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EVENTS OF THE DAY

GATHERED FROM ALL PARTS OF THE TWO HEMISPHERES.

Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week, Presented in Condensed Form, Most Likely to Prove Interesting to Our Many Readers.

The Vladivostok squadron has returned to Port.

Japanese artillery is using lyddite shells extensively.

Russia believes Japan is tiring of the war and would welcome mediation.

The coroner's inquiry into the wreck of the General Slocum has commenced.

The release of captives Perdicaris and Varley has again been delayed for a week.

According to Russian advices the Standard Oil company has absorbed the Russian oil trust.

The Russian army at Mukden is now able to take a much needed rest as the Japanese advance has stopped.

The Portland mine, in Cripple creek, the former stronghold of unionism, will hereafter employ unionism help.

The Connecticut court has ruled that W. J. Bryan must turn over to Mrs. Philo Bennett all the money from the estate of her late husband.

The Transcontinental Passenger association is in session at St. Paul. The most important matter to come before the meeting for consideration will be rates to the Lewis and Clark exposition.

A big battle is imminent in Southern Manchuria.

The British battleship Prince of Wales is at Tangier.

All the Russian ships at Port Arthur are repaired and ready for sea.

Representative Tawney is sure the Lewis and Clark fair will be a success in every way.

The city of New York will raise the wreck of the General Slocum to make sure it contains no bodies.

The fourth of the transports which met with the Russian Vladivostok squadron is now known to have been sunk.

Fanatical Mongols are being urged to revolt by alleged apostles of the god Arlo and may cause the Russians much trouble.

Lieutenant General von Wahl, formerly chief of police of St. Petersburg, is likely to be appointed governor general of Finland.

The directors of the Portland mine will dismiss the damage action begun by their superintendent against the state of Colorado for closing the mine.

It is believed that the Japanese fleet has met the Russian Vladivostok squadron near Sasebo.

The teamsters' union, of Chicago, and their employers are expected to have trouble shortly.

Many of the Japanese on the transports sunk by the Russians committed suicide rather than be captured.

The number of vessels in the Port Arthur harbor at present is 15, including merchantmen and warships.

Authorities at Cripple Creek claim to have the man in jail who blew up the Independence depot platform.

Great Britain and Russia are said to be on the eve of reaching an understanding regarding the yellow peril.

The big break in the Sacramento river near Stockton has been closed and the flow of water checked. The loss to farmers, however, will be extensive.

The train robbers who held up the Northern Pacific train in Montana secured \$55,000. Kid Curry, the former Missouri bandit is leading a posse in pursuit.

Cuba has been swept by a hurricane which caused many deaths and great damage.

The sultan of Morocco has alarmed Tangier by sending troops of the worst type there.

The Portland mine will sue the state of Colorado for \$100,000 on account of being closed by the military.

The Vladivostok squadron is now known to have sunk two Japanese transports, which carried about 1,000 men down with them.

General Stakelberg, badly beaten at Vafangow, may yet save his army by retreating. Two batteries of artillery have been literally cut to pieces by the Japanese and of their 16 guns, 13 were badly damaged and to be rendered utterly worthless and were abandoned.

Two masked men held up the North Coast Limited Northern Pacific passenger train near Bearmouth, Montana. The safe in the express car was blown open and the contents taken. It is not known how much was secured, but it is believed the sum was large.

An attempt has been made to assassinate the governor-general of Finland.

The Amity dam in the Arkansas river, near Fort Lyons, Colorado, has been torn out by the big water and is a total loss. The dam cost \$100,000 and cost only last year. Immense damage is feared to crops under the Amity canal.

Burglars dynamited a safe at Pipestone Springs, Montana, near Butte, and secured \$2,700.

CANADA MAY COME.

Appropriation of \$50,000 for Lewis and Clark Fair.

