DESERET EVENING NEWS: MONDAY, JULY 2, 1900.

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At all druggists, 25c. a vial. Guide

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cal advice free, 1505 Arch st., Phila.

RHEUMATISM

a few minutes before. In their de-

AID COMES TOO LATE.

arms as she reached out and got a

handful of water with which she

washed her face, seeking to cool it,

and gain relief from the terrible heat

clothing.

2 th

OVER 200 LIVES MUNYON'S LOST IN THE FIRE

Terrible Results of a Conflagration at the German Lloyd Company's Pier at Hoboken, N. J.

[Early Dispatches.]

New York, July 2 .- The partially submerged hulks of the huge North German Lloyd steamers Saale, Bremen and Main lie smoking in the upper bay and North river, apparently as thoroughly wrecked as the Spanish cruisers that ventured out of Santiago harbor two years ago tomorrow. Like the Spanish ships, these German merchantment hold many dead men within their iron sides. A police patrol forbids near approach to the sunken steamers, and warns off the curious who hover about in row-boats. Eleven charred bodies now in the New York morgue were taken from the deck of the Saale, and divers are expected to bring up scores of dead men today.

The remains of the huge North German Lloyd piers in Hoboken are still burning, and firemen are throwing water upon the embers, but nothing remains to be saved. Churred logs, sec-tions of planking from half-burned scows and lighters and other wreckage are drifting about the upper and lower bays, compelling steamers to pick their way with caution, to save their screws and paddles.

FULLY 200 ARE DEAD.

It is not yet possible to state ac-curately the number of dead, but the first reports of the fire, which represented the steamers and the piers as containing many visitors and prospec tive passengers, are not borne out by investigation, and it seems likely that nearly all of the victims of the dis-aster were employed in some capacity by the steamship company. However, the loss of life is appalling. Forty bodies have been recovered, hundreds are missing, and no estimate number of dead now falls below 200. Of many of the dead no trace will ever be found, their bodies having been reduced to ashes in the furnace. It is reasonable to suppose that the res-cued will report themselves today and tonight's list of missing will increase the list of the dead. Nearly all the members of the crews had their homes in Germany, and news of the disaster sorrow to many a fireside will carry in the fatherland. No missing, ex-cept those employed about the steamers, have been reported to the police or to the company.

MONEY LOSS IS \$10,000,000.

Most of the estimates of loss do not fall below \$10,000,000. It is assumed that three steamers are almost a total loss and that the company must pay

by us then, but no one would do anyfrom them and blackened with smoke thing for us. The hawsers, which held the lighter to the Saale, burned through and parted, and we drifted out into the stream and floated down alongshore. A tug coming up the river saw us and gave us a tow to a point below Hobok en, where all hands got ashore."

REFUSED TO SAVE THE DYING.

cued were raging maniacs when we got them aboard. They could not John Voss was on the pler when the cotton burst into a blaze. He was well out at the end of the wharf and saw the fleet of turs coming toward the Kaiser Wilhelm.

"I saw three men swimming and trying to get away from the burning pier," stid Voss, "The hair of one of them was on fire. He ducked his head to get it out. When he came up he shouted, 'Help, help,' in German. A man on a small tug leaned over the side and yelled out, 'Have you any gelt? We are not here for our health.' The man in the water must have been hurt in some way because he could not make any reply. He threw up his hands and sank. "I could not tell what became of the others. One of them cried out, 'For God's sake, for God's sake,' two or three times, but nobody would do anything for him. I guess he must have been struck in the head by one of the tugs. The crews on board kept calling out, 'How much have you got? Where is all your money?

For four hours and thirty minutes Wilhelm Meyer, a fireman of the Main, clung to a pile on the front of the pler where the Saale was, unable by reason of burns and his exhausted condition, to swim more than a dozen yards in frequent attempts to gain a place of greater safety. The heat over his head was blistering and he was nearly drowned by being obliged to dive beneath the surface at frequent intervals to escape roasting.

SCENES WERE AWFUL.

"I called fifty times to tugboats that

came near me," said he, "but they would not throw me a line. After a while I got so weak that I could hardly keep my head above water but I kept calling all the time. Big blazing pieces of wood fell around me and I had to keep dodging out of the way. I saw five or six men swimming around as if they lid not know what they were doing. Whenever they saw a tug they made for it but I suppose they had no more pany in Hoboken, N. J., at 4 o'clock money than I had, for I did not see one of them picked up."

