THE SEATTLE POST-INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. XXVIII., NO. 13. SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1895. EIGHT-PAGE EDITION.

Grand Display

...Men's...

NECKWEAR

New Lines, at Popular Prices. Bows, Tecks and Four-in-Hands. See our

50c, 75c, $1

Lines. They will please you. : : : : : : : : : :

W. P. BOYD & CO.,

Front Street, Pioneer Square.

Wholesale Orders Are a Specialty With Us.

Groceries and Provisions. LOUCH, AUGUSTINE & Co., Nos. 815 and 817 Front St.

THE SEATTLE TRANSFER CO.

Main Office, Corner of Third and Weller Streets.

Hacks, Cabs and Baggage Office, Telephone 41, 214 Cherry Street; Freight and Drays, Telephone 359, Warehouse; Coal Telephone 41 or 359.

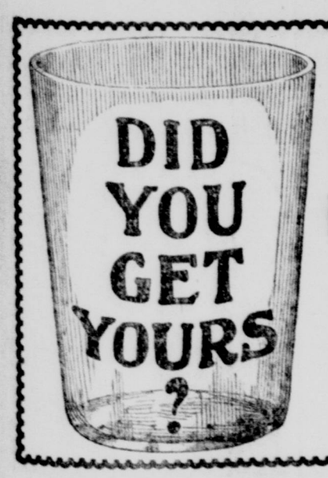
STORAGE and INSURANCE at the LOWEST RATES

Waltham, Elgin and Howard Watches AT FACTORY PRICES.

ALBERT HANSEN, Watchmaker and Jeweler, 706 Front St.

Dr. Kirk's Tooth Powder IS THE BEST. TRY IT.

R. B. LEITHEAD, Druggist, Cor. Front and Marion Streets.



3 Million, 134 Thousand, 9 Hundred and Thirty-four Packages sold in 1894, which made 15 Million, 674 Thousand, 7 Hundred and Thirty-five Gallons of

HIRES' Rootbeer

or 313 Million, 494 Thousand, 7 Hundred glasses, sufficient to give every man, woman and child in the United States, five glasses each—Did you get yours? Be sure and get some this year? The whole family will enjoy it. A 25 cent package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere. Made only by

The Chas. E. Hires Co., Philada.

ARBUCKLE'S

Ariosa

COFFEE.

Ask for a Premium List.

OHIO IS GEN. FORAKER'S

McKinley's Boom Showing the Sere and Yellow Leaf.

SHERMAN'S FATE TO BE HIS.

Foraker Will Name the Delegates to the National Convention.

Nominally for McKinley, They Will Watch for an Opportunity to Knife Him—Bushnell to Succeed Senator Sherman—Old Warhorses Turned Out of the Pasture—Every McKinley Candidate Slaughtered in the State Convention.

Zanesville, O., May 29.—The Republican state convention was as tame today as it was lively yesterday. After being in session until midnight and nominating the head of the ticket, there was little life left in the delegates, and only minor places on the state ticket to be lively over.

Owing to the way in which the factional lines had been drawn by the McKinley and Foraker men nominating Gen. Bushnell last night or governor, it was evident the slate headed by Bushnell would go through and that candidates not on the same slate would go down, as Nash, Hoyt, Poe, Kiefer, Harris, Barger and Nevin had previously gone down before the anti-administration combination. The administration men did not surrender without a fight, however, and held the convention in continuous session from 9 a. m. to 2:15 p. m. With a single exception, in which interest was taken, the Bushnell slate went through complete, for that faction secured the eight places on the state ticket, a majority of the members and all the officers o the state committee, and really made a clean sweep of the old regime.

JOSEPH BENSON FORAKER.

Yet the most material thing for the future is the condition of things which confronts McKinley. His presidential boom in Ohio is in the same embarrassment as was Sherman's candidacy under the Foster administration with Garfield's senatorial annex in 1880. In 1884 Sherman had the Blaine element as well as Foraker and Foster to contend with. In 1888 Sherman had the same old experience, and in 1896 there will be a McKinley delegation from Ohio to the Republican national convention, but it will be selected by Foraker and Bushnell, no matter what may be the result of the state election next November. The Foraker-Bushnell combination has control of all the party machinery, and the present party organization continues until after the selection of delegates to the next Republican national convention. Foraker and Bushnell will be two of the delegates at large themselves, and they are not at all likely to grant McKinley permission to name the other two, although it is believed they will consent to Sherman and Foster going to the national convention as the other delegates at large. Of course, the machine in such strong hands will also control the selection of district delegates, and there are some who think Foraker may come out in 1896 as Garfield did in 1880, which would mean that McKinley would come out as Sherman did at that time and in succeeding years. If the Republicans carry the state next November and Bushnell becomes governor and Foraker senator, there is no telling all that will happen in Ohio in 1896 and thereafter. Should Bushnell serve four years as governor he would probably succeed Sherman in the senate as well as Foraker succeeds Brice, as the old school of Republicans would all be retired. There never was a convention in Ohio that involved so many radical changes for the future as the one just closed with the Foraker-Bushnell men in the saddles for further conquests.

FORAKER'S CONVENTION.

Slaughter of the McKinleyites Continued to the Very End.

Zanesville, May 29.—Although it was midnight when the Republican state convention, on the sixth ballot, nominated Gen. Asa A. Bushnel, of Springfield, for governor, yet the delegates were up early working for their favorites for the other nominations. They cheered Gen. Foraker heartily as he entered the hall. The convention reassembled at 9 a. m.

Gen. A. W. Jones, of Youngstown, was nominated for lieutenant governor by acclamation. Gen. Jones was, like Gen. Bushnell, a captain in the civil war. Both were on Gov. Foraker's staff and are great friends of the ex-governor. The Foraker men named the whole state ticket by about the same running vote as that for governor last night. The Foraker men also secured control of the state central committee.

