

## MARSHALL FIELD'S MANY MILLIONS.

Bequests Aggregate Twenty-five Million, Five Hundred Sixty-eight Thousand Dollars.

## FIELD MUSEUM GETS MOST.

Business of Marshall Field & Co. to Be Continued as Part of the Residuary Estate.

Chicago, Jan. 24.—By the will of the late Marshall Field, filed today in the Probate court, the city of Chicago is made the beneficiary to the extent of \$25,000,000, which is to be used for the endowment and maintenance of the Field Columbian museum, now situated in Jackson park.

The entire bequest for a museum, however, is made upon the express condition that within six years from the date of the death of Mr. Field there shall be provided for the museum with- out cost to it, lands which shall be satisfactory to the trustees as the site for the permanent home of the museum. It is further provided that the sum of \$5,000,000 is to be paid to the trustees to be used for the purchase of the site.

In addition to the sum left for the museum various bequests aggregating \$10,000,000 are made to relatives and friends of the testator.

With these exceptions, the entire estate is to be kept intact until one of the sons of Marshall Field, Jr., reaches the age of 30 years. They are now 9, 12, 15 and 18 years of age, respectively. Marshall Field, Jr., died on Nov. 27, 1901, and was succeeded by his son, Arthur B. Jones, who has for many years been Mr. Field's secretary and confidential man.

The business of Marshall Field & Co. is to be maintained as a portion of the residuary estate.

Because of the failure to file a petition for the appointment of administrators, the value of the estate was not furnished to the court, and even the executors themselves are not able at this time to estimate it with accuracy. The failure to file the petition, however, is because of the great extent of the property held by Mr. Field and because much time will be required for its appraisal. It will probably be several weeks before the probate court is officially informed of its value.

Among the bequests given by Mr. Field are the following:

To the Merchants' Loan and Trust company of Chicago, in trust for Mrs. David Beatty of England, daughter of Mr. Field, \$1,000,000.

To the United States Trust company of New York, in trust for Mrs. Beatty and her appointees, \$3,000,000.

To the Northern Trust company, Arthur D. Jones and Chauncey Keep, in trust for Mrs. Beatty and her appointees, \$2,000,000.

To Mrs. Marshall Field, widow, in addition to the provision made for her in her marriage settlement dated Sept. 5, 1868, \$500,000, together with the Field family home at 1565 Prairie avenue, with all its furnishings and equipment of every kind, for and during her life.

A provision is made in the will of the amount given to Mrs. Field at the time of the marriage settlement.

To the Northern Trust company, in trust for Mrs. Laura F. Dibblee and two daughters, sisters and nieces, \$500,000.

To Mrs. Dibblee, \$250,000; to Bertha Dibblee, niece, \$100,000; to Frances Dibblee, niece, \$100,000.

To the Northern Trust company, in trust for Mrs. Helen F. James, sister and three children, \$500,000.

To Howard James, nephew, \$250,000; to Philip James, nephew, \$250,000; to Dwight James, nephew, \$250,000.

To the Merchants' Loan & Trust company, in trust for Miss Nora Scott, sister of Mr. Field's first wife, \$200,000.

To Miss Nora Scott, absolutely, \$200,000.

To the Illinois Trust & Savings bank, in trust for Marshall Field, Jr., and descendants, \$500,000.

To Mrs. Marshall Field, Jr., absolutely, and to the trust company in trust for her, a sum sufficient to make, with what she will receive from her husband's estate, an aggregate of \$500,000.

To the Merchants' Loan & Trust company, in trust for Mrs. Sophia S. Earhart of Denver, sister-in-law, \$25,000.

Frederick Skiff, director of Field museum, \$50,000.

Arthur B. Jones, for many years Mr. Field's secretary, \$50,000.

There are days of dizziness; Spells of headache, vertigo, backache; Sometimes rheumatic pains; Often urinary disorders; And tell you plainly the kidneys are sick. Don't let your kidneys cure all kidney ills. Here is proof in Salt Lake City.

