

## HOSTILE FEELING AGAINST RUSSIA.

In Great Britain it Grows More  
And More Bitter Every  
Day.

### THE TONE OF PRESS IS WAR-LIKE.

Storm of Indignation Stirred Up That  
The Government Can Scarcely  
Gauge.

London, July 20.—The Associated Press tonight interviewed many prominent persons connected and in close touch with the government relative to the seizure of British vessels by steamers of the Russian volunteer fleet in the Red sea. As a result of these inquiries there is shown to be a hostile feeling against Russia of a strength and bitterness almost without precedent without war. The most conservative who have been in the service of the government for many years and who openly deplored the haste with which they thought Great Britain had plunged into the Transvaal war, tonight frankly declared for a policy of reprisal against what is regarded as Russia's violation of treaty and her piratical attack on British commerce.

The warlike tone of such papers as the Times, the Standard, the Morning Post and the Daily Telegraph, which in national crises hitherto almost invariably have advised caution, has had its inevitable effect. There has been stirred up a storm of indignation among all classes in the United Kingdom, the strength of which the government itself can scarcely gauge.

Those who deplored the outbreak of the war between Japan and Russia and insisted publicly and privately that Great Britain, crippled financially after her South African experiences, must not at all costs be drawn into the far eastern struggle, are among the most outspoken champions of a physical force that will prevent the repetition of the Malacca incident in the Red sea.

These few officials at the foreign office who are in full possession of all details of Great Britain's desire to arrive at an entente with Russia are in despair. They realize that the policy so carefully fostered by King Edward and Foreign Minister Lansdowne will now be indignantly repudiated by all parties in the house of commons and involve with the public the downfall of any ministry advocating it.

Every nerve will be strained, however, by the foreign office to secure from Russia an explanation that will pacify the aggrieved feelings of the British public and no step will be taken officially that will tend to prejudice subsequent diplomatic negotiations looking to the settlement of all important questions now outstanding between Russia and Great Britain.

However, there is expressed at the foreign office and elsewhere almost poignant regret that Russia, rightly or wrongly, should have taken up the position evoked by the action of her volunteer cruisers in the Red sea.

Lord Lansdowne's policy, since the first whisper of war between Japan and Russia reached Downing street, has been one of constant neutrality. When the outbreak came it was a matter for no little congratulation, as frequently pointed out in these dispatches, that Great Britain had kept herself free from all entanglements, thanks entirely to the hurrying on of the Anglo-French entente, on the strength of which the diplomats of both nations concerned believed they would be able to be detached spectators of the struggle in the far east.

The unlooked-for developments in the Dardanelles and in the Red sea embarras Lord Lansdowne more than the circumstances themselves would indicate. The government, weakened by internal dissensions, could scarcely stand for a day against a demand for reprisals against Russia, and this very danger is being assiduously fostered by leading government newspapers.

The news that there may be an amicable adjustment of the difficulties, as the result of an interview between the emperor Nicholas and Count Lamadoff, given in the Associated Press dispatch from St. Petersburg, is not yet known to the British public and press. If such an adjustment comes, it will be a great relief to the government, out of one of the most awkward and most serious crises it has had to face in its chequered career, but it will undoubtedly be several months before the British public can forget what has been described as the most humiliating incident in British history since the Dutch victoriously entered the Thames.

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## WAR WITH RUSSIA IS CONTEMPLATED.

The Most Staid and Conservative  
Papers of the British Empire  
Rather Expect It.

### MALACCA INCIDENT THE CAUSE.

London Telegraph, an Organ Notoriously  
Inspired, is Exceedingly  
Rabid.

London, July 21.—The Daily Mail says it understands that the London officials of the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Co. refused to take a cargo of horseshoe nails and aluminum cooking utensils for the Japanese army by the Malacca, and that these were subsequently taken by a German steamer which already safely passed through the Red sea flying the Korean flag as this was found to give protection.

"Lord Lansdowne," says the Daily Telegraph, voicing the views of the government, "has faced the situation created by the abuse of the right of search in the only manner worthy of a British minister compelled to defend the interests of British commerce and the honor of the flag, and acting with unhesitating firmness and promptitude which recall the strongest days of the trust of the country."

