

NEGOTIATING FOR A COALITION.

Powers Exchanging Notes on the Chinese Situation.

U. S. AND ENGLAND AGREE.

Both Oppose Partition - Russia Has Been a Stumbling Block - Objected to Japan Taking the Lead.

New York, July 21.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser says: Active diplomatic negotiations are passing between the powers regarding a coalition against China. English and United States officers are arranging a close accord on the question of partition. These two governments probably will declare against it in a few days.

Numerous dispatches are passing between Hay and Salisbury with the idea of the two countries forming identical policies.

Incidentally a curious sidelight is cast on English diplomacy in this matter. China's attack on Siberia, it is claimed in British diplomatic circles, was caused by the sudden change in the attitude of Russia, which is now making overtures to the powers of a most cordial and conciliatory nature.

It was Russia, these diplomats say, which blocked the scheme of having the Japanese take the lead in the march on Peking with a full force, as proposed by England.

While most of the other European powers approved it, Russia refused her consent to the plan, it is asserted, and it had to be abandoned.

Now Russia is scared and expresses her entire willingness to join in any concert and play her part fairly and squarely. Formal communications have been made to the various governments of this tenor, and it is hoped in official circles that the announcement of complete accord will be made in a few days, each power agreeing to drop all designs against each other and work harmoniously together to settle the China affair.

As a matter of fact, however, these statements are not borne out by the facts. When the proposition was made to allow Japan, owing to her proximity to the scene of trouble, to land more than her quota of troops in China and take the lead in the advance on Peking, all the powers agreed to it. Then Russia was most hearty in her approval of the scheme.

Then England, between whom and Japan there existed a secret treaty of alliance, proposed to the powers that Japan be given mandatory power to settle the China difficulty.

To this Russia did object and objected strenuously.

England then appealed to Germany to use her influence to secure Russia's consent to Japanese supremacy in the operations and settlement of the outbreak.

But the United States is leagued with England, Russia may be forced in the interest of humanity, to waive her objection to Japanese authority and save the ministers, the women and children and their brave defenders from the fury of the Chinese mobs.

Price of Tea Going Up.

New York, July 21.—The trouble in China is already influencing the whole tea market of this country. Within the last few days the price of tea has advanced from one to two cents a pound and still further increases seem likely, inasmuch as with the continuance of the difficulties in China it will cost more to import. When the outbreak began it was computed that tea in this country that week is being rapidly bought up by retailers, and should the hostilities extend to the tea growing districts, a rapid rise in the price of the commodity will result.

Government Chartering Steamers.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 21.—It is rumored in shipping circles that the United States government has chartered from the International Navigation company the old American liner Oregon and will use her for the transportation of troops to China. The Pennsylvania and Indiana are now under charter by the government and are at Manila in the Philippines, and the Illinois was sold to Ugo Sam at the outbreak of the Spanish war. At the present time the Ohio, under command of Captain Boggs, is on the Pacific coast and engaged in the Klondike trade.

The water boat Arethusa will soon leave for the League Island navy yard for a Chinese port. She will be loaded with a mixed cargo of stores and placed in charge of a naval officer, with a crew of 25 men from the merchant marine, will act as a water boat carrying a capacity of more than 1,000,000 gallons. The colliers, Pomroy and Fenwick, with a carrying capacity of 2,500 and 2,500 tons, respectively, will be loaded with coal for the Chinese service.

Maj. Belknap Ordered West.

Chicago, July 21.—Major Hugh A. Belknap, paymaster of the department of the lake, who has received telegraphic orders from the war department to proceed to San Francisco, will leave this city early next week for his new post. He said the order came very unexpectedly, but he presumed that the moving of so many troops to San Francisco, and the need of additional paymasters, were the reasons for his going. Whether he will go on from San Francisco to the Philippines or China, Major Belknap is not advised.

Sugar Beet Crop Small.

