

ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS.

Give an Elaborate Banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

One Thousand Guests, Many of National Fame, Seated at the Table.

President McKinley, the Guest of Honor, Delivers a Lengthy Address, Touching Upon the Present Industrial Conditions of the Country and the Financial Problem.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—The third annual banquet of the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States, which took place to-night at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, was one of the largest and most elaborate affairs of the kind ever given in this city. One thousand guests were seated at the tables.

President McKinley was driven from the Windsor Hotel and was received at the Waldorf-Astoria at 6:30 p. m. by the committee of merchants, and by the committee of manufacturers, and at once taken to the Waldorf-Astoria.

The march to the banquet hall, which was splendidly decorated, began at 7:15 o'clock. It was after 9 o'clock when Warner Miller rapped for order. He then announced that Rev. R. S. McArthur would invoke a blessing. Dr. McArthur in his prayer called for special protection for the President and the members of the Manufacturers' Association.

Among those who occupied seats of honor on the raised dais were: President McKinley, M. E. Ingalls, Darwin E. James, Rev. R. S. Arthur, Thomas W. Crider, Randolph L. Guggenheimer, Elihu Root, John Addison Porter, Attorney-General John W. Griggs, Lieutenant-Governor Timothy L. Cook, Senator William Frye, Charles Emory Smith, Warren Miller, President Theodore C. Search, Henry E. Howland, ex-Mayor Wm. L. Strong, Clement A. Griscom, St. Clair McKelway and Abner McKinley.

Among the other guests were: Albert Pope, Henry W. Gibson, E. A. McAlpine, Wm. C. Whitney, Collis P. Huntington and George Gunter.

Warner Miller introduced Theodore C. Search, President of the association, who spoke briefly.

The wildest enthusiasm prevailed when President McKinley was introduced. Men stood on their seats, women in the boxes waved their handkerchiefs, and the uproar drowned the speaker's voice. The cheering and clapping of hands were redoubled when a toast was drunk to the President.

President McKinley spoke to the members of the National Association of Manufacturers and guests: For the cordial character of this greeting I return my thanks. The genuineness of your welcome is full of compensation for having left Washington at an unusually busy season. In order to participate in this interesting meeting.

"I scarcely need remind you that we do not meet as strangers. Neither your business organization nor your social reunions are altogether unfamiliar to me. I have been with you before, not as a guest, as a member, but rather in the capacity of host. I recall that as Governor of the State of Ohio it was my pleasure to welcome you to the city of Cincinnati on January 22, 1895, at the invitation of the Manufacturers' Association. I well remember the occasion. The recovery of the country had just lost everything but your pluck, or thought you had; courage was the only friend your grief could call its own. I note with satisfaction your improved appearance now. You are more cheerful in countenance, more buoyant in spirit, more hopeful in manner, more confident in purpose. Then, too, there are more of you here than there were at your first meeting. Distances are of course the same, but traveling has been resumed.

"Your speeches and resolutions at that first national convention directed mainly to the question of how to regain what you had lost in the previous years, or, if that was found impossible, then how to stop further loss. But your object now, as I gather it, is to get out and possess what you have never before had. You are bent on extending, not your notes, but your business. I sympathize with your purposes then; I am in full accord with your intentions now.

"I ventured to say at the gathering referred to, as reported in your published proceedings, speaking both for your encouragement and from a profound conviction, that this great country cannot be permanently kept in a state of relapse. I believe we will recoup the field temporarily lost to us, and go out to the peaceful conquest of new and better fields of trade and commerce. The recovery will come slowly, perhaps, but it will come, and when it does we will be steadier, and will better know how to avoid exposure hereafter. I have abated none of the faith I then expressed, and you seem to have regained yours.

"National politics can encourage industry and commerce, but it remains for the people to project and carry them on. If these policies stimulate industrial development and energy, the people can be safely trusted to do the rest. The Government, however, is restricted in its power to promote industry. It can aid commerce, but not create it. It can widen and deepen its rivers, improve its harbors and develop its great national waterways, but the ships to sail and the traffic to carry the people must supply.

