

GEN. TREPOFF IS DEAD

ALL ATTEMPTS ON HIS LIFE FAIL

Six Times Within Three Years Assassins Plot to Kill Him, But in Vain. End Comes Unexpectedly from Natural Causes.

St. Petersburg. — General Dmitri Pogorovich Trepoff, commandant of the imperial palace, died at 6 o'clock Saturday evening in his villa at Peterhof of angina pectoris.

General Trepoff, whose name was linked with reactionary repression in Russia, was a remarkable man. He was a natural despot, a tyrant by inclination, education and conviction.

He was one of those men who have constantly appeared in Russian history just at the time when conditions were most promising for putting an end to despotism to turn the Russian rulers from liberalism to reaction.

It was he who became the guiding spirit of the reaction after Nicholas II had issued his manifesto in the fall of 1905 promising the people a share in the government.

Holding the position of master of the palace, in league with the court intriguers who were determined to restore the old regime, he constantly had the emperor's ear.

Like his father before him Trepoff was a police master, with all that the name involved in Russia and the story of father and son is full of dramatic incidents.

The elder was a founding. Who his parents were was never known. He was found one morning on the back door step of a German family by whom he was playfully named Trepphoff (German for door step).

The father distinguished himself as a member of the secret police.

During the height of the nihilist conspiracies in the '70s it was to him that Alexander II gave the task of running down those who were plotting against his life.

This fight between liberalism and reaction then as later under Trepphoff's son was in full swing and then as later the energies of the police were directed against the student agitation.

Suffered With Heart Trouble.

General Trepphoff would have been 51 years old in December. Several months ago he had been suffering from heart affection and asthmatic troubles, and some time ago he was forced to abandon a large amount of his routine work.

The revolutionists can claim partial responsibility for his end, as his illness was superinduced by strain due to constant fear of death, which, with the lack of exercise and recreation during the last two years, wore down his originally splendid constitution. He had become so nervous of late that recently, when a military attaché of a continental power was unexpectedly ushered into his room, General Trepphoff sprang to his feet in an attitude of defiance.

Though the gravity of his malady was recognized from the first, his death came as a great surprise. He was able to be up and around until the very last. He attended the parade of the Pavlovsky regiment Wednesday, and on Thursday was at the landing stage when Emperor Nicholas and the imperial family embarked for a cruise to Bjorko.

With the emperor safely at sea and out of the way of the terrorists one of General Trepphoff's greatest responsibilities was lifted, and the relief he experienced was plainly apparent.

General Trepphoff's death will not have any immediate influence on the policy of the government, which is firm in Premier Stolpin's hands, but in case revolution again breaks out Emperor Nicholas will miss his strong will.

Maniac Throws Dynamite.

Breckenridge, Colo.—Barricaded in a miner's cabin and hurling dynamite at all who approach, an insane man is terrorizing residents in the vicinity of Argentine.

A sheriff's posse has left for the scene. The maniac is a stranger here. He was first discovered when D. E. Franklin, who owns the cabin, found the door barred and the man asleep in his bed.

When Franklin roused him he got up and, grabbing a stick of dynamite chased Franklin away.

Since then he has been throwing the explosive at random, walking in a circle around the cabin and cheering when the dynamite explodes. Yesterday morning he threw a stick of dynamite at a boy, but the boy escaped before the explosion.

Missionaries Escape From Chinese Boxers.

Shanghai.—A missionary writing under date of August 18 from Soping, in the province of Shansi, states that a large party of Boxers entered Tsounhsin.

The missionaries and native Christians fled to the Yamen for shelter and the Boxers following overawed the officials and got control of the city. A German lieutenant, who was traveling in the country, arrived opportunely and rallied the small force of Chinese soldiers, who killed the Boxer leader and eleven others and made prisoners of forty-two, while the remainder were dispersed. The missionaries were saved.

A Chinese general with a force of troops subsequently appeared on the scene.

Native reports speak of the persistent uneasiness, especially in the Yangtze valley following on the floods, which are resulting in a scarcity of food. The foreign office advises against inland traveling for the present.