Stockton, Cal., July 21.—Next week the work of harvesting sugar beets will be commenced in this county, but the yield will be very small, according to reports from various sections where they were cultivated. What is known as best blight has greatly affected the crop.

This is not the only locality to suffer from the disease, as the Salinas and King City districts are said to be badly affected, while all other beet growing sections throughout the State, with the exception of Watsonville and Castroville, are said to have more or less of the blight. The factories this season will not be able to run more than a third or a half of the usual time, as there are not sufficient beets to supply them.

BREAKING DOWN OLD TRADITIONS.

Tall Hat and Frock Coat Not Necessary at Sandown Park.

HE VOICES PUBLIC OPINION.

Lord Ronald Gowers' Annual Protest - London a Tropical Zone - American Jack Tars Attract Attention.

London, July 21.—(Copyright, 1900, The Associated Press.)—"We are requested to state," said the Times on Thursday, "that the tall hat and frock coat, which had hitherto been recognized as the costume for Sandown Park, on the occasion of the royal visit, may be dispensed with tomorrow and Saturday in favor of the straw hat and other costume more suited to the present tropical weather."

A few days of intense heat have done more to break down the established traditions of England than would a dozen reform bills. Long established rules of state, social, business and political etiquette have been swept to the winds, or rather into the humidity which the lack of wind produces. In a land where a few years ago sandstone was almost unknown, the hospitals are now crowded with cases of that description. For the first time in the history of parliament one of the front bench members, Herbert Gladstone, has appeared in St. Stephen's wearing a straw hat, to the amazement of the members of the house. Royalty, driven to desperation by the hottest weather England has ever known and obliged to appear at public functions, has completely discarded the usual forms of dress.

VOICES PUBLIC OPINION.

Lord Ronald Gowers' annual letter to the Times, inveighing against the tall hat, instead of being a useless protest, this week voices public opinion with remarkable unanimity. Well known men of fashion are frequently to be seen at the West End wearing white duck or flannel trousers with immaculate frock coats and silk hats. This attitude of dress extends also to servants. Powdered flunkies, thick with gold lace, may be seen gravely sitting upon the boxes wearing sailor hats of varying pattern, and fashionable nurses have given up the hot veil and bonnet for the rapidly increasing death rate and in brief, this metropolis of the world, with its countless arbitrary forms of dress and procedure, has, in the short space of a week, been turned topsy-turvy. The serious phase of the matter is the rapidly increasing death rate and the projected continuation of the heat wave. The papers never tire of pointing out how utterly inadequate are the provisions to deal with the present conditions. Ice is a luxury, obtainable by the rich only, and by them in limited quantities. For the poor there is no alleviation, not even the opportunity to bathe. The idea of flooding the heated streets has not yet dawned upon England's municipality. The supply of facilities at the London hospital to deal with heat prostrations is absurdly inadequate. Hence, it is small wonder that business is practically suspended and social functions are cut short and made as informal as possible, to say nothing of the maneuvers at Aldershot being postponed.

LONDON A TROPICAL ZONE.

Even the ghastly news from China elicits but half hearted interest in a nation which finds itself suddenly transformed from a temperate to a tropical zone, with all the disabilities of sub-arctic clothes and institutions. London's method of transit underground trains, inside buses, etc., never well ventilated, can now only be described as a living hell.

What with the Christian Endeavor thousands permeating London this week, the American invasion may be said to have reached its zenith. Scarcely a cent connected with American enterprise has created such general interest in England as the proceedings at Alexander Park. The bishop of London, Rt. Rev. Dr. Mandell Creighton, while facing the thousands that waited to hear him speak, turned to one of the Americans that stood near him and said: "How wonderfully you do these things in America." The transportation of such an immense contingent of so many thousands of miles had Englishmen who have come into contact with the delegates.

AMERICAN JACK TARS.

Another class of visitors to London attracting attention on the streets is the men of the United States training ship Saratoga, who have come up on leave from Southampton. Commenting on these the Chronicle says:

"They go about in twos and threes and conduct themselves to the admiration of all, although there is no officer in charge."

