Silver and Lead.

Silver, 61¾c per ounce.
Copper, 15¾c per pound.
Lead, A. S. & R. Co.'s price, $4.00; New York exchange, $4.37½; New York brokers', $4.00.

THE SALT LAKE HERALD.

Weather Today.
Forecast for Salt Lake Today is:
Threatening conditions continue; probably light showers; slight changes in temperature.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 5, 1870. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1900 NUMBER 88

ALLIES' HARMONY IS IN DANGER OF BREAKING

Russo-American Note is Doubtfully Received in England and Germany.

No Active Steps Yet Taken for Withdrawal—Britain Does Not Like to Deal With Li.

London, Sept. 1, 4:20 a. m.—The papers are again filled with discussions of the Russo-American proposals, which, so far as may be gathered from the representations of opinions in the various European capitals, are calculated to subject the unity of the allies to an exceedingly severe and dangerous test.

In Germany especially these proposals are so diametrically opposed to Emperor William's policy that they have produced something like consternation. As the Daily News editorially remarks, "Count von Waldersee was assuredly not sent to assist in restoring the empress dowager."

It is recognized on all sides that Germany's decision is the pivot of the matter. Emperor William intended, by despatching Count von Waldersee, to have the master hand in the Chinese settlement. Russia has taken the wind out of that official's sails, and is now posing as the friend and protector of China.

The morning papers express the greatest suspicion of the intentions of Russia. The Times' editorial fairly represents the opinion of all, saying:

"The advantages of Russia's policy are not manifest, and it is very doubtful whether it will recommend itself to powers like England and Germany, that have large commercial interests in the establishment of a stable and progressive government to replace the reactionary clique which has impeded all progress and development in China in recent years.

"Negotiation with Li Hung Chang would be a condonation of government crimes and the throwing away of all the advantages gained by the occupation of Pekin.

"Much mischief may already have been done by the hesitation to enter the forbidden city. To withdraw from Pekin would be interpreted as proving not only that the allies are cowards, but that they are hopelessly divided. It may be that some of the powers will withdraw, but that does not imply that others are bound to leave Pekin and to acquiesce in the restoration of a government guilty of a gross international crime."

Strange Diplomatic Bedfellows.

The Standard says: "Diplomacy sometimes makes strange bedfellows. It is curious to fight the mighty autocrat of the old world and the great republic of the new, generally coaxing the other powers along the path of peace. Nothing could be better than the spirit of these documents, and it is interesting to find two such powers so anxious to determine the controversy in an unselfish spirit."

The Daily Mail says: "Russia has forced the hand of the United States against the better judgment of the latter. At the same time, the United States government has adduced such valid reason why the Russian policy is a bad one that it will hardly be expected that other powers will concur."

The Daily News, which complains bitterly that the British government does not communicate a particle of information respecting these important negotiations, calls Mr. Adee's dispatch "very able," and asks what the British government is doing in the matter.

"Open Door" May Make Trouble.

The Daily Chronicle thinks the question of the "open door" will prove the rift within the lute which now sounds such sweet harmony between the United States and Russia.

"Russia," says the Daily Chronicle, "has heard of the open door before, from a greater naval power than the United States, and has replied by simply slamming the door in that power's face."

The paper then proceeds to comment upon the difficulty of understanding Russia's real motives, and the dangers of following Russia's leadership.

The Daily Telegraph remarks: "The Russian proposals are among the most extraordinary coups attempted of recent years, even by Russia. The upshot will probably be the acceptance of Li Hung Chang to negotiate some kind of compromise with the empress dowager."

Vienna specials show that the Russo-American proposals have caused extreme annoyance there. It is said that Austria-Hungary will follow in Germany's steps, but it is recognized both in Berlin and Vienna that the withdrawal of Russia and the United States from Pekin would leave the other powers little option but to follow.

