

**RUSSIA HAS
ONE DAY OF REST**

Sunday Passed in St. Petersburg
Without Disorders of any Kind
Or Bloodshed.

DEMONSTRATION PREPARED.

Trepoff Would Not Permit Them and
Socialists Bowled to the
Inevitable.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 5.—Sunday happily passed in St. Petersburg without disorders or bloodshed. The Social Democrats and revolutionists had planned a mammoth demonstration in connection with the funerals of those killed in last week's riots, and it was intended to form gigantic processions representing the various industrial organizations in the suburbs, and, flying red flags, bear the bodies of the "martyrs" to state through the center of the city. These processions were to unite at the Kazan cathedral, where the passions of the crowd might be fired by revolutionary orators.

Late last night, however, when it became known that Gen. Trepoff would not permit a big demonstration threatening disorder, and that the mayor had issued a proclamation saying that the streets were no place for the airing of political grievances, the Socialists leaders called off their plan, declaring that they feared "this demonstration of the people was marked for slaughter, for which they were not prepared at present. The people will give battle when ready, not when Trepoff wants it."

Accordingly the funerals were held in private, and workmen attended national services in the various mills. Although the demonstration was formally abandoned, tens of thousands of spectators flocked to the Nevsky Prospekt. The broad thoroughfare in front of the Kazan cathedral was blocked by a great crowd of people, but there was no attempt at disorders and no occasion for the use of the squadrons of Cossacks and cuirassiers held in reserve in the side streets.

The revolutionary leaders here anticipate a period of comparative quiet and speak of the great strike simply as a "maneuver" which forces autocracy to make concessions.

"We haven't any intention of ending the fight now," said one of them today, "but will organize and arm the people for the final struggle. We expect nothing from bureaucracy, and only by a popular uprising can we achieve our aim, which is a constituent assembly."

While the news received from the provinces indicates that something like normal conditions are being restored in many regions, the situation continues grave in the Baltic provinces, the Caucasus, Odessa and other places in the south, where the outrages generally have taken an anti-Jewish nature.

Thomas E. Heenan, American consul at Odessa, has sent a telegram to

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the American embassy saying that since Tuesday the bloody attempts upon the Jews have continued and that he estimates in number killed in thousands. After the collision the troops have fired from windows upon the troops in the streets. Fortunately, he adds, thus far American interests are unaffected.

Fatal encounters between the soldiers and the populace and anti-Jewish excesses are reported from many places in the provinces. Yesterday and today at Kremenich, 20 persons were killed and 50 injured. At Kula a military train was wrecked and nine soldiers killed. After the collision the revolutionaries opened a rifle fire on the train and the troops replied in kind. There were several killed or injured on both sides.

At Berdicheff several persons were killed or injured, and at Minsk serious rioting arose through the troops preventing a meeting of citizens. The troops fired volleys into the crowds and there was intermittent firing for a long time. A hundred were killed and 500 wounded. Indescribable horrors are being witnessed every day.

The massacre and pillage of the Jews continue at Kishineff.

Anti-Semitic rioting has been reported to be going on in Kherson, Ekaterinostav, Valiskiev, Volguin, Lymanovo, Vorozhenk, Moghileff, Kolet and Uman.

At Akkerman many were killed, and at Reston-on-Don about 100 were killed or wounded. The Cossacks assisted in the pillaging. A delayed report from Baku, dated Nov. 2, states that an Armenian having fired upon and thrown bombs at a patriotic demonstration, serious encounters and incendiarism followed, several persons being killed. From Riga, Consul Bernholdt telegraphed Charge d'Affaires Eddy today that the situation was extremely serious; that considerable American interests were endangered, and demanded military protection. Mr. Eddy immediately saw Count Wermendorf, the foreign minister, who promised to afford protection.

Mr. Bernholdt later telegraphed that a military guard had been placed at the consulate.

A similar appeal arrived today from George H. Martin, the American consular agent at Rostoff-on-Don, where also there are American interests. Mr. Eddy dispatched a note to the British, German and Austrian embassies, and they practically united in joint representations, to which Count Lamsdorff and Gen. Trepoff promised that no foreign interests would be safeguarded.

Other dispatches received from Odessa say that the Cossacks and infantry fought a regular battle with Jews and revolutionaries, who were concealed in houses, and the government places the dead at 200 and the wounded at over 2,000.

Press accounts from Odessa give details of horrible atrocities committed. The tongues of Jews were torn out by the roofs, heads were driven in the heads of living persons and others were rolled in spiked barrels, but these reports must be accepted with a large amount of caution.