DON'T LIKE NEW SPELLING

BENJ. IDE WHEELER WOULD PRESERVE LANGUAGE

Says It Is Not Property of This or Any Other Government—Says There Is No Excuse for Spelling "Thru" for Through.

Stanford University, Cal.—Commencement exercises which were postponed from last June were held here recently.

The commencement address was delivered by Benjamin Ide Wheeler, president of the University of California. President Wheeler's address was on the subject of philology. After tracing the growth of the English language he said:

"In the inevitable discussion of its reform, however, sober consideration of all that is involved must warn against the rash imperiling through shallow judgment of the greater good for the lesser benefit. Here follow certain points of view.

"First—Uniformity in the written language throughout its entire territory in any given period, as the present, is a prime demand of civilized intercourse.

"Second—The establishment for the United States of a standard of written English different from that recognized elsewhere in the English-speaking territory is an isolating and divisive movement promising loss and waste to intercourse and culture, and introducing consciousness of contrariety where the opposition is desired.

"Third—The English language is not the property of the people of the United States, still less of its government; it is a precious possession of the English-speaking world, and the moral authority to interfere in its regulation must arise out of the whole body and not from a segment thereof.

"Must Not Be Trifled With."

"Fourth—Every person who is born to the use of the language inherits thereby a definite advantage in the world of intellectual gain, for influence and effectiveness. This inherited advantage constitutes vested interest, and must not be trifled with.

"Fifth—Any radical change such as, for instance, would be involved in phonetic writing would have the effect of cutting us off from the language of Shakespeare and the English Bible, making this a semi foreign idiom, to be acquired by special study.

"Sixth—The adoption of a phonetic writing, it should further be remembered, would involve imitation of the various dialectal forms of the spoken language—all of which is highly interesting to phonologists, but to the plain reader anathema.

"Seventh—Print is addressed to the eye, and the reader's eye, taking in whole words or even the composite form of whole phrases in rapid glance, is disturbed and hindered by abnormal forms of spelling.

"Eighth—The proposal gradually to introduce through the co-operation of volunteers a certain number of new spellings, and then, when these are well under way, presumably certain others, seems to promise an era of ghastly confusion in printing offices and in private orthography and heterography, as well as much irritation to readers' eyes and spirits.

"Ninth—The list of three hundred words proposed by the simplified spelling board is a somewhat haphazard collection following no very clear principle of selection. One hundred and fifty-seven of these, such as 'color' for 'colour,' are already in their docked form familiar to American usage.

There is no excuse, however, for 'thru' for 'through' from any point of view."

Mongolia in Dangerous Position.

Honolulu.—According to advices received here the steamship Mongolia has gone on the rocks and is lying on the windward side of Midway island in a dangerous place. She is leaking slightly.

The steamer had on board 200 cabin passengers and 500 Asiatics in the steerage.

It is thought that it will be necessary to send relief to them at once.

The wife of Captain Porter, residing here, has received a cablegram from her husband saying that the vessel was in a serious position.

It is stated that Capt. Metcalf, who, with Capt. Pillsbury, succeeded in floating the Manchuria, will take the steamer Restorer to Midway for the purpose of saving the Mongolia as soon as she is able to raise the tackle used in saving the Manchuria.

Would Restore Army Canteen.

Washington.—Brigadier General Theodore J. Wint, commanding the department of the Missouri, has reported to the war department that in his opinion the canteen should be restored at army posts. He says:

"The demoralizing influence of the resorts surrounding posts cannot be too strongly emphasized, giving rise, as it does, to a large proportion of the most serious offenses and practically all those with penitentiary confinements, a condition chargeable in a great measure, in the opinion of the judge advocate, to the prohibition placed upon the post exchanges."

Disastrous Cloudburst.

Jackson, Neb.—Water from a cloudburst in the western part of Dakota county rushed down the valley of Elk creek, sweeping away hundreds of tons of hay, drowning hogs caught in pens, flooding cellars, washing away railroad tracks and doing other damage, all of which is conservatively estimated at \$100,000.

The wave of water in the creek when it struck this town was seven feet high.

