

RUSSIA DESIRES OUR FRIENDSHIP.

Anxious to Have the Ancient Cordiality Between the Two Countries Preserved.

CAMPAIGN OF RECRIMINATION

Specifically Disavows All Responsibility for That Carried on in Russian Press.

St. Petersburg, March 2.—The Russian government earnestly desires the conservation of the ancient friendship between the United States and the empire. The opinion is expressed here that the two countries are now on the eve of a better understanding of the points concerning which differences have existed. The campaign of recrimination which is progressing in a portion of the press of both countries is deprecated, and the government here specifically disavows responsibility for the utterances of some Russian papers against the United States, which in turn have inflamed a portion of the American press against Russia.

An official of the foreign office pointed out to the Associated Press today the erroneous impression prevailing abroad that Russian newspapers, owing to the censorship exercised over the news, expressed only news sanctioned by the authorities, whereas, as a matter of fact, the newspapers editorially have the widest latitude and they frequently embarrass the government by their unrestrained criticism of their own country.

The correction of the original version of the Vicksburg incident at Chemulpo has already affected Russian public opinion favorably. The report of Commander Marshall, captain of the Vicksburg, has been communicated to Foreign Minister Lamdorff by U. S. Ambassador McCormick, and the formal thanks of the Russian admiralty will be tendered as soon as a detailed report is received from the captain of the Vicksburg.

The foreign office points out that the views held at Washington, regarding foodstuffs as contraband of war agree with theirs, if such foodstuffs are destined for private individuals. A difficulty will be to determine the ultimate destination of such material. It might be consigned to private parties, but eventually reach the military government as the foreign office holds that foodstuffs shipped in large quantities are subject to suspicion, as this would be prima facie evidence that the material was designed for the use of the military.

Negotiations have been completed with France, Great Britain and Italy for the repatriation of the Russian sailors who were taken on board vessels of these countries after the Chemulpo fight.

These men were brought to Odessa under Russian pledge not to allow them to fight again during the continuance of the war. Numerous offers have been received from women in Germany, France and especially England, to go to the front as nurses. Dr. Nutzer, a woman physician of Berlin, has already been enlisted for this work.

Lieut. Newton A. McCully, U. S. N., who has obtained permission to observe the Russian fleet operations, may go to Port Arthur from London via Suez, owing to the delay which now prevails on the Trans-Siberian railroad.

Siberian gold miners have petitioned the government to permit the transportation of their equipment over the Trans-Siberian railroad and to let off the railroad employees who have been taken into the army, declaring that otherwise the gold mining industry will be ruined.

Troops for Malta.

London, March 2.—Orders were issued today to dispatch 2,000 troops to reinforce the British garrison at Malta. It is believed that this movement is made to facilitate the reinforcing of the stations in China later should necessity arise.

Four hundred troops were also ordered to China to raise the local stations there to war strength.

Turner Gets a Bondsman.

New York, March 2.—A bondsman has been secured for John Turner, the English anarchist who has been confined on Ellis Island since Oct. 24. It is expected he will be released today by order of the supreme court under bonds of \$5,000. Turner has been detained under the provisions of the immigration law, but claims he is not an anarchist in the sense covered by that statute. His case probably will come up in the supreme court during April.

WARRANT FOR HAM.

Formally Charged With Embezzlement of Funds.

Boston, March 2.—A warrant charging Wallace H. Ham with the embezzlement of \$34,000 from the funds of St. Luke's Home was issued today on complaint of Right Rev. Wm. Lawrence, president of the corporation, Francis

The Time Will Come

When the advice of this Salt Lake City resident will help you.

Very few people are entirely free from backache. It does not take much to derange the kidneys. A little cold, a strain, stooping positions or hard work, overtaxes those delicate organs, and many aches and pains promptly follow. A Salt Lake City citizen tells you here how every kidney ill can be relieved and cured. Read about it:

Robert C. Kirkwood, engineer on the Oregon Short Line R. R., residence 424 West Fourth South, says: "Like most men who follow the occupation I do the jarring and jolting of the engine causes a constant strain on the small of the back, and a lameness, soreness and aching is the result. I suffered severely at times with my back and on more than one occasion I have been relieved by the use of Doan's Kidney Pills, procured at the F. J. Hill Drug Co.'s store. Not only can I speak positively about the preparation myself, but Mrs. Kirkwood derived so much benefit from the use of the remedy that we both look upon it as of great value. I will be pleased to tell others about the merits of Doan's Kidney Pills."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.