No authentic figures are available from Rostoff-on-Don, but the dead are placed at hundreds, and it seems definitely established that the Cossacks participated in the pillage there. The amnesty proclamation, with its confused phraseology, which even lawyers in the assembly are unable to construe clearly, is not received here with full satisfaction on account of its limitations. The general cry from all quarters is for a declaration on broader lines, which it is felt cannot be long delayed.

Even the conservative Novoye Vremya, the government supporter through thick and thin, calls for a more comprehensive proclamation on amnesty, and declares that what was obtained before Oct. 29 became inadmissible and even inadvisable after the manifesto was issued, and says that it would be cruel and unjust to punish those who are fighting for it.

Other newspapers and associations speak in no less certain tones.

The bureau of the League of Leagues, representing all classes and professions, tonight voiced this demand in a formal resolution which was sent to all the papers in Russia for publication. Though there are many elements in this political medley of Russia, they are without a word of gratitude or appreciation for the granting to the press of freedom. The immense importance of this weapon placed in the hands of the opponents of reaction is realized by all, and it is felt that with the power of an unhampered press behind the emancipation movement it will be impossible for the government ever to turn back from the path marked out by its manifesto, and the abolition of the censorship will guarantee the explanation of pledges from the emperor and Count Witte.

In spite of the promised freedom, dispatches from the interior announce the suppression of journals in several places, even after the issuance of the ukase, notably at Warsaw, where all the papers were ordered suspended by the government. This has been brought to the attention of Count Witte and it is expected that it will be speedily remedied, though the new premier probably will have trouble for some time to come with the independent local authorities who, under the old regime, were accustomed to consider themselves little emperors, not responsible even to the government, whose edicts, as in the case of the manifesto regarding religious freedom they executed or not, at their discretion.

From all over Russia comes news of the release of political prisoners under the amnesty proclamation. There were many pitiful incidents connected with the returning of families here in St. Petersburg. A relief commission has been organized to furnish clothing and aid the poor wretches. The doors of the bastille, Stalinski, the detention prison on the Viborg side of the river, were opened at 6 o'clock this morning. Notwithstanding the hour and the dark-

TEA
When tea is good, do you
know why it is good, and,
when it is bad, do you know
why it is bad?

ness, several thousand persons congregated about the entrance. The authorities gave them each a piece of paper with 20 cents to pay his cab fare and turned him loose.

The news of the coming release was known inside the prison walls on the previous night. One woman, as she was set free, shouted "Down with autocracy." Another who was all ready for her release, but who at the last moment was informed that she did not come within the provisions of the amnesty proclamation, went into hysterics and fainted.

**SMOOT CASE TO BE DISPOSED
OF AT COMING SESSION**

Washington, Nov. 5.—Senator Burrows of Michigan, chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, who has arrived in Washington for the coming session of Congress, said tonight that he expected to have the case of Senator Reed Smoot of Utah disposed of before the term ends. Senator Smoot's seat is being contested on the ground that he is a member of the "Mormon" hierarchy. A great mass of testimony was taken at the last session of Congress, and it was generally understood that each side had completed its case. Senator Burrows said that if it is decided to present further testimony the committee is willing to hear it. He stated that the committee will consider the case immediately after the reorganization of the senate committees adjacent to the meeting of a new congress, and the filling of a vacancy, caused by the retirement of Senator McPherson of Maryland.

CABINET SECRETS.

**President Confers With Press
Correspondents Regarding Them.**

Washington, Nov. 5.—President Roosevelt has had a conference with a number of the representative newspaper correspondents at the capital respecting the test methods of making public such matters of international interest as might develop in the cabinet councils. A satisfactory understanding was reached which amounted to a recognition of the right of the executive to preserve the secrecy of the cabinet, as an advisory body to the president, while the newspaper may be given information touching public business that develops in each of the departments by the various heads.

Midshipman Gauthier's Funeral.

Pasquet, R. L., Nov. 5.—The Roman Catholic church of Our Lady of the Consolation was filled to overflowing today upon the occasion of the funeral of Midshipman Joseph L. Gauthier, one of the victims of the boiler explosion on the Bernington, at San Diego, July 21.

Best Liniment on Earth.
Henry D. Tidwell, Salt City, Water Works, Salt Lake City, writes: "I have tried many kinds of liniment but I have never received much benefit until I used Ballard's Snow Liniment for rheumatism and pain. I think it the best liniment on earth." 25c, 50c, \$1.00. Sold by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

**HUNTER'S REPORT
ON THE EQUITABLE**

Deputy Supt. of Insurance for New
York Finds a Rather Quiser
State of Affairs.

VOUCHER RECORDS INCOMPLETE

So Baffling as to Render it Practically
Impossible to Ascertain Status of
Certain Securities.