The Omaha and Great Northern railroads both lost considerable track.

LUMBER GOING UP

PRICES ADVANCED BY DEALERS' ASSOCIATION

First Announcement Comes From Vancouver, and It Means Cost at Docks Here \$23—Plea That Logs Are Scarce.

Another advance will occur in the price of lumber.

Notice to this effect was received in Los Angeles in a dispatch from Vancouver.

This dispatch is as follows: The price of lumber, it is ascertained, will be advanced the latter part of this month or during the early part of October by coast lumber mills. Just how great the advance will be is a matter of speculation by lumber buyers, but it will not be less than \$1 per 1000.

At the present time rough lumber is selling at \$13. The reason why the advance that is now being considered is the fact that all grades of logs have gone up and it is expected that within the next thirty days logs will show a further advance. Logs are also likely to be very scarce during the winter.

At the present time there is not any large quantity of logs in the water, and the time is not long distant when many of the loggers will be driven out of the woods for the winter, so that there will be an appreciable falling off in the available supply of logs from November on.

Lumber dealers in Los Angeles declare they have been expecting something of this kind and have prepared themselves for the advance.

President F. U. Nofziger of the Lumber Dealers' Association said recently the price of rough lumber quoted in Vancouver means \$23 when it reaches Los Angeles. To the first cost must be added a duty of \$2 and the added cost of transportation when it reaches Los Angeles makes lumber at the docks cost \$23.

Feud Exists Between Indians.

Washington.—A telegram from Superintendent Lemmon of the Moqui Indian reservation in Arizona confirming the previous report of a feud between the "friendly" and "hostile" factions of the Moquis in Oraibi pueblo, was received by the commissioner of Indian affairs today.

He says the friendlies hold their position in the pueblo, and the hostiles, whom they drove away, are in camp four miles out. Of the former there are 90 men and of the latter 165.

The men of each faction have their families with them. Mr. Lemmon is confident of the maintenance of the present status. He adds that the employees of the agency are not in danger.

Foretells Father's Death.

Oakland.—Attempting to cross in front of a moving electric car, J. C. Collins, a pattern maker employed by the Union Machine works, aged 58 years, was struck down by the car, receiving injuries which resulted in his death a half hour later.

Mrs. C. J. Stokes of Point Richmond, Collins' daughter, stated to the morgue officials when notified of her father's death that last night she had a dream in which she saw the body of her parent being mutilated by a car.

She communicated her strange dream to her husband. He substantiates her story.

Meet in Fraternal Reunion.

Gettysburg, Va.—On the historic battlefield where they clashed for supremacy, the survivors of General Pickett's division of the Confederate army met in fraternal reunion the survivors of the Philadelphia brigade, which was composed of four regiments of Pennsylvania volunteers. The reunion was held at the "Bloody Angle," where General Pickett made his famous charge.

A feature of the gathering was the presentation of General Armistead's sword to the men of the south. General Armistead fell during the charge and his sword has since been in possession of Philadelphia soldiers.

The veterans will hold a campfire and on Monday will go to the battlefield at Antietam. At the latter place they will be joined by the survivors of four other Pennsylvania regiments and monuments erected to the memory of the Pennsylvanians who fell during the battle will be unveiled.

Town Carted to New Site.

Kansas City, Mo.—The whole town of Englewood, of about 400 inhabitants, in the southeastern part of Kansas, is to be moved bodily half a mile from its present situation. There is a flaw in the title to the land on which the people have built their homes and stores.

Snake Fast to Boot Heel.

Allerton, Pa.—While John Kohler of Drylands recently was mowing a meadow with a scythe he felt something slashing around his legs and found that a big copperhead snake had fastened its fangs in the heel of his boot with such force that it could not release itself.

Kohler nearly fainted from the sight, for the copperhead, equally as venomous as the rattlesnake, is much more dangerous, as it never gives notice before it strikes, and never strikes except from the rear, and invariably aims for the foot or the heel. Kohler finally cut it in two with his scythe.

So poisonous is a copperhead that when killed and hung across the limb of a tree the leaves will wither and drop off inside a week.