Portland, June 22.—Canada may conclude to take an active part in the Lewis and Clark exposition. While that government has in the past seemed disinclined to participate, a change has been wrought in the eleventh hour. A bill making an appropriation of \$50,000 is to be introduced at once in the Canadian parliament.

Telegraphic communication to this effect was received at Lewis and Clark headquarters yesterday morning. The telegram was received from Colonel H. E. Bosch, commissioner general, who recently went to Ottawa to interest the Canadian officials in the fair. It was addressed to Director General Goode, but, as Mr. Goode has been out of the city for a week past, the message was received by Secretary Henry Reed. The message is as follows:

"After many consultations and interviews, outlook for Canada's participation is favorable. Ministers will ask parliament for \$50,000."

This news was a pleasant surprise to fair officials, who had all but given up hope of getting the Canadian government interested. All communications sent to Ottawa and to Canadian officials had been courteously replied to, but the tone of the replies was not encouraging. There seemed to be a disposition on the part of the Canadian people to concentrate their efforts on making a fine exhibit at the fair in Belgium, which takes place next year, almost simultaneously with the Lewis and Clark exposition.

In the event parliament makes the appropriation asked for, it is thought the province of British Columbia can be brought into line. It is known that British Columbia has been holding back to see what reception the exposition will get from the general government before taking any action. Favorable action from the general government will, therefore, it is believed, insure the participation of British Columbia as a province.

RAID STILL ON.

Russian Vladivostok Squadron Is Again Sighted Off Japan.

Tokio, June 22.—The Russian Siberian squadron from Vladivostok was sighted again at noon yesterday off Main Island in the sea of Japan, but was apparently following out a prearranged plan, as the vessels steamed at about 11 knots' speed slowly toward the northwest, paying no attention to the shores.

Judging by their position in the water, they are heavily laden and it is supposed that before leaving Vladivostok on this last trip they filled all of their reserve bunkers with coal, so that they can keep out of port for not less than three weeks.

In spite of the menace to their transport fleet the Japanese officials here declare that their original plans will be carried out, no matter what the cost. They declare that there is no chance for the Port Arthur squadron to make a sortie to join Admiral Skrydloff, as Admiral Togo has so disposed of his ships about the harbor mouth that any vessels putting out will be sunk before they are even clear of the roadstead.

WORRYING THE JAPANESE.

Skrydloff's Squadron's Work Appreciated at St. Petersburg.

St. Petersburg, June 22.—Vice Admiral Skrydloff's message to the emperor from Vladivostok, in which he details the operations of the squadron, indicates that he has accounted for at least three of the Japanese transports besides a suspected collier. The message does not indicate the present whereabouts of the squadron. The fact that the collier was sent to Vladivostok under a prize crew might indicate that the news of the operations of the squadron was brought there by her and that the cruisers are still at sea.

The destruction of an aggregate of 15,000 tons of shipping besides troops and crews and a valuable cargo of supplies is considered here as being a good showing for the raid made by the cruisers. It is thought that it will have a moral effect and will necessarily divert a considerable section of Vice Admiral Togo's fleet.

Strategy Is Criticized.

Liao Yang, June 22.—For the first time since the beginning of the war, General Kuropatkin has taken personal direction of the operations, and in consequence of his having assumed the offensive results differ from those following recent events are admired. The tactics of the Japanese are criticized here, but their strategy is criticized, especially with regard to the battle of Vafandien. During the field farther than the eye could reach, one division covering six miles.

Cossacks Return From Raid.

Mukden, June 22.—A raiding party of Cossacks, just returned from two months in Corea, bring verbal news regarding the Japanese position, according to which the Japanese forces on the Yalu river have become decidedly weak. Owing to the confidence of the Japanese commanders, based on the results of the first fight, the Cossacks say that the inhabitants are well disposed toward the Russians. Many Koreans constitute the rear guard.

Liner Australia Wrecked.

Melbourne, June 22.—The Peninsula and Oriental liner Australia, inward bound, struck on the rocks at Point Nepean today, and it is feared she will be a total loss. The passengers and crew were landed safely. She was of 3,700 tons net.