The second storekeeper of the Main, Alphonse Ubrurkka, jumped into the water. He found a place to cling to and shouted for help until he was exhausted. Tugs were within fifty yards of him, but not one made an effort to Those who gathered along the shores take him aboard. "One of a crew of a tug offered me a

most totally destroyed. The Kajser Wilhelm der Grosse was somewhat damaged. The five storeholdess of the **GERMAN MINISTER** Campbell company were afeatly data-aged, the loss on one building alone being placed at \$1,500,000. I will guarantee that my Rheumatism

From what can be learged topicht, the flames started among A large pile of cotion bales on Pier 2 of the North German Lloyd Steamship company, and spread with such remarkaple rapidity that in fifteen minutes the Attre property of the company, taking in aver third of a mile of water front and consisting of three great birrs, was completely enveloped in first,

LITTLE CHANCE OF FSCAPE.

The flames started so suddenly and gained such headway that the people on the alers and on the numberous vessels docked were unable by reach the street. There were great gangs of workmen on the plers and these, 10gether with a number of people who were at the docks on business and visiting the ships, scattered in all diections. As all means of effit was cut off by the flames, they were forced to

protruded from the small portholes, jump overboard, and it is balleyed a great number of people were drowned. At the docks of the North German which were but a foot or less in diameter. If those portholes had been larger, sufficient to admit the passage Lloyd was the Saale, a single serew passenger steamship of 4,965 tous gross; of a human body, the rescues would the Bremen, a twin screw passenger and freight steamer of 10,556 tons, and the Main, a twin screw (reight and passenger steamship of 10,500 gross have been many more in number than they were. The thirty men we restons. They all caught fire and work burned to the water's offer. The Kalser Wilhelm der Großer, which realize that they had escaped the horrible death that thereatened them but lirlum they fought each other after had just come in, was the ship one a they were rescued. They were as black as coal and their burnt and charred flesh peeled off with their clothing the four big vessels at the dock that escaped. The loss of the crews of these vessels is said to reach 100.

The fire was first discovered by a watchman on the pler at 4 o'clock, He saw a small streak of plame shoat from a bale of cotton on Pler No. "The most agonizing sight I witwhich was docked the steader Saaje nessed was that of a woman who was burned. We could see her face and He immediately sent in an alaym, few minutes the flames had extended to the ship and were communicated to the adjoining pler on the herth, Here were docked the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse and the Main.

STOPPING THE FIRE.

Tugs were immediately made fast in the big Kaiser Wilhelm Jer Groase and she was gotten out into mid-stream with safety, although badly scorchad at the bows. The Abin Main, however, was doomed, as the flames had already become so fierce on the north side of the pier that no tug could approach the vessel.

Then, by a shift in the wind, the flames were sent in the divection of Pler No. 1, which was to the south end f Pier No. 2. To the north of Pier No was the dock of the Hambyrg-Ameri-Phoenicia, a twin screw basenger steamer of 6,761 gross tons, was docked, The flames got a good hold on the Phoenicia, and she was towed out into mid-stream ablaze. The fire had by this time perome so

flerce that the officials of the flamburg-American line decided that the only way to prevent a total destruction of their great pier was to blow up the side of the dock at which the Phoenicia lay, and this was done. A number of barges docked at the pier also took fire, but in the effort ty save the other property no attention was paid to them and they were blowed to burn.

FIFTY REBELS KILDED.

Filipino Insurgents Being Reates Back by Americany

Manila, June 30, Midnight.~ A week's scouting in northern Luzon resulted in Canadians and 1 Chinese fifty rebels being killed ave forty wford and wife; Rev. Mr. Bos wounded. One American was killed. ock, wife and family; Rev. Mr. Dawes, Troops operating in north Hocos have wife and infant; Rev. Mr. Partich, wife and two children; Miss Burnham, Md.; burned six of the barracks Pelonging Rev. Mr. Blalock and wife; Rev. Mr. to Gen. Tino's forces and captured Hudson, wife and infant; Rev. Mr. Fitch, wife and children; Dr. Faries Tino's correspondence. Gen. Tino, with 200 of his men, armed with rifles, sucand three children; Miss Edna Parks,

IS MURDERED. He Was Cut to Pieces by Chinese-Trouble is Spreading-Attack on Taku Forts Was an Error.

[Early Dispatches.] Berlin, July 2.- A telegram from Dr.

Lenz, the German consul at Che Foo, SJYS: "Our minister at Pekin was mur-

dcred June 18th."

PEKIN IN GREAT DISTRESS.