The Evangelical Church Council of Hungary has given taxpaying women the right to vote.

MOONSHINER LEADS CHURCH

Woman Distiller Is Betrayed to Revenue Men by Admirer—She's Worth \$75,000.

Huntingdon, W. Va.—Mrs. Alvir Kincaid, whose wealth is estimated to be \$75,000, an old church worker and a leader of the Ladies' Aid society of her church, has been arrested at Buck, a small town in this state, accused of violation of the internal revenue laws.

She was, as the investigation has shown, one of the biggest moonshiners in this section and worked her still in a cave over which her residence was erected. The cave had an outlet a half mile away, where the liquor was disposed of. Her home was built on the mountain side overlooking the little village of Buck and she was one of the most respected persons of that vicinity. For fifteen years she has been noted for her church work and has contributed liberally to all religious causes.

Her arrest was the result of her betrayal by one of the employees of the still, who had become infatuated with her.

HUNTING A NICKNAME FOR IT

Pappoose, Indian, Lobo, Mistletoe, Squaw Men, Eagle and Twin State for Oklahoma.

Guthrie, O. T.—In a sense Oklahoma and Indian Territory can be likened to a couple engaged to be married, with the wedding date set for July 4, 1907, for then, and not till then, will they become one state, the forty-sixth of the Union. Meanwhile the people collectively are thinking up suggestions as to a fitting nickname for the new state. Although numerous catchy names have been mentioned, yet the prevailing opinion seems to be that it should in some manner refer to the Indian, as this will be the last state carved out of the old Indian country.

Among the suggestions are "Pappoose," "Indian," "Eagle," "Mistletoe," "Lobo," "Squaw-men" and "Oklahoma."

According to Green McCurtain, the Indian governor of the Choctaw Indian nation, "Oklahoma is a Choctaw word, meaning red people, oka for people, and homma for red." It was suggested by Allen Wright, a fullblood Choctaw Indian, one of the framers of the treaty with the United States in 1836. The proper pronunciation of "Oklahoma" is "Owe-klah-homa." Three recognized dictionaries differ as to the pronunciation of the word, but as it is an Indian word, the people of Oklahoma prefer the Indian pronunciation, which is above given.

The four-year-old son of a certain western senator had a very high opinion of the importance of his father. The latter tells how, on one occasion in their western home, the lad came across a magazine in which, by some chance, there were engraved side by side portraits of the President and the Senator mentioned.

When the lad caught sight of his father's features he broke into a broad smile. "That's a good picture of you, daddy," said he.

"Very good, my son."

"Who's the man next to you, daddy?" asked the youngster.

"Why, my son!" exclaimed the Senator, "don't you know? That is one of the greatest men of the world, a man more admirable and more powerful than any king. That, my son, is President Roosevelt."

The lad again looked at the picture of the President. Then, after a thoughtful pause, he observed:

"Say, daddy, the people in the east will be awful proud when they see the President's picture next to yours, won't they?"—American Spectator.

PRAIRIE DOGS DO MILES A DAY

Cyclometer Keeps Track of Distance Little Captives Cover on Revolving Wheel in Prison.

Denver.—In a large cage in the window of a Larimer street barber shop are a half dozen prairie dogs. In the center of the cage is a revolving platform upon which the little animals get their exercise. They jump upon the platform and "hot foot" it for hours at a time, making the platform revolve at great speed. They prove quite an attraction, especially Sundays when almost at any minute of the day and evening a large crowd of men, women and children can be seen watching them.

The watchers make many remarks and ask many questions of one another. The most common remark is: "I wonder how far one of those dogs travels in twenty-four hours?"

The owner of the dogs has been asking himself the same question from the first day he placed them in the cage. Several days ago he received from New York City a made-to-order cyclometer, a tiny instrument not much larger than a ten cent piece.

At 6 o'clock Saturday afternoon he attached the instrument to the right rear leg of Jim, the youngest and most frisky of the little cyclometer registrars. At 6 o'clock the cyclometer registered 6.6-10 miles. He turned the instrument back to cipher and at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon it was recorded that Jim had traveled just a fraction less than 26 2-10 miles.

