

GEN. TREPOFF ON RUSSIAN AFFAIRS

Deplores Lack of Energy in Combating the Revolutionary Movement.

PARLIAMENT STORM CENTER.

Power of the Revolutionists Lies In Their Control of the Press.

St. Petersburg, July 6.—Gen. Trepoft, commander of the imperial palace, was interviewed at Peterhof this evening regarding the situation in Russia. The train on which the correspondent went to Peterhof was full of troops, and the little town swarmed with soldiers. Gen. Trepoft's house was guarded by armed police, a necessary precaution, inasmuch as the general is the best hated man by the revolutionists, who make no secret of their intention of assassinating him at the first opportunity.

Talking of the general position of affairs, Gen. Trepoft deplored the lack of energy displayed in combating the revolutionary movement. It was easy to deduce from his remarks that he considered that Premier Goremykin's place was on the ministerial bench in the lower house of parliament and that he should be there, daily, ever watchful and ever ready to reply to his political opponents. The general referred in complimentary terms to the premier's intelligence and good intentions, qualified, however, not so much needed as initiative, perception and prompt recognition of the inevitable.

Gen. Trepoft gave the impression that he realized the necessity and advisability of the existing government, though he said that as far as he knew, that Gen. Goremykin and his colleagues had no immediate intention of resigning.

Discussing parliament, Gen. Trepoft said that at present it was simply being utilized as a revolutionary center. "Look at the majority allowed," said the general. "The labor group is given practically a free hand by the other parties for tactical purposes, forcing the hand of the government by exaggerating the strength of the extreme revolutionary element, but should the Moderate come into power they would, in my opinion, overthrow the extremists who would then take their proper places in the political perspective. The prevalent tone of parliament is destructive, but I dare believe it will become constructive, or at least I hope so. It seems to me that the best solution is a ministry from the center party, as before the strongest party. I admit that the appointment of such a ministry would be a great risk, but the risk would be justified by the urgency of saving the country. Everything reasonable should be done to restore order by moderate means. If all else is exhausted then some other measures may have to be devised."

Gen. Trepoft pointed out that only political interests and not material interests are represented in the present parliament, and that it is the unanimous aim of parliament to remove the existing government regime. Gen. Trepoft hoped that ultimately a more sober spirit would prevail in parliament and that the material interests of the country would have due representation. The revolutionaries, he said, must be opposed by sound common sense and above all with energy and vigor.

"The great power of the revolutionists," Gen. Trepoft declared, "lies in their control of the press. Political parties are such that the most prudent of men have lost their heads and are making like lunatics over utopian schemes, which can only result in blood and flame. I cannot deny that the revolutionaries have an overbearing attitude. All the men of talent, even if Moderates, should be fostered their promoters would find no collaborators. Furthermore, you know that the larger number of papers of St. Petersburg are in the hands of the Jews and that most of the members of the staff are Jews, while the reporters are general revolutionary agitators."

Turning to the question of discipline in the army, Gen. Trepoft declared positively his conviction that the overwhelming proportion of the troops are decidedly loyal and never will turn against their sovereigns.

"The land question," Gen. Trepoft said, "is the question of questions. Personally, I consider the government's land positions quite acceptable. Possibly further concessions might be made after reasonable discussion by parliament. What is needed more than increased holdings is an improvement in the system of agriculture. The general introduction of this improvement will require at least a generation."

J. C. MEIGGS' WIDOW DEAD.

London, July 6.—Mrs. Meiggs, widow of John C. Meiggs, the railroad contractor, died in London July 5. She was one of the oldest members of the American colony and lived in London for 25 years.

ROJESTVENSKY COURT-MARTIAL.

Cronstadt, July 4.—At the court-martial trial of Admiral Rojestvensky for the surrender of the *Borodino* in the battle of the Sea of Japan, the surgeons of the *Borodino* testified today that Admiral Rojestvensky, owing to his wounds, was partly out of his head, irresponsible and incapable of passing orders to surrender. Lieut. Voron testified relative to the white flag incident, saying he was ordered by Capt. De Colonge, chief of Admiral Rojestvensky's staff, to procure a



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sheet to be used in case of appearance of a Japanese ship, but that when he came on deck with the sheet, "Calamiteff indignantly threw it into the sea."

