

## CHILE SETS ABOUT WORK OF RELIEF

### Too Busy at Present to Count Her Dead.

### FIRES ARE EXTINGUISHED

### More Towns Added to List of Those Destroyed.

### TROOPS SHOOT PILLAGERS

### Panic-Stricken People Calm Down and Santiago Hastens to Rescue Suffering—Government to Rebuild Santiago.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 20.—Refugees arriving here from Valparaiso declare that 1000 corpses already have been buried there.

The authorities are taking severe measures to maintain order. Twenty-five pillagers have been shot.

The earthquakes in Chile have ceased, the resultant fires have been extinguished and the people of the two cities, Valparaiso and Santiago, are taking organized steps to relieve suffering, care for the wounded and bury the dead.

Dispatches received from Chile today tend to show that the first estimates of casualties and material damage had been greatly exaggerated, and that the people of Valparaiso are becoming calmer.

The fear of further shocks has been removed by a statement issued from the observatory and today it became possible for the first time to organize relief work and begin a systematic search of the ruins for the dead.

Santiago is coming to the rescue of her suffering sister city. Public subscriptions have been opened for money, clothing and provisions, and the capital is caring for all refugees from Valparaiso who make their way across the mountains.

The government is putting down pillage with troops wherever it breaks out.

Deaths and Property Loss.

It is still impossible to reach any correct estimates of the dead and injured. The reports from Chile are most conflicting. A large section of the country, however, was visited by the catastrophe of last Thursday and cabled estimates of casualties refer in some instances to particular localities, notably Valparaiso, and in others evidently to the entire district which suffered from the shock.

The number of dead in Valparaiso doubtless will run into the hundreds, and for the entire country probably into thousands. The property damage is estimated at from \$300,000,000 to \$300,000,000.

Relief is Systematic.

Relief is being organized with system, and the Government has taken complete control of the situation. The foreign legations are active in relief measures, as are private persons, and the greatest energy is being devoted to getting in supplies for the destitute. The Government has authorized the provincial governors to spend all money necessary for the relief of the needy in their districts.

Public relief subscriptions have been opened in Buenos Ayres and the Argentine Government will pass an appropriation to the same end. Chile will ask its Congress for money for the reconstruction of Valparaiso. Food and water are both very scarce and at this juncture many merchants have made material advances in the price of provisions.

The statement is made that every building in Valparaiso has been damaged and the city has been described as "uninhabitable." The Alameda quarter and the principal streets are mere heaps of ruins. It is reported that at several points the coast has lifted above its former level. The troops are maintaining perfect order. Hospital and medical supplies are being sent down to Valparaiso from Santiago.

Commercial Crisis Feared.

A commercial crisis is feared and very little business is being done. The English firms located at Valparaiso do not appear to have suffered heavy loss and it does not appear that any foreigners have been killed.

Santiago suffered much less than Valparaiso. The number of dead in Santiago is reported at 20. A local relief committee has been organized, the street cars have resumed running and the normal aspect of the city is rapidly returning. The railroads are not yet in operation.

Vinos del Mar, which is a suburb of Valparaiso, is described as almost entirely in ruins. There are 50 dead and 150 wounded at Tacna. In addition to towns previously mentioned, Melivila, Salvador and Santa Turbano sustained damage.

FIRES ARE QUENCHED AT LAST

Valparaiso Guarded by Troops—Provisions Cannot Get Through.

VALPARAISO, Aug. 20.—The fires which broke out after the earthquake have, as a result of stubborn efforts, finally been suppressed. Dynamite was largely used to this end.

The streets of the city are constantly patrolled by military and other forces. Many robbers have been shot and killed. Martial law prevails.

telegraph wires, however, are still down, and the railroad is not yet working. Letters for the outside world are sent to Santiago by horsemen.

Meat is being distributed in the streets here by order of the authorities, and trainloads of provisions have been started from Santiago, but cannot get through.

The five-story building of the newspaper El Mercurio has suffered practically no damage whatever, and is the only paper in Valparaiso getting out daily editions.

It is believed here that the Valparaiso earthquake was more severe than that which visited San Francisco. Losses of life and property are enormous, but all estimates are as yet premature.

### SANTIAGO HURRYING RELIEF

No Railroad for a Month—Madman Proclaims World's End.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 20.—The Mayor of Santiago declares it will take one month to re-establish railroad communication between here and Valparaiso.