HAPPENINGS HERE IN OREGON

RAILROAD TO DALLAS.

Salem Commercial Club Accepts Offer of Engineer Covert.

Salem—At a meeting of the Greater Salem Commercial club, the offer of J. W. Covert, engineer of the Dallas-Falls City railroad, to build a railroad from Salem to Dallas, was accepted. The proposal calls for a loan of \$72,000, to bear 5 per cent interest and to be secured by a first mortgage upon the road for terminal grounds 500x800 feet in West Salem, and a right of way through West Salem.

Mr. Covert will go to work upon the road as soon as the money is guaranteed by the business men of this city, not later than July 15, and it is his intention to have the road completed before the rainy season sets in next fall. The following resolutions were also adopted by the club:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of the Greater Salem Commercial club that it would be to the best interests of the people of this city for Salem to own and operate an electric-light plant to supply the city and its inhabitants with light, and we would respectfully ask the Salem city council to appoint a committee to investigate the matter of Salem purchasing or constructing and operating such a plant.

"Resolved, That the city council receive propositions from persons or corporations having water powers or lighting plants to sell."

Road to Blue River Mines.

Engene—The Commercial club, at a recent meeting took steps toward further improving the road to the Blue river mines, on which a good many thousand dollars have already been expended. A committee of eight business men was appointed to make a personal inspection of the district and report to the club within ten days. Extensive improvements are being made in the Blue river district this summer and a good road is necessary to keep Engene in touch with the mines. A force of carpenters will leave here in a few days to erect a three-story hotel, 60x70 feet, a two-story building 30x50 feet and a two-story assay office at the Lucky Boy mine.

New Volume of Court Decisions.

Salem—Volume 43 of the Oregon supreme court reports has been delivered to the secretary of state by the state printer and the secretary is now prepared to supply all who wish copies, at the price fixed by law, \$3.50, together with 28 cents to cover postage. This volume includes the opinions of the supreme court in cases decided up to November, 1903. The opinions reported occupy 636 pages, and the index, which is very complete, 70 pages more. The reports are published by the state and are sold to members of the bar and others at the cost of publication.

Rich Strike Shows Stronger.

Medford—Reports from the Grayback rich strike, continue to pour in. Several men have worked the property and have opened up the vein over 200 feet. They report the showing much better than at first. Many miners are leaving for the scene, going by private conveyance from Jacksonville. The strike is located 54 miles northwest of Medford, near the California line, on a divide between the Illinois and Klamath rivers, where rich placer beds were found in early days. In one day four men mortared out \$3,800.

Scholarship to Albany Girl.

Albany—President W. H. Lee, of Albany college, has announced that the scholarship which the college annually awarded to a graduate of the Albany high school would this year go to Miss Martha Montague. Miss Montague secured the scholarship by competitive work, she having maintained the highest grade of scholarship for her class during her entire course in the high school. This scholarship will entitle Miss Montague to free tuition.

Law of Water Rights.

Salem—Because of the rapid development in irrigation and the growing importance of water-right questions, State Librarian J. B. Putnam has been strengthening the library in authorities on that branch of law. The latest addition was made lately when he received a large three-volume work, "Farnham on Water Rights." The edition is of the year 1904.

Grandstand for Chautauqua.

Oregon City—At a recent meeting of the board of directors of the Willamette Valley Chautauqua association it was decided to erect a grandstand having a seating capacity of 500. This improvement will be stationed on the athletic grounds, and is calculated for the comfort of those attending the baseball games which constitute one of the most attractive diversions at the Chautauqua meeting.

Looking for a Mill Site.

Medford—B. H. Harris, of Medford, who has a large timber tract in the vicinity of Big Butte Falls, located about 30 miles northwest of Medford, has left this city with a party of surveyors to locate a mill site near the falls, also to locate a line of survey from the mill site run a line for the purpose of constructing a railroad which will tap the largest timber belt in Southern Oregon.