HOUSER ACQUITTED.

Wisconsin Secy. of State Was Charged With Attempted Bribery.

Madison, Wis., July 6.—Walter L. Houser, secretary of state of Wisconsin, was acquitted in the Dane county municipal court tonight of the criminal charge of having attempted to bribe Zeno M. Host, state commissioner of insurance, on June 18, 1903, by taking a prepared decision in the Brunkhorst-Equitable insurance case from Robert Lusk, a member of the legislature, and telling him, as alleged in the complaint, that the Equitable society would contribute \$2,000 to the La Follette campaign fund if such a decision were rendered. It took the jury over four hours to reach the verdict of acquittal.

REVISED RED CROSS CONVENTION SIGNED.

Geneva, July 6.—The revised Red Cross convention and protocol were signed by the plenipotentiaries of the powers this evening in the course of the final sitting of the International Red Cross conference, which was presided over by M. Odier, minister of Switzerland to Russia. One of the articles provides for the pacific settlement, by means of arbitration of international conflicts, where diplomacy fails to reach an understanding. The delegates of all the powers represented except Great Britain, Japan and Korea, who dissented, voted for a resolution under which, should circumstances permit, differences arising in time of peace, relative to an interpretation of the convention may be submitted to the permanent tribunal of The Hague.

After addresses by several of the delegates the conference adjourned.

MOTHER AND SIX LITTLE ONES BURNED TO DEATH.

Lafayette, Ind., July 6.—Mrs. Solomon Gobba and her six children were burned to death tonight in a fire that destroyed their home here. Solomon Gobba, the husband, was badly burned, but will recover.

THE DEAD.

Mrs. Sarah Gobba, aged 38.
Rachel, aged 16.
Freeman, aged 12.
Guy, aged 10.
Marquis, aged 8.
Edith, aged 6.
Brooks, aged 2.

WARRANT FOR "LORD DOUGLAS."

New Orleans, July 6.—Telegrams from New Iberia, La., say that a warrant for the arrest of John Cavendish, also known as "Lord Douglas," has been sent to the chief of police of an eastern city, the name of which is withheld. Cavendish, who is alleged to be a bigamist, married Miss Josephine Hood of New Iberia last December, and although the state department at Washington has searched for them through consular offices and the governments of Texas, Virginia and North Carolina have offered rewards for the capture of Cavendish, neither Cavendish nor his wife has been found.

ESCAPED CONVICT KILLED.

Spokane, July 6.—The exciting chase after three prisoners who escaped from jail at Asotin, Wash., July 2, came to a successful end last night at Goose Island in the Snake river. Two are in custody, the third was dead.

The men stole a boat and fled down the river, pursued by a posse, including Harry Draper of Spokane and his blood hounds. They were traced to Goose Island yesterday afternoon. The capture took place about 10 p. m. Fred Stang was shot by one of the posse, dying a few hours later. Frank Brown and Michael Kurns are being taken back to Asotin jail.

A MONSTER SHARK.

Redondo, Cal., July 6.—A monster shark, measuring 30 feet in length and weighing 6,000 pounds, became entangled in the net of fishermen set four miles off shore at Playa Del Rey last night, and in struggling to free itself was killed. The fish was towed ashore by a launch this morning and lifted on to the beach by means of a derrick.

HAILSTORM KILLS CHILD.

Valencia, Spain, July 6.—A hailstorm today killed one child and injured 50 persons. Hailstones as big as oranges smashed the roofs of houses, causing the inhabitants to take refuge in the cellars. The crops in many districts were destroyed, and great distress prevails. Relief is urgently requested.

HEARST SAYS HE'S NOT A CANDIDATE

He is Well Satisfied to Use the Power of His Publications.