It has been discovered that certain parts of the Bay of Valparaiso are considerably shallower, and new soundings will be necessary.

As a result of the destruction of all the drugstores in Valparaiso, medicines and drugs are lacking. Eighteen ambulances with beds, a consignment of medicines and a number of nurses are leaving for Valparaiso. Consignments of provisions are being shipped as quickly as possible.

The destruction of the villages of Papulo, Zapilla and Rensa has been confirmed.

During the height of the panic here a man went crazy and rushed through the streets clad in red and shouting: "I am the son of God, and I announce the end of the world!" His wild actions added to the general alarm. The mad man was eventually arrested by the police, who had great difficulty in preventing the crowd from lynching him.

The barracks of a lancer regiment at Limache was wrecked and two officers were buried beneath the falling walls.

### POOR OLD ROBINSON CRUSOE!

Earthquake Knocked His Island to Bottom of Pacific.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—A report reached this city today that the South American earthquake destroyed the island of Juan Fernandez, off the Chilean coast. It belonged to Chile, and on it were a penal settlement and a fort. This is the island made famous by Daniel Defoe, as the scene of the thrilling adventures of Robinson Crusoe.

Estimates Deaths at 1000.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The Foreign Office has received a dispatch from the acting British Consul at Valparaiso, dated Saturday, saying he estimated the deaths in Valparaiso at about 1000. The entire city has sustained permanent injuries. Immediately here were raging in all directions. Robbery is suppressed by flogging and shooting.

### Another Slight Shock.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 20, 7:40 P. M.—Another slight shock of earthquake was experienced a few minutes ago.

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## CALL FOR CHINESE LABOR FOR CANAL

### Commission Asks Contractors to Bid.

### WANTS 2500 IN FIRST BATCH

### Reserves Option of Calling for More at Will.

### STRICT TERMS FOR RETURN

### Laborers to Work Ten Hours a Day and Be Paid by Hour—Southern Chinese Are Able to Endure the Climate.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Specifications for bids to furnish Chinese labor for the construction of the Panama Canal were issued today by the Isthmian Canal Commission. The basis for bidding is for 2500 coolies, although it is made clear that the Commission may call for such additional numbers of Chinese laborers as it may need should the experiment be successful, but the number shall not exceed 2000 per month. All proposals must be received not later than 10 A. M. September 20, at which time they will be opened. The usual conditions regulating competitive bidding for Government supplies are prescribed by the specifications.

Price Will Be by the Hour.

Individuals, copartnerships or corporations competent to fulfill the terms of the proposal will be permitted to bid, but the proposals must be accompanied by a certified check or by a bond for \$50,000. The bond of the successful bidder will be advanced to \$100,000, which will be forfeited if he should fail to enter into a contract. Proposals are to be expressed in terms of hourly wages, payable in gold currency of the United States or its equivalent, for the labor of not less than 2500 Chinese for a period of not less than two years, which may be extended.

Chinese laborers will be required to work ten hours each day. Overtime will be paid in excess of ten hours and for all the work upon Sundays or holidays at the rate of time and a half. The holidays recognized are January 1, February 22, July 4, November 3, Thanksgiving day, December 25 and the first and last days of the Chinese New Year.

Lodgings, Fuel and Doctoring Free.

Extra precaution has been taken by the Commission in its specifications to provide against liability for damages or indemnity on account of the death or disability of any laborer or employee by accident or disease. The contractor must accept the responsibility for any such damages maintained by legal claim.

Laborers coming under this contract will be provided free of charge with lodgings, fuel for cooking purposes and medical treatment when sick. No damages shall be paid to any laborer, however, during illness or absence from work, either in quarters or in hospitals.

First Lot Must Land by January 7.

Contractors must deliver the Chinese coolies at either Cristobal, on the Atlantic, or La Boca, on the Pacific coast. The full number of laborers to be furnished under this initial proposal must arrive within the Isthmian Canal Zone on or before January 7, 1907, or within three and one-half months from the time the award is made. Any individual laborer may be discharged at any time for cause by the Chief Engineer of the canal works, and when discharged must be deported by the contractor. Proposals to furnish coolie labor must include the

transportation of laborers to either of the ports in the Canal Zone.

In addition to the bids to supply 2500 laborers, the bidders are required to submit proposals for each additional 1000 laborers that may be required by the Commission.