"The Government can raise revenues by taxation in such a way as will discriminate in favor of domestic enterprises, but it cannot establish them. It can make commercial treaties, opening to our manufacturers and agriculturists the ports of other nations. It can enter into reciprocal arrangements to exchange our products with those of

other countries. It can aid our merchant marine by encouraging our people to build ships of commerce. It can assist in every lawful manner private enterprise to unite the two oceans with the least expense. It can do these things, and ought to do them; but with all this accomplished, the result will still be ineffectual, unless supplemented by energy, enterprise and industry of the people. It is they that must build and operate the factories, furnish ships and build canals, and do the rest of the kind ever given in this city. One thousand guests were seated at the tables.

"Much profitable trade is still unenjoyed by our people, because of their present insufficient facilities for reaching profitable markets. As a result of the loss of information and ignorance of the conditions and needs of other nations. We must know just what other people want before we can supply their wants. We must understand exactly how to reach them with least expense. If we would enter into the most advantageous business relations with them. The ship requires shippers; but the shipper must have assured promise that his goods will have a sale when they reach their destination. It is a good rule, if buyers will not come to us to go to them. It is our duty to make American enterprise and industrial ambition, as well as achievement, terms of respect and praise, not only at home, but among the family of nations the world over.

There is another duty resting upon the National Government, and that is to regulate the value thereof. This duty requires that our Government shall regulate the value of its money by the highest standards of commercial honesty and national honor. The money of the United States is and must forever be, unquestioned and unassailable. If doubts remain, they must be removed. If weak places are discovered, they must be strengthened. Nothing should ever tempt us to anything that would tempt us to scale down the sacred debt of the nation through legal technicality. Whatever may be the language of the contract, the United States will discharge all its obligations in the currency recognized as the best throughout the civilized world at the time of payment. Nor will we ever consent that the wages of labor or its frugal savings be scaled down, by permitting payment in dollars of less value than the dollars accepted as the best in every enlightened nation of the earth.

"Under existing conditions, our citizens cannot be excused if they do not redouble their efforts to secure such financial legislation as will place their honorable intentions beyond dispute. All those who represent, as you do, the great conservative and progressive business interests of the country, owe it not only to themselves, but to the people, to insist upon the settlement of this great question now, or else to face the alternative that it must be again submitted for arbitration at the polls. This is our plain duty to more than seven million voters, who fifteen months ago, won a great political battle on the issue among others, that the United States Government would not permit a doubt to exist anywhere concerning the stability and integrity of its currency or the inviolability of its obligations of every kind. This is my interpretation of that victory. What we are endeavoring to do, therefore, is required to make the settlement of this vital question clear and conclusive for all time, we are bound in good conscience to undertake, and if possible realize. That is our commission—our present charge—our duty.

"It will not suffice for citizens nowadays to say simply that they are in favor of sound money. That is not enough. The people's purpose must be given the vitality of public law. Better an honest effort with failure than a dishonest effort with success. The difficulties in the path of a satisfactory reform are, it must be admitted, neither few in number or slight in degree, but progress cannot fall to be made with a fair and thorough trial. An honest attempt will be the best proof of sincerity of purpose. Discussion cannot hurt; it will only help the cause. Let us have full and free discussion. We are the last to avoid or evade it. Intelligent discussion will strengthen the indifferent and encourage the friends of a stable system of finance.

"Half-heartedness never won a battle. Nations and parties without abiding principles and stern resolution to enforce them, even if it costs a continuous struggle to do so, and temporary setbacks are inevitable, will never achieve successful leaders in the progress of mankind. For us to attempt nothing in the face of the present fallacies and the constant effort to spread them is to lose valuable ground already won, and practically weaken the forces of good money for their battles of the future.

"The financial plank of the St. Louis platform is still as commanding upon Republicans and those who served with them in the last campaign as on the day it was adopted and promulgated. It is the tariff part of the platform that has already been engrained into public statute. But that other plank, not already built into our Constitution, is binding force upon us. What is it?