Placed on Agricultural Board.

Salem—Governor Chamberlain has appointed Mark Hulbert, of Albany, a member of the state board of agriculture.

BOY FINDS GOLD.

As a Result a Southern Oregon Family Cleans Up \$25,000 in a Week.

Grant's Pass—A milkman half full of gold—200 ounces—valued at more than \$4,000, was the sight that greeted scores of visitors at the Grant's Pass-Banking & Trust company's bank one day last week. This represents about one-fifth of the amount taken from a ledge since its discovery. The discovery was made by the 18-year old son of David Biggs. While out hunting he stumbled onto a ledge of decomposed quartz which was more gold than quartz. He secured a chunk the size of a candle-box and took it to his father's placer claim, where it was mortgaged and yielded nearly \$800.

Early next morning the family staked out seven claims and began mining. In two hours they had \$2,000, and in one week they had mortgaged out \$25,000, and Mr. Biggs reports the ledge getting better all the time. The whole amount was taken from an excavation ten feet long by seven feet deep.

The find is the talk of the country, and already the surrounding hills are being searched by prospectors and gold excitement is at fever heat. The ledge is located in the southeastern part of Josephine county, about 50 miles from Grants Pass.

Dredge Clears a Passage.

Astoria—The bar dredge Chinook has not missed a day at work on the Columbia entrance excepting the time consumed in coaling, since her return from Portland, and has accomplished very much in that time. The record performance for one day is 5,000 cubic yards or more than 9,000 tons. This is the greatest day's work ever done by a vessel of her class, and the performance has been highly gratifying to the officers. The big vessel has materially deepened the river entrance, and pilots say that the depth has increased two feet in some places.

Pheasant Bill Not a Law.

Salem—In answer to an inquiry from Game Warden J. W. Baker, Attorney General Crawford has rendered an opinion in which he holds that the pheasant bill of 1903 did not become a law. This has been the generally accepted opinion. Although the bill was signed by the presiding officer of each house, approved by the governor and filed in the office of the secretary of state, the records show that it received only 30 votes in the house, or one less than a majority, and therefore it did not pass the house.

Legislators Pick Out Seats.

Salem—Members of the Oregon legislature have already commenced selecting their seats for the session of 1905, and about two-thirds of the seats have been assigned in each house. Secretary of State Dunbar has a plat of the floor of each house, and has assigned members to seats upon receiving requests from them. He will have name cards printed in large letters and placed on the front of the desks of the different members.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 69c; bluestem, 77c; valley, 78c.
Barley—Feed, \$23 per ton; rolled, \$24.50-25.
Flour—Valley, \$3.90@4.05 per barrel; hard wheat straights, \$4@4.25; clears, \$3.85@4.10; hard wheat patents, \$4.40@4.70; Graham, \$3.50@4; rye flour, \$4.50.
Oats—No. 1 white, \$1.25; gray, \$1.20 per cental.
Millet—Bran, \$19@20 per ton; middlings, \$25.50@27; shorts, \$20@21; chop, \$18; Inseed, dairy food, \$19.
Hay—Timothy, \$15@16 per ton; clover, \$8@9; grain, \$11@12; cheat, \$11@12.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 17½@20c; store, 12@13c per pound.
Eggs—Oregon ranch, 19½@20.
Cheese—Fool cream, twins, new stock, 12@12½c; old stock, 7@8c; Young America, 13@14c.
Poultry—Fancy hens, 12@12½c per pound; old hens, 11½@12c; mixed chickens, 10@11; old roosters, 8@8½c; young roosters, 12@13c; springs, 1½@2-pound, 17@18c; broilers, 16½@18c; 20c, dressed chickens, 13@13½c; turkeys, live, 14@16c; dressed, 15@16c; choice, 20@22½c; geese, live, 6@7c; dressed, 9½@11c; ducks, old, 6@7c per doz; young, as to size, \$3.50 @9.