New York, July 2 .- A dispatch to the Herald from Che Foo says:

All the thoughts and energies of the naval and military commanders at Taku are now concentrated on the relief of the foreigners in Pekin, who have been shut off from the outside world since June 9th.

The allied forces now at Taku and Tion Tsin are awaiting reinforcements before moving on Pekin, as it is estiinated that 50,000 troops are required. The Tsung-Li-Yamen on June 19th, ordered the ministers to leave Pekin hext day. They refused to go, and

throw the responsibility for their safety on the Tsung-Li-Yamen. It is believed the powers will threat-

en to destroy their imperial tombs if injury befalls the legations

The foreign force in Pekin for the bro,tection of the legations numbers 428, men, of whom 56 are Americans from the Oregon and Newark, with a Colt's gun, under Captain Meyers, Othofficers are Captain Hill and Dr. T. M. Lippitt

Baron Von Kettleler's Interpreter was also wounded but saved himself by running into a legation

A runner from Pekin says that all were in great distress there and eagerly looking for relief.

Those killed of Admiral Seymour's force were feafully mutilated.

The British dispatch vessel Alacrity arrived at Che Foo this morning. She brings seventeen wounded for Wei-Hai-

There was an incipient riot here on Saturday evening, over coolle trouples. All is gulet today,

All the men of the naval brigade at Taku have been recalled to their ships and replaced by troops. UNREST IS SPREADING.

New York, July 2 .- A dispatch to the Herald from Che Foo says! Unrest is spreading and the missionaries are making their way to the coast from all the northern provinces.

A steamer sent out by the Americans and other consuls at Che Foo arrived here Saturday with 73 missionaries, comprising 33 Americans, 29 English, 10

The names of the Americans follow:

under-estimated. They will consider it statesmanlike for Lord Salisbury to arrange a settlement of some kind with Russla and the empress, if a compromise be practicable.

ADMIRAL KEMPFF APPROVED. New York July 2.-A special to the Tribune from Washington says:

The latest developments demonstrat. ing the disastrous consequences at Pekin of the attack on the forts have caused a remarkable revulsion of official sentiment regarding Admiral Kempff, who abstained from participation in this act of foreign admirals, Of ficial anxiety had for more than a weel manifested itself in finding fault with No concealment was made of him. the displeasure caused by his too brief dispatches, with their exasperating omission of most important words, and his apparent failure to discriminate between what Washington was most anxious to know and what it looked upon as trivial. Today more than one member of the cabinet was effusive in making amends for the strictures of a week ago, and the sturdy, straightfor-

ward sailor admiral is a hero. POWERS ARE PUZZLED.

New York, July 2 .- A special to the Herald from Washington says:

It is becoming apparent to diplomate in Washington that behind the international concert prevailing with respect to China, interested nations are quietly trying to ascertain where each will stand when consideration is given to the question of the future government of the kingdom. It is known that Japan has been

sounding the United States and Great Britain to ascertain the position they will take in the event of certain contingencies growing out of any pollcy Russia may adopt. There is reason to believe that Great Britain has been equally zealous in making inquiries on this point, and Germany, likewise, has not been behindhand.

JAPAN IS AGGRESSIVE.

One of the most important results of Japan's representations to Secretary Hay has been that he has informed the Tokio government that the United States, individually, has no objection to her placing as many troops in China as may be necessary to settle the trouble. Japan has approached other European powers to ascertain their views as to her intention to send an army into China, but the result can only be inferred. It is learned on authority that beside reinforcing her squadron at Taku, Japan has mobilized a division of between 17,000 and 20,000 men. As she has an effective force of 3,000

cause of the allies by the barbaritie and the pillage of the Russians on the day after the bombardment. The wantonly shot natives and loots everything, including the Europea houses in Taku. The natives for mile around were looted of supplies, and is bor is scarce."