"The Republican party is unreservedly for sound money. It caused the enactment of the law providing for the resumption of specie payments in 1879. Since then every dollar has been as good as gold. We are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country. We are therefore opposed to the free coinage of silver, except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote, and until such agreement is reached the existing gold standard must be preserved. All our silver and paper currency must be maintained at a parity with gold, and we favor all measures designed to maintain inviolably the obligations of the United States and all our money, whether coin or paper, at the present standard, the standard of the enlightened nations of the earth.

"This is in reality a command from the people who gave the Administration to the party now in power, and the execution of the law and omnipotent will by those of us who hold commissions from that supreme tribunal.

"I have to-night spoken in a somewhat serious strain, because I believe it is due, both to the membership of this association and to the conditions under which this assemblage has met. The conferences and systematic efforts of such a body of men as this are capable of infinite good to the respective

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HAWAII'S CHIEF MAGISTRATE.

Many Social Courtesies Extended President Dole.

Kept Very Busy During the Forenoon Receiving His Many Callers.

Declines to Publicly Discuss the Question of Annexation, Deeming It Eminently Inappropriate During Its Pendency in the Senate—Will be Entertained at Dinner by the Gridiron Club To-morrow Evening.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Bright, spring-like weather greeted Hawaii's ruler on his first morning at the Capital. President and Mrs. Dole and the members of their party had retired early last night, and were up at 8 o'clock, the Chief Executive and his wife taking their breakfast in their rooms.

The President was kept very busy during the forenoon receiving callers. Minister Hatch was early on hand, and was followed by ex-Minister Thurston, Senator Morgan of Alabama, who paid an extended visit to the islands during the last summer, and Crosby S. Noyes of Washington.

In an interview with an Associated Press reporter, President Dole said: "I prefer not to discuss the question of annexation, as that would be eminently inappropriate at this time, during the pendency of the question in the Senate. I shall call upon the President during my stay here, and, of course, shall give him such information as he may desire respecting pending questions between the two countries. I expect to stay in Washington until the end of next week, when our trip homeward will be begun. We shall go from here direct to San Francisco, taking the steamer there for Honolulu. Certainly, I should like to see the annexation treaty ratified by the Senate before we leave, but I will not wait if such is not the case."

President and Mrs. Dole have received many invitations to social functions during their stay here. This morning Mrs. Dole called on a number of friends in company with Mrs. Hatch, the wife of the Hawaiian Minister. This afternoon Major Heisland, the first to accompany Mrs. Dole in a social call on Mrs. McKinley.

The democratic simplicity of President Dole's entry into Washington has continued in his quiet life at his hotel in the simple but hearty good will in which he is being received. He has been tendered him and have been accepted. After spending all day in his room attending to correspondence, he went out for the first time to visit the theater to-night.

To-morrow Colonel Sumner, commander of the 1st Cavalry, has been ordered to take a special Cossack drill in the riding hall. For a Saturday evening he has accepted an invitation to the annual dinner of the Gridiron Club.

The two most important visitors of the day at the President's apartments were Representative Hitt and Senator Cushman K. Davis, Chairman, respectively, of the House and Senate Foreign Relations Committees. At their request President Dole talked freely of matters in Hawaii, and the political conditions in the island.

MRS. PHOEBE HEARST

Was Cordially Greeted Upon Her Arrival at the City of Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 27.—Mrs. Hearst, widow of ex-Senator Hearst of California, has arrived here and been cordially greeted, the Governor of the Federal districts sending one of the first bands to serenade her. Ex-Senator Hearst was a warm friend of Mexico, and at the time of the Cutting incident displayed his sympathy with this country and aided in resisting the pressure for war, supporting President Cleveland in his pacific attitude, hence the grateful regard in which the memory of the California Senator is held in Mexico.

The Department of Encouragement has received a petition asking for a concession for a tunnel twenty miles long in the State of Guanajuato, the object being to drain some valuable mines. The work will cost many million dollars, and it is believed by competent engineers will be entirely practicable and result in a large profit to the company conducting the work.

GOODS FOR KLONDIKE.

