by a vast majority of the newspapers. Thousands of statements to this effect are on file with the publishers.

**BECAUSE** of its very wide use in Great Britain, on the Continent of Europe, in Turkey, India, Australasia, South Africa, China, Japan, South America, etc., etc., etc.

**BECAUSE** it has wider acceptance and is more generally adopted in actual use as a standard authority than any other lexicon in the world.

Bound in Full Sheep, double thumb index, former price \$10.00, for . . . . .

**\$3.50**

It by Mail, 70c Postage Extra.

## Deseret News Book Store,

No. 6 MAIN STREET, SALT LAKE CITY.

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*