SEEN AND UNSEEN

Many people think of Scott's Emulsion as merely a flesh builder, but its flesh building is only an outward sign of the new life-building process within the vital parts of the body.

It builds up the blood cells, the nerves and life tissues before the added flesh begins to appear.

Its unseen work is more important than the seen.

C. Foster, secretary and Geo. H. Richards, counsel for the institution. The proceedings resulted from a thorough investigation of the affairs of the home and one of the trustees said today that \$34,000 was practically all of the deficiency through there were a few notes out which had not yet been fully traced.

Ham was arrested last week charged with the embezzlement of \$164,000 from the American Surety Co., of which he was Boston manager. He was also treasurer of St. Luke's home.

High Winds in Colorado.

Denver, March 2.—High winds in some localities, approaching the proportions of a hurricane, prevailed along the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains in Colorado and Wyoming today. In Colorado Springs the wind reached a velocity of 60 miles an hour, and several buildings were damaged.

At Fryer, a coal camp 20 miles north

of the city, a building was blown down.

At the city, a building was blown down.

At the city, a building was blown down.

At the city, a building was blown down.

At the city, a building was blown down.

At the city, a building was blown down.

At the city, a building was blown down.

At the city, a building was blown down.

At the city, a building was blown down.

At the city, a building was blown down.

At the city, a building was blown down.

At the city, a building was blown down.

At the city, a building was blown down.

At the city, a building was blown down.

At the city, a building was blown down.

At the city, a building was blown down.

At the city, a building was blown down.

At the city, a building was blown down.

At the city, a building was blown down.

At the city, a building was blown down.

At the city, a building was blown down.

At the city, a building was blown down.

At the city, a building was blown down.

At the city, a building was blown down.

At the city, a building was blown down.

At the city, a building was blown down.

At the city, a building was blown down.

At the city, a building was blown down.

At the city, a building was blown down.

At the city, a building was blown down.

At the city, a building was blown down.

At the city, a building was blown down.

At the city, a building was blown down.

At the city, a building was blown down.

At the city, a building was blown down.

At the city, a building was blown down.

At the city, a building was blown down.

At the city, a building was blown down.

At the city, a building was blown down.

At the city, a building was blown down.

At the city, a building was blown down.

At the city, a building was blown down.

At the city, a building was blown down.

At the city, a building was blown down.

At the city, a building was blown down.

At the city, a building was blown down.

At the city, a building was blown down.

At the city, a building was blown down.

At the city, a building was blown down.

At the city, a building was blown down.

At the city, a building was blown down.

At the city, a building was blown down.

At the city, a building was blown down.

At the city, a building was blown down.

At the city, a building was blown down.

At the city, a building was blown down.

At the city, a building was blown down.

At the city, a building was blown down.

At the city, a building was blown down.

At the city, a building was blown down.

At the city, a building was blown down.

At the city, a building was blown down.

At the city, a building was blown down.

At the city, a building was blown down.

At the city, a building was blown down.

At the city, a building was blown down.

graphic service and informing the samplers that an inspector from the company's office must at all times have free access to the rooms.

When the telegraph sounders suddenly stopped there was an anxious inquiry from all parts of the city and the managers were informed that they had been cut off because the inspector, although admitted, had not been permitted to carry out their orders in many of the larger establishments and that the company had decided to enforce its wishes in the manner stated.

Irwin Must Stand Trial.

Akron, Colo., March 2.—Judge Armour today overruled the motions to quash the informations against D. W. Irwin, Frank Irwin, Geo. I. Tuttle, Percy Tuttle, Elmer Shank and Clinton Damsell, cattlemen, charging them with the murder of Joseph Mosman, whose body, riddled with bullets, was found on the prairie April 8, 1903. Two hundred subpoenas have been issued in these cases—100 for witnesses and an equal number for jurors.