Thomas Curtis, engineer, of 217 South Second West St., says: "Pain in my back and hips as the weeks and months rolled by became so severe that I grew anxious about my condition. When there was added to it a distressing and annoying condition of the kidneys, I feared that some serious illness might result. Added to this was dizziness and a burning in my eyes, and on more than one occasion I came to the conclusion I could be compelled to give up my occupation. For different remedies did not bring relief and the use of plasters and other make shifts were useless. An influence about Donan's Kidney Pills influenced me to go to the F. J. I am not prepared to say that the kidney complaint, I know that my health is better and my back is confident. I have every confidence in this remedy and am more than pleased to publicly endorse it. For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-McMillan Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Donan's—and take no other."

## Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

The Children's Favorite  
Coughs, Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough

This remedy cures over a large part of the coughs which are always dependent upon it. It contains no opium or other harmful drugs, and is given as confidently to a baby as to an adult.

Price 25 cts. Large Size, 50 cts.

Field's secretary and one of his executors, \$100,000.

A number of employees of Marshall Field & Co., and personal employees of Mr. Field, are given sums either outright or in trust, ranging from \$5,000 to \$10,000.

Besides these bequests, Robert M. Fair, John G. Shedd and H. G. Seifried, men prominent in the management of the business of Marshall Field & Co., are given in trust for distribution among such employees of Marshall Field & Co., who shall have been in its employ for 25 years, as may be selected by the trustees, \$100,000.

Field Columbian museum, for endowment and building fund, half for each, \$5,000,000.

Chicago orphan asylum, \$25,000.

Old People's Home of Chicago, \$25,000.

St. Luke's hospital, Chicago, \$25,000.

Presbyterian hospital, Chicago, \$25,000.

For preparation, adornment and maintenance of lot in Graceland cemetery, where Mr. Field is buried, \$75,000.

REVOLUTIONISTS  
SUMMARILY EXECUTED.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 25.—A lively storm of protest is flowing in against the summary execution of revolutionists, even if caught with arms in their hands, after the latest received reports.

In the Molva (formerly the Russ) a student describes the proceedings at Moscow. The suspects there, he says, after being badly beaten, were brought before an informal tribunal, where they were rapidly separated into three groups.

Those sent to the right were destined for execution, those to the left for the bastinado, while the third group, in which were those willing to denounce their associates, was set at liberty.

The failure to file the petition, however, is because of the great extent of the property held by Mr. Field and because much time will be required for its appraisal. It will probably be several weeks before the probate court is officially informed of its value.

Among the bequests given by Mr. Field are the following:

To the Merchants' Loan and Trust company of Chicago, in trust for Mrs. David Beatty of England, daughter of Mr. Field, \$1,000,000.

To the United States Trust company of New York, in trust for Mrs. Beatty and her appointees, \$3,000,000.

To the Northern Trust company, Arthur D. Jones and Chauncey Keep, in trust for Mrs. Beatty and her appointees, \$2,000,000.

To Mrs. Marshall Field, widow, in addition to the provision made for her in her marriage settlement dated Sept. 5, 1868, \$500,000, together with the Field family home at 1565 Prairie avenue, with all its furnishings and equipment of every kind, for and during her life.

A provision is made in the will of the amount given to Mrs. Field at the time of the marriage settlement.

To the Northern Trust company, in trust for Mrs. Laura F. Dibblee and two daughters, sisters and nieces, \$500,000.

To Mrs. Dibblee, \$250,000; to Bertha Dibblee, niece, \$100,000; to Frances Dibblee, niece, \$100,000.

To the Northern Trust company, in trust for Mrs. Helen F. James, sister and three children, \$500,000.

To Howard James, nephew, \$250,000; to Philip James, nephew, \$250,000; to Dwight James, nephew, \$250,000.

To the Merchants' Loan & Trust company, in trust for Miss Nora Scott, sister of Mr. Field's first wife, \$200,000.

To Miss Nora Scott, absolutely, \$200,000.

To the Illinois Trust & Savings bank, in trust for Marshall Field, Jr., and descendants, \$500,000.

To Mrs. Marshall Field, Jr., absolutely, and to the trust company in trust for her, a sum sufficient to make, with what she will receive from her husband's estate, an aggregate of \$500,000.

To the Merchants' Loan & Trust company, in trust for Mrs. Sophia S. Earhart of Denver, sister-in-law, \$25,000.

Frederick Skiff, director of Field museum, \$50,000.

Arthur B. Jones, for many years Mr. Field's secretary, \$50,000.