Must Come From South China.

Laborers are desired from the southern provinces of China and such persons only will be accepted as have been accustomed to climatic and physical conditions as nearly similar as may be to those experienced on the Isthmus of Panama. No laborers will be accepted who have been brought from any part of the Hawaiian Islands.

Exact regulations will be made as to the personal identification of each Chinaman coming within the zone. The contractor is required to give security to the Republic of Panama that Chinese laborers and families shall be promptly deported upon completion of their terms of service.

### APPROPRIATIONS OF SESSION

Increase Due to Canal, Meat Inspection and Improvements.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—According to a statement issued today by Thomas P. Cleaves and James C. Courts, chief clerks respectively of the Senate and House committees on appropriations, Congress at its last session appropriated for the fiscal year 1907 nearly a billion dollars. The exact amount is \$72,589,135.15, representing an increase of \$38,464,555.23 over the sum appropriated at the last session of the 59th Congress for 1906.

The largest item is contained in the appropriation for the Postoffice Department, the amount allotted being \$191,595,998. The next largest sum was given for pensions, amounting to \$140,245,500, or nearly twice as much as was allowed for the Army and over \$40,000,000 more than for the Navy.

Of the net increase of \$38,464,555.23 over 1906, it is stated, \$42,467,391.08 was for the Isthmian Canal, the balance being accounted for through the appropriations for carrying out the meat-inspection law, the continuance of contracts for river and harbor work, the reorganization of the diplomatic and consular service, and the extension of the rural free delivery service.

On the subject of new offices and new employments, Messrs. Cleaves and Courts say:

"The new offices and employments specifically authorized are 633 in number, at an annual compensation of \$6,515,870; and those abolished or omitted are 638 in number, at an annual compensation of \$4,019,100, a net increase of 165 in number and \$2,496,770 in amount. Deducting from the net increase of 365 new salaries and employments 196 additional employees for the postal service, there remain only 169 net increase in employments for all other departments and branches of the public service."

### HOW TO PROVIDE SMALL BILLS

Shaw Gives the Banks Pointers on Handling of Currency.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Secretary Shaw today made public the following statement:

"The Secretary of the Treasury has instructed the Treasurer, when unable to meet all demands for small bills, to send one and two in preference to five. The Secretary takes the position that, when the department is unable to meet all demands upon it, it may exercise discretion as to the demands to which it will give preference.

"There is no source from which the demand for money in denominations less than \$5 can be supplied other than silver and silver certificates. There is, however, a source of supply for currency of the denomination of \$5, namely, National bank notes. Since the Secretary's circular urging them to increase their notes of the denomination of \$5, practically \$30,000,000 in five have been ordered, and nearly \$20,000,000 have been delivered. Most of the remainder will go out in the next 30 days.

"The Secretary in this authorized statement calls attention to the fact, all but overlooked by many, that silver certificates cannot be issued except for silver actually in the Treasury. Gold can be deposited in the Treasury and gold certificates demanded, and gold certificates are redeemable in gold on demand. Silver can be deposited in the Treasury and silver certificates demanded, and these certificates in turn are redeemable in silver on demand. Gold and silver certificates are exactly what they profess to be. They are receipts which the Government issues for an actual deposit of the kind of coin designated in the certificate. The volume, therefore, of silver certificates is limited to the amount of silver actually deposited. Most of the silver now circulates in the form of certificates. If the banks will return silver certificates of the higher denominations and take either the coin or silver certificates in denominations of \$1 and \$2, there will be no scarcity of small money. Their place will be promptly supplied by the small bills authorized by the banks. Congress has not unwisely planned for the needs of the country. It rests with the banks to conform their operations to meet those needs."

## WILL SHOW BRYAN UNSOUGHT FAVOR

### Illinois Democracy to Indorse Him.

### BUT SULLIVAN WILL CONTROL

### Convention Will Be Queer Case of Cross Purposes.

### LEADER'S LAST MESSAGE

### Asks Friends to Oppose Instructions if Sullivan Wins, but Sullivan is Likely to Win and Force Indorsement Anyway.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 20.—Whether it pleases him or not, William J. Bryan will be indorsed as the next Presidential candidate of the Democratic party by the state convention of the Illinois Democracy, which will be called to order tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Bryan has stated that under certain conditions he does not care for the indorsement of the Illinois Democracy, but this will have little bearing on the convention and Mr. Bryan will be indorsed irrespective of the fact that he has announced that he does not care for the approval of the Democrats of the state officially expressed.