Russians Occupy Anju.

Tokio, March 2.—It has been learned here today that the Russians have occupied the telegraph offices at Anju and Yongpion, north of Ping Yang. They have imprisoned the district governor and have confiscated official papers. The Russian force near Anju numbers about 40 men. The main Russian force is concentrated at Liao Yang.

The Russians near Antung, an aggregate of 2,000. No important engagement is expected south of the Yalu river, which, it is believed, the Russians will make their main line of defense.

FIVE PERSONS DEAD.

A Score Injured by Collapsing of A New York Building.

New York, March 2.—Five persons are known to have been killed, about a score injured and eight or ten, all of whom are believed to be dead, are missing through the collapse today of the steel skeleton of the Hotel Darlington, a 12-story apartment house in course of erection at 57 West Forty-sixth street. The steel framework had been erected as far as the eleventh floor, and the structure was swarming with workmen, masons and laborers, when, without an instant's warning, the upper floor sagged and collapsed and the whole structure fell with a crash that

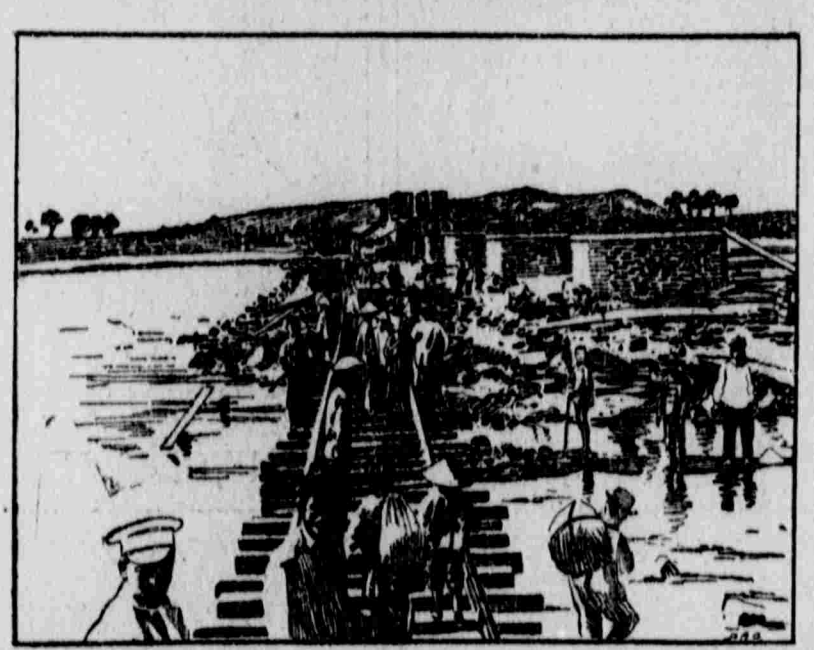
JAPANESE ACTIVITY IN KOREA



CONNECTING TWO LINKS OF THE FUSAN-SEOUL RAILWAY.

Russia is not alone in her railroad building in the disputed area of the far east. Japan already has a railway line extending from the Korean capital, Seoul, to Chemulpo and is rapidly completing a much longer line from Seoul to Fusan, on the southern coast. The ultimate intention is to extend this road through the entire length of the Korean peninsula, connecting Fusan with the Yalu river. The chief activity at present, however, is south of Seoul. The illustration shows the joining of two links of newly laid track in this section.

TEMPORARY TRACK OF THE TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.



The recent rush orders of the Russian government for the completion of the Transsiberian railway produced some novel innovations in railroad building. The greatest activity shown was in the completion of the track across Lake Baikal. Prior to the building of the line over this lake ferries were used to carry the trains in summer, and during the many months of the year when the lake is frozen pastures and freight were carried across in great sledges. The accompanying cut shows the temporary track used in the construction of the great bridge, several abutments of which are here illustrated. Lake Baikal is the largest body of water in Asia with the exception of the Caspian and the Aral seas. It is nearly 400 miles long, averages fifty miles in width and has an area of 12,500 square miles.

of Trinidad, a store in which is located the postoffice and the coal company's office was wrecked. Several persons were buried in the ruins, but were rescued without serious injury. In this city and Pueblo slight damage occurred from the wind. A light snow fell here this evening.