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bor is scarce." The correspondent of the Times a Shanghal, telegraphing on Sunday says: "Dispatches from Tsing Tau re port a serious attack upon Germa railway engineers in Kaumi. The Eu ropeans escaped, but many Chines were killed and much property wa destroyed. The memorial church a Yeh Chan Fu has been burned. Th missionaries at Tsining have been or dered by the mandarins to leave. Th advance of troops from Taku is ham advance of troops from Taku is ham pered by the lack of cavalry transport. ORDERS TO ATTACK FOREIGNERS

London, July 2.-Two secret imperia decrees have fallen into the hands of foreigners, according to a special dis patch from Shanghai, dated Sunday which says the first, dated June 20th recites events around the capital and attributes the trouble to religious fan attributes the trouble to religious fan aticism against Christians, leading to violent outbreaks, which the govern ment is unable to suppress. then is unable to suppress. Foreign troops are between Taku and Pekin and the foreign relations have reaches a desperate point. The government therefore, calls upon all the viceroy and governors to show their loyalt; to the throne and to raise armies and funds in defense of Pekin and to de feat foreign dictation. Foreigi

The second, which is dated June 21st sulogizes the Boxers as loyal, true men who, though not soldiers, have defeat ed the foreigners advancing on Pekin, and commands the officials to co operate heartily in the patriotic work. The southern officials disregard the

It is feared that Yuanshikal, the governor of Che Foo, will join Tuan's party

A dispatch to the Daily News from Tokio, dated July 1st, says: "Marquit Yamagata, in the course of an interview regarding the Japanese expedi-tion to China, said it was solely for the rescue of the members of the legations. He expressed fears that the powers would become disunited while formulating their demands. "Viscount Aoki, the foreign minister

declared emphatically that the expul-sion of the ministers constituted a casus belli, and that it was impossible to negotiate with a government that was non-existent. It is not unlikely, he said, that the present rising will equal the Taiping rebellion."

AMERICAN CASUALTIES.

Washington, July L-Today's advices to the state department, made up of two cablegrams from Consul-General Goodnow at Shanghai, brought the foreign ministers at Pekin a day fur-ther along in safety, showing that they were all alive, with the exception of the German minister.

A message from Admiral Kempff, giving the casualties to the relief expedition, June 25th, was received at the navy department:

Killed-Boatswain's Mate Thomas, Gunner's Mate Bedson, Apprentice Broman, Landsman Severson.

Wounded-Boatswain's Mate Holy-oke, Machinist Handford, Landsman Kellisky, Cadet Taussig, Captain Mc-Calla, Fireman Rowe, Landaman Garrlty, Coxswain Ryan, Quartermaster Conway, Coxswain McClay, Fireman Flaherty, Seamen Lloyd, Child, Ander-son, Jansen, Bolmuller and McKervey, Coxswain Thomas Lindbohm, apprentices Johnson, Rasmussen and Welch, Private Ordeff.

Coxswain McClay's name could not be found on the rolls. Possibly he had been transferred from some other ship since the rolls were returned. name McKervey also is not to be found on the rolls. The records of the killed, as shown at the navy department, are as fol-Thomas Thomas enlisted at Mare island, Cal., in 1899. He was born in openhagen in 1860. His next of kin is Mrs. T. Lannigan of 603 South Front street, Philadelphia, Benjamin Benson was born in Mandahl, Norway, in 1874. Next of kin, Mrs. Anna Benson, mother, living at Mandahl, Norway. Harry A. Broman was born in Du-luth, Minn., in 1882. Next of kin, Ida B. Broman, mother, living at 1427 West Superior street, Duluth. Harry Severson, was born in Norway in 1878 and enlisted at Chicago, Next of kin, Laurence Severson, father, Hying at 1034 West Abinsia avenue, Chicago

She never once uttered a scream. We passed her a cup of water. grabbed it eagerly and drank it. She could not speak English, but mur-mured in a foreign tongue and in a tone which apparently denoted she was praying. We spoke words of cheer to her. The boat gave a lurch, water filled the compartment which she was in, and she sank from our sight and we saw her no more." When the burned and scuttled Saale is pumped out it is believed

that the bodies of many people who perished below her main deck will be ecovered. Some of those penned in by the flames were alive when the steamship was towed to the Jersey flats just north of Ellis island. Through the open deadlights or port-

holes the poor creatures appealed for help several times before the vessel was scuttled in the hope of putting out

the fire which was raging in her upper works. WHERE THE FIRE BEGAN. New York, June 30 .- Almost \$10,000,000 worth of property was destroyed, many lives were lost, many persons were injured and at least 1,500 lives were imperilled by a fire that started among cotton bales under pier No. 3 of the North German Lloyd Steamship com-

this afternoon. In less than fifteen minutes the flames covered an area a quarter of a mile long, extending outward from the actual shore line to the bulkheads, from 600 to 1,000 feet away, and had caught four great ocean liners and a dozen or more smaller harbor craft in its grasp.

of the Kals r salvage Wilhelm der Grosse. Insurance men are rejoicing over the fact that the risks on the steamers-were placed abroad.