Albany, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Francis Hendricks, state superintendent of insurance, today made public a supplementary report by R. H. Hunter, deputy superintendent of insurance, and Chief Examiner Isaac Vanderpool, on the condition of the Equitable Life Assurance society of the United States at the close of business on June 30, 1905. The report first discusses the real estate of the society and places the value of its office buildings in various cities at \$23,366,366, or \$4,838,634 less than the sum at which they are carried on the books of the society. It is explained by the report that his reduction is made on the basis of the earnings of the buildings, which yield 3 per cent on \$28,205,392.

To the book value of real estate the company has acquired under foreclosure the report adds \$23,789, making the total estimated value of such real estate \$1,584,550. Of the loans on bonds and mortgages the report says they represent \$83,721,222 and have an average earning capacity of more than 4 1/2 per cent, and "at no period of the society's existence has this class of investment been in a more satisfactory condition."

The loans made by the company on the security of policies assigned as collateral amount to \$25,865,880.50, according to the report, and the bonds and stocks owned by the society have a par value of \$195,900,587, as against a book value of \$219,450,468 and a current market value on June 10, 1905, of \$232,565,562.

Cash on deposit at the close of business June 30, 1905, aggregated \$29,875,553. Of this amount \$8,322,320 was on deposit with the Equitable Trust company of New York, \$6,425,991 was deposited with the Mercantile Trust company and \$5,127,242 with the National Bank of Commerce in New York.

Discussing the debit balances of agents, which are assigned to trust companies and aggregate \$5,813,185, the report states that they are not considered as admitted assets and are deducted from the cash on deposit, bringing the amount down to \$4,056,368.

The report discussed at length a payment of \$500,000 in the form of a check drawn by the society to the Mercantile Trust company and dated Feb. 4, 1904. As the books of the society did not show the consideration for this check the report says it was necessary for the examiners to consult with the superintendent of banks and looks into

the accounts of the trust company. The records of the society showed that the account involving the \$500,000 check was closed to profit and loss and the society's books on Dec. 31, 1904, and it was learned that the trust company credited on the "G. V. Turner loan" most of the money realized from the check. As this transaction and other transactions between the Equitable and the trust companies do not appear on the society's books, the report states that the collateral for such loans are not included in the report as an asset, nor are the society's guarantees in such transactions charged against it as a liability.

Of the society's records the report has this to say:

"In the investigation of other matters where it became necessary to establish the title of certain securities of which the society was at least the custodian, the incomplete and desultory nature of the voucher records or authorizations in writing from the book entries connected with these transactions were ordered to be made were so baffling as to render it practically impossible to ascertain the status of these securities as to ownership until recourse was had to sources independent of the books or records of the society."

Computing the assets of the society after making deductions noted, the report states that the admitted assets are \$106,073,063, and the total liabilities are estimated at the same amount. In arriving at the total of the liabilities the total reserve, which includes the present value of all outstanding policies and annuities, is estimated at \$38,850,123, and the reserve for assigned surplus funds is placed at \$62,668,624.68.

A table of interest rates shows that the society realized the following rates on its assets in 1904: On bonds and mortgages, 4.25 per cent; on stocks and bonds, 4.37 per cent; real on mean real estate, 2.57; interest rate on mean net assets, 4.53.

Cured Consumption.
Mrs. B. W. Evans, Clearwater, Kan., writes: "My husband lay sick for three months. The doctors said that he had quick consumption. We procured a bottle of Ballard's Horehound Syrup, and it cured him. That was six years ago. Since then we have always kept a bottle in the house. We cannot do without it. For coughs and colds it has no equal." 25c, 50c, \$1.00. Sold by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

Energy all gone? Headache? Stomach out of order? Simply a case of torpid liver. Burdock Blood Bitters will make a new man or woman of you.

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On Nov. 10th and 11th the COLORADO MIDLAND will sell round trip tickets to El Paso for \$15.05, tickets good until Nov. 25th with final extended limit of December 25th if desired. At El Paso round trip tickets to City of Mexico will be on sale for \$28.00. Now is the time to visit beautiful and antique OLD MEXICO at greatly reduced rates.

START RIGHT by seeing that your tickets read over the Midland Route thus assuring you of a pleasant and interesting scenic trip. Excellent connections all the way. Further particulars and literature at ticket office 77 West Second South, Salt Lake City.

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How To Win For Salt Lake

Comparative Vote in the City in 1904 That will give you Pointers.
Study the Figures well and Make Your Vote Count.
Vote on Legislative Ticket, 1904. (OFFICIAL FIGURES.)