This is in striking contrast with the behavior of many English Jackies. The Saratoga goes to Calais, when the apprentices will have a chance to see Paris.

English harbors are dotted with American yachts. At Southampton alone are the Josephine, Enterprise, Calcutta and Endymion.

Prominent Americans are here in such large numbers as almost to cease to attract attention. William C. Whitney spent the week watching his horses run at Newmarket. He will go to Paris later. Henry Phillips, Andrew Carnegie's partner, has taken Bouifort Castle, Lord Lovat's splendid place in Scotland, till October, when Lord Lovat, who is in South Africa, expects to return. Bouifort is noted as one of the finest deer stalking grounds in the United Kingdom.

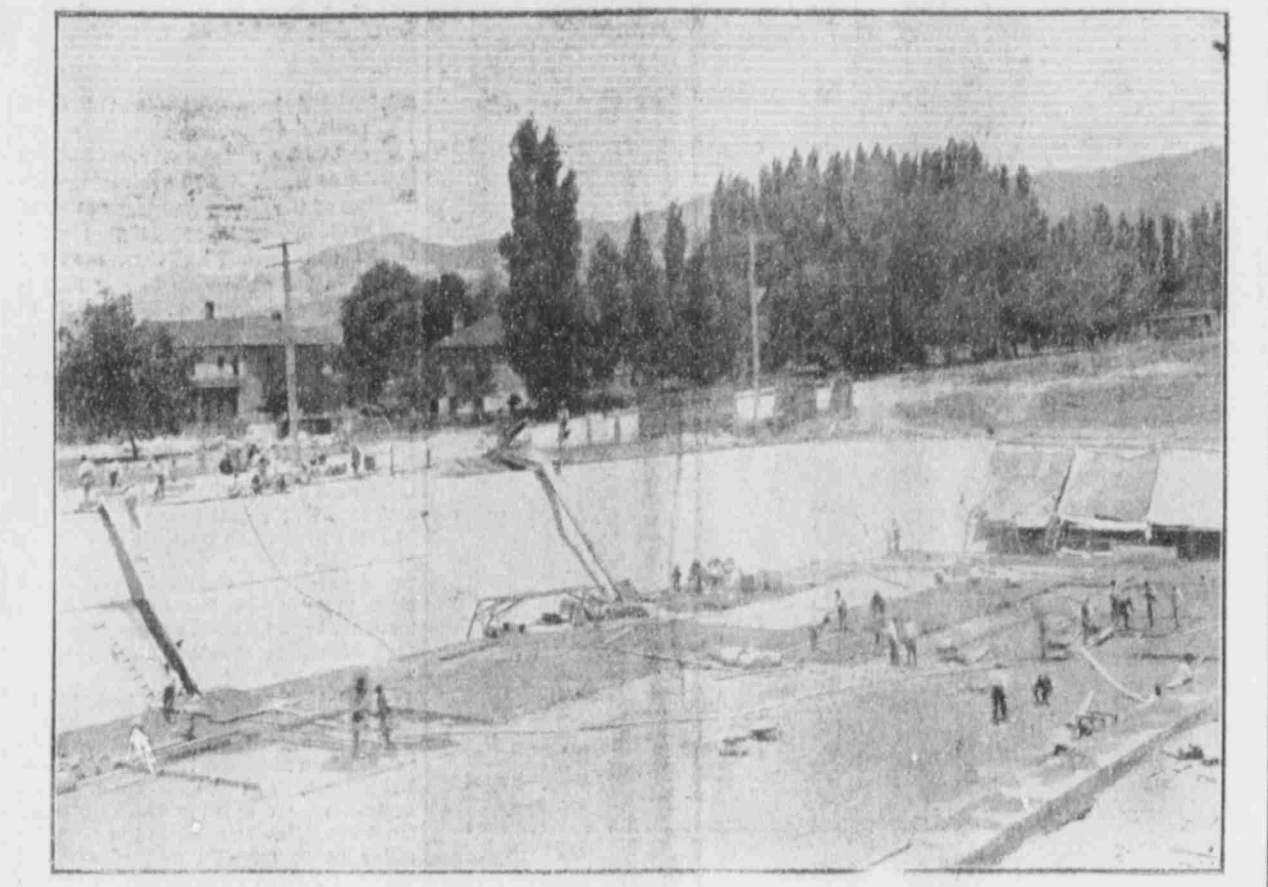
With reference to the published hint that he had become naturalized as a subject of Great Britain Mr. Phillips said to the correspondent of the Associated Press:

"I have not the least intention of becoming a British subject. I simply want a nice place to stay until the end of the summer."

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

In view of the wars in which the world is engaged, a curious and almost pathetic interest attaches to the meeting this week of the Parliamentary Union for the promotion of international arbitration. Philip James Stanhope, member of parliament for Burnley, president. Forty members of the British legislature expressed a willingness to attend the International Arbitration conference in the hall of the French senate July 21. Between 400 and 500

FIRST SOUTH STREET RESERVOIR



Notwithstanding the fact that much publicity has been given to waterworks improvements, now under way, comparatively few persons realize what is actually being accomplished. Among the more immediate sources of relief is the First South street reservoir now nearing completion. The above picture represents a snap shot sprung upon it by a "News" photographer yesterday morning, and will give an excellent idea of its capacity and usefulness. It will be the distributing source for district No. 1. It is located at the head of First South and Thirteenth East streets, and will, it is expected, be ready for use sometime between the 1st and 15th of August. The contract for building the reservoir was awarded the Excelsior Wooden Pipe company of San Francisco on May 31st, this year. The figures agreed on were \$25,000. This does not include pipe and valve and other incidental items, which will bring the total cost up to about \$30,000. The contractor is represented by Mr. A. S. Riffe, an expert engineer, who has personally supervised the work. July 15th was the date set for the completion of the work, but the board of public works extended the time to August 1st. It will be next to impossible to finish the reservoir by that time, however, and the contracting company will have to pay the city \$25 per day for each day of delay. About eighty-five per cent of the concrete wall and slope is in and about forty per cent of the concrete in the bottom is finished. The water for the new reservoir will come principally from Parley's canyon conduit, and at times water from Emigration canyon will be turned in. There is also a connection with the upper system, which is supplied from City Creek. When there is a surplus in the latter creek water can be turned in to the distributing reservoir. No. 1 district embraces the business part of the city, extending from west of Eighth East street and south of South Temple. The eastern boundary of the district runs from the intersection of Ninth and Eleventh East, northwest through the city. At South Temple street the line is one block east of the Eagle Gate. The number of men employed on the reservoir have been from 80 to 125. At first twenty-three teams were at work excavating, but as most of that work is now nearly completed the number of teams have been reduced to ten. The surface and the coping is covered with a one-half inch coat of cement plaster. The bottom and walls are put in in sections with asphaltum joints to allow for contraction and expansion. About eighty-five per cent of the concrete wall and slope is in and about forty per cent of the concrete in the bottom is finished. The water for the new reservoir will come principally from Parley's canyon conduit, and at times water from Emigration canyon will be turned in. There is also a connection with the upper system, which is supplied from City Creek. When there is a surplus in the latter creek water can be turned in to the distributing reservoir. No. 1 district embraces the business part of the city, extending from west of Eighth East street and south of South Temple. The eastern boundary of the district runs from the intersection of Ninth and Eleventh East, northwest through the city. At South Temple street the line is one block east of the Eagle Gate. The number of men employed on the reservoir have been from 80 to 125. At first twenty-three teams were at work excavating, but as most of that work is now nearly completed the number of teams have been reduced to ten.

members of various European parliaments will on that occasion be received by President Loubet. The English delegation includes Lord Kinnaird and Sir Albert Rollet.

WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

One of the most touching incidents of the war in South Africa, occurred this week, when Captain Towse received the first Victoria Cross bestowed by the queen for valor in the field. Captain Towse earned the distinction by attempting to carry off Col. Dwyman, who had been wounded, under a hail of bullets. He was unable to do so, and lay beside him and kept off the Boers all night till help came. By that time Col. Dwyman was dead. Captain Towse was taken to Windsor and led into the royal presence by his wife, where he knelt at the feet of his sovereign, who was so much overcome at the sight of the blind hero that her aged hands could scarce run on the most prized of all British decorations. The queen's few words of simple praise of his gallantry and thanks for his devotion were spoken so low as to be almost inaudible and when he was led out there was scarcely a dry eye among the officials present.

The marquis of Lansdowne, minister of war, referring in the house of lords to Lord Roberts' telegram announcing the death of two young Canadian officers, Lieutenants Rodden and Birch, in defending the British position in the engagement on July 16, paid a glowing tribute to the Canadian volunteers, saying:

"When we think who writes the telegram and with what feelings he must have written it, I think we may say no more touching tribute could be paid to the memory of the brave young representatives of our colonial forces."

PATRIOTIC COLONISTS.

The earl of Carrington compared the patriotism of the colonies to an Australian underground river that disappeared in the bowels of the earth, came up again and rushed onward in a mighty torrent to the ocean. It would



Manchurian nobles and landed gentry are alleged to be the real instigators of the Chinese atrocities. They are highly educated, many of them being graduates of the University of Peking. In the above portrait the facial differentiation between the upper and lower classes of assassins is strikingly

BOXER UPRISING SPREADS NORTH.

Rebels Trying to Recover Lost Ground in Shan Tung.

A VOICE FROM THE TOMB.

London Still Doubtful of Conger Dismissal - Chinese Consul Thinks Ministers are Safe.

New York, July 21.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from Shanghai says: The Boxer rebellion is spreading to the northwest to Shan Si, Shen Si and Kan Su provinces and southwest to the province of Honan. In conjunction with Tung Fuh Slang's troops the Boxers have endeavored to recover their lost ground in Shan Tung province, where the Boxer movement originated and was fostered by Yip Sien, then governor, but since transferred to Shen Si. The Boxers suffered a severe reverse on July 8th from Yuan Shihka at Chang-gow.

On the southern border of Chihli, adjoining Shan Tung, the Boxers intended over-running Shan Tung and crossing the Yellow river into Kiang Su. All provinces south of the Yellow river are so far undisturbed.

Viceroy Li Yun Yi and Chang Chitung are proceeding and maintain order from the Yang-Tze valley to the eastern portion of the Yellow river.

LIKE A VOICE FROM THE TOMB.

New York, July 21.—A dispatch to the Times from London says: Mr. Conger's message to the state department "like a voice from a tomb, and startled Europe."

One of the best informed men of the veteran military service said that he accepted the text of Mr. Conger's message as a full and satisfactory proof that the ministers were alive. When asked how he could explain the protracted defense of the enclosure protected by a palisade of moderate height, he asserted that the military guards had probably seized a commanding position on the great wall, where they had held the mobs at bay. He also was confident that the ministers and two men had been transferred to a secret passage under the wall into the imperial city and had been hidden in the palace. Another veteran of the consular service in China informed me that while he could not account for the American minister's reported message, he could comprehend how it had been possible for so weak and indefensible a position as the British embassy enclosure to be held for weeks against persistent assaults of soldiers armed with artillery, comprehended how it had been possible for so weak and indefensible a position as the British embassy enclosure to be held for weeks against persistent assaults of soldiers armed with artillery, comprehended how it had been possible for so weak and indefensible a position as the British embassy enclosure to be held for weeks against persistent assaults of soldiers armed with artillery.

LONDON STILL DOUBTFUL.