There are days of dizziness; Spells of headache, vertigo, backache; Sometimes rheumatic pains; Often urinary disorders; And tell you plainly the kidneys are sick. Don't let your kidneys cure all kidney ills. Here is proof in Salt Lake City.

Thomas Curtis, engineer, of 217 South Second West St., says: "Pain in my back and hips as the weeks and months rolled by became so severe that I grew anxious about my condition. When there was added to it a distressing and annoying condition of the kidneys, I feared that some serious illness might result. Added to this was dizziness and a burning in my eyes, and on more than one occasion I came to the conclusion I could be compelled to give up my occupation. For different remedies did not bring relief and the use of plasters and other make shifts were useless. An influence about Donan's Kidney Pills influenced me to go to the F. J. I am not prepared to say that the kidney complaint, I know that my health is better and my back is confident. I have every confidence in this remedy and am more than pleased to publicly endorse it. For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-McMillan Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Donan's—and take no other."

## SURVIVORS OF THE VALENCIA.

Eighteen on a Raft, Almost Dead From Exposure, Picked Up By City of Topeka.

## THOUGHT RAFT WAS A LOG.

True Nature Was Discovered and Aid Sent—Terrible Struggle for Life.

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 25.—A special representative of the Post-Intelligencer wires from Port Angeles at 2:30 a. m. that the rescue ship City of Topeka picked up a life raft at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, six miles off Cape Beale with 18 survivors of the Valencia on board. The men were in a pitiable condition, and almost dead from exposure. The rescued are:

G. D. Harden, passenger.  
M. Tarpey, quartermaster.  
P. O'Brien, waiter.  
W. Raymond, mess man.  
W. D. Johnson, coal passer.  
J. Cegalis, fireman.  
Fleming, baker.  
Frank Leach, first freight clerk.  
Joseph McLaughery, passenger.  
J. Welch, waiter.  
A. Hawkins, passenger.  
P. Peterson, second officer.  
J. Padden, waiter.  
John Johnson, third cook.  
C. L. Allison, passenger, from St. Paul.

John Cigodas, fireman.  
U. Doherty, fireman.  
Thomas Carrick, first assistant engineer.  
G. Willis, passenger.  
P. Primer, fireman.

The condition of the survivors was pitiable. They were half frozen and practically unconscious from the exposure.

The raft was sighted about 12 o'clock, but owing to the thick weather it was supposed to be nothing but a log. At last by the aid of a powerful glass its true nature was determined.

A terrible sea was running. One minute the raft was poised on top of a wave and the next it would be lost from view in the gully formed by the mountainous breakers.

BATTLE FOR LIFE.

The 18 men together on their frail support battled bravely with a pair of oars to reach the City of Topeka, which, owing to the dangerous coast, could not run in any closer to them. Within half a mile from the raft a boat was lowered from the Topeka in charge of Second Mate Burke, who, with much difficulty succeeded in making fast a line to the raft.

The spectators on the Topeka watched the struggling of the gallant seamen breathlessly. One minute they were high in the air and the next lost to sight. At last they succeeded in bringing the raft to the side of the steamer. The sight of the poor creatures on the raft brought tears to the eyes of the sailors on the vessel.

In the stern of the raft sat an old man. His snow white hair and pallid features were crissed and torn by the flying spray, but his eyes were strong in him and he held on bravely to his place. Three others were lying in a senseless heap in the rear washed by every swell and retained solely by the bodies of the other men who were closely packed.

Time and time again great seas swept over them, sending a shudder through the onlookers who feared to see them swept away.

The work of rescuing them was dangerous. The men were too exhausted to even respond to the shouts of the crew. The raft put out from the wreck yesterday morning on sighting the steamer Queen.

After attempting to reach her, but before they could get within sight of the vessel put about and headed to the strait.

When the Topeka hove in sight the raft was once more manned and again put forth. The survivors told terrible tales of the wreck of the vessel. When they left the ship there were about 90 people still on board, most of them clinging to the rigging.

SWEEP BY EVERY SEA.

Men, women and children were being swept by every sea. As soon as the raft was sighted, the crew of the Topeka, consisting of two nurses and members of the crew, hastily administered stimulants and put them to bed.

After picking up another raft which the rescued men said had left the ship earlier in the day. The vessel ran fully 20 miles the other way before they could get to it.

It is the general impression that the raft foundered.