The Globe seizes the opportunity to indulge in unfriendly criticism, accusing the United States of breaking the concord of the powers, and playing into the hands of Russia against Great Britain by supporting the suggestion of the employment of Li Hung Chang, who, the paper declares, is notoriously hostile to Great Britain and friendly to Russia.

The Globe urges that the government oppose to the uttermost the idea of the evacuation of Pekin, in which course, the paper adds, it will be supported by Emperor William of Germany.

GERMANY IS MUCH EMBARRASSED

Berlin, Aug. 31.—The German government is considerably embarrassed by the joint proposition of the United States and Russia to withdraw from Pekin and to recognize Li Hung Chang as an intermediary. It was wholly unexpected here that Russia would join the United States in such a step. Count von Buelow, the foreign minister, considers the new situation thus created so important as to compel him to abandon the vacation trip he was about to take.

This evening the semi-official press expresses the views of the government in cautious terms.

A foreign official made the following statement on the subject:

"Germany has not yet answered Russia's request to withdraw from Pekin. The other powers do not regard the military situation there as precarious. As far as Li Hung Chang is concerned, Germany is ready to acknowledge him as China's representative in peace negotiations if he shows himself properly accredited, but as to this feature of the case nothing is as yet known here."

The statement of the London Times that a German bank is negotiating with Chang Chi Tung, the Woo Chang viceroy, for a loan of 1,000,000 taels, is positively denied.

German official telegrams announce that the German forces in Pekin occupy the northwestern portion of the city. The joint proclamations of the generals against plundering have thus far proved ineffectual. It is reported that some 20,000 armed Chinese are about fifty kilometres from Pekin. The German troops share in guarding the imperial palace and also hold the northwestern gate. A council of generals was called for Aug. 23.

REPLIES RECEIVED ARE NON-COMMITTAL

Washington, Aug. 31.—A significent fact in connection with the proposal to withdraw from Pekin is that General Chaffee, who is well advised of the situation, having several days ago been directed to prepare for just such an emergency as that precipitated by the Russian action, continues his preparations for wintering the American troops in China. Unless the men are afloat and out of the Pei Ho within the next six weeks they are likely to remain in China, perforce, being icebound. General Chaffee was further advised today of the developments in the situation, a statement of the points in the Russo-American correspondence being cabled to him for his guidance.

It is scarcely expected that, even with the aid of the cables, a complete accord can be reached upon this last proposition immediately. Up to the close of the official day only two communications had been received in consequence of our last note. One was from the British foreign office, through the American embassy, stating that Lord Salisbury was absent from London and merely promising consideration for the note. The German response was through Mr. Jackson and was equally inconclusive, indicating a wish on the part of the German government for time to consider the proposition. The officials here say that they are satisfied that Japan at least is fully in accord with our objects as set out in the note and rather expect an early answer from the government of that country. France has not been heard from on this point, her last communication relating entirely to the matter of Li Hung Chang's status.

The full text of the French government's answer to Li Hung Chang's peace proposals of Aug. 19 and 21 has just been received here. It proves to be almost identical in language with the reply of the American government which laid down as a preliminary to peace overtures that security in the Chinese capital and responsible government authority be established.

Dowager Issued Credentials.

It has developed in the course of the careful consideration which officials have given to Li Hung Chang's credentials, that they were issued by the empress dowager and not by the emperor, Kwang Hsu. This may have an important bearing on the subject, as it opens up the authority of the empress dowager since the coup d'etat of Sept. 9, 1898, when she took the reins of power from the hands of the emperor. It involves also the issues between the empress dowager, who is anti-foreign, and the emperor, who is pro-foreign. Still, a further consideration is the Russian sympathy entertained by the empress dowager, as against the British sympathy held by the emperor. Thus far, however, there has been no questioning of the credentials on any of the personal grounds mentioned, although they are forcible in shaping the action of the several powers.