Vegetables—Turnips, \$1.25 per sack; carrots, \$1.50; beets, \$1.25; parsnips, \$1.25; cabbage, 2@2½; red cabbage, 2½c; lettuce, head, 25@40c per doz; tomatoes, \$1.75@2; cauliflower, \$1.75 @2 per doz; celery, 75@90c; cucumbers, \$1.25; asparagus, 50c; peas, 4@6c per lb; beans, green, 10c; wax, 10c; squash, \$1 per box; green corn, 60c per doz.
Honey—\$3.50 per case.
Potatoes—Fancy, 75c@1 per cental; new potatoes, \$1.75@2 per cental.

Fruits—Strawberries, 5@6c per lb; cherries, 5@7c; gooseberries, 6c; apples, new, \$1.50@2; apricots, 90c@1 per box; plums, \$1; peaches, 90c@1 per box; canteloupes, \$4.50 per crate.
Hops—1903 crop, 23@24c per lb.
Wool—Valley, 19@20c per lb; Eastern Oregon, 12@16c; mohair, 30c per pound for choice.

Beef—Dressed, 5@7½c per lb.
Mutton—Dressed, 4@6c per lb; lambs, 8c.
Veal—Dressed, 100 to 125, 6@7c per lb; 125 to 200, 5½@6c; 200 and up, 4½@6c.
Pork—Dressed, 100 to 150, 7@7½c; 150 and up, 6@7c.

FEAR TO PAY BANDIT.

Ministers Object Giving Him Gold Until Captives are Free.

Washington, June 21.—A cablegram received at the state department from Consul General Gummere at Tangier, in confirming the press report that the sultan has agreed to all of Raisuli's terms, adds the bandit requested that the money ransom, \$55,000, be paid over today. Mr. Gummere expressed grave doubts as to the advisability of making this payment before Perdicaris and Varley were actually released, and safely returned to Tangier.

In his cablegram the consul general states that Raisuli's negotiator returned to Tangier last night and reported that the terms had been accepted and the money as well as the prisoners released by the sultan today must be immediately turned over to Raisuli at Taradant, where he is now located, and the captives will be released.

Mr. Gummere and the British minister both objected to this plan, on the ground that they placed everything in Raisuli's hands and they had no assurance that he would carry out his agreement after he got hold of the money. Therefore they sent a special courier to Raisuli, suggesting that the exchange be effected through the sheriff of Wazen, who had a powerful influence over Raisuli. The answer is expected tomorrow.

Based on past experience, it is feared Raisuli is not to be depended upon, and once he has the money in hand and still controls the prisoners, he will make fresh demands. However, nothing more can be done at this stage, according to Mr. Gummere, and the state department will await the conclusion of this last attempt to free the prisoners.

CURRENCY FOR PANAMA.

Commission Makes the Dollar of the United States the Standard.

Washington, June 21.—The commission charged with the preparation of a currency system for Panama today reached an agreement, which establishes a coin equivalent in fineness and weight to the dollar of the United States as the standard, and which also makes the United States dollar legal tender in Panama.

Under the terms of the agreement, the Panama government will receive or convert the Colombian silver into coins of the size of a silver dollar. The amount of this silver in Panama is now estimated at \$1,500,000.

At the request of Secretary Taft, it was agreed to coin more silver until a total of \$6,000,000 is reached. In order to retain a parity with gold, there will be deposited in some reputable bank in New York 15 per cent of the amount coined, and in addition, there will be deposited all the seigniorage which Panama will make in the coinage to meet the American government's requirements. The agreement provides for a joint arrangement between the government of Panama and the canal commission, under which, by selling drafts and drawing on the funds exchange can be kept down to a reasonable figure, not above 2 per cent and thus avoid large fluctuations of the rate.

UNABLE TO BLOCK HARBOR.

Japanese Make Another Desperate Attempt at Port Arthur.