Assistant Secretary Howell Preparing Customs Regulations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Assistant Secretary Howell is in preparation of regulations which will govern foreign goods entering the Klondike region by way of Dyea and the Chilcot Pass. Owners of such goods will be required to give bond to the officer at Dyea for the amount of the duties, which will be cancelled by a United States customs officer on the frontier if all of the goods entered are taken through to destination, or, if desired, the amount of duties may be deposited at Dyea, and on presentation of a certificate from the officer on the frontier that the goods arrived at that point, the money will be refunded by the Dyea collector.

Acting Secretary Melklejohn is arranging to send a military expedition up the Copper River route, in Alaska, to map out the topography of the country and finally establish the value of this route to the Klondike gold fields.

Carter Courtmartial.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 27.—Thomas J. Agnew went on the stand in the Carter court-martial this morning. He testified that in 1894 he put in a bid as Captain Carter's office for a friend for improving Cumberland Sound. One of the witnesses approached him, and offered him \$500 to withdraw the bid. He refused the offer. When the bids were opened John M. Bangs of New York got the contract. He is related to one of the Gaynors. J. W. O. Sterley followed Mr. Agnew with documentary evidence.

British Cabinet Meets.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The Marquis of Salisbury presided to-day at a Cabinet meeting. It is understood that the Ministers discussed the legislative programme, the Queen's speech and the re-assembling of Parliament and the Far Eastern question.

Has Not Asked for Help.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The Korean Minister has received no advice of the report from Seoul, capital of Korea, that the King has called on the United States Minister for protection against possible revolution, and that Captain Wilde of the United States cruiser Boston has refused to land a naval force. In the lack of official instructions, the Minister has declined the subject to the attention of the authorities here.

The Blow Resulted Fatally.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 27.—John Donnelly died in the hospital to-day from the effect of a knock-down blow administered by Ben Green last night. Donnelly and a friend refused to pay for sandwiches ordered at Green's lunch stand. Green followed and overtook them, knocking Donnelly down, his head striking the curb. Donnelly and his friend were drunk.

The Deutschland's Fires Give Out.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—A special dispatch from Berlin says the warship Deutschland has returned to Aden, in order to arrange for the immediate dispatch of colliers to undertake the Deutschland, her consort, whose fires are said to have given out.

Forces in the Far East.

BERLIN, Jan. 27.—It is announced that Emperor William has drawn up and distributed to the higher naval officers a table of the forces of Japan, Russia and Germany in the Far East.

Several Lives Lost.

PAKU, Jan. 27.—Half a million pounds of naphtha were burned and several persons lost their lives during a conflagration here.

Deaths From Bubonic Plague.

BOMBAY, Jan. 27.—According to the official reports, there have now been 343 deaths from the plague during the past week.

Spinners Return to Work.

BOSTON, Jan. 27.—The frame spinners at the Fall River works mills have returned to work.

ANTI-SCALPING BILL.

THE HEARING BROUGHT TO A CLOSE.

The Senate Committee Reaches an Agreement to Vote on the Measure Next Thursday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce held its first executive meeting to-day to consider the anti-scalping bill. The hearings were brought to a close, and the committee agreed to vote on the bill at a meeting to be held a week from to-day. The opponents of the bill did not evince any disposition to postpone the vote longer than necessary to present their views, and some of them expressed the opinion that the vote would not be, under any circumstances, delayed longer than two weeks.

There was a general agreement to accept the House bill as the basis of final consideration. This bill was originally introduced in committee in particular which meet with the approval of the Senate committee.

At to-day's meeting several amendments additional to those made by the House Committee were suggested. Among them was one compelling the railroad companies to redeem unused portions of a ticket at a rate proportionate to the cost of the ticket; and other mitigating the penalties imposed for violation of the law, and still another consolidating the bill with the bill introduced by Senator Cullom last week for the improvement of the status of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

TRAGEDY AT LOS ANGELES.

A Woman Murdered in Cold Blood on Spring Street.

Shot While Crowds of People Were Passing Along the Thoroughfare.