Although the exact whereabouts of Li Hung Chang continues to be in doubt, it is understood by diplomatic officials that he is now in continuous communication with the imperial household, and thus is enabled to convey to them the prospect of a return to the Chinese capital. The expected return of Prince Ching to Pekin is said to be a result of this communication between Earl Li and the imperial family, and to be the initial move of responsible authorities toward the capital. There is reason to believe also that Earl Li is now in frequent telegraphic communication with European capitals, although Washington has not received a word from him since Aug. 21, the date of the last appeal for peace. Some significance is attached to this, as indicating that Earl Li, failing to get from Washington an acceptance of his overtures, turned to Europe and more particularly to Russia.

American Is Li's Adviser.

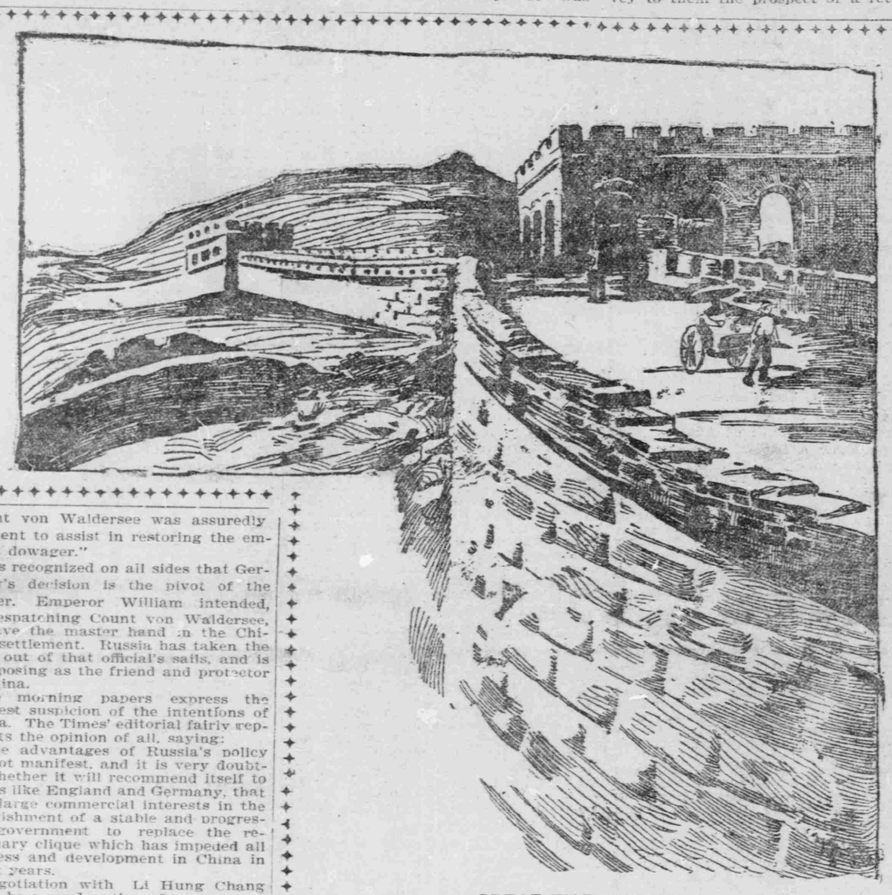
It was stated today, as an additional reason for American acceptance of Li Hung Chang, that his confidential secretary and adviser is an American, Mr. Pethick, formerly of the American consular service at Tien Tsin. Mr. Pethick is known to have great influence with the viceroy, and among the officials here he is regarded as a man of exceptional ability and scrupulous integrity.

The disposition to look for ulterior motives in Russia's plans is met by the statement, in authoritative quarters, that such suspicions show a lack of familiarity with Russia's traditional friendship with China. It is pointed out that the two countries have lived as neighbors since 1644, and that their relations have not been as traders, each pushing commercial enterprise into the territory for the other, but as border friends. It is stated that this brought about the agreement over the transsiberian railroad, which, while beneficial to Russia, also helped China to develop the resources of Manchuria. In seeking concessions, also, it is said that Russia never has permitted her citizens to acquire rich railroad and mineral concessions and then to sell them in speculative markets. This unselfish and neighborly sentiment, it is maintained, is the chief motive for Russia's present work.