Liao Yang, June 21.—According to trustworthy news from Port Arthur, the Japanese, before June 14, made a fourth unsuccessful attempt to block the entrance to the harbor, using four fire ships, two of which were immediately sunk by shots from the batteries, the other two withdrawing. The Russian fleet, according to these advices, is intact, and the spirits of the garrison and inhabitants are excellent.

The soldiers are eager to fight and are confident of the impossibility of the taking of Port Arthur by the Japanese. Most of the inhabitants have enlisted in the volunteers and 600 women have offered their services. Perfect order is maintained and trade and industry are carried on as usual.

Provisions are plentiful, there being a sufficient supply to last six months on full rations and a year at reduced rations. The Japanese outposts are 18 miles from Port Arthur.

Forces Now More Even.

Liao Yang, June 21.—The retirement of the Russians before a superior force from Vafangow and the advance of the Japanese east and north makes imminent a still more important engagement in the southern region. The Japanese have now arrived at a point where the forces are more equal, and where they must fight on more even terms. The loss of 2,000 men by the Russian divisions at Vafangow shows the courage and ability of the officers and troops to retain their position under a percentage of loss almost unprecedented.

Intended to Pocket Stakelberg.

St. Petersburg, June 21.—The war office has received important news regarding General Kuroki and the reason why he is at Suyen with three divisions of about 30,000 men and with the reserves. It is believed Kuroki really contemplated combined operations to cut off and pocket Stakelberg, but that he delayed too long. It is understood that Kuropatkin sent a strong Russian force south of Liao Yang to meet Kuroki's move.

Japanese Loan in Great Demand.

London, June 21.—A dispatch to the Central News from Tokio announces that the total subscriptions to the second issue of exchequer bonds (\$50,000,000) amounted to \$160,246,782. The bonds are issued at 92, bear 5 per cent interest and are to run for seven years.

MORGUE BLUNDER

MEANS OF IDENTIFICATION OF THE CORPSES DESTROYED.

Bodies and Personal Effects Numbered and Then Numbers on Former are Changed Without Reference to the Latter—Large Number of Corpses Found Packed in Wheel House.

New York, June 20.—Every hour adds to the horror of the excursion steamer disaster, when the General Slocum was burned to the water's edge near North Brother island. Divers had explored the wreck of the steamer, and reported that no more bodies were to be found there, but today a diver who was at work on the sunken hull found a large number of corpses packed tightly inside of one of the paddle wheels. Just how many there were was not known, but it was planned to remove them as soon as Coroner O'Gorman reached the scene.

The coroner had arranged to visit the wreck today for the purpose of ascertaining, if possible, what evidence of culpability on the part of the Knickerbocker Steamship company or of the officials of the boat, if any, could be secured to present to the coroner's inquest. Therefore, it was determined to take out the bodies at that time.

At various hospitals where the injured are visited today it is said that their condition is fair. There are now only 53 victims of the disaster in the hospitals.

Today it is said another horror has been added to the terrible conditions resulting from the disaster through the over-zealousness of some person at the morgue. As a result some of the bodies probably never will be identified and will go to a last resting place in the humble plot furnished by the city's charity. When the bodies were taken by hundreds from the water and laid in rows on the grass at North Brother island, each was tagged with a number. That number was carefully recorded, and the papers, valuables and trinkets which would have served to possibly identify the bodies were removed and placed in separate packages, each package bearing a number corresponding to the number on the body from which the articles were taken.

When the bodies were taken to the morgue they were placed in numbered boxes, but in many cases these numbers did not correspond with the figures the bodies previous had borne. As a result, the plans were completely upset and the numbered packages of valuables became practically worthless as a means of identification.

WOULD SEAL FATE OF RUSSIANS.

Report of Japanese Advance From Su-yeu Is Causing Great Alarm.

St. Petersburg, June 20.—The popular disappointment felt in St. Petersburg over the result of Lieutenant General Baron Stakelberg's fight, which it had been hoped for the past 36 hours might turn out to be a victory, is tempered somewhat by the knowledge that the Russian force was overwhelmed by numbers. General Stakelberg does not attempt to conceal the seriousness of his losses, but his report and the reports from all other Russian sources agree that the retreat was in no sense a rout. The fierce character of the fight is made evident by the fact that the Russians were again forced to abandon their guns, thus indicating, as in previous encounters, the superiority of the Japanese artillery.

The Russian official reports of the losses are awaited with the keenest interest. The war office declines to accept the Japanese figures unreservedly, although the officials frankly admit that they believe the Russian casualties were severe.

The keenest interest is now manifested in the reported advance of two Japanese divisions from Su-yeu with the intention of taking General Stakelberg in the rear. It is realized that if this report should prove true the Russian commander may be unable to extricate himself, and if he should be cut off from General Kuropatkin's main army the fate of the detachment would be sealed.

Further Demands Will Be Granted.

Washington, June 20.—The state department has received the following from Mr. Gummere, American consul general at Tangier: "As reported yesterday, Raisuli has increased his demands. I am informed today by the minister of foreign affairs that one of the shieks and two of his brothers, whose apprehension were demanded by Raisuli, have been arrested; also that a courier has been dispatched this morning to Raisuli to say that his further demands will probably be granted by the Moroccan government."

Chinese Bandits Fight With Russians.

Tokio, June 20.—A detachment of the army under General Kuroki captured the town of Su Yen, after routing and defeating a force of 300 Russians and 300 mounted Chinese bandits. The enemy retired toward the Tao river. The total of their losses is not known. The Japanese sustained no casualties. This is the first actual report of Chinese bandits fighting with Russian troops and it may mean that large numbers have enlisted.

Russia Has Not Protested.

St. Petersburg, June 20.—An official denial is published of the rumor that the Russian ambassador at Washington, Count Cassini has protested against the reported intention of the government of the United States to dispatch a squadron of warships to Turkish waters with the view of bringing pressure to bear on the porte to secure the payment of American claims.

DEATH LIST GROWS.

Total Loss of Life in Steamer Disaster Now Put at 700.

New York, June 18.—With unceasing effort search is going on for the bodies of those who perished yesterday on the steamer General Slocum. What the list of victims will total scarcely anyone dares venture to guess, but whatever the number may be, there is hardly a parallel in the history of disasters where death came to so many in so brief a period of time. Police and health department officials have placed the number at a figure as high as 1,000 and more, but tonight it would seem that the maximum figure will not largely exceed 700.

All day long, until darkness shut off even the melancholy satisfaction of watching for the dead, anxious searchers kept up their vigilance and at dusk there had been recovered 536 bodies, for the greater part women and children—mothers who, weeks ago, had planned that fatal outing for their children, and little ones who had longed for the coming of the happy day.

Up to dusk 499 bodies had passed through the morgue and of these more than 300 were unidentified. The East Side had its sympathy aroused to the fullest extent, and down by the river, where the boats unloaded their dead, thousands gathered throughout the day. Streets leading to the morgue were blocked, and only with difficulty could the police clear the passages leading to the long rows of coffins for those who came in search for the missing.

Up the sound, where the bulk of the General Slocum lies submerged, showing only a paddle-box, scores of small craft aided the tug's grappling for the victims. Divers went down time and time again, and when the work ended for the day they declared there were no more bodies in the wreck. A score of times a diver reappeared after his plunge with the body of a woman or a child. Two of them coming to the surface together on one occasion had in their arms two little girls, sisters, clasped in each other's embrace, and their mother, it was thought, whose dead hand tightly clenched the skirt of one of them.

As far as they could, the divers searched the wreck from stem to stern. The wreck lies about 200 feet off Barretts Point. At this point the water is deep and the current is swift, and beyond a doubt many bodies have been borne along with the tide to be given up on a later day at some distant point.