If Roger C. Sullivan, of Chicago, is allowed by the convention to retain the position of national committeeman, to which he was elected in 1904.

Indorse Bryan, Either Way.

It is expected that there will be stormy times in the convention, but all debates will lead to the same ending, which will be the indorsement of Mr. Bryan as a Presidential candidate. If his friends are successful in their attempt to gain control of the convention, he will be approved as a matter of course. If the men to whom Mr. Bryan has said that he is opposed are successful in gaining control of the party organization, they will indorse him, no matter what he says. The friends of Mr. Bryan have been positive in their statements that, if the convention does not call for the resignation of Roger C. Sullivan as National Committeeman from Illinois, they will fight him with all their strength against the passage of any resolution indorsing Mr. Bryan. If they are not able to control the convention—and the indications tonight seem to be against them—they will be unable to prevent the indorsement from going through.

Outlook Favors Sullivan.

Both parties are tonight making claims of being able to control the convention tomorrow. Sullivan claims that he will have fully 80 per cent of the delegates and that he will carry the convention from first to last without the slightest trouble. The Majority Rule League, composed of those men who are in touch with Mr. Bryan, claim that this statement of Mr. Sullivan is absurd, and say they will have control of the situation. They decline, however, to give figures.

The outlook tonight is that the convention will sustain Sullivan, refuse to ask for his resignation, do nothing that Mr. Bryan demands and will then indorse him in the most flattering manner. The action for or against Sullivan and consequent control of the party is the actual issue in the convention. Candidates will be named, however, for State Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and for three trustees of the University of Illinois.

Bryan's Latest Utterance.

Bryan's latest statement of his attitude toward Sullivan and an indorsement by the latter's faction is contained in a dispatch to his friend,

Judge P. Thompson, of Jacksonville, who said regarding it:

"I cannot give out a copy of the message, as it contains other matter which should not be published. I can, however, quote verbatim all it contains relative to the instructions. This is: 'Oppose instructions unless Sullivan repudiated.'"

"What is Mr. Bryan going to do about it if Sullivan is upheld by the convention and instructions are given for Mr. Bryan despite his protest?"

"They will never do such a thing as that," replied Judge Thompson. "Do you suppose that any man will attempt to compel Mr. Bryan with instructions when he has been informed by Mr. Bryan that it is not in his power to compel him. I do not believe it. When Mr. Bryan is elected where will these fellows stand who poked their instructions in his face, after he had in effect declared that he would regard them as an insult? There may be a plea to be cut when Bryan is in. Who knows? Will the fellows who shoved instructions on him get any of these pies? No, sir; no pie. The followers of Mr. Sullivan are strong on pie, and they will not stand out long when they see that they are going to starve."

Mr. Sullivan merely laughed when asked what the convention will do about indorsing Bryan. "We will not oppose any instructions in favor of Mr. Bryan. We never have thought of doing so. If delegates come to the convention instructed for Bryan, they will have to vote that way, I guess."

Will Open Attack on Sullivan.

It was decided to name J. C. Boggs, a Sullivan adherent, for chairman of the convention. Mr. Boggs receives 27 votes in favor of Congressman Rainey, anti-Sullivan.

In the meeting of the committee on resolutions tomorrow Judge Owen Thompson will offer a plank condemning Sullivan and calling upon him to resign. He said tonight that he had no doubt whatever of being able to secure the passage of the resolution. The Sullivan people declare that there is not a chance of its passage. A desperate fight is expected over the resolution.

### INDORSE CANNON AND CULLOM

Republican Convention Will Have Harmony and Enthusiasm.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 20.—The features of the Republican state convention which will meet here tomorrow will be the indorsement of Speaker Joseph G. Cannon as the Republican nominee for the Presidency in 1908. This action was decided upon tonight at a conference of state party leaders held at the Statehouse. All factions in the party are united in the movement to give Cannon a Presidential boom as enthusiastic a send-off as possible, and a resolution indorsing his candidacy will be presented.

Another interesting event will be the indorsement of Senator Cullom for reelection to the United States Senate. Cullom carried the recent primaries by a good majority, and no other name will be before the convention for Senator.

The indications are that the convention will be harmonious. The offices to be filled are State Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction and three Trustees of the State University. The most interest is centered in the contest for State Treasurer, for which there are four candidates.