Ships on the Way.

Washington, Aug. 31.—The collier Saturn, with coal aboard, en route for the fleet in China, has reached Gibraltar. The

(Continued on Page 2.)



GREAT WALL OF CHINA.

THE HERALD BULLETIN.

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Bryan on the Move.
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INGALLS SAID TO BE THE MAN

Vanderbilt Ally Named For Presidency of S. P.

REPORT OF RAILROAD TRUST CIRCULATED

Gigantic Plan to Weave All American Roads Into One.

New York, Aug. 31.—The Mail and Express contains the following today: "It was said in Wall street today that the presidency of the Southern Pacific railroad would be offered to President M. E. Ingalls of the Big Four road, who is a Vanderbilt ally. No one could be found who would positively confirm or deny the Ingalls rumor, but it was declared with some show of authority that neither Mr. H. E. Huntington nor Mr. Tweed would succeed the late C. P. Huntington.

These two, however, are provided for in the latest deal reported. Each is to retain his present position. Mr. Huntington as first vice president and active manager in the west, and Mr. Tweed as second vice president and confidential attorney in this city.

Another Vanderbilt Move.

"The selection of Mr. Ingalls would be another move in line with the alleged Vanderbilt plan to weave all the railroads of America into one vast system under a single head.

"The interests that are bringing the name of Mr. Ingalls to the front control a majority of the stock and could have dethroned Mr. C. P. Huntington at any time within the last few years, but they believed he had earned the position held and declined to humiliate him.

"But he insisted upon putting all the profits into improvements; and those who did not, like him, have an abundance of other stocks that were dividend producers, were nettled at this absence of income from their investments in the stock of the road whose value became purely speculative. Now it is said new blood is to be infused into the management through Mr. Ingalls."

A reporter of the Associated Press questioned Mr. C. H. Tweed, who is Mr. Huntington's confidential adviser, as to the various stories concerning the Southern Pacific's presidency.

"The directors will not meet until next week," said Mr. Tweed, "and while several names have been informally mentioned, I think I am safe in saying no one has been decided upon definitely."

ANOTHER VERSION.

How C. P. Huntington Was Pinched In 1893.

New York, Aug. 31.—The presidency of the Southern Pacific will be offered within a day or two to one of the ablest railroad men in America, a man who is now the president of one of the greatest roads in the east. Although he has a very comfortable berth where he is, it is believed he will be glad to round off his railroad career by taking the more important post left vacant by the death of Collis P. Huntington.

When Mr. Huntington was pinched in the panic of 1893, he was forced to let go a large part of his securities to raise ready money. Messrs. Speyers advanced him large sums. The Southern Pacific stock which they then obtained, together with their recent purchases, gave these bankers a controlling interest in the road. While Mr. Huntington was alive Messrs. Speyers were content to have him keep the presidency, although they believed a change in the management of the Southern Pacific was advisable.

While James Speyer was in Europe news came of Mr. Huntington's death. The question of naming his successor was at once discussed. Mr. Speyer and his brother, Edgar, after considering the qualifications of several railway men, none of them now with the Southern Pacific, hit upon an eastern man.

Agreement Is Reached.

Chicago, Aug. 31.—The Record tomorrow will say:

It is rumored that the Great Northern, the Northern Pacific and the Union Pacific railroads have entered into an agreement to cease unprofitable competition for trans-continental business, and to strengthen rates to the normal figure. The three lines hope to force the Santa Fe, which lately has become one of the strongest competitors for trans-continental traffic, to be a party to the plan.

IMPERIAL SOLDIERS MASSACRE 2,000 BOXERS WHILE THEY ARE AT A FEAST

(Copyright, 1900, by the Associated Press.)