All the other boats were smashed to splinters when they attempted to lower them. Two of the ice boats were shortly afterwards launched. One escaped the breakers and put to sea with about eight or nine people aboard.

The following is the story of G. Willets, one of the passengers and one of the men rescued from the raft:

A SURVIVOR'S STORY.

"The ship struck at 12:07 on the morning of Tuesday, Jan. 23. I was on deck at the time, smoking a cigar and was looking at my watch when the ship struck. In an instant all was excitement. There were the shrieks of frightened men and women, the wail of little children and the hoarse orders of the officers of the ship. The vessel reeled like a drunken man, slid over the reef and struck again.

"The command to back her off was given and she went astern a half speed, but it was too late. The vessel was running in like a mill-race and with a sound which drowned all else. The wind swung the vessel's stern to the beach and her head to the waves. This saved many lives as she was then swept back to the shore and struck once again in such a position that she remained partly above the water and on an even keel.

"Every wave now washed clear over her and many people who hastily rushed on deck went to their deaths without time to murmur a prayer.

The order was given to get out the boats. Two of them on the weather side were launched and were smashed like eggshells as soon as they struck the water. Then came the attempt to get the lee boats.

Purser O'Farrell took charge. Four women and a number of men went in the boat. I do not know how many but she was practically full. Just as they were lowering the other the davits broke and the stern of the boat fell to the water while the bow hung in the air.

SWEEP INTO THE SEA.

"Everyone was precipitated into the sea and swept away in an instant. For a second or two I caught a glimpse of an agonized face, then another, and yet another, as they were washed by me. It was awful. The waves dashing over the ship started breaking her up. They swept the deck loose and every swell lifted it. We clung to the rigging and deckhouse. Then an attempt was made to get a line ashore. A fireman named Cigodas agreed to swim across. He was in the water fully half an hour but was unable to make the beach. The ship struck in a bad spot. She is directly at the foot of a precipitous bluff that comes sheer to the water's edge. One man was swept ashore and succeeded in landing on a small rock. We shot a line to him and he tried to climb the cliff but he fell and was killed before our eyes.

"One of the most pitiable incidents was that of a little boy about 5 years old. His father, mother and two little sisters put off one of the boats. The boat was capsized and all were drowned. The little fellow was led around the deck crying for his parents. The last I saw of him he was clinging to the rigging. There were many similar cases.

"A lame officer from the Concord was also on the rigging. Dr. Wadsworth, morning the ship was rapidly going to pieces, every swell carried away a portion of the ship and the decks rose and fell with every breaker. They were impossible to stay on deck without clinging to a support. The ship was sunk to about even with the hurricane deck.

CARRIED INTO THE SEA.

"In the morning another sad calamity occurred. About 15 or 20 persons, among them one or two women, had taken refuge in the foremast. They were in a perilous position. The mast was being carried away by the waves. The men were in a pitiable condition, and almost dead from exposure. The rescued are:

## OLDFEEL PERSONS SAVED

Lives Lost in the Valencia Disaster, One Hundred and Thirty-nine.

## BOATSWAIN TELLS OF WRECK.

Smashed Against Vessel's Side—Some Pathetic Scenes.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 24.—Of the 154 people on board the steamer Valencia when she struck near Klamaway rock, five miles from Cape Beale, at 11:45 p. m. on Monday night and met disaster, but 15 were saved. Seven were passengers and eight were members of the crew. The dead number 139, the greatest loss of life in the North Pacific since the Pacific was lost in 1875.

The Valencia, in whose rigging about 30 people were clinging frantically waving for assistance which could not be given when the steamer Queen left the wreck at 11:30 a. m., broke up about 5 p. m. today, sweeping to death those few who had survived these terrible hours of privation, chilled and numbed to the limit of human endurance by clouds of spray which swept over them.

The tug Lorne, which Mayor Morley sent at 11 o'clock tonight after the sad news was brought by the Queen of the rigging to the rigging of the partially submerged vessel, and the bluejackets who went on her by order of Capt. Parry of H. M. S. Egeria with surgeons to endeavor to reach the wreck, will arrive tomorrow, as the sea had claimed all before the Queen reached Victoria.