London, July 21, 4 a. m.—The Conger dispatch failed to carry conviction to either the British press or public. Its genuineness is not disputed, for, as it pointed out here, the Chinese must possess quite a shelf of such messages, which the minister fruitlessly endeavored to get rid of. From which they could easily select a non-committal dispatch to serve the required purpose. It is supposed that Mr. Conger omitted to destroy the cipher code, and that this is now in the possession of the Chinese, in which event the selection or concoction of the dispatch would not be difficult. It is argued that the dispatch, if it were a genuine reply to an inquiry of the American government, would go more into the details.

ONE RAY OF HOPE.

A slight ray of hope is admitted in the fact that both Mr. Conger and Mrs. Conger are known to have been on very friendly terms with the empress dowager, but the universal opinion here is that if the dispatch is genuine the date is falsified. The bare possibility that the news of the massacre was premature, however, has had its effect, and the government has issued a semi-official disclaimer of responsibility for the proposed memorial service in St. Paul's cathedral, while the newspapers are calling for the postponement of the service until all doubts are set at rest.

AGAINST THE FOREIGNERS.

The Spectator says: "It matters not whether the emperor, the dowager, Prince Tuan is the reigning monarch, both are devoted to the extermination of the foreigners, and not one of the viceroys will dare to oppose the anti-foreign policy."

"The plot has covered the whole empire. The men who have dared to order a Russian city on Russian ground to be stormed will dare anything. Within a month the viceroys of the coast, and the only safe place for the Europeans will be on a shipboard."

"Europe has a terrible task, in which hurry is out of place. Who would have dreamed six months ago that for 10,000 regulars to take Tien Tsin would be a difficult and glorious task?"

UNCLE SAM CONGRATULATED.

The Daily Telegraph, in an editorial congratulating the Washington government upon its energy, says: "Unless the powers are capable of responding immediately to Mr. Hay's appeal by ordering the United States forces to face and risk all for an immediate advance, the days not only of old chivalry but of modern humanity are dead together."

CHINESE CONSUL INTERVIEWED.

Sir Halliday MacArtney, counsel for the English secretary of the Chinese legation in London, who was interviewed yesterday, admitted that the legation was in receipt of news which it was not able to disclose. He added: "You may take it that on July 15th, the date of the Conger message, all the legations and Europeans in Peking were safe. I cannot say why the other ministers are not able to communicate with their governments, but there is no reason why they should not use the same channel as Mr. Conger has employed. Perhaps a supreme effort was made for Mr. Conger's message, and possibly the Chinese do not realize the anxiety existing in Europe."

First—That a conciliatory attitude be adopted forthwith.

Second—That the Boxers be energetically suppressed.

Third—That he himself is not to be held responsible, even if he fails to obtain satisfactory terms. The correspondent adds:

"I have been informed by a native official that the viceroys of Nankin's Viceroy believed that a majority of the foreigners in Peking escaped destruction on July 9th, and that although a portion of them, Nien's troops joined the Boxers at Tien Tsin, a regiment followed them, Nien to Peking, where they have been staying, and guarding Prince Ching and Young Li to protect the legations."

This official regards the appointment of Li Hung Chang as an indication that the empress dowager realizes the futility of Prime Tuan's promises to drive the foreigners into the sea, and that she was attempting to take and hold the members of the legations as hostages.

MANCHUS ARE ALARMED.

"I believe this view to be bona fide. Anyway, it is quite certain that since the capture of Tien Tsin the Manchus are beginning to doubt the wisdom of the anti-foreign policy of the viceroys of Hu Nan, Hu Pei and Kiang Su, who are proceeding north with their families on the plea of saving the dynasty, now appear disposed to move slowly."

There is little other Chinese news. The British have begun to evacuate the gunboat Radpole to protect the European settlements in China.

It is asserted that Li Hung Chang himself fears assassination at the hands of the Boxers.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Express, commenting upon the mystery of Count Muraviev's death, suggests that the late Russian foreign minister was poisoned by the secretary of the Chinese legation.