C. H. Arthur, a Blacksmith, Instantly Kills Mrs. Mallissa Ransom, With Whom He Had Been Living—An Unprovoked Murder at San Francisco.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 27.—A woman was murdered in cold blood on Spring street, near Fourth, this morning, while crowds of people were passing along the thoroughfare. The woman was Mrs. Mallissa Ransom, and her slayer C. H. Arthur, a blacksmith from Pasadena.

Mrs. Ransom was walking along the street with a man named Jack Kennedy, a sporting man, and, without warning, Arthur, who was lying in wait for the pair, stepped behind them and shot the woman in the back. The first shot killed her almost instantly, and Arthur turned the weapon, a small caliber revolver, on Kennedy, but failed to hit him.

When Kennedy was out of sight the murderer again turned to the woman and put two more bullets into her prostate form. A Deputy Sheriff, who happened to be near, disarmed him and took him away, but a large crowd had quickly gathered, and several in the crowd kept yelling for a rope to lynch the man. There was, however, no determined effort to do this, and Arthur was safely landed in jail.

The murderer talked freely of his deed, saying he had lived with the woman for two years, and that recently she had thrown him over for Kennedy. He intended to kill them both. He learned where they lodged last night and laid in wait for them this morning.

Several months ago Mrs. Ransom was deprived of the charge of her twelve-year-old daughter by the court at Pasadena. The daughter testified that she was obliged to be present in her mother's home during the visit of Arthur, when he used profane language and swore continuously. Arthur testified in behalf of the mother.

Mrs. Ransom was a widow, 40 years old, while Arthur is 50 years old. The murderer is a widower, and has five children, and is now living in San Francisco. He had made arrangements, he says, to marry the woman he murdered to-day, and she had promised to lead a better life, but did not do so.

MURDER AT SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 27.—At 6 o'clock this morning Charles E. Withers murdered Nathan Phillips, a bartender in the Empire Theater, 21 Ellis street. The crime was apparently unprovoked. Withers was inflamed with drink, and in an ugly mood, took a strike toward the departing bartender, and from a distance of about four feet fired at him twice. Phillips fell dead without a cry. One bullet entered a half-inch above the right eye; the other pierced the skull behind the left ear.

Withers, who was promptly arrested, declined to talk about the events which occurred in the saloon before he consulted a lawyer. He is 29 years old and unmarried. He was born at Sacramento. Phillips, the murdered man, was 28 years old, and single.

SUICIDE NEAR OAKLAND.

M. Norton Sends a Bullet Crashing Through His Brain.

OAKLAND, Jan. 27.—Sickness and its attendant despondency led M. Norton to send a bullet crashing through his brain last night.

High upon Inspiration Peak, back of Blair's Park, the man's body was found this morning. His head was lying in a pool of blood, and beside him was a bottle which had contained whisky. In the man's hand was a .28-caliber American revolver, from which one shot had been fired. Norton lived with his wife at 1068 Market street, corner of Fourteenth street. They had no children. The couple came to Oakland some time ago and about four months ago Norton was taken ill. He was attended by Dr. R. T. Stratton. The man was suffering from a complication of diseases and often talked to his wife and his physician of suicide. Tuesday night he was worse than usual and toward morning he told his wife that he saw no use of living any longer.

About 9 o'clock yesterday morning he left his home, saying that he was going to San Francisco and would come back at 2 o'clock. When he did not return last night Mrs. Norton became alarmed and notified the police of her husband's disappearance.

Pugilist Tommy Ryan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 27.—Directors Green and Gibb of the National Athletic Club this morning received a dispatch from Tommy Ryan stating

that he would leave Syracuse, N. Y., on Sunday evening next, and that he expected to arrive in this city by Thursday. Ryan has been matched to meet George Green at Woodward's Pavilion on the 25th of next month for the welter-weight championship of the world.

COAL DEALERS' ASSOCIATION.

Circuit Judge Morrow Declares It Illegal.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 27.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day Judge Morrow rendered his decision in the case against the Coal Dealers' Association of California, granting a preliminary injunction restraining that corporation from acting in accordance with its rules for the maintenance of the price at which coal was to be sold to consumers.