The lighters and other small craft that were lost were insured by their owners, many of whom also have policles covering the cargoes, the insurance being for account of all parties at interest.

The outward-bound merchandise still on the piers at the time of the fire was largely covered by floating policies in fire companies. The goods on the pler which had arrived from the other side were in large part protected by marine policies. The cargoes of the burned North German steamers were covered by marine insurance.

WAREHOUSES BURNED.

The warehouses known as Campbell's stores were owned by the Housken Land and Improvement Co., and were fully insured in various fire insurance The merchandise in storcompanies. age is of very diversified ownership, and nothing could be ascertained as which companies insured it. The entire loss on property covered by fire insurance is about \$1,750,000, and \$500,-000 will equal the loss on water borne and other merchandise protected by marine insurance. The North German Lloyd Steamship company's piers, wharves were insured in fire insurance companies for \$300,000 and it also had \$300,000 in common carriers' liability for merchandise on piers.

COST OF SAVING VESSELS.

It is expected that the owners and crews of the tugs that pulled the Kaisar Wilhelm away from the blazing plers will today file libels for more than million dollars against her. Salvage ill be claimed, too, upon all the other steamers that were on fire, but what the amount will be in the case of the Bremen, the Main and the Saale is entirely problematical, since it depends upon the success that attends the efrts of the workers.

When a vessel is abandoned at sea. and a steamer town her to harbor, if the risk was great, the salvage allowed may be as high as 75 per cent of the value of the property saved. Within Sandy Hook this sort of salvage is not allowed, but there is salvage for fire. he courts will pass upon the claims, and as more than sixty steamers were more or less concerned in the salvage the litigation will be interesting.

DISREGARD OF HUMAN LIFE.

Along with the stories of heroic resue come others of greed and disregard of human life. John Lupth, a painter, employed in decorating the first cabin the Saale, was alarmed by the cry fire and rushed from the cabin to the deck just in time to see a great sheet of flame sweep over the forward part of the vessel and envelop Captain row, who was standing between the ridge and the forehatch, giving orders a panic-stricken group of laborers to atter the hatches down. The fire trapped around him, and in an instant was crumpled into a shapeless mass, alling where he stood. "At that," 'says "half a dozen tugs, blowing upth. whistles, steamed up toward the Kalser Wilhelm, which was lying on the opposite side of the dock. Sixty men followed me in a leap to a lighter. and we began shouting for help to the ugs that were coming up to help the Kaiser Wilhelm.

BRUTAL TUGBOAT MEN.

Those tugboat men were too greedy for money to help us. One of them came up close and threw out a new Manila line. It fell short and was hauled aboard again. 'Cast that line I yelled. The fire from the in was then pouring over our heads and the heat was something fearful Give us a hand here.' another man shouted after me. 'For God's sake, don't let us die like a lot of rats.'

The captain of the tug paid no attention to us whatever and made no answer. Instead of trying to reach us with the line a second time he backed water and sot under the prow of the big ship. We could see him throwing a small hand line to those on board. We could not understand that we had been deserted and thought that our cries had

ope if I would give him \$3, but how could I? After a while a small yawl hoat came by and I was pretty near gone, but I hailed her and the man pulled me in and took me ashore." General James A. Bumont, supervising inspector of steam vessels, said that his department would take immediate

action in the case of the officers of the tugboats who are reported to have delined to save drowning men Before the guard was placed about the Bremen Sunday afternoon thieves clambered aboard and looted the state rooms.

COUNTING ON THE DEAD.

The only way the steamship officials

have of approximating the loss of life is by comparing the list of those reported safe with the list of the employes on the steamships. Late to-night Gustave Schwab, the general agent of the North German Lloyd line, gave out a list showing what men on each vessel had been missing up to

that hour. On the Saale 255 men were employed and only 127 of these had been accounted for up to 11 o'clock, leaving 128 men actually employed as officers, sailors, stewards. engineers, coalpassers, ollers and trimmers, to be accounted for.

The Bremen had 204 men on board. but only 127 of these have been found. The Main had 137 employes on board at the time and of these 76 have been reported safe.

RESCUES BY FIREMEN.