The most notable defeat today was that of Maj. Charles Dick for auditor. He has been chairman of the state executive committee three years, and is Gov. McKinley's manager. Dick was defeated W. D. Guilbert, one of the most aggressive Foraker men in the state. Senator Sherman, Secretary Foster and other old-time leaders occupied seats on the stage and saw the slaughter of the "mossbacks" by the "kids." It is conceded that McKinley will be accorded the Ohio delegation in the next national convention, but it is whispered that the delegation will be no more sincere than that Sherman had when a candidate for the nomination for the presidency.

Following is the ticket completed: Governor, Asa A. Bushnell, Springfield; lieutenant governor, Asa W. Jones, Youngstown; auditor, W. D. Guilbert, Caldwell; supreme judge, Thaddeus A. Minshall, Chillicothe; clerk of the supreme court, Josiah B. Allen, Athens; attorney general, Frank S. Monnett, Findlay; treasurer, Samuel Campbell, Steubenville; member of the board of public works, E. L. Libarger, Coshocton.

Charles Emory Smith on Silver.

Philadelphia, May 29.—At the gold meeting last night Hon. Charles Emory Smith, who spoke for the workingmen's interest, said, among other things: "The demagogue appeal for so-called cheap money is especially addressed to labor in hope that it may delude and mislead the honest sons of toil; but there is no portion of the people who are so profoundly interested as the workingman in maintaining honest money. Barring the immediate effects of the recent depression, there has never been a time when labor was so well paid as since 1890."

The meeting adopted a preamble and resolution which recites the sound money argument, and concludes as follows: "The intelligence and the sound sense of the American people must be aroused, for when aroused they can be relied upon to take such action as will avert the threatened calamity; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That a sound money league be organized in the city of Philadelphia for the purpose of assisting in the development of an intelligent public opinion upon the question of currency, and that all citizens be invited to become members of the league, on the basis of principle herein set forth."

Horr's Debate With "Coin."

Chicago, May 29.—Hon. Roswell G. Horr today asked Lyman J. Gage, president of the First National bank, to act as his referee during the debate between him and W. H. Harvey, author of "Coin's Financial School." Mr. Gage has accepted and the Union League Club has tendered its rooms. The debate will probably last ten days. Stenographic notes of the entire debate will be taken and given to the press for publication. The date has not been decided upon. Howard S. Taylor, Harvey's referee, will meet Mr. Gage tomorrow and decide upon the preliminaries.

FOR THE DEFENSE OF GOLD.

English Bankers to Co-operate With Cleveland and Carlisle.

London, May 29.—At a meeting of the leading city bankers and merchants held at the banking house of Glynn, Mills, Currie & Co., it was decided to form a Gold Standard Defense Association, and Mr. Bertram Currie, the chairman of the meeting, was elected president of the new association. The following address was then forwarded to the chancellor of the exchequer, Sir William Harcourt:

"We, the merchants and bankers of the city, desire to address you with reference to the discussion which has taken place in parliament on the question of the currency. We are constrained to state that we view with grave apprehension any change in the system of the currency which has prevailed without interruption in this country since 1816. We believe any serious attempt to modify it by the adoption of silver as a standard of value, either alone or concurrently with gold, will be followed by consequences dangerous to the trade and commerce of the country; and further, if it were possible that such a measure should not only become a law but be made effective in practice, or should become a law without growing effective in practice, it would disturb contracts, injure credit, check enterprise, and thus prove disastrous to both capitalists and wage earners."

The signatures to the above address include the names of Brown, Shipley & Co., Freuhling & Goschen, Morton, Rose & Co., Rallie Bros., Charles Raphael & Co., Barclay, Bevan & Tritton, Benson, Bouviere & Co., Currie & Co., Robarts, Lubbock & Co., Schroder & Currie and the directors of the National and Provisional Bank of England, the London and County bank, the London and Westminster Bank of England, the Union Bank of London, the Lloyd bank, Parr's Banking Company, the Alliance bank, Martin's bank, the Union Discount Company and the Bank of New South Wales.

The chancellor of the exchequer sent the following reply to the address:

"I concur entirely in the opinion that the experience of well nigh a century has proved that the present system of currency is suited to the wants of this great commercial country, and that to depart therefrom would be disastrous to the trade and credit of the United Kingdom. You may rely upon it that her majesty's government will not give countenance to any change in the fundamental principles of our monetary system, nor in any discussion in which they may be called to take part will they admit any doubt of their intention to firmly adhere to the single gold standard."

A Gold Basis in Russia.

St. Petersburg, May 29.—A law has been passed permitting commercial transactions in Russia to be conducted on a gold basis.

THE POWER OF AMERICA.

Enormous Energy and Wealth of the Great Republic.

New York, May 9.—The English statistician, Michael G. Mulhall, publishes in the June number of the North American Review, just issued, an article on "The Power and Wealth of the United States."

Mr. Mulhall's conclusion is that "if we take a survey of mankind in ancient or modern times as regards the physical, mechanical and intellectual forces of nations, we find nothing to compare with the United States in this present year of 1895, and that the United States possesses by far the greatest productive power in the world. He asserts that the absolute effective force of the American people is now more than three times what it was in 1890, and that the United States possesses almost as much energy as Great Britain, Germany and France collectively, and the ratio falling to each American is more than what two Englishmen or Germans have at their disposal."

He points out by a careful comparison between the conditions in these different countries that an ordinary farmhand in the United States raises as much grain as three in England, four in France, five in Germany or six in Austria. One man in America can produce as much flour as will feed 250, whereas in Europe one man feeds only thirty persons.

Mr. Mulhall calls especial attention to the fact that the intellectual power of the great republic is in harmony with