HE HAS NO USE FOR BAILEY.

Says His Services Have Been Rendered To Corporation End of Democracy.

San Francisco, July 6.—Congressman William R. Hearst said tonight: "I would like to state very positively that I am not a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1908."

"Mr. Bryan said the other day in London that there were others beside himself who had claims on the nomination through services rendered the Democracy and mentioned pleasantly Mr. Folk, Mr. Bailey and myself."

"While appreciating Mr. Bryan's compliment I must decline to be considered a candidate. Let the list stand if Mr. Bryan pleases. Bryan or Folk or Bailey. For my part I would substitute Stevenson for Bailey."

"Mr. Bryan's services to the Democracy are too well recognized to be rehearsed. He has led the party conspicuously in two presidential campaigns and, as a senatorial campaigner, in the national house of Congress he has made the issues himself and expounded them with a brilliancy unequalled, unapproached."

"Mr. Folk's services to the Democracy are notable and real. In fact his services have been rendered to all citizens irrespective of party for his career as an honest and efficient public servant is an example to Republicans and Democrats alike."

"As for Mr. Bailey, well, Bailey's services have been rendered to the corporation end of the Democracy that I do not consider Democracy and whose control of the machinery of the Democratic as well as of the Republican party has led me to seek my ideals in the Democracy of Jefferson and the Republicanism of Lincoln, in the Independence League. Bailey's nomination for first place even by the machine that nominated Parker would be impossible but Bailey's nomination for second place is conceivable. It would have the material advantage of insuring Texas to the Democracy and of eliciting a substantial campaign contribution from John D. Rockefeller. But his disadvantages are obvious. Folk and Bailey for instance would be an oil and water ticket that would not mix. A ticket of good pure water and standard oil."

"Bryan and Bailey would be alliterative and tickling to the ear but would sound too much like Barnum and Bailey to suit the discriminating taste of the convention."

"Why not Bryan or Folk or Stevenson in 1908 on the Democratic side and why not Roosevelt and La Follette on the Republican side?"

"I repeat definitely and positively I am not a candidate. I made the fight for Bryan for the Democracy. I have been taught and the Democracy I believed in, for the Democracy that represented the will of the majority and the best interests of the majority. I made the fight against what I honestly believed to be and still believe to be the forces of corruption and oppression. I offered to lead that fight only when no other would undertake the task. I consider that I did my duty in that contest but I will never undertake another in that way. A man's motives are much misunderstood and his purposes much misrepresented if he can be charged with having a personal object to attain."

"I am moreover well pleased as I am well satisfied to use the power of my publications to strive out of office the white slaves of the trusts and to promote the fortunes of the honest servants of the people and I cannot do this as effectively if I am mixed up in purely party politics."

"I am glad to see the line drawn irrespective of party between those that believe in special privileges and those that believe in popular rights, between the producing classes and the plundering corporations and wherever that line is drawn I will gladly fight in the end or in the ranks as required."

INQUIRY INTO DROWNING OF NAVAL RESERVE MEN.

Chicago, July 7.—Officials of the federal government will begin today an inquiry into circumstances connected with the drowning of the five naval reserve men who lost their lives last Thursday night. Lieut. J. H. Quinan of the revenue cutter service, assistant inspector of life-saving stations on the great lakes, will head this court of inquiry.

Of the seven men in the dingy, the only ones who could swim were the two survivors, Thomas Coffey and Frank Randall. The fatality naturally brought up the question whether a naval recruit should be taught to swim before being drilled in rowing. Several of the drowned sailors stated that they considered it negligence that the men were not first taught to swim.

"It is not required by the state naval reserve, or even by the United States navy, that a recruit shall learn to swim. The rules of both provide that the recruits shall learn to swim at 'earliest convenience,'" said Lieut. Page, who ordered the reserves to drill Thursday night. "When I was a sailor aboard the battleship Oregon fully 100 members of the crew could not swim. I attribute this accident more to the fact that the men became panic-stricken than to any want of or to their inability to swim."