Taku, Aug. 28, via Shanghai, Aug. 30.—An intercepted letter written by the viceroy at Pao Ting Fu, who commanded at Tien Tsin during the fighting there, complains that the Boxers are overrunning the country southwest of Tien Tsin, particularly the cities on the Grand canal, deposing the officials, who at first countenanced them, and looting and killing the enemies of their organization and fighting the imperial troops.

The gates of Pao Ting Fu are kept closed and the people inside are suffering, the Boxers practically besieging the place.

The viceroy reports that the Tao Tai of the city of Tsang Chow, on the canal, invited 2,000 Boxers to a feast, and that while the Boxers were eating and their weapons were stacked the imperial soldiers, by his orders, fell upon them and slaughtered all of them.

There is much recrimination between the foreigners besieged in Pekin and the members of the relieving force. Officers say that the besieged sent out alarmist reports and that the condition of the foreigners was never one of such extremities as the official dispatches represented. The foreigners, they assert, could have resisted indefinitely. The besieged accuse the general of timidity and of exaggerating the Chinese opposition. They think a much smaller army might have made the march and relieved them months sooner.

The looting at Pekin proceeds industriously and openly. The officers of every nation except the Americans ignore the repressive order, and all the allies ridicule the Americans for their abstension.

Missionary Green of the China inland mission, his sister, wife and their two children, who were for some time held as prisoners by the Boxers at Hsing Han Sien, near Pao Ting Fu, were well treated.

A company of Chinese Catholics have held a town near Pao Ting Fu for three months against the Boxers and imperial troops. The officials have offered large sums for their capture.

ALLIES MAKE PACK-HORSES OF CHINESE WHO OFTEN DROP DEAD IN THEIR TRACKS

(Copyright, 1900, by the Associated Press.)

Pekin, Aug. 14, by post, via Tien Tsin.—One disadvantage that the Americans had during the hard march to the relief of Pekin was that their transportation wagons were late in arriving. The Ninth infantry possessed the only outfit which reached Tien Tsin up to the time of starting. The supplies were divided among the soldiers of the Ninth and the Fourteenth infantry regiments and the battery. The Americans, with haversacks, blankets and tent rolls, started under the heaviest loads, but they son stripped to fighting trim, preferring to forego their blankets rather than to sweat under them. During the last two nights of the march they slept, tired and worn out, in the rain, without shelter or cover.

One night the wagon train lost the road and passed the American camp. The drivers plodded along four miles in the darkness and rain. They might have driven into the Chinese camp; but, fortunately, the Russians stopped them just in time.

The Americans bivouacked supperless and breakfastless, and toward the end the officers kept the men at work only by appealing to their national pride.

"Don't let the Britisher beat you; don't let the Russians get ahead," they urged constantly.

The army transport, when it reached Pekin, was an unique spectacle. Miles of animals, vehicles and coolies, trailed behind. Everything on wheels, from farm wagons to fashionable traps, was impressed, and every horse, mule and Chinaman in the path was commandeered. The Japanese had cows bearing packs and the Russians had camels.

Chinamen pulled the carts and staggered under heavy packs, the soldiers cursing and beating them. Several dropped dead.

Two hundred river junks and scows, bearing munitions, were towed up the river by coolies. Had the Chinese taken the offensive most of the transportation might easily have been captured and cut to pieces by small flanking parties.

After it was apparent that the enemy was demoralized the generals trusted the transport to luck and bent their efforts toward getting ahead. Only such an emergency as existed could have justified such hardships as were imposed upon the troops.

BIGGEST STRIKE EVER KNOWN PREDICTED IN THE ANTHRACITE COAL REGION

Indanaapolis, Ind., Aug. 31.—"In my opinion there will be a strike in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania, and it will be the biggest that the United States has ever known," said President John Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers of America, today.