### TAMMANY IS NOT COMMITTED

Would Be for Jerome, if Nominated, Says Murphy.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, today said that he would be for Jerome for Governor if he is the candidate of the Democratic state convention. Tammany Hall, he said, is not committed to Hearst or anyone else.

### DEMOCRATS FUSE WITH LINCOLN

HARRISBURG, Pa., Aug. 20.—John Linder, a Lincoln Republican, of Carlisle, was today nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the 13th district.

### RULES FROM THE GRAVE

Ohio Democrats Follow Lines Laid Down by Pattison.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 20.—Although Governor John M. Pattison died three months ago his understanding of Democratic principles and policies seems to be the strongest influence affecting the delegates to the state convention, which meets here tomorrow. Around his memory rival leaders seemed to be gathering ready to oppose any man or set of men seeking to inject other ideas into the coming campaign.

Mayor Tom L. Johnson is declared to have control of barely one-fourth of the delegates. It is generally conceded that the platform will specifically indorse Bryan for the Presidential nomination in 1908; that it will commend President Roosevelt and at the same time denounce Senators Foraker and Dick.

## GREAT STEAMER GROUNDS ON REEF

### Liner Manchuria May be Total Loss.

### ALL PASSENGERS ARE SAFE

### Strikes Near Rabbit Island in Hawaiian Group.

### STORM DRIVES HER HIGHER

### New Pacific Mail Steamship Runs Off Course and Is in Danger of Destruction—All Honolulu to the Rescue.

HONOLULU, Aug. 20.—The Pacific Mail steamer Manchuria ran aground in pitch darkness at 4:10 this morning on a reef off Rabbit Island, a small speck near the windward side of the Island of Oahu, and is now fast aground about 300 feet from the shore of Oahu. She may become a total loss.

While it was at first thought that the steamer could be floated without much difficulty, all efforts have so far been in vain, and it seems to be the general opinion at this time that, if the ship is saved, it will be effected only by elaborate engineering operations, possibly requiring weeks. She is far inside the reef now, and pounding quite heavily.

Tugs Cannot Move Her.

The vessel, standing high out of the water, forms a picturesque spectacle, and crowds are hastening from here over the mountains to see the ship. The steamer is now seven feet further inland than when she struck. The tug Fearless, revenue cutter Manning, and the steamers Kinau and Maui have lines aboard and are tugging at her stern, but are not moving the ship, though holding her from going further on the reef.

Cabin Passengers Landed.

The 200 cabin passengers have been landed, but it will be impossible to get them all here tonight. The steamship company has made arrangements for accommodations for the night at Waimanalo, and the plantation managers have thrown open their homes to many of the passengers.

The landings were effected without much trouble, except a slight panic among the 800 Asiatics, who made a rush for the boats, but were soon quieted. James F. Smith, Governor-General of the Philippines, who is on his way to Manila to relieve Governor-General Ide, was among the last to leave the steamer. The officers of the ship remained on board.

### Captain Mistakes Course.

The disaster was due to Captain Saunders mistaking another point of land for Makapu Point, where a lighthouse is to be erected, under an appropriation of \$50,000 made by Congress. It was high tide when the steamer struck and she is now aground her whole length, though she was raised slightly by emptying her tanks, the soundings then being 30 feet forward and 25 feet aft. She was on an even keel and though there are sharp rocks near, there was at first no danger, as the sea was calm and she was partly sheltered by the main island. About 1:35 P. M., however, the wind began to blow and the sea rose, driving her further inshore and rendering her position more dangerous. The onshore seas at this point are a great element of danger.

### Relief From Honolulu.

As soon as news of the disaster reached the Pacific Mail agents here they went to the scene on the tug Fearless and the Kinau, the largest of the inter-island steamers, and the Maui, of the same line, and the revenue cutter Manning also went to the rescue. They began a combined effort to pull her off the beach about 3 A. M., but about 1:30 P. M. abandoned the attempt for the time being, the high wind and sea working against them.