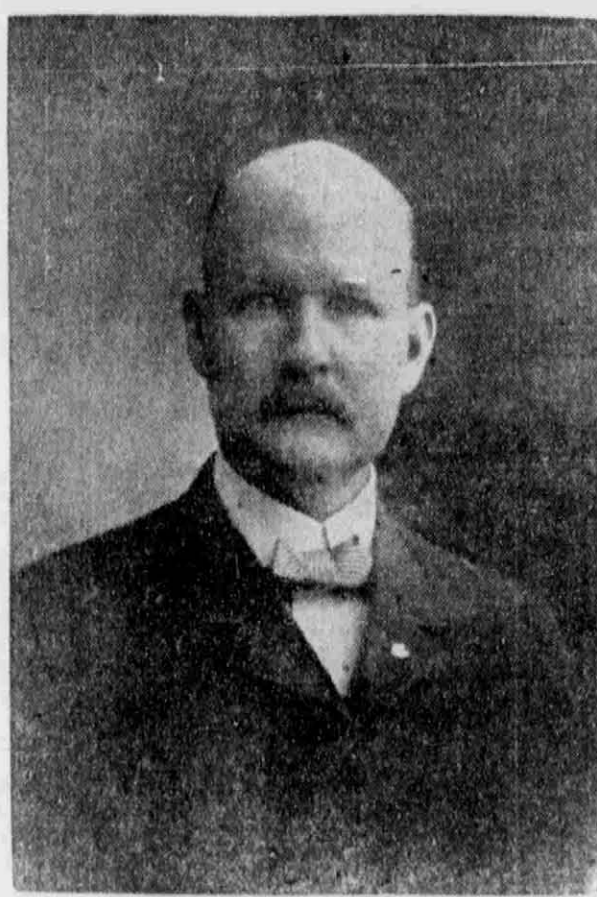
VOTE ON LEGISLATIVE TICKET, 1904.

PARTY.	First Ward	Second Ward	Third Ward	Fourth Ward	Fifth Ward	Sixth Ward	City	Total
Love, Republican	2513	2472	2088	1104	1525	9924		
Piper, Democrat	1345	1156	1343	1221	800	6179		
Nye, American	1545	1091	548	809	1096	5599		
Republican maj. over Democrats	1168	1016	663	182	716	3745		
Republican maj. over Americans	968	871	1169	397	429	4325		
American maj. over Democrats	200	145			287			
Democratic maj. over Americans			797	415		580		

VOTE ON PRESIDENTIAL TICKET, 1904.

Roosevelt	3058	3847	2563	2270	2376	15,287
Parker	1331	1206	1208	1087	769	5,812

How can Morris be Elected in Face of Such Facts?
The Safe and Certain Way is to beat Thompson with Lynch.



HON. W. J. LYNCH.

Figure It Out For Yourself

Here is the number of voters the various political parties have out of each 100 voters in each municipal ward in the city, taking the vote for 1904 on the legislative ticket, and not on the Presidential electors:

PARTY.	First Ward	Second Ward	Third Ward	Fourth Ward	Fifth Ward	Sixth Ward
Republicans	44	41	49	46	43	
Kearns' "Americans"	27	27	12	23	21	
Democrats	23	24	32	35	23	
Socialists	6	8	7	2	3	
	100	100	100	100	100	

The Republicans predominate in every municipal ward. The Democrats are behind the "Americans" in three out of five. The proportion in the entire city out of each 100 voters is, Republicans 44, "Americans" 23, Democrats 27, Socialists 6.

The REPUBLICAN Ticket is the only one that can be elected over the Kearns' "Americans."
VOTERS CAN SEE THE POINT.

Attitude of Wm. J. Lynch on the Water Question

The securing of an adequate water supply, and that, too, before next summer, is a work of vast importance. It would be a calamity for Salt Lake to be compelled to pass through another water famine like that we have just experienced. We must have more water than we have had, and our supply must be taken better care of than before. Our streets must be sprinkled properly, and the city thus be kept free from dust if we would have a healthy community. The people must have water not only for culinary purposes, but for their lawns and shrubbery. We must also keep pressure on our water system to insure fire protection. I promise

you that I will use my utmost endeavors to forward plans to secure an adequate and permanent water supply for all municipal purposes.

The only mountain streams from which we can hope to obtain water for this city are Big and Little Cottonwood creeks, and the Mill creek.

The farmers own the right to the use of the water, and as we do not want unnecessary litigation, the city must seek to obtain that water by amicable methods.

Salt Lake City has been bonded, by vote of the people, for a large sum of money with which to enlarge and improve our water and sewer systems. This money should be economically and intelligently expended. In the expenditure of this money, I am willing to take the public into my confidence, as I think it should be in the case of public business. I intend not only to be satisfied that the plans specifications and contracts are the best that can be obtained, but that leading business men and competent engineers also shall be convinced of that superiority.

I am not ashamed of Salt Lake; and I pledge you that I will do all in my power to further the interests of this city.