The Faith of the Boy.

The four-year-old son of a certain western senator had a very high opinion of the importance of his father. The latter tells how, on one occasion in their western home, the lad came across a magazine in which, by some chance, there were engraved side by side portraits of the President and the Senator mentioned.

When the lad caught sight of his father's features he broke into a broad smile. "That's a good picture of you, daddy," said he.

"Very good, my son."

"Who's the man next to you, daddy?" asked the youngster.

"Why, my son!" exclaimed the Senator, "don't you know? That is one of the greatest men of the world, a man more admirable and more powerful than any king. That, my son, is President Roosevelt."

The lad again looked at the picture of the President. Then, after a thoughtful pause, he observed:

"Say, daddy, the people in the east will be awful proud when they see the President's picture next to yours, won't they?"—American Spectator.

A Good Beginning.

Mugs—I understand young Spender is paying attentions to old Roxe's daughter.

Bugs (taller by profession)—Well, I'm glad he's begun paying something. He hasn't paid anything else for over a year.—Toledo Blade.

The Japanese population of Formosa numbers only 50,000 out of the total of 3,000,000.

THREW AWAY BIG FORTUNE

ROMANTIC STORY OF SWIGGART AND QUARTETTE

Discovery That Made Searchlight Famous—Mine Worth Millions Sold for Five Hundred Dollars. Pays Dividends.

The story of the Quartette mine forms an interesting page in the history of Searchlight, for when Charlie Swiggart set his stakes upon the Copper Queen claim in 1898, he cast out the anchor that was to hold fast the destinies of the camp. The ground within the four 'stakes' of this claim now comprises the richest part of the present Quartette mine.

To say that Swiggart deserves any particular credit for locating this mine would be conferring an empty honor upon this Teuton-blooded prospector, for in every sense of the word the Quartette mine was originally as much of a "wild cat" as is any other unproven and undeveloped stretch of desert land any place or anywhere.

Story of Quartette Mine.

The story of the Quartette mine forms a distinct part of the folk-lore of Searchlight, and there is not a child in camp to whom it has not been told many times over by its mother. The popular version of Swiggart's discovery, as told by an old resident of the camp, is repeated here:

"Charlie Swiggart was a typical bronzed denizen of the desert. Long years before I knew him he had been weaned from the amenities of city life and to him the howl of the coyote and swell of the wind were fitter companions than well groomed men and women and the refinements of civilization.

"Swiggart always claimed that it would fall to his lot to locate a great mine.

"I remember seeing him in Vanderbilt, one of the early mining camps of Southern California, where he was engaged in stripping a gold prospect of all hope of eventually being called a mine. But his hopes were high, although his grub sack was low, and the next thing I knew was that Charlie Swiggart had located a group of claims in Searchlight, which was then a brand new district, known through its proximity to El Dorado canyon, a mining camp that has been worked since the early '70s.

Then B. McCready appeared on the scene and bought out Swiggart for \$500 and a team of mules. It took lots of negotiation to close the deal, for there was nothing then of the Quartette but a dry hole twenty feet down with no ore in sight. Swiggart unquestionably had the bets of the bargain on the showings, for if it had not been for luck and the generosity of nature in endowing the spot with gold, McCready would certainly have been out the mules and the money.

"It took more money than McCready could swing to develop the property after he got it, and when Charlie Dunn of San Bernardino came along and offered him \$60,000, McCready jumped at it, and this marked the passing of the property into the hands of its present owners, the Quartette Mining Company.

"Since the day that old man Swiggart erected the discovery monument on those claims they have yielded over a million dollars in bullion, and each month there is added to the bank accounts of the shareholders the snug sum of \$10,000. Steadily drop the stamps upon the gold impregnated ore and in proportion to the amount of ore that is being reduced there is being developed a great deal more in the lower workings of the mine, until at the 976 foot level the gold bearing lode still continues down into the earth and from all appearances there is no end to its extent and richness, and \$900,000 is now in sight to perpetuate old Swiggart's desert find."