"While not one rash word should be said which could have an effect of increasing the tension of an anxious and dangerous interval it would be futile to disguise the character or to minimize the risks of the situation which has arisen. We hope and believe that a solution of the difficulty may still be found in the withdrawal of the Russian government from its false position. It is obvious if the volunteers passed the Dardanelles as merchant vessels they cannot be allowed to scour the Red sea as warships. The doors of the Black sea must be either open or shut. If open to Russian warships they must be so to all warships. If the Russian fleet is to be permitted to emerge in violation of treaty provisions, the British fleet must be allowed to enter upon these terms. It is no secret that we have not been unwilling to remove the existing veto of the Dardanelles and enable those straits to be traversed by the navies of all nations."

The Telegraph goes on to say that the moves of the Malacca were plainly marked with the broad arrow, showing that they belonged to the British government and were destined only for a British depot.

"It would be impossible to conceive a more remarkable accumulation of illegality and error than has attended the present case," the paper says. "If this country were capable under any circumstances of tamely enduring so grave an injury to the most vital of its interests and so great an insult to its honor we should have forfeited our claim to be a great nation. In any circumstances we think it may be assumed that the Malacca will never be navigated by a prize crew to any Russian port. She is watched, if not actually stopped, by British warships, and she will, in any case, be ordered to her own home before she can be taken through the Dardanelles or navigated to Libau."

"This emergency in some respects, is the most critical that has marked our relations with Russia in the last 20 years and in the face of the inflamed state of public opinion in St. Petersburg it would be unwise to blind ourselves to the existence of all possibilities that would otherwise be unthinkable. This country has adopted with decision and composure an attitude from which there can be no retreat or withdrawal. We seek a simple redress for a violent and unprovoked injury, and where the peace of the west depends upon the will of the czar we cannot believe that civilization will look to him during the next 48 hours in vain."

The foregoing pronouncement, from an organ so notoriously inspired, with its open reference to a possibility of war and its endorsement of a situation that already was grave enough.

Every other London morning paper devotes its leading editorial to a similar view of the situation. War with Russia is openly contemplated by the most staid papers of the empire as a contingency much to be regretted, but nevertheless inevitable for the honor of the nation unless speedy reparation be made for what is alleged to be a dire insult to the British flag.

### DEMOCRATIC LEADERS.

Conference Held in New York  
Comes to an End.

New York, July 20.—The conference of Democratic leaders which has been in progress here for two days ended today, when several of them left the city.

Ex-Senator Davis of West Virginia, accompanied by Norman E. Mack, national committeeman from this state, and his secretary, C. H. Hendley, left for a visit to Judge Parker at Esopus, at the judge's invitation.

The meeting of the Democratic national committee will be held here next Tuesday, July 26.

### NEGRO LIBERTY PARTY.

Its Presidential Candidate Jailed  
For Keeping Disorderly House.

St. Louis, July 20.—W. T. Scott, presidential candidate of the National Negro Liberty party, who is now serving a 20 days' sentence in the Belleville, Ill., jail, charged with keeping a disorderly house, has been deposited. George E. Taylor of Ohio, ex. has been chosen to fill the place made vacant by the depositing of Scott.

Drank Lye for Root Beer.

Sacramento, Cal., July 20.—Victor Leveroni, aged 39, drank a bottle of lye for root beer tonight, and died in less than 30 minutes.

Rumor of Captured Vessel.

Berlin, July 20.—The Hamburg-American line has not received any information tending to confirm the report carried in the Daily Mail of London from Suez that the steamer Sambia of that line had been captured by the Russians in the Red sea. The officials of the line discredited the report.

Textile Workers Will Strike.

Fall River, Mass., July 20.—By a vote of 5,110 to 3,914 the textile workers tonight decided to strike on July 25 in all of the so-called union cotton mills of this city, where a 12 1/2 per cent reduction in wages has been announced to become operative next Monday. Thirty thousand employees are affected.

## CLEVELAND ON THE CAMPAIGN.

He Lauds the Action of Judge  
Parker in Sending His "Gold  
Telegram."

### DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES MEET

At Esopus, and for First Time in Their  
Lives—Senator Gorman May  
Be Chairman.

New York, July 20.—"Steady, Democrats, Steady!" is the title of an article by Grover Cleveland which will be printed in Collier's for July 23. In it Mr. Cleveland lauds the action of Judge Parker in sending his "gold telegram" to the St. Louis convention, and expresses his satisfaction with the platform, and adds:

"If some time during the last week these most earnestly and prayerfully solicited for the complete restoration of the Democratic party to health and sanity have felt depressed by certain convention incidents relating to the money question, it is certainly now time for them and for all who love true Democracy to calmly survey the situation as it appears since the dust and swelter of convention controversies have passed away."

"Such a survey is full of congratulation and hope. In the first place it creates the assurance that the national Democracy as an organization has been freed from the illusions that have made it weak and has entered upon a period of old-time vigor and strength. This is too apparent for denial."

### PARKER AND DAVIS MEET.

Esopus, N. Y., July 20.—Former Senator Davis arrived at Esopus today, accompanied by Norman E. Mack of New York and D. J. Campau of Michigan. Judge Parker and Senator Davis had not met before.

Senator Davis declined to be interviewed, but submitted affably to the phalanx of photographers who ambushed him at the station.

Messrs. Mack and Campau, speaking of the national committee chairmanship, said they still regarded Senator Gorman as a possibility.

After luncheon Judge Parker and Senator Davis first went patiently through the process of being photographed in various poses, and then entered upon a conference which lasted more than three hours. Sitting in a rustic summer house on the bluff north of Rosemont house and in the shadow of the trees, they talked earnestly together without interruption from 2 o'clock until nearly 5:30.

In the evening Mr. Campau took the train for Highland, thence to take the ferry for Poughkeepsie, where he started on his return to Michigan.

No one but Judge Parker and Senator Davis knew what they talked about. Their conversation was very earnest and punctuated by the senator's vigorous gestures and now and then by the judge's hearty laughter. At 8:30 they took the carriage and with Mr. Mack, were driven to the station.

The only positive result of their meeting made known for publication was that they had no joint notification. Judge Parker declared positively that his own notification would take place at Rosemont. It is likely that Senator Davis will be notified at White Sulphur Springs, that place being more conveniently situated than Elkins, the candidate's home town.

The story that Charles F. Murphy is coming to Rosemont cannot be sustained by any information obtainable here tonight. It is known that no definite invitation has gone to him from Rosemont and that he is not expected in the near future.

National Committeeman Mack, while here today, talked freely of the situation with reference to Mr. Murphy and Tammany hall and their attitude toward the campaign and the national ticket.

"Mr. Murphy will be found loyally supporting the ticket," said he. "Mr. McCarren will not meddle in the affairs of Tammany's territory any more than I would. Mr. McCarren, as chairman of the executive committee, will do his best to build up the organization and to get out the vote up the state."

### GORMAN MAY BE CHAIRMAN.

New York, July 20.—There is a belief among the Democratic politicians who yet linger about the Hoffman house that Senator Gorman is still a possibility for chairman of the national committee. No one seems to be authorized to speak for the Maryland senator and those who are in a position to know all that has taken place in recent conferences will not state his position. A sectional question has

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arisen in connection with the chairmanship, and it is being pushed to some extent by the friends of Thomas Taggart. Both candidates on the national ticket are from the east, and it is said that to take the chairmanship of the national committee from the same section would look like ignoring the west, a section in which electoral votes are sought. Mr. Taggart arrived in the city today, but has not yet met any of the Democratic leaders here.

Much depends upon the result of the conference between the leaders and the Indiana man. It is understood that an intimation from Judge Parker that he preferred another man would speedily put Taggart out of the running, but doubt is expressed whether anyone will say that much for the judge.

It is not believed that Senator Gorman will allow his name to be used to defeat Taggart, but those who want Gorman hope that an understanding may be reached which will result in the selection of Gorman as chairman and that Taggart will be placed in charge of the western headquarters.

Of course, the endorsement which the national committee has tacitly given Taggart and the active canvass he made for the place during the convention for the leaders, especially the friends of Judge Parker, to insist that the Indiana man shall now step aside unless he does so voluntarily.