No Patriotic Demonstrations.

New York, March 2.—A decree has been signed by the czar, says a Times dispatch from a Russian correspondent, instructing M. de Plehve, the minister of the interior, to adopt strict measures against patriotic demonstrations. It is held that these demonstrations are not only often inappropriate, because they celebrate imaginary victories but that they are also likely to produce counter manifestations.

Whitney's Estate 11,000,000.

Minneapolis, N. Y., March 2.—Harry Payne Whitney, executor of the late Wm. C. Whitney, has filed with the surrogate of Nassau county a statement of the value of his father's estate liable to taxation in this state, fixing the value of the real estate at one million dollars and that of the personal estate at ten millions.

War on Poolrooms.

New York, March 2.—An open war has been declared on poolrooms here by the telegraph company which supplies returns from the various race tracks. Suddenly deprived of their information after the jockeys and odds for the first race of the afternoon had been received, more than 100 rooms where bettors congregated, were thrown out of business until the larger concerns established telephone connection with rooms in Chicago, where the necessary news was obtained.

The trouble grew out of notice served upon the poolroom syndicates in January, increasing the assessment for tel-

RUSSIANS ARE HANDICAPPED.

Are Fighting Japanese at a Great Disadvantage Owing to Conditions.

JAPAN'S POINTS OF VANTAGE.

Some of the Difficulties Which Russia Has to Contend With in the Present Struggle.

Special Correspondence.

San Francisco, Feb. 27.—The progress of the war between Russia and Japan is viewed with special interest at this point, as San Francisco is in closer touch with the orient than any other American city. Sentiment here, as elsewhere in the United States, is largely with the Japanese. While there is a feeling that Russia will ultimately win if the powers permit the fight to go on to a finish, there is among those well informed on oriental matters a general recognition of the fact that the czar has on his hands no easy task. The Japs are in many ways better prepared for war than the Russians, as indicated by the decisive victories in opening hostilities at Port Arthur and Chemulpo. These have given the Japanese an advantage which the Russians will find difficult to overcome.

The war is peculiar in that neither of the belligerents is at present operating on its own territory. In this respect the Japanese have a distinct advantage over their more powerful adversary, being nearer their base of supplies and possessing facilities for more rapidly mobilizing their forces. If all the Muscovite strength were massed on the Asiatic coast it would be a different matter. But it is a far cry from St. Petersburg to Vladivostok and Port Arthur, and with but a single track road to carry all the troops and provisions and no very large amount of rolling stock on that railroad the mobilization and maintenance of a large army at the scene of hostilities is a slow and arduous process. To add to this difficulty is the fact that for considerable distances between Harbin and Port Arthur the railroad is in a very exposed position, in some places running for miles along the seacoast, where it lies open to either land or naval attack. Moreover, there are large numbers of Japanese disguised as coolies either employed on the road or in its vicinity whose sworn duty, it is said, is to destroy the track wherever possible. Thus a large force will be required to guard the track and keep the line open. Besides, the Siberian and Manchurian lines are very insecurely laid, the rails are light, and there is constant danger of breakdowns under the pressure of enormous military traffic.

The transference of troops is, however, not the most difficult task which the czar's government encounters in conducting a war so far remote from its base of supplies. The armies must be fed. Siberia is little more than a vast barren waste and cannot furnish any considerable portion of the supplies necessary to provision and feed a mass of soldiers such as will be required in a war of this magnitude. Any one at all familiar with the comparative ease of a military campaign will realize the well known insurmountable obstacle that Russia faces.