The application for the restraining order was made by the Government upon the grounds that the association was interfering with trade and commerce by unlawfully combining to uphold the price of coal at a certain figure, in opposition to the terms of the anti-trust Act of 1890. It was shown that 80,000 tons of coal were being annually consumed in this city, and that the association controlled its disposition, and had iron-clad rules to govern the price at which it was to be retailed.

DREDGERS FORBIDDEN.

None Will be Allowed to be Used on British Territory.

STOCKTON, Jan. 27.—Information has been received by C. M. Hadden, who has written to the Canadian Government to know what steps he should take to be allowed to dredge the streams in the vicinity of Dawson City, notifying him not to attempt to use a dredger on British territory, as it was strictly forbidden. Dredgers have never been used in Canada, and there are no laws governing them at present. This will probably cause many of those who are outfitting expeditions for the north to change their plans, or remain away entirely.

Negotiations are being carried on between the California Navigation and Improvement Company and a San Francisco company toward the purchase of the new fast steamer the local corporation is constructing in its ship yards here. It is well under way, and will be one of the strongest boats ever built during the winter. Dredgers should be purchased a stern wheel for a propeller, and she will be used between San Francisco and Alaska.

FOOK NOT THE MURDERER.

A Chinaman Serving Time for a Crime He Did Not Commit.

FRESNO, Jan. 27.—A. T. Connard of this place, who recently returned from a visit to England, states that Ah Wing, convicted of the murder of Ah Fook in this county a few weeks ago, is not the murderer. Wing was killed four years ago. Two years ago a set of Chinese witnesses swore that they saw one Ah Sney fire the fatal shot. Sney was not convicted. At Fook's trial a second set of witnesses swore that they saw Fook fire the shot.

Connard, who is the only white man who witnessed the murder, was absent in England, and could not be called as a witness. Fook was convicted and sent to State Prison for life. On Connard's return he was given a description of Fook, and denies positively that Fook is not the murderer.

WILLIAM J. MARTIN

Will Become the Business Manager of the "Call."

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 27.—The announcement was made to-day that William J. Martin, whose retirement from the management of the San Francisco office of the Western Union Telegraph Company was recently the subject of a public notice, will be the business manager of the "Morning Call," to assist W. S. Leake.

A JUSTICE IN TROUBLE.

Dismisses the Case Against Two Murderers.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 27.—George Cardwell and J. T. Harris, the Calabasas ranchers who murdered old man Hilton at Las Virgins, were arraigned before Justice Young in this city, and their examination set for next Monday.

FATHER SHALLO DEAD.

Was a Greatly Beloved Teacher at Santa Clara College.

SAN JOSE, Jan. 27.—Rev. Father M. W. Shallo died at Santa Clara College this morning after but a few days' illness of pneumonia. He was a native of Dublin, Ireland, where he was born September 13, 1833. He came to California in 1876, and for some time past has been teaching philosophy in Santa Clara College. His education was broad and deep, and he was held in the highest reverence by his co-workers, and greatly beloved by all the students. The funeral will be held from Santa Clara College Saturday.

A BIG GRAIN STEAMER SINKS.

The City of Duluth Strikes a Pier While Entering Port.

Breaks in Two and Within an Hour After Goes to the Bottom.

Her Crew and Passengers Rescued With Much Difficulty—One of the Latter in a Dying Condition—The Accident Occurs While the Vessel Was Attempting to Make Port at St. Joseph, Mich.

ST. JOSEPH (Mich.), Jan. 27.—The big grain steamer City of Duluth arrived off this port from South Chicago last night at 8:30 o'clock, and attempted to enter the harbor. There was a tremendous swell from the northwest and a very heavy sea riding. The Duluth kept on her course into the harbor and at the mouth of the river struck a bar and was thrown heavily against the north pier, breaking in two immediately.

The mammoth steel arches on either side of the boat gave way immediately, and the bow and stern dropped two or three feet. A large hole was made on the side of the boat as she swung around and she went to the bottom in an hour, leaving only her cabin and part of her bulwarks above water.