MANCHURIAN SITUATION.

Other St. Petersburg dispatches show that the situation in Manchuria is improving. Gen. Gribski, after relieving the Russian troops in the Amur government, received further orders to advance and bombard the Chinese village of Sakhalien, which was set on fire. The Chinese, however, continued to receive reinforcements and maintained such a Shikha favor the Chinese as to convince Gen. Gribski of the necessity of occupying Aigun, where 7,000 Chinese, with artillery, were in possession.

The Russian troops advanced from the town of Nismomnaja. The Chinese made their resistance in large bodies at various points and made a stout resistance, but they were finally overcome. The town of Aigun was partly destroyed and the Russians occupied all the important positions on the right bank of the river, driving the Chinese out of them.

The Russian operations were carried out with great brilliancy and slight loss. The Russians captured seven guns and killed 2,000 Chinese.

The Russian troops, who were dispatched to the relief of railways are now advancing successfully in all directions. The fine weather and considerable rise of the rivers Amur and Shikha favor the operations. Col. Denissou, with a large force, is marching on Harbin. The Russians checked an attempt of the Chinese to cross the river in the Zanski district.

JAPANESE TROOPS EMBARK.

Dispatches from Yokohama announce that another division of Japanese troops is embarking for China, accompanied by a siege train, for the reduction of Peking.

The Russian correspondent of the Daily Mail asserts that Emperor Kwan Su telegraphed to the Mikado an expression of regret for the murder of the Japanese chancellor of Peking, and pointed out that the murder of Von Klovner was a grievous offense. The Mikado added that the Chinese government should suppress the disorders and rescue the ministers, thus disarming the hostility of Europe. His majesty's dispatch concluded thus: "Japan is cordially friendly and is only sending troops to rescue the foreigners in Peking and to restore order. She has no ulterior objects hostile to China, and if proper measures are taken, she is prepared to use her influence to conserve the interests of the celestial empire."

MIKADO'S REPLY.

The Mikado, according to the correspondent, replied that the action of the insurgents was in complete violation of international law, and that the murder of Von Klovner was a grievous offense. The Mikado added that the Chinese government should suppress the disorders and rescue the ministers, thus disarming the hostility of Europe. His majesty's dispatch concluded thus: "Japan is cordially friendly and is only sending troops to rescue the foreigners in Peking and to restore order. She has no ulterior objects hostile to China, and if proper measures are taken, she is prepared to use her influence to conserve the interests of the celestial empire."

Schooner Laguna Drifting.

San Francisco, Cal., July 21.—The steam schooner Laguna, which went ashore on Tillamook Bay last April, is drifting about on the ocean somewhere between here and Crescent City, a menace to navigation. The W. H. Kruger, bound for Tillamook for San Pedro, which undertook to tow the vessel to San Francisco, has arrived here with the Laguna's officers and crew, but without the steamer.

During a gale last Tuesday the towing vessel was wrecked, and the morning it was very foggy and the Kruger could get no bearing on her tow.

After searching for several hours the Kruger continued her voyage.

No Prunes This Year.

Los Angeles, Cal., July 21.—There will be no peaches or prunes exported from this part of the State this year, according to the statements of prominent fruitgrowers. President A. B. Sprague of the Southern California Fruit Exchanges, in an interview, said: "There will be very little dried fruit in this section this year except that which comes from the north. There will be no shipments of peaches or prunes."

The agent here also is very short only here and there is a locality in which the agent crop approaches the average.

"This shortage, for the most part, is caused by most unseasonable warm weather in January followed by cold but not frosty weather. The same weather conditions exist in Arizona also."

Diaz Has Neuralgia.

Chicago, July 21.—A special to the Record from Mexico City says: President Diaz is slightly ill with neuralgia and confined to his room at Chapultepec, where the cabinet members consult him. The family physician reports the president better today and says he will be able to come to town by Monday.