

FINAL PROTOCOL TUESDAY MORNING

Peace Envoys Will Then Meet in All Probability for the Last Time.

FAILURE OF THE CONFERENCE.

President Roosevelt Making a Final Effort to Bring the Two Countries to Amicable Terms.

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 18.—At midnight Astor Secy. Peirce was hurriedly called to the hotel Wentworth, where a message was awaiting him from the president. He immediately wrote a lengthy reply. Later he was called to the telegraph instrument and for half an hour carried on a conversation by telegraph with the president, who was at the other end of the wire at Oyster Bay.

"At 12:30 a. m., with the telegraphic conference over, with the president ceased and Mr. Peirce left the hotel in his automobile. He said he was going home, but beyond that declined to make any statement.

"I can tell you nothing," he said to all the anxious inquires of the newspaper men.

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 19.—The Associated Press has reason to believe that the purpose of the president's conference with Mr. Peirce was to encourage the two Russians to go to Oyster Bay. The president is now at Oyster Bay, while the two envoys are still working in unopposed.

Mr. Roosevelt is undoubtedly prepared to make a last effort to induce the warring countries to come to some kind of an understanding.

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 18—M. De Martens has abandoned all efforts of seeing a treaty of peace signed at this time. This evening he telegraphed his wife, saying he hoped to be able to sail for home next week.

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 19—M. De Martens has been charged to M. Witte with the task of preparing the final Russian protocol for presentation at Tuesday's meeting.

Oyster Bay, Aug. 18.—President Roosevelt's only visitor today was Baron Kaneko, who studiously concealed his name and identity as the confidential representative in this country of the Japanese government. This was his fourth visit to the president in a few weeks and the second within a week. Reasons developed today for the statement that Baron Kaneko's call had related to the present negotiations concerning the conference at Portsmouth, although it appears likewise reasonably certain that he did not come as the representative of the Japanese envoys. He is known to be in direct communication with the Tokio government.

Whether he was the bearer of messages from the Japanese government or not known, but he came on his own initiative, the president not being aware of his coming until his arrival.

Baron Kaneko arrived on an afternoon train from New York and accompanied Secy. Barnes to Sagamore Hill at 4:30 p. m. President Roosevelt and members of his family, who were absent from home during the greater part of the day, had not returned when the baron arrived and did not return for some time afterwards. The president and Baron Kaneko had an extended conference but nothing was disclosed concerning it, neither did the participants care to make any statement about it. Baron Kaneko left for New York at 8 p. m.

SENT INFERNAL MACHINE BY MAIL.

One Was Addressed to Jacob H. Schiff and Other to the Guggenheims.

THEY LOOKED SUSPICIOUS.

Clerks Thought That They Were Dangerous and Accordingly Took Precautions Before Opening Them.

New York, Aug. 18.—An explosive device capable of causing death was sent to Jacob H. Schiff, the banker, today at the office of Kuhn, Loeb & Company, of which he is a member. Mr. Schiff was at Bar Harbor today and when the machine, inclosed in a wooden box about six inches long, was received at his office, clerks immediately sent it to the police. At first the police reported that the affair was a joke, but further investigation by an expert revealed the presence of 31 grains of a high explosive powder and two .32 caliber lead cartridges. Arranged so as to fire the charge merely by ordinary handling of the fuses was a cylinder of enemy paper lining in case of explosion, inclosed in a wood box with the powder and several matches. The glass of the powder would have discharged the cartridges which had been carefully filed at the fulminating point. Lead slugs were packed inside the hollow evidently to make the discharge more dangerous.

Throughout the telephone there was an all saturation to insure the flash of any one of the matches touching the powder. The whole mechanism was calculated under a newspaper wrapping of Wall Street quotations.

Mr. Schiff was one of the delegation which recently visited M. Witte, the Russian envoy at Portsmouth in the interest of the war in Russia.

A second infernal machine resembling that sent to Jacob H. Schiff was received through the mail today at the office of M. Guggenheim's Sons, at No. 7 Broadway. The contents were nearly the same as those of the Schiff package, the address was made of printed letters cut from a newspaper, and he placed the package in water. After standing there a short time there was a slight explosion due, it is thought, to gasses generated in the box.

In addition to the contents of the Schiff bomb, that received at the Guggenheim office contained a small glass vial to which was some liquid, thought to be either nitroglycerine or olive oil.

RUSSIAN EMPEROR ISSUES MANIFESTO.

Czar Announces the Grant to the People of a National Constitutive Assembly.

TO BE READ IN THE CHURCHES.

Today Document is to be Given to the People Simultaneously All Over the Empire.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 19.—Emperor Nicholas has today announced the grant to the people of Russia of a national consultative assembly to be formed by elected representatives from the whole of Russia. The imperial manifesto, which is published simultaneously here and at Moscow, and which will be read in all the churches of the empire, is dated at Peterhof today and is as follows:

"The empire of Russia is formed and strengthened by the indestructible solidarity of the emperor with the people and of the people with the emperor. This solid concert of emperor and people is the moral force which has created Russia in the course of centuries by protecting her from all misfortunes and all attacks, and has constituted up to the present time a pledge of unity, independence, integrity, material well-being and intellectual development.