The Russians are fortunate in being in possession of Manchuria, which is a fertile agricultural country, capable of furnishing some portion of the supplies necessary to sustain the army. Harbin, the chief town of Manchuria, is in the center of a rich wheat producing territory, and there are many immense flouring mills there. There are 100,000 people in the town, and Russia is said to have fully 50,000 troops in and around the place. As long as the Russians hold Harbin and keep in communication with it they will be able to feed their army and act aggressively. In the judgment of well informed observers of the situation in the far east the possession of Harbin is most important to Russia. A flank movement by Japan which should cut off Harbin or result in its capture would practically stop the subsistence of the Russian army in that section.

While the Russians will doubtless be able to hold Manchuria, their advance in Korea will be stoutly contested if not wholly checked. Here the Japanese possess strategic advantages which will tax to the utmost Russia's military skill, and in the topography of the country, which is rough and mountainous, the Japanese have an advantage. The Russians are used to great plains, while the soldiers of the mikado are here in their native element. Like the Greeks at Thermopylae, or to take a case more in point, like the Boers in the Transvaal, this will prove a powerful factor in their favor.

Korea has but a small population, about 10,000,000 all told. To this comparatively sparsely settled territory Japan has been looking as an outlet for her ever increasing population. She has about 45,000,000 of inhabitants, and the rate of increase is very great. It is natural that the Japanese should look to Korea as a source of labor.

Since 1897 there have been Japanese colonies in Korea. There are at present from 20,000 to 30,000 Japanese established there, with their families.

That the Japanese are prepared to make a vigorous fight for the mastery of Korea which may almost be said to be necessary for the maintenance of their national integrity, is apparent from the swiftness and pendency of initial movements. On the other hand, it is apparent that the Russians were almost wholly unprepared for the attack and are likely to suffer still further disastrous blows before they get fairly well established in the peninsula.

It is close by Fusan, the port which for centuries has been the gateway for the Japanese crossing over from the coast of Japan, which at this point is nearest to Korea. Russia, to prevent Japan from closing the Korea strait against her ships, military or trading, sought to establish herself at this spot and for this purpose obtained the concession of a lease from Korea of Masampo, a small island in the strait, which should be a place of call for ships passing from Vladivostok, which is a 1,000 miles to the northward in the sea of Japan, round to Port Arthur or other points in the Yellow sea.

Crippled by the naval engagements that have already taken place, which demonstrate Japan's superiority and fitness, the Russians are placed at a still further disadvantage by their remoteness from a substantial naval base.

To go from the Baltic to the Yellow sea requires a trip halfway round the world. Besides, the ships must be coaled, the sailors must be fed, and the guns must be furnished with ammunition.

While Port Arthur is strongly fortified, Dalmi, the large commercial town which the Russians have been building a few miles distant at Taitienwan bay, is wholly defenseless except as the Russian navy can protect it, and in view of what has so lately happened in the Yellow sea it may well be doubted if the Russian navy is adequate to this task.

WOULD JOIN JAPANESE.

Gens. Ma and Thiang Have Asked Permission to.

Paris, March 2.—In a dispatch from Harbin, Manchuria, a correspondent of the Matin says it is rumored that the Chinese generals, Ma and Thiang, have asked permission to ally themselves with the Japanese.

"It is now certain," the correspondent continues, "that at the beginning of hostilities the Japanese wanted to send troops at a point near Shanhaiwan and that the Chinese prevented them. 'Liaoyang, between Mukden and Newchwang is becoming the nucleus of an important Russian army. 'Surprise is expressed at Harbin that

the Japanese have not attacked Dalmi, and it is believed that they abstained from fear of the expansive submarine defense there.

Passengers arriving there by the last regular train from Port Arthur say that town was quiet.

Large numbers of alleged Chinese pilgrims are assembling about the Mongolian frontier of Manchuria, and Gen. Naderoff is watching their movements."

CARNEGIE'S OFFER REJECTED.

Society of Civil Engineers Does Not Want His Building.

New York, March 2.—At a special meeting of the American Society of Civil Engineers held tonight it was decided to reject the offer of Andrew Carnegie to build an engineering building at a cost of from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000 for the four engineering bodies in the country. All the other bodies had accepted the offer. The vote against the proposal was 133 to 62.

A STRANGE DEATH.

Shock of Seeing His Mother Killed Kills the Son.