EXPLORER PEARL.

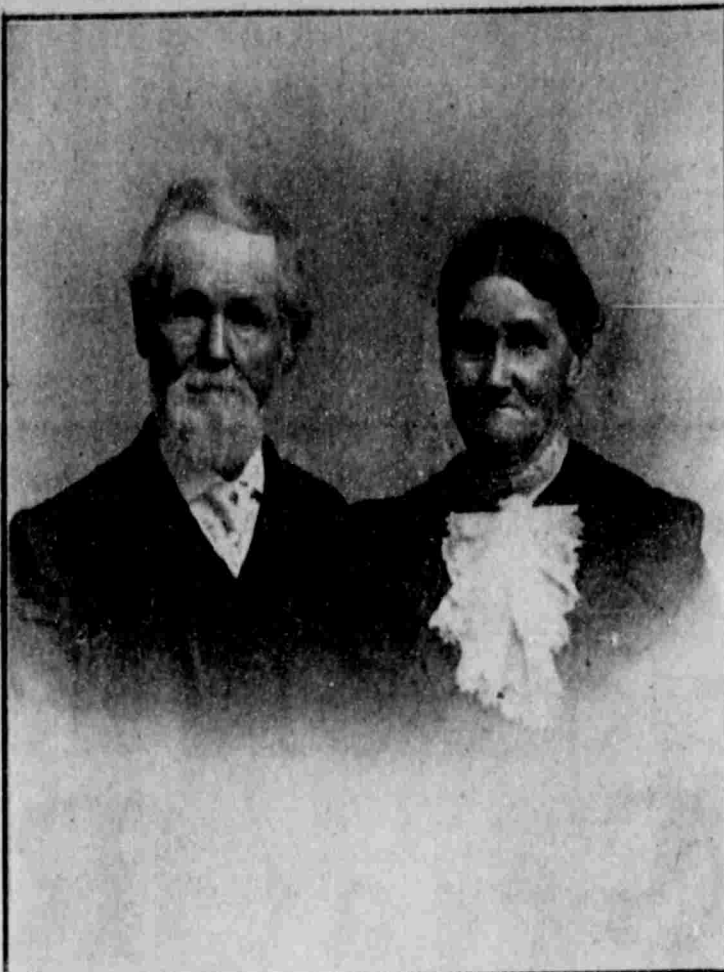
Believed Has Lost His Life in Search For North Pole.

Chicago, July 7.—A dispatch to the *Record-Herald* from Washington says: "That Capt. Robert E. Peary has sacrificed his life in the effort to discover the north pole is the fear of naval men here, who are worried by the failure to get any tidings of the ship *Rosebud*, which sailed for the arctic regions July 18, 1905."

Advisers from the American geographical society add to their fears. Reports are that the weather in the far north this spring and early summer was more than usually rigorous, that the ice has been frequent, and that the ice is heavy. Consequently it is feared that Peary's ship may have been ground to pieces by the drifting ice.

The explorer's plans, when he left last summer, were to proceed to the furthest possible point of land north of Cape Sabine and within 500 miles of the pole. There he was to establish a winter base and make all preparations for a dash across the ice this summer season. As weather conditions would permit, this he expected would not occupy more than six weeks and, according to his calculations, he would reach home not later than October of this year.

Esquimaux and dogs, it is supposed,



MR. AND MRS. GEORGE TALL.

THE above is a good portrait of Brother and Sister George Tall, who celebrated their golden wedding on Tuesday, July 3, at their residence, 71 north Sixth West street in the Sixteenth ward. Their children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren, with a number of old-time and intimate friends, assembled to do honor to the distinguished guests who have lived together as husband and wife during 50 years of uninterrupted peace and happiness.

After sitting down to a bounteous spread prepared by the daughters and granddaughters, the party passed the evening listening to old time songs, and music and recounting scenes and incidents of early days.