The fireboat, Robert A. Vanwyck, which arrived on the scene first among the river fire-fighters, presented a picture of horror and ghastliness as she lay at her dock in the East river to-day. The decks were covered with cotton saturated with the blood of the victims rescued by the brave men aboard. The firemen were at work cleaning the boat and picking up the stained remnants of clothing which were torn from the burning bodies as they were pulled aboard the fire-boat, from the pit of fire. Pieces of human skin clung to the scarlet rags, and the dreadful experience of the firemen of the day previous was brought again to eyes and memories which sought to forget the horrible spectacle. Lieut. McGinnis said:

"I should say there were passengers aboard the Saale. They looked like passengers and surely were not mem-bers of the crew. They were looked down in the hold of the vessel as securely as ever a convict was imprisoned in a cell. There was no escape for them after the vessel began to take water. We got about thirty out of there while we were allowed to work from the decks. It was then we witnessed the awful sight of human agony.

SCENES OF HORROR.

"A hundred arms with the flesh torn



Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia,

THREE SHIPS DESTROYED. ndigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perect remedy for Diztiness, Nausea, Drovisidocks alone is placed at \$2,000,000. The

of the Hudson river to witness the great conflagration, saw a spectacle that they can never forget, and one that always will have a conspicuous place in the history of New York.

AN APPALLING SIGHT.

River and bay were enveloped in a pall of black smoke through which angry flames, bursting as from vol-canoes, on the Jersey shore and in the water itself, leaped like red sprites into the sky. The surface of the water was

covered with floating and blazing masses of freight thrown in haste from the doomed vessels, all unnoticed in the mad race to rescue more precious hu-man life threatened or being sacrificed in the great ships. And through the pall of smoke a great crimson sun, en-larged to thrice its size by the haze, glared like an enormous eye as it

slowly sunk in the west. The spectacle was witnessed by thousands and thousands from both shores and by other thousands who crowded upon every ferry boat, every excursion boat, upon every river craft that could be secured for the purpose. The crowd upon the banks of the river was almost as great as that which formed to witness the triumphant re-

turn of Admiral Dewey. Looking up the river toward the burning ship and plers the scene was a wonderful and tragic one of grandeur. The ship Saale had been towed down the river until she was just off Fort Liberty, where she had gathered

about her a ring of fire boats and tugs, all fighting to save at least the hull of the doomed steamer. Flames still were eaping from her portholes and rushing ut of her cabins. At varying distances about the burning ship lay coal and cotton barges, all

ablaze, each with one or more tugs playing streams of water upon it. Some of these barges and lighters were oaded with very inflammable stuff, and the flames leaved high in the air, while the heat was so terrific that it was not possible to use only the small hose of the tug. Soon, one by one, these al-tars of fire slowly consumed, most of. them burning down to the water line. Along the Jersey shore small fires were blazing, started by the wreckage from

the great steamships. SHUT IN BY WALLS OF FLAME. There were hundreds of men on each

of the destroyed steamships and a few vomen. Crowds of dock laborers and also employes of the companies were on all the piers. Men, women and children were on the canal boats, and men on the barges and lighters, and when the fire made its quick descent upon them escape was out off before they realized their awful position. The people on the piers jumped into the water to save themselves and scores of men huddled under the piers,

clinging to the supports, only to be suffocated by the flames or to drop back into the water from exhaustion. Men working in the holds of the fire steamships were shut in by walls of flame, and it was impossible to reach them. It probably never will be known how many men perished in the ships, as the flames were so fierce they would leave but few, if any, remnants of the human body.

The greatest loss of life appears to on the Saale. She carried 450 people, and was to have sailed for Boston this afternoon. When the police boat captain went aboard of her with his rescue party, he saw bodies lying all about the deck. The ship Bremen carried a crew of \$00, the Main 250, and if as many lives were lost on the Bremen and Main as on the Saale, the number of lives lost will be ver. great. Then also, many perished on the piers, the canal boats and lighters,

The loss to the North German Lloyd

ceeded in escaping. Near Manguiris the Americans at. tacked and defeated a large body of Bolmen, who were strongly in-trenched. Eighty of the bolomen were armed with rifles, while the remainder, estimated at several hundred, had only

bolos in their possession. At Angeles Gen. Acquino suftendered to Gen. Grant. Gen. Acquint, according to testimony of survivors, ordered the execution of several American prisoners last year at Arayat. This execu-tion was effected in the face of a rescuing column. The restriction clauses in the amnesty proclamation recently issued by the American authorities are said to have been inserted principally to cover Acquino's action in this case At Tarlac three officers and fifteen Filipinos armed with rifles surrendered to Lieut. Burns' scouts, Tpey destroyed 5,000 pounds of powder and twenty tons of ordnance stores which were cached in the mountains west of Mabale

At Pampango the rebels liberated a prisoner named Alken, who Was sick. He reports that Capt. Charles D. Roberts, of the Thirty-fifth regiment, is

The Filipinos attacked the town of Bengued twice on the morning of June 25th. The garrison succeeded in driving off the insurgents, killing seven of them. The same night the chemy attempted to burn San Quentanabra, exchanging shots with the carrison. Twelve houses were burned but the soldiers succeded in preventing the flames from spreading througpout the town.

