

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 assent 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 letter, 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.

Now that a secret treaty of alliance between Japan and Russia has been given mandatory power to settle the China difficulty.

To the 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 leaning 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 wholesale tea market of this country. Within the last few days the price of tea has advanced from one to two cents a pound and will further increase soon.

England and India are the chief sources of the difficulties in China. It will cost more to import. When the outbreak began it was computed that the tea trade would lose 25,000,000 pounds of tea in this country. That work is being rapidly brought 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 also chartered by the government and are at Manila in the Philippines, and the Illinois was sold to Uncle Sam at the outbreak of the Spanish war. At the present time the Ohio, under command of Captain Rogers, is on the Pacific coast and engaged in the Klondike trade.

The water boat Arctura 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 150 men from the merchant marine, and will act as a water boat, having a capacity of more than 1,000 tons. The colliers, Fenway and Pacific, with a carrying capacity of 2,500 and 3,000 tons, respectively, will be loaded with coal for the Chinese service.

Maj. Belknap Ordered West.

Chicago, July 21.—Major Hugh A. Belknap, quartermaster of the department of the lakes, 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 reports from various sections where they were cultivated, what is known as last night has greatly affected the crop.

This is not the only locality to suffer from the disease, as the Salinas and Kings 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 sunstroke was almost unknown, the hospitals are now crowded with cases of that description. For the first time in the history of variament one of the front bench members, Herbert Gladstone, has appeared at Sandown Park 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 latitude 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 in favor of the evening dress headpiece. 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 prophesied 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 all 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 transferred 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 sweltering boxes.

What with the Christian Endeavor thousands permeating London this week, the American invasion may be said to have reached its zenith. Scarcely any event 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 was on the platform and said: "How wonderfully you do these things in America." The transportation of such an immense contingent of so many thousands of miles had impressed all prominent 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 jacks. 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, Columbia and Endeavour.

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

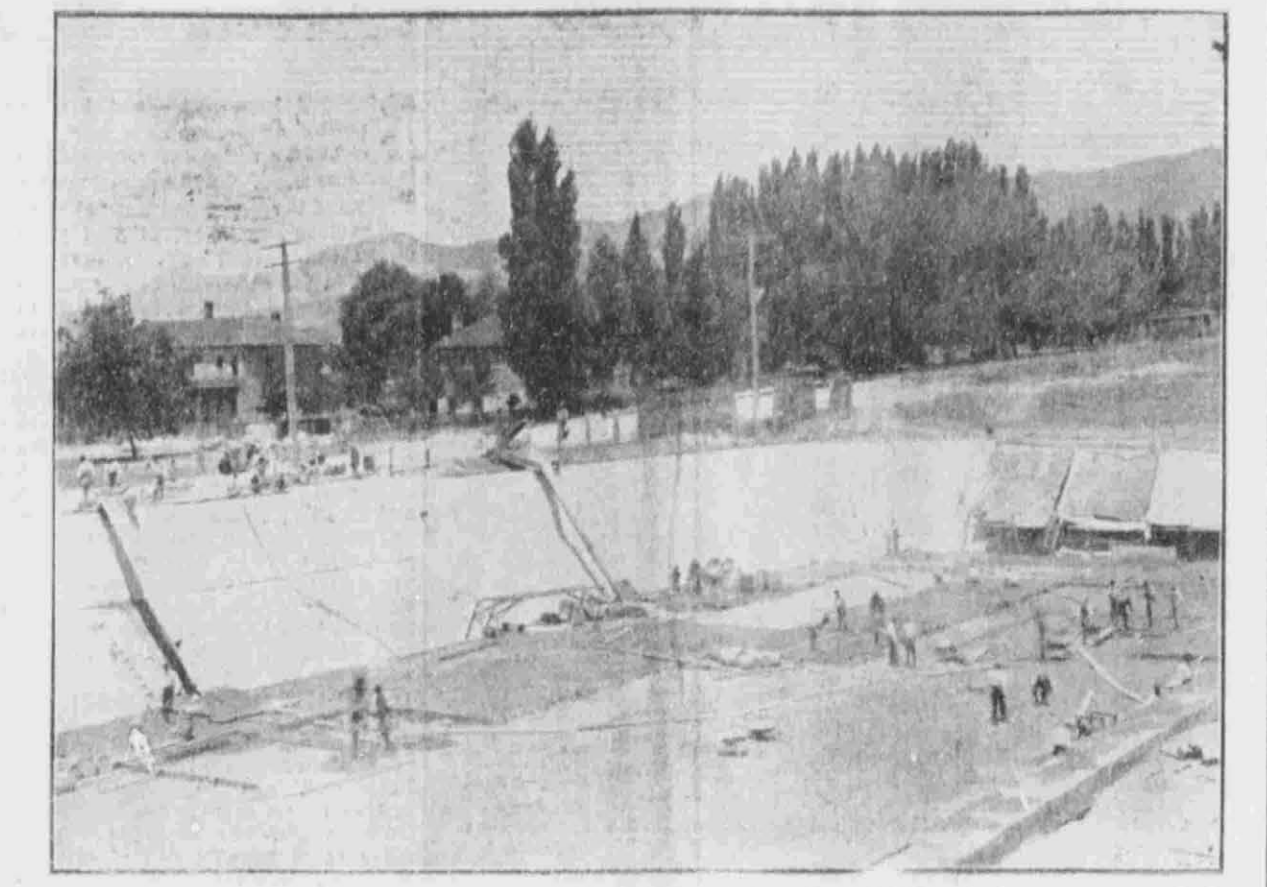
With reference to the published hint that he had become naturalized as a subject of Great Britain Mr. Phillips said to the correspondent of the Associated Press:

"I have not the least intention of becoming a British subject. I simply want a chance 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 valves 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 contractor company will have to pay the city \$25 per day for each day that everything is delayed, sealed and settled. Mr. Riffe expects to complete the job by August 15th, which means that his company will lose in the neighborhood of about \$250.

The lining of the reservoir is of concrete masonry, the bottom of the same being eight inches thick. Around the reservoir is a wall ten feet high and four feet thick at the base. The walls are capped with coping three feet and seven inches thick. From the bottom of the wall the lining slopes in on a one to one slope to the bottom of the reservoir. This slope is covered with concrete ten inches thick. The entire inner 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 Parker'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 30 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.

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notice to the presidential nominees of the Prohibition party that he has been chosen to lead what, to many, is sure to seem a forlorn hope.

The speaker spoke at some length on the humanitarian aspect of the nations of the earth rushing in to prevent the outrages in China, and declared the worst have been deferred by him far beyond those of the "Yellow terror beyond the Pacific." The speaker declared that the nominees of the Prohibition party stood for all that the church represented, and yet it was not at all sure that the churches would stand by him in the fight against the run-pow.

Mr. Wooley, upon rising to reply to a speech of Mr. Dickie, was received with prolonged cheers by the audience. He accepted the nomination in a speech of considerable length. He said in the course of his remarks:

"I accept this nomination, not as the leader of a forlorn hope, but as a color-bearer in the next and greatest forward movement of humanity, for it seems well within the lines of the most sturdy and conscientious basis, trusting only 'civil service' that comes out of that to be reliable in minor things."

By the revolution of 1776 we set up the ideal of liberty; by the revolution of 1789 we set up the ideal of social confederacy; by the revolution of 1861 we set up the ideal of national unity. Not one of these ideals is yet realized, but they are coming. By the revolution of 1900 we shall set up national righteousness, which, providentially, is ready to lay hands in the issue of the Prohibition party."

PROHIBITION CANDIDATE.

John J. Wooley Notified of His Nomination for President.

He Accepts It, but Not as the Leader of a Forlorn Hope—Revolution of 1900.

Chicago, July 20.—John J. Wooley, Prohibition candidate for the presidency of the United States, was formally notified of his nomination at a meeting held tonight in Central Music hall. The hall was crowded with members of the party, and the speeches of Samuel Dickie, of Albion, Mich., who acted as chairman of the national convention which placed Mr. Wooley in nomination, and of Mr. Wooley were received with great enthusiasm. Mr. Dickie spoke in part as follows:

"The duty assigned to me tonight is a purely formal one, and yet one which I am able to discharge with the utmost heartiness. We are here to give official

BOXER UPRISING

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In conjunction with Tung Pui Sang'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 Siun, then governor, but since transferred to Shen Si.

The Boxers suffered a severe reverse on July 18th from Yuan Shih-kai at Chang-gow.

On the southern border of Chihli, adjoining Shan Tung, the Boxers intended overrunning Shan Tung and crossing the Yellow river into Kiang Sul.

All provinces south of the Yellow river are so far undisturbed.

Viceroy Li Yun Yi and Chang Chitung are proceeding by secret passage under the Yang-Tze valley to the eastern portion of the Yellow river.

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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 not 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, and that the British minister had believed that the ministers and all refugees had perished.

LONDON STILL DOUBTFUL.

London, July 21, 4 a. m.—The Conger dispatch fails 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 staff of such messengers, which the minister fruitlessly endeavored to get. It is, however, 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 minister's premature departure, 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 empress dowager, Prince Tuan or 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 towns will have thrown off the mask, 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 sturdy "stays," issues 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 glory, 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 18th, 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.

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