BOATSWAIN'S STORY.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 24. In an interview at Bamfield Creek tonight, boatswain McCarthy told the first detailed story of the wreck. He said the steamer Valencia had been going dead reckoning and overran her distance. Soundings had been made three and four times an hour. The steamer struck at 11:45 p. m. Monday night, about midnight, the first officer, quartermaster and a seaman engaged in sounding having 10 minutes before got 30 fathoms.

Shortly before the steamer struck she was going at half speed. Capt. Johnson immediately shouted "hard a starboard" to the quartermaster and gave orders to the crew. The vessel struck the rock and was thrown overboard. The boatswain said that the vessel was thrown overboard and the crew were scattered. The boatswain said that the vessel was thrown overboard and the crew were scattered. The boatswain said that the vessel was thrown overboard and the crew were scattered.

When we left the ship on the raft we tried to get some of the remaining women to go, but they refused. No help can now reach them before morning, and the ship will then have gone to port. She was breaking up when we left her. She could not possibly have held together more than a few hours afterward. She lies directly in such position that it is impossible to reach her from the shore. If the two boats which we saw go away and put to sea are picked up, they and ourselves will be the only ones saved.

When we left the ship on the raft we tried to get some of the remaining women to go, but they refused. No help can now reach them before morning, and the ship will then have gone to port. She was breaking up when we left her. She could not possibly have held together more than a few hours afterward. She lies directly in such position that it is impossible to reach her from the shore. If the two boats which we saw go away and put to sea are picked up, they and ourselves will be the only ones saved.

When we left the ship on the raft we tried to get some of the remaining women to go, but they refused. No help can now reach them before morning, and the ship will then have gone to port. She was breaking up when we left her. She could not possibly have held together more than a few hours afterward. She lies directly in such position that it is impossible to reach her from the shore. If the two boats which we saw go away and put to sea are picked up, they and ourselves will be the only ones saved.

When we left the ship on the raft we tried to get some of the remaining women to go, but they refused. No help can now reach them before morning, and the ship will then have gone to port. She was breaking up when we left her. She could not possibly have held together more than a few hours afterward. She lies directly in such position that it is impossible to reach her from the shore. If the two boats which we saw go away and put to sea are picked up, they and ourselves will be the only ones saved.

When we left the ship on the raft we tried to get some of the remaining women to go, but they refused. No help can now reach them before morning, and the ship will then have gone to port. She was breaking up when we left her. She could not possibly have held together more than a few hours afterward. She lies directly in such position that it is impossible to reach her from the shore. If the two boats which we saw go away and put to sea are picked up, they and ourselves will be the only ones saved.

When we left the ship on the raft we tried to get some of the remaining women to go, but they refused. No help can now reach them before morning, and the ship will then have gone to port. She was breaking up when we left her. She could not possibly have held together more than a few hours afterward. She lies directly in such position that it is impossible to reach her from the shore. If the two boats which we saw go away and put to sea are picked up, they and ourselves will be the only ones saved.

When we left the ship on the raft we tried to get some of the remaining women to go, but they refused. No help can now reach them before morning, and the ship will then have gone to port. She was breaking up when we left her. She could not possibly have held together more than a few hours afterward. She lies directly in such position that it is impossible to reach her from the shore. If the two boats which we saw go away and put to sea are picked up, they and ourselves will be the only ones saved.

When we left the ship on the raft we tried to get some of the remaining women to go, but they refused. No help can now reach them before morning, and the ship will then have gone to port. She was breaking up when we left her. She could not possibly have held together more than a few hours afterward. She lies directly in such position that it is impossible to reach her from the shore. If the two boats which we saw go away and put to sea are picked up, they and ourselves will be the only ones saved.

When we left the ship on the raft we tried to get some of the remaining women to go, but they refused. No help can now reach them before morning, and the ship will then have gone to port. She was breaking up when we left her. She could not possibly have held together more than a few hours afterward. She lies directly in such position that it is impossible to reach her from the shore. If the two boats which we saw go away and put to sea are picked up, they and ourselves will be the only ones saved.

When we left the ship on the raft we tried to get some of the remaining women to go, but they refused. No help can now reach them before morning, and the ship will then have gone to port. She was breaking up when we left her. She could not possibly have held together more than a few hours afterward. She lies directly in such position that it is impossible to reach her from the shore. If the two boats which we saw go away and put to sea are picked up, they and ourselves will be the only ones saved.