Desperate Train Robber Accested.

Tucson, Ariz., July 2 .- William Stiles, train robber and fugitive, has been arrested at Casa Grande, near the home of his mother. He was taken by surprise and was powerless to resist. Heis known as a desperate man and the of-ficers here are surprised that he was ar. rested without a fight. He was taken to Tombstone. Stiles is the man who re-leased Alvord and Bravo Juan and he has been in the mountains with them since.

Accused of Malfeasance in Office.

Dawson, June 5, via San Francisco, July 2.-Aside from clean-up results the matter of greatest public interest in the Klondike at present is the scandal involving Gold Commissioner Sepkler, Charges have been preferred against him by D. Graham McTavish and the Ottawa government has been mayed to appoint a commission to investigate the matter.

Senkler is accused of malfeasance in office. Specifically, his alleged offense is the illegal grants of fractional claims to persons of whom he was a sijent partner.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS owels clear and clean is to take

The burning or smoldering remains of canal boats, lighters and barges are scattered all the way down the river and bay to Staten Island and Governor's Island. Each of these craft will add something; to the list of the

Md.; Margaret Chalfant. All these are from Shan Tung and Honan.

Others are coming to the coast for whom another steamer has been sent. The American consul at Che Foo and the commander of the American gun-

boat Nashville, urge all American citi-zens to seize the present opportunity to jeave Che Foo on merchant steam-The Japanese have offered Japanese

transports to convey Americans to

Japan. At Wel-Hasin the American Presbyterian and other mission premises were entirely destroyed on June 25th, but the missionaries escaped.

British refugees arriving at Che Foo are being conveyed to Wel-Hai-Wei by the British first-class cruiser Terri-There is trouble at Moukden. The

Manchuria railway has been damaged and the buildings burned and the Russians are sending troops.

WAR IS ACTUALL ON.

New York, July 2 .- A dispatch to the Fribune from London says:

Official dispatches, given out by the admiralty, show that a foreign force of 14,200 officers and men has landed at Taku, and that the river route has been opened to Tien Tsin, where Admiral symour still remains as commander of the foreign contingent. This force has 89 field and machine guns, and is capturing arsenals, blowing up forts and shelling Chinese positions and mobs. All these acts of war are committed by the eight powers, whose official repre-sentatives have refused to leave the capital, and have jointly warned the Tsung-Li-Yamen that it will be held consible for their safety, and that all foreigners in China. It is not et known whether the allied forces are moving from Tien Tsin toward Pekin, but it is plain that their march will be opposed by Chinese regulars, and swarms of Boxers, and that their ad-vance will increase the dangers of the legations and enkindle revolt in middle and southern China.

TALKING OF SETTLEMENT.

The anomalies of the situation are so numerous that there is a growing feel-ing among well informed men that there will be some diplomatic settlement by which the occupation of the capital may be prevented. A prominent member of parliament has assured me that a settlement will be brought about after a strong demonstration of mili-tary force at Tien Tsin and Taku, and that the partition of China will be ferred, While Russia covets Manchurla she is not prepared to assume the responsibility of governing northern China, and is unwilling to sanction the occupation of two or three provinces by Japan in addition to Korea, while France wishes the annexation of Yun Nan to Tonquin and Germany wants Shang Tung. England is not ready to assume the responsibility for the ad-ministration of the populous Yang Tse valley

CRISIS CAME PREMATURELY.

The crisis has come prematurely and this reason some of the most sagacious men in parliament believe that there will be some temporary adjustment with the consent of Russia, England, France and Germany, and that the empress will remain in power, and that the existing excitement will pass away. It hardly sems possible to recondie the military preparations now in brogress with a policy of temporary exbedients and pacific diplomacy, bublic men who are assuming that the China question will be speedily settled do not explain what is to be done with Japan, whose troops now on the ground are inferior in strength only those of Russia,

There are many rumors of increasing excitement in Canton and other cities of the empire and there is the usual eaf of contradictions and sur

already in China, it will be seen that she will soon be represented by a military force larger than that of any other power.