"We have formulated our demands for an advance of about 20 per cent in wages and the removal of certain conditions that exist in the anthracite region. Principal among these is that the operators in dealing with the miners allow 3,360 pounds to a ton and in selling coal, sell 2,000 pounds for a ton.

"If the strike is ordered I believe that 140,000 men will come out. Of course, I do not mean that these men will lay down their tools at once, but a strike spirit is like a war spirit, it grows continuously and when once part of the men are out in an effort to better their condition, the others will quickly follow.

"I do not know just what percentage of the anthracite miners are in the mine workers' organization, but I firmly believe that 75,000 men will quit the first day our men are ordered out."

MESSAGE RECEIVED FROM ANDREE'S BALLOON FAR IN THE FROZEN NORTH

Stockholm, Aug. 31.—Captain Grendahl telegraphs the following message from Skjervoe, Norway:

"Andree's bouy No. 4 has been found and contains the following:

"'July 11, 10 p. m.—Greenwich.

"'Our voyage gone well so far. Are now at an altitude of 250 metres. Original direction north ten degrees east; compass undeviation. Later north four degrees east; compass undeviation.

"'Four carrier pigeons dispatched. They are flying west. We are now over ice, which is very rugged.

"'Weather splendid the whole time. In excellent spirits.—Andree, Strindberg, Frenkel, Frenkel.

"'Above the clouds. Fine; 7:45 Greenwich, mean time.'"

ROBBERS ARE REPORTED HEMMED IN BY A POSSE

Union Pacific Officials Hear that Train Bandits Are at the "Hay Stacks" in Wyoming.

News of a Battle Expected Any Time From this Wild Spot—Stories as to Booty.

(Special to The Herald.)

Cheyenne, Wyo., Aug. 31.—A report has reached the Union Pacific railroad officials here that the four bandits that dynamited and robbed the Union Pacific express train at Table Rock Wednesday night have been surrounded by the posse in a wild spot in the bad lands in southern Wyoming known as the "Hay Stacks" and that they cannot escape.

The robbers are known to be well armed.

If they were thoughtful enough to supply themselves with food it may be many days before they can be starved out of their hiding place.

News of a battle is looked for at any hour.

STORY OF A BIG LOSS.

Report That the Government Lost $100,000 to Robbers.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Aug. 31.—An unconfirmed report is in circulation here that the Union Pacific express car robbed by five men at Tipton Wednesday night, contained $100,000 in gold destined to pay off the soldiers in the Philippines and that the robbers secured the whole shipment.

Government Not the Loser.

Washington, Aug. 31.—The government has lost no funds through the reported hold up on the Union Pacific railroad in Wyoming yesterday, so far as can be learned here.

Careful inquiry at the war department shows that no funds were in transit to the troops in Manila. Nor were any of the staff bureaus at the war department sending any money on that train to the Philippines or to China. It is said at the war department that if the government had been sending money in this way it would not be the loser in case of robbery, for the express companies assume the responsibility for the safe transfer of the money and the loss would fall upon them.

EXPRESS COMPANY RETICENT.

Denial Given Out, However, That Loss Exceeds $100.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 31.—Mr. E. Eggleston, president of the Pacific Express company, is out of the city and could not be seen in respect to the robbery of an express car of that company on the Union Pacific in Wyoming, on Wednesday night. Mr. Hartson, his secretary, stated that the general superintendent had reported to headquarters that the robbers obtained less than $100.

The safe was blown open, he said, and the car badly damaged by the explosive used to effect an entrance. Information as to the contents of the safes was not given out at headquarters, so it is not known whether the robbers secured any valuable packages or not.

GLASGOW PLAGUE OFFICIALLY RECOGNIZED; AMERICA WILL QUARANTINE

Washington, Aug. 31.—The following cablegram was today received by the marine-hospital service:

"Glasgow, Aug. 31.—The local board of health declares Glasgow infected with plague. Eleven cases and one suspicious case in the hospital today.