The two big tugs Morford and Protection, which had accompanied the big boat on her trip across the lake, made several desperate attempts to reach her and get the crew and passengers off, but were unsuccessful. The life saving crew was summoned, and reached the scene of the disaster in quick time, commencing to take aboard the survivors. A mid-night rescue party with a mortar line to the boat, and the rescue began. The first one to be taken ashore was August Kornwein, a business man of this city. He dipped into the water several times during the perilous trip, and was badly frozen. Then he was pulled out on the pier across the lake, and passengers were taken ashore in this manner one at a time.

There were 17 passengers and 23 of the crew. Captain McLean was the last to leave, being taken off at 5 o'clock this morning. There were several ladies on board. The bodies of the men who were rescued were taken ashore in the car after them. Mrs. William Tryon is now dying from the effects of the trip. She was in a delicate condition and was badly frozen and seized with nervous prostration. There is no hope for her to live.

The City of Duluth had a heavy cargo of corn and flour, and a deck load of lumber for local merchants. There is no hope of saving anything of the wreck, as there is a very high sea rolling. No boat can reach her, and she is rapidly going to the bottom. The engineer says that when the boat struck the engine jumped a foot, and was immediately torn to pieces. The water rushed in and put out the fires, and the firemen barely escaped up the ladders. The floor of the cabin gave a mighty heave, and the men and passengers were thrown into the wildest confusion.

The City of Duluth was an old but staunch steamer. She was under charter of the Graham & Morton Transportation Company, carrying principally through freight from Chicago to this port, in connection with the Big Four Railway. She was owned by the Lake Michigan and Superior Company, and commanded by Captain McLean. Her capacity was about 1,000 tons, and her value about \$30,000. She was laden with package freight and grain. The crew were well assured, and it is understood there is \$10,000 insurance on her cargo. On several previous trips she struck on the bar while entering this harbor.

The spot where the City of Duluth struck is the same dangerous sand bar at the mouth of the harbor, which was visited by the Chicago and the City of Duluth. It is one of the most dangerous and dreaded spots on the east shore, and its exposed situation in a west wind and the tortuous channel make it a point of peril which mariners approach with anxiety and pass with rejoicing.

THE DULUTH'S PASSENGERS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—Following is a list of passengers on the City of Duluth: August Kermwein, St. Joseph; Leeds Leamon, Baroda, Mich.; William Tryon, Royalton, Mich.; William Tryon, Baroda, Mich.; Mrs. M. E. Sawyer, St. Joseph; Mrs. M. Clark, Waterville, R. D. McCuskey, Sister Lakes; Harry Sowers, Chicago; H. J. Ray, Waterville, Mich.; N. O. Slight, Baroda, Mich.; Walter Kregley, Eauclaire, Mich.; R. P. Tripp, South Haven; Thomas Hagman, Barton Harbor, Mich.; F. E. Pett, South Haven; Saml. Williamson, Detroit; Peter Fisher, Grand Rapids.

AN EMBEZZLER CONVICTED.

Carl Schilling Found Guilty of Taking a Diamond Ring.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 27.—Carl Schilling, with numerous aliases, was convicted in the Justice's Court to-day of embezzlement. Schilling has worked at least a score of lodging-house keepers about town, claiming to be a son of Schilling of "Schilling's Best" fame, also a nephew of Schilling. He has been numerous other well known business men. He has been tried several times before, but escaped. This time he was charged with taking a diamond ring from Mrs. Belle Harridan, keeper of the Berlin lodging-house.

LAWYER CARPENTER.

A Motion to Dismiss the Charge Against Him Denied.

STOCKTON, Jan. 27.—The trial of Attorney Carpenter and Plack and a brother of the latter, charged with grand larceny, still continues to be the topic here. This is the second day of the preliminary examination, and upon the strength of the testimony already in the files were discharged from custody as having no connection with the alleged crime, but a motion to discharge Lawyer Carpenter was denied. The case is still in progress.