New York, March 2.—Shock caused by seeing his mother killed on a grade crossing has caused the death of Henry Allen at his home in East Orange, N. J.

Allen had been confined to his room by heart trouble. His mother, 74 years old, was on her way to a visit. He was standing at a window watching for her. As she stepped upon her and she was instantly killed. Allen fell back unconscious and died two hours later.

To Accompany Jap Army.

San Francisco, March 2.—Capt. F. C. March of the general staff, one of the United States military attaches to the Japanese army, has arrived from Washington. The other attaches who will accompany the mikado's troops are Col. Enoch H. Crowder, judge-advocate general staff; Capt. John F. Morrison, Twenty-first infantry, now stationed at Harbin; and Capt. Joseph E. Kuhn, engineer corps, also stationed at Harbin. These appointments were made by Gen. Adna H. Chaffee, Colo. Crowder and Capt. Morrison will sail for Tokyo on the next steamer leaving for the orient.

Distillers in Conference.

New York, March 2.—Distillers from all over the United States are in conference here over the state of trade and the future outlook of the whiskey business. Reports that plans were being agitated for a new combination were denied.



MAP SHOWING POINTS NEAR WHICH CLASHES BETWEEN RUSSIAN AND JAPANESE TROOPS ARE LIKELY SOON TO OCCUR.

If the report that the Japanese troops are massed in force at Posset bay and Hunchun is well founded, as interesting condition is apt to develop in the Russo-Japanese land operations. One theory is that the Japanese are trying to isolate the garrison at Vladivostok, while another is that this movement is expected to give them a decided advantage in expected early operations in Korea. Still another is that it is but the preliminary to an early dash upon Kirin and thence upon Harbin.

Posset bay is in Russian Manchuria, about seventy miles southwest of Vladivostok. Hunchun is on the left bank of the Tumen river and about forty miles to the west of Posset bay. Kirin is a big Manchurian town and lies about 220 miles inland and to the west of Posset bay. Kwangcheng is about eighty miles west of Kirin. Khabarovka is about 400 miles to the north of Vladivostok, with which port it is connected by railroad.

RHEUMATISM THE PLAGUE OF OLD AGE

Nearly every old person is troubled more or less with Rheumatism, and the fewest number escape its tortures. Many are bent and deformed and physically disabled by the awful misery and suffering inflicted upon them by this fearful scourge. While the young, vigorous and strong are not always exempt, it seems that the old are the chief sufferers from Rheumatism, that it is a disease peculiar to old people and the plague of old age.

One may be born with a strong predisposition or tendency to Rheumatism; it may run in your family; father or mother may transmit it to their children; but while the blood flows pure and strong through the veins and all the vital powers are in perfect condition, Rheumatism rarely develops; but as we pass the meridian of life the digestion becomes impaired, liver and bowels sluggish, and the system clogged with poisonous matter; then the blood becomes polluted and tainted, too acid and sour, grumbling pains and frequent aches are felt in the muscles and joints, and before you realize it Rheumatism has you in its clutches. The disease may settle in the large muscles of the back, neck or thigh, the joints of the legs and arms, fingers and toes, or it may confine itself to no particular spot, the pains darting from one muscle to another, striking one joint to-day and another the next, with redoubled fury. It is an insidious, sneaking disease. You may be up to-day and in bed to-morrow; the pains may be constant or occasional; but for all that Rheumatism in its various forms is produced by the same causes, and comes from the same fountain source—a too-acid blood and general disordered condition of the system.

The pains and aches, throbbing muscles and swollen joints, are helped by the application of plasters and the use of liniments and salves; but these things do not reach the hot, feverish blood nor touch the real cause of the disease, and for this reason only partial relief comes from their use. The treatment should be both internal and external. The riotous, acid blood must be purified and brought back to a healthy, normal condition, the accumulation of poisonous matter in the system checked, and vigor and strength restored to the sluggish, torpid organs; and while S. S. S. is doing this the simple home remedies, liniments and lotions, rubbing and blistering, may be applied for the temporary relief they afford to the aching muscles and joints.

S. S. S. is a blood purifier and tonic combined; it makes the polluted blood