"THOMAS."

This afternoon, at the direction of the president, Assistant Surgeon A. R. Thomas of the marine corps was detailed to serve in the office of United States consul at Glasgow to insist in the enforcement of the regulations of this government so far as they affect outgoing passengers and traffic coming to our ports.

New York, Aug. 31.—Dr. A. B. Doty, health officer of the port of New York, said today that hereafter all vessels from Glasgow to this port would be detained at quarantine for a period of twelve days from their embarkation.

"This length of time," said Dr. Doty, "is the maximum period of incubation. As there are only two passenger lines plying between this port and Glasgow, the work will be simplified. This disinfection will depend largely upon the character of the passengers. Most of them merely go to Glasgow for the purpose of embarking. They hurry through the city and are little exposed to the plague."

Glasgow, Scotland, Aug. 31.—There has been no increase in the number of cases of the plague in this city, and no undue alarm as to the spread of the disease is felt. The authorities are acting with promptitude and are confident of confining the outbreak within the present scope.

Yellow Fever In New York.

New York, Aug. 31.—Ignacio Garcia, aged 23, a steerage passenger on the Leon XIII, which arrived this morning from Havana, was removed to Swinburne Island for treatment and observation. Dr. Doty, health officer of the port, says Garcia shows symptoms indicating yellow fever. The steamer and 124 passengers are held at quarantine for disinfection and to serve out the balance of the quarantine period of five days. Nine immune passengers were permitted to land.

GOVERNMENT AID WILL BE SENT MINERS AND INDIANS AT NOME

Washington, Aug. 31.—At the cabinet meeting today two other subjects beside that of China were considered—the condition of several hundred or thousand destitute miners at Cape Nome and of a large number of Indian tribes in Alaska.

It was decided that the war department should send a transport to Cape Nome to bring back such of the miners as are penniless and liable to endanger the public welfare there this winter by reason of their destitute condition. Provisions and clothing will be sent to the Indians who are said to be destitute.

The transportation companies, it is claimed, refuse to aid the unfortunates at Cape Nome. Winter will come by the end of September and the transport in order to effect relief, must be at once.

General Randall estimates that there are 1,000 persons in Nome in danger of starvation. Information received from several official and unofficial sources shows that the Alaskan Indians along the coast from Cape Nome, are in a serious condition.

The miners, it is rumored, have gathered for their own use, nearly all of the drift wood which the Indians have been accustomed to depend upon for their winter fuel, and in some instances the cabins of the Indians have been torn down by the miners and the wood used by them regardless of the suffering Indians. In addition to these afflictions, it is said that the grip in a most virulent form has broken out among the Indians, and that altogether their case is one which calls for immediate succor.

DIRECTOR OF CENSUS SAYS POPULATION OF UNITED STATES IS 80,000,000

(Special to The Herald.)

Washington, Aug. 31.—Director of the Census Merriam said today that the completed count in the United States will show 80,000,000 population, exclusive of the newly acquired possessions.

This will mean the addition of fifty members to the house of representatives.

ROUMANIANS AND BULGARIANS FIGHT FIERCELY ON THE FRONTIER

Vienna, Sept. 1.—As a result of the tension between the Roumania and Bulgarian governments, due to the demand of the former for the suppression of the Macedonia revolutionary committee, a frontier conflict took place yesterday between Roumanian and Bulgarian peasants at Verciorova, a few miles from the celebrated iron gate on the Danube, on the Roumanian side of the stream.

Two Bulgarians were killed and many of both parties were wounded.

HUNTINGTON ESTATE IS ANNOUNCED TO BE VALUED AT $69,650,000

(Special to The Herald.)

New York, Aug. 31.—It was announced here today that the value of the late Collis P. Huntington's estate is $69,650,000.

This comprises a large block of Southern Pacific stock, his Newport News ship yard holdings, a vast amount of real estate and numerous other interests.