MANIFESTO OF 1903.

"In our manifesto of Feb. 24, 1903, we called to a close understanding all the faithful sons of the fatherland in order to protect the organization of the state by establishing on a firm basis the domestic life of the empire and then we devoted ourselves to the task of co-ordinating electric public communications with the various authorities and of removing the disagreements existing between them which had reacted so disastrously on the normal course of our national life.

"The autocratic emperors, our ancestors, constantly had that object in view and their efforts have come to nothing. Their good intentions led to summoning elected representatives from the whole of Russia to take constant and active part in the elaboration of the laws, thereby attaching to the higher state institutions a special consultative body entrusted with the preliminary elaboration and discussion of measures and with the examination of the constitutionality of those laws to the entire territory of the empire with such exceptions only as may be considered necessary in the case of some regions in which special conditions obtain.

"As regards the participation in the affairs of the gobernatsvnaia doma of delegates from the general army of Finland, the question concerning the emperor in general and the grand duchy in particular, we will take special measures.

"At the same time we have ordered the minister of the interior to submit immediately for our approbation requests to the deputados so that demands from civil governments and from the military provinces of the Don may be able to assemble not later than the middle of January, 1904.

POWER RESERVED.

"We reserve to ourselves entirely the care of perfecting the organization of the general government, in which our courses and events shall have shown the necessity for changes corresponding completely to the needs of the times and the welfare of the empire, we shall not fail to give at the proper moment the necessary directions.

"We are convinced that those who share our convictions by the confidence of the whole people and who thus be called upon to participate in the legislative work of the government will show themselves in the eyes of all Russia to be worthy of the imperial trust in the virtue of which they have been invited to co-operate in this great work, and in a period full of many difficulties, misfortunes and catastrophes of the state established by us they will contribute profitably and zealously to our labors for the well-being of our common mother, Russia, and for the strengthening of the unity, the security and the greatness of the empire, and for the maintenance and prosperity of the people.

"In invoking the blessing of the Lord on the labors of the institutions established by us and with unshakable confidence in the grace of God and in the infallibility of the great historical destinies reserved by divine providence for our beloved fatherland, we heartily thank the Most Holy God Almighty and with the combined efforts of all her sons, Russia will emerge triumphant from the trying ordeals through which she is now passing and will be born again in the strength, the greatness and the glory of her history, extending through a thousand years.

"Given at Peterhof this nineteenth day of August, in the year of grace 1903, and the eleventh year of our reign."

**JOHN W. YOUNG SUES
FOR AN ACCOUNTING.**

New York, Aug. 18.—An action was brought in the United States court in this city today by John W. Young, proprietor of the former United States Shipbuilding Company, against the Mercantile Trust company of this city on account of securities of the shipbuilding company, amounting to \$60,934,000. Mr. Young alleges in his complaint that the trust company held those securities as trustee subject to his orders. He declares that he deposited them in June, 1903, in the form of stocks and bonds, and that the trust company was to distribute them in payment for the stock of great shipbuilding plants which were to comprise the United States Shipbuilding company. All the undisturbed securities, Mr. Young alleges, were to be held in trust for him. The distribution he made among the owners of the various properties, he declares, but he has been unable to discover what amount remains subject to his order. He avers also that the stock was wrongfully distributed.

Flendish Suffering

is often caused by sores, ulcers and cancers, that eat away your skin. Wm. Bedford, of Flat Rock, Mich., says: "I have used Bedouin Arnica Salve, for sores, sores and cancers, and found the best healing dressing I ever found." Soothes and heals cuts, burns and scalds. 25c at Z. C. M. L. Drug Dept. guaranteed.

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DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1905.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

The matter in this column is edited and prepared by ladies of Ogden interested in temperance work.

William E. Curtis, the correspondent for the Chicago Record-Herald, has been in Texas and found reform sentiments very much alive. He writes:

"The temperance question is the only live issue in Texas politics, and that has stirred up the state from top to bottom, especially the Democratic party.

"Nearly 70 per cent of the counties have passed dry laws, and the prohibitionists have failed to gain control. They are still working with unopposed.

"What a glad day that will be when the above can be the report of the state of Utah.

"There is also an active crusade against gambling. Every city in Texas was wide-open until a short time ago, but nowadays gamblers have to be very quiet and discreet. In several of the largest cities the law prohibiting card playing and games of chance is being strictly enforced, and the professed gamblers have closed their saloons and closed up. In Houston, for example, which recently had more gambling dens than any other city in Texas, you cannot buy a pack of cards. I am told that the reform has been so thorough that there are not more than ten places in the state where gambling is allowed in all Texas, where there were hundreds five years ago."

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