When we left the ship on the raft we tried to get some of the remaining women to go, but they refused. No help can now reach them before morning, and the ship will then have gone to port. She was breaking up when we left her. She could not possibly have held together more than a few hours afterward. She lies directly in such position that it is impossible to reach her from the shore. If the two boats which we saw go away and put to sea are picked up, they and ourselves will be the only ones saved.

When we left the ship on the raft we tried to get some of the remaining women to go, but they refused. No help can now reach them before morning, and the ship will then have gone to port. She was breaking up when we left her. She could not possibly have held together more than a few hours afterward. She lies directly in such position that it is impossible to reach her from the shore. If the two boats which we saw go away and put to sea are picked up, they and ourselves will be the only ones saved.

When we left the ship on the raft we tried to get some of the remaining women to go, but they refused. No help can now reach them before morning, and the ship will then have gone to port. She was breaking up when we left her. She could not possibly have held together more than a few hours afterward. She lies directly in such position that it is impossible to reach her from the shore. If the two boats which we saw go away and put to sea are picked up, they and ourselves will be the only ones saved.

When we left the ship on the raft we tried to get some of the remaining women to go, but they refused. No help can now reach them before morning, and the ship will then have gone to port. She was breaking up when we left her. She could not possibly have held together more than a few hours afterward. She lies directly in such position that it is impossible to reach her from the shore. If the two boats which we saw go away and put to sea are picked up, they and ourselves will be the only ones saved.

When we left the ship on the raft we tried to get some of the remaining women to go, but they refused. No help can now reach them before morning, and the ship will then have gone to port. She was breaking up when we left her. She could not possibly have held together more than a few hours afterward. She lies directly in such position that it is impossible to reach her from the shore. If the two boats which we saw go away and put to sea are picked up, they and ourselves will be the only ones saved.

When we left the ship on the raft we tried to get some of the remaining women to go, but they refused. No help can now reach them before morning, and the ship will then have gone to port. She was breaking up when we left her. She could not possibly have held together more than a few hours afterward. She lies directly in such position that it is impossible to reach her from the shore. If the two boats which we saw go away and put to sea are picked up, they and ourselves will be the only ones saved.

When we left the ship on the raft we tried to get some of the remaining women to go, but they refused. No help can now reach them before morning, and the ship will then have gone to port. She was breaking up when we left her. She could not possibly have held together more than a few hours afterward. She lies directly in such position that it is impossible to reach her from the shore. If the two boats which we saw go away and put to sea are picked up, they and ourselves will be the only ones saved.

When we left the ship on the raft we tried to get some of the remaining women to go, but they refused. No help can now reach them before morning, and the ship will then have gone to port. She was breaking up when we left her. She could not possibly have held together more than a few hours afterward. She lies directly in such position that it is impossible to reach her from the shore. If the two boats which we saw go away and put to sea are picked up, they and ourselves will be the only ones saved.

When we left the ship on the raft we tried to get some of the remaining women to go, but they refused. No help can now reach them before morning, and the ship will then have gone to port. She was breaking up when we left her. She could not possibly have held together more than a few hours afterward. She lies directly in such position that it is impossible to reach her from the shore. If the two boats which we saw go away and put to sea are picked up, they and ourselves will be the only ones saved.

When we left the ship on the raft we tried to get some of the remaining women to go, but they refused. No help can now reach them before morning, and the ship will then have gone to port. She was breaking up when we left her. She could not possibly have held together more than a few hours afterward. She lies directly in such position that it is impossible to reach her from the shore. If the two boats which we saw go away and put to sea are picked up, they and ourselves will be the only ones saved.

When we left the ship on the raft we tried to get some of the remaining women to go, but they refused. No help can now reach them before morning, and the ship will then have gone to port. She was breaking up when we left her. She could not possibly have held together more than a few hours afterward. She lies directly in such position that it is impossible to reach her from the shore. If the two boats which we saw go away and put to sea are picked up, they and ourselves will be the only ones saved.

When we left the ship on the raft we tried to get some of the remaining women to go, but they refused. No help can now reach them before morning, and the ship will then have gone to port. She was breaking up when we left her. She could not possibly have held together more than a few hours afterward. She lies directly in such position that it is impossible to reach her from the shore. If the two boats which we saw go away and put to sea are picked up, they and ourselves will be the only ones saved.