Brother George Tall was born July 25, 1826 in Plymouth, Devonshire, England; joined the Church in 1849, being baptized by Elder Charles Phelps in Davenport, England. Did some preaching as a local missionary; crossed the ocean in the early spring of 1853 with a company of Saints in charge of Elder Jacob Gates and Claude Spencer; crossed the plains the same year in Jacob Gates company, arriving in Salt Lake valley September 29. After a few months residence in the Fourteenth ward, he took up his abode in the Sixteenth ward, where he has resided ever since. During the earlier years his occupations were varied: he dug rock for the old City Cemetery wall, sharpened tools for the Temple quarry at Granite, hauled wood from City Creek canyon, etc. After returning from the "move" south he engaged at his trade as blacksmith in the shop of Henry C. Jackson.

In 1864 he engaged in business for himself, opening a shop on First West street between First and Second South. He continued here until 1886, when he retired from business, having with industry and wise economy acquired a fair competency.

He was identified with the artillery of the Nauvoo Legion from 1856 until the organization was disbanded. He is still a member of the Veteran Association of the Nauvoo Legion and has charge of the old cannon which crossed the plains in 1847, and other early historical relics now stored in the armory of the Veteran association. He was an active Sunday school worker, being assistant to the late Supt. Henry Emery for a number of years.

Sister Elizabeth Tall was born in Marias, Pembrokeshire, Wales, and emigrated to America in 1849 with her father, the late John Ormond, at one time a prominent business man of Knoxville, Millard county. They remained in the states three years, arriving in Salt Lake valley on the 19th of September, 1852.

Brother and Sister Tall are the parents of 14 children, nine of whom are living, five sons and four daughters; 21 grandchildren and three great-grandchildren, all were present at the festivities except their son John, who resides with his family in Rigby, Idaho.

were taken aboard the Roosevelt last summer, for it is on the hardy inhabitants of the polar regions that Peary has always relied. It was thought, however, that a whaling vessel might bring some tidings of the Roosevelt, and the failure of any news of the expedition to reach the outside world for so many months is arousing the keenest anxiety.

WILL FIGHT NEW JERSEY'S NEW EXCISE LAW

New York, July 7.—In New Jersey tomorrow the new excise law, known in the last legislature as the Bishop's bill, which went into effect on July 4 last, will be put in operation. Hotels are not allowed to sell or give away liquor with or without meals on Sunday. They may not serve liquor at a bar or in a guest's room.

Upon advice of counsel members of the Hudson County Liquor Dealers' association, at a meeting last night in Jersey City, decided that they would not take down their window screens on Sunday. When this decision was reported to Chief of Police Murphy he said:

"Every saloonkeeper and liquor dealer who breaks the letter of the law on Sunday will be arrested." There are 1,100 liquor dealers in Jersey City. The liquor dealers have agreed to stand by one another and fines will be paid or counsel provided by the association in every case where an arrest is made. Most of the new law's provisions apply only to Sunday, but it is made a violation with a penalty of forfeiture of the license to sell either liquor or soda water to a person under 21 years of age. All side rooms, rear rooms and partitions are abolished. On Sundays all screens and curtains on doors and windows are to be removed.

Clubs occupying an entire building may sell beer and soda without the restrictions as to partitions. Saloons must close at midnight on Saturdays all over New Jersey.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a running sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be lost forever. No cure can be effected by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surface.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness caused by catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure, sent for circulars, free.

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Band Concert FREE!

WAGON MADE FROM BYRON'S COACH.



The ramshackle vehicle shown in the drawing was made from the coach which Lord Byron, the great poet, used to drive on state occasions. It is owned by the chimney sweep of the village of Hucknall Torkard, England, and may be seen any day on the streets of that obscure hamlet. It is now drawn by two shaggy and rather hungry looking donkeys.

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Norfolk and single and double-breasted sack coat styles for ages 8 to 17, at \$2.50 to \$12.

Long-pants Suits for ages 13 to 20, at \$5 to \$22.50.

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