SLAUGHTERED THE GERMAN MIN-ISTER.

London, July 2 .- Official dispatches received by the consular body at Shanghai, an Express cable dated Shanghai, July 1st, says, confirm in the fullest manner the report of the butchery of Baron von Ketteler, the German minister, on June 18th. The

embassador was riding in Legation street when he was attacked by Chinese troops and Boxers, dragged from his horse and killed. His body was hacked to pieces with swords. The German legation and six other buildings were burned and a number of servants of the legations killed and their bodies thrown into the flames. Official information of this ghastly business has created the utmost consternation among the consul-generals of the powers, who expressed fears that war a l'outrancee will be declared against the Pekin government. The consuls entertain little hope that any foreigners are left alive in the apital, There were 100, foreigners, connected with the legations, fifty in the custom house, English and American tourists and others to the number of

150 and nearly 500 legation guards The British foreign office, the Daily Mail learns, has received news from the British consul at Che Foo that Baron von Ketteler has been killed, but no other information.

EXCITING ALL FOREIGNERS. A dispatch to the Express from Nankin, June 30th, says: priests here have received reports from Pekin that the public executions of foreigners have been in progress since June 20th. The news comes by run-ners from French priests at Pekin, who state that they administered the last rites to the condemned men."

Nankin cables, dated Sunday, say that Viceroy Liu Yun Yih received a telegram from Gen Yulu stating that the German minister had been murdered at Pekin. Yulu, who escaped from Tien Tsin to Pac Ting Fu, also "Position desperate, Implore wired: your help. Foreign troops of eight nationalities entering Pekin to the number of 30,000 or 40,000. I cannot hold

out four days." Liu Yun Yih has received this from the viceroy of Yunshiki: "Foreign troops victorious at Tien Tsin. They will enter Pekin immediately." Outbreaks of the Boxers appear to be imminent at Canton. The feeling

of unrest steadily increases. CHINESE ARE ADVANCING.

Boxers fromg Hing Tu were marched on Sunday on Che Foo. The governor feared for the town and sent to the warships for forces. A small riot occurred at Che Fob on Saturday.

Fifty-two refugees who have arrived from New Chwang aver that the Boxers have destroyed the rallway north of Port Arthur, and that all the American and English residents are leaving.

Gen. Yuanshihikan, commanding the best foreign-drilled troops in China, has notified the German governor Kao Chou that he will not permit the Germans' proposed expedition to Welhsien to rescue Chalfont and the Misses Bowden and Hawes, the American missionaries in the hands of the Boxers. The missionaries at Pao Ting Fu were reported to be safe on June 25th. A correspondent in Shanghai learns from official sources that the Chinese are laying torpedoes between Shangbai and the Kiang Nan arsenal. Agents of the Boxers are busy in Shanghai

provoking hatred of foreigners. THE RELIEF COLUMN. Nothing has been heard from the olumn which relieved Admiral Seymour five days ago, and then proceed-ed toward Pekin; but as it takes at least two days to communicate be-tween Tien Tsin and Che Foo there

is nothing extraordinary in this. Troops are going forward from Taku to Tien Tsin daily, though some reports from Taku allege that it will be three weeks OTHER MINISTERS MAY BE SAFE. Two important cablegrams were re-

ceived by Secretary Hay today from United States Consul-General Goodnow at Shanghal. The date is understood to be that of last night. The text is withheld but the consul states in substance as follows:

It is rumored in Shanghai that the Jerman minister to Pekin, Baron von Ketteler, was killed at Pekin on the 18th of June. On the 23rd of June three of the legation buildings were still tanding. The others have been burned, On the 26th of June a dispatch was

received at Shanghai from Yung Lu (believed to be the viceroy of the provnce of Chi Li, where the principal trouoles have occurred) stating that other ninisters were safe.

Dispatches to Shanghai from different sources indicate that Prince Tuan, father of the heir apparent, seems to be absolutely in control at Pekin, and that his attitude is the worst possile and most hostile to foreigners. even said that he issued an edict as far back as the 20th of June, ordering all of the viceroys to attack the for-eigners in their respective provincesan order which has so far not been

*********************** TWO NEW ODORS.

Le Trefle Incarnat. Rosiris. Both made by one of the world's foremost perfumer, Piver. Not many people here are acquainted with Piver's goods. But on some odors he stands alone among all the world's best serfumers. These are two of his special We have them in bulk so you can test them to see how you like them. \$1:00 the ounce; Or we have them in bottles.







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