It is expected that there will be many proxies at the meeting of the committee on Tuesday. Men from the far west are not likely to make the trip to decide a question which is generally settled by the candidate and his advisers.

### Insurance Agents Summoned.

San Antonio, Tex., July 21.—Atty.-Gen. Bell of Austin has summoned before a local magistrate four insurance agents, representatives of the greatest insurance companies in the world, in a proceeding to disclose information relating to alleged violation of the anti-trust law in Texas. The proceeding grows out of a rate war in this city and traces which were intended to be a permanent adjustment of rates. The testimony was reluctantly given, and many witnesses declined to answer on the ground that they might incriminate themselves. This may result in proceedings to deny foreign insurance corporations the right to do business in Texas.

### TO DEVELOP BOLIVIA.

Americans Could Have Had Con-  
tracts, but French Got Them.

New York, July 21.—Ignacio Calderon of Bolivia, who came here several months ago with a proposition to American bankers that they should take charge of \$10,000,000 received by his country in settlement of the Acre dispute, and form a syndicate to develop the Bolivian railways, announces that the Bolivian contract has been closed with a French concern. The New York bankers refused to take up the matter. The work will require a total outlay of \$35,000,000.

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The new system will be about 500 miles long. It is proposed to build a railroad from La Paz to Oruro connecting that city with the present railway system down to the Pacific. Branch lines also will be built from Uyuni to Potosi, a rich mineral region, and to Tupiza, to connect with the Argentine system.

### Quiet Around Ta Tehe Kiao.

Ta Tehe Kiao, Tuesday, July 19, night. (Delayed in transmission.)—All is quiet in this region. Neither side is moving. The only activity is at the outposts. The Russian sharpshooters are having good practice sniping the Japanese from the mountain sides. Small detachments creep out at night, steal up to the Japanese pickets in the darkness, hide themselves in tree-tops and there await sunrise. So soon as the light is sufficiently strong they get fine shots before the Japanese pickets can get away.

### MANCHURIAN BRIGANDS.

Much has been written regarding the trouble that the Russians have had with the Manchus. These mysterious people are not a distinct race or semi-savage people, as is commonly thought. They are only common, everyday Chinese or Manchus who find it more profitable and less arduous to wander over the country, seizing wealthy merchants for ransom, robbing remote farms and villages, attacking travelers and looting carts on the great highways, than it would be to drive animals or till the soil. Their suppression is not easy, for the vast stretches of wilderness which abound in Manchuria offer secure retreat. So numerous are these banditti, and in some districts so perfect is their organization, that they have constructed fortified encampments, and in large bands not infrequently attack Russian stations.—Century.

### BEST QUALIFIED GRADUATE.

It is the custom of the graduating class of the medical department of Queen's University of Kingston, Canada, to designate by ballot the fellow student who they believe could be expected "to do the right thing under all circumstances." The successful student is honored with a special prize by the faculty. We believe that such a man is really the most capable of his class, and, if not identical with the gold medalist, as probably his superior in all that goes to make up the scientific and successful practitioner.—New York Medical Journal.

### She Tried Five Doctors.

Mrs. Frances L. Sales, of Missouri Valley, Ia., writes: "I have been afflicted with kidney trouble five years, had severe pains in my back and a frequent desire to urinate. When riding I experienced much pain in the region of the kidneys. I tried five physicians without benefit and then concluded to try Foley's Kidney Cure. After taking three \$1.00 bottles I was completely cured." F. J. Hill Drug Co.

## SKIN DISEASES

The Outcropping of Bad Blood.

While not always painful these are aggravating beyond expression. With few exceptions they are worse in spring and summer, when the system begins to throw out and the poisons that have accumulated during the winter months. Then boils and pimples, rashes and eruptions of every conceivable kind make their appearance. Eczema and Tetter—the twin terrors of skin diseases—Nettle Rash, Poison Oak and Ivy, and such other skin troubles as usually remain quiet during the cold weather, break out afresh to torment and distract by their fearful burning, itching and stinging. A course of S. S. S. now will purify and enrich the blood,

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