Sold Out for \$500.

Then B. McCready appeared on the scene and bought out Swiggart for \$500 and a team of mules. It took lots of negotiation to close the deal, for there was nothing then of the Quartette but a dry hole twenty feet down with no ore in sight. Swiggart unquestionably had the bets of the bargain on the showings, for if it had not been for luck and the generosity of nature in endowing the spot with gold, McCready would certainly have been out the mules and the money.

"It took more money than McCready could swing to develop the property after he got it, and when Charlie Dunn of San Bernardino came along and offered him \$60,000, McCready jumped at it, and this marked the passing of the property into the hands of its present owners, the Quartette Mining Company.

"Since the day that old man Swiggart erected the discovery monument on those claims they have yielded over a million dollars in bullion, and each month there is added to the bank accounts of the shareholders the snug sum of \$10,000. Steadily drop the stamps upon the gold impregnated ore and in proportion to the amount of ore that is being reduced there is being developed a great deal more in the lower workings of the mine, until at the 976 foot level the gold bearing lode still continues down into the earth and from all appearances there is no end to its extent and richness, and \$900,000 is now in sight to perpetuate old Swiggart's desert find."

Manchuria Successfully Floated.

Honolulu.—The Pacific Mail Company's steamship Manchuria, which went aground on Rabbit island August 20, was successfully floated and she is now being towed into this harbor by the tug Restorer.

A great crowd of people are watching the Manchuria being towed in. During the final efforts to pull the Manchuria off the reef several thousand bags of flour were jettisoned. These are washing ashore and are being picked up by the natives.

Really Too Modest.

This talk about the "peckaboo" waists reminds one of the times, about a century ago, when it is said people were shocked if a little girl appeared in public whose pantalettes did not extend to her ankles. Some people are so modest that they are really injurious to morality. By the way, the suggestion once made to the management of the ostrich farm by the Times-Union that the birds be provided with "pants" to save the feelings of the over-delicately minded has not been adopted. We believe, though, there has been no falling off in the patronage on this account.—Jacksonville Times-Union.

The Floor of the Pacific.

The red clay which covers the deep floors of the Pacific and the Indian oceans is made up of refuse and residue—that which can withstand the strong chemical action of the gases. In it may be found decomposed volcanic rock, pumice, zeolitic crystals, manganese oxides, meteoric iron, teeth of sharks and ear bones of whales. Few if any shore deposits are apparent in it. The rock is vitreous refuse, belched forth by subterranean or insular volcanoes. The minerals are supposed to be of cosmic origin—planetary dust and meteoric fragments that have fallen into the sea and have become disintegrated. The great quantity of sharks' teeth remains quite unaccounted for—at least their apparent gathering together in these ocean basins is considered very strange.—J. C. Van Dyke, in "The Opal Seal."

Back East Excursions



SEP. 8 AND 10

Chicago and back	\$72.50
St. Louis and back	67.50
St. Paul and back	70.00
Kansas City and back	60.00
Omaha and back	60.00
Denver and back	55.00
Memphis and back	67.50
New Orleans and back	67.50

and many other points on same basis. Tickets good for return within ninety days.

Communicate at once with nearest Santa Fe Agent.



TOURIST SLEEPERS TO ST. LOUIS

Through Denver and Kansas City every day on

"THE OVERLAND"

via SALT LAKE ROUTE UNION PACIFIC AND WABASH RYS.

See about it at Salt Lake Route offices.

Excursion Rates to Pacific Coast



Notify your friends in the East that reduced round-trip excursion rates will go in effect June 1, 1906, and tickets will be on sale daily until September 15, 1906. Final return limit October 31, 1906.

Rates from principal Eastern points are as follows:	
From Chicago	\$75.00
From Council Bluffs, St. Joseph, Leavenworth and Kansas City	\$80.00
From Sioux City	\$82.00
From Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo and Trinidad	\$80.00
From St. Louis	\$69.00
From New Orleans	\$69.00
From Houston	\$60.00

For further information call upon or write nearest Agent, or D. S. TAGGART, D. F. & P. A., Reno, Nevada.