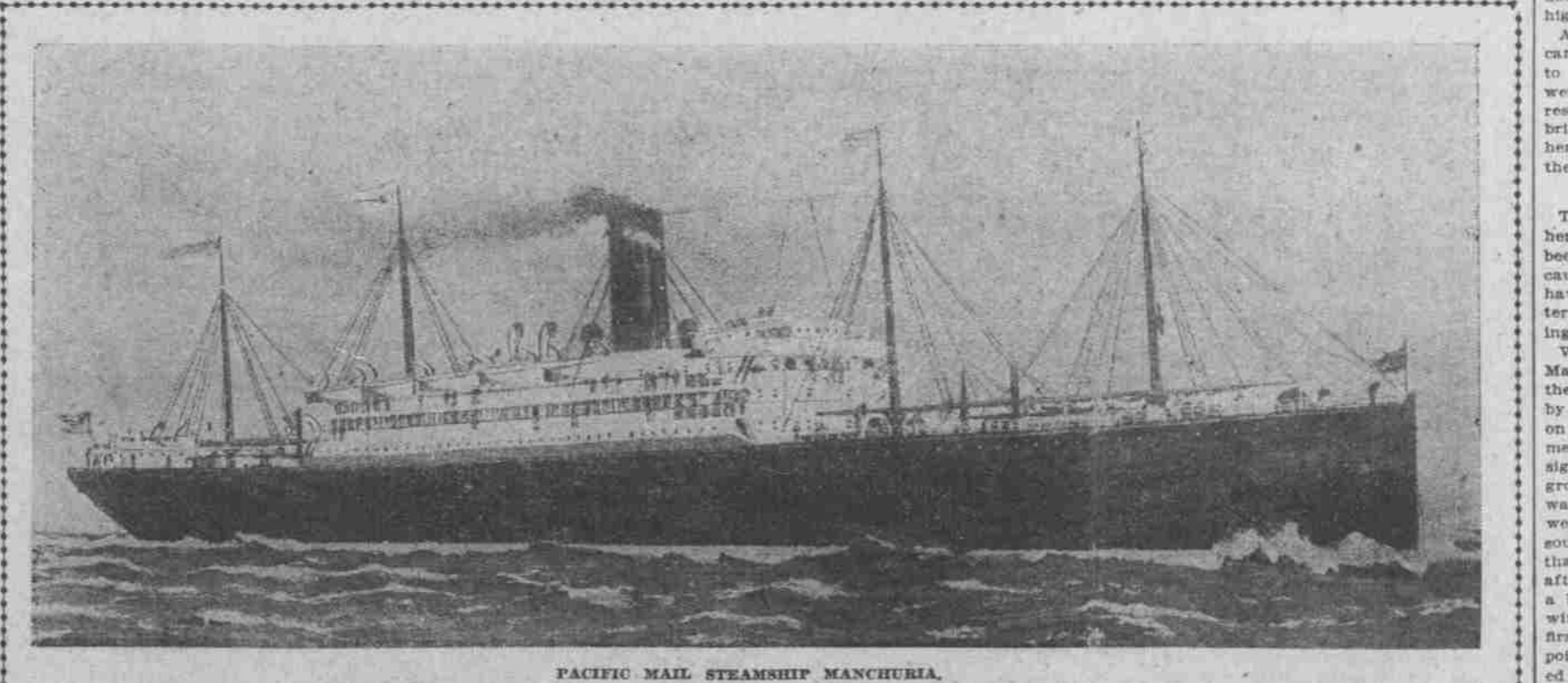
A long procession of automobiles and carriages went out along the Pal road to Waimanalo, where the cabin passengers were landed, Governor Carter leading the rescue party in an automobile. They are bringing most of the cabin passengers here, and others will be brought around the coast in launches.

### Officer's Account of Disaster.

The vessel was about 15 or 20 miles off her course when she struck, and it has been suggested that the tidal waves caused by the Valparaiso earthquake may have had something to do with the disaster. One of the officers gives the following account of it.

We saw land, which we supposed to be Makapu Point, at 3:45 o'clock, and at 4 o'clock the ship was altered south by half a point east. At 4:07 we saw land on the port bow. The engines were immediately reversed and full speed astern signaled, but at 4:10 the vessel took the ground. The well was wounded, and it was found that the ship was tight, but we got all the boats ready and took soundings around the steamer. We found that the ship was in 5 1/2 fathoms of water aft, 4 1/2 amidships and 3 1/2 forward. At 4:38 a boat was sent ashore to communicate with agents of the Pacific Mail Line. At first the Manchuria swung around half a point and then swung on full and grounded amidships. On watch at the time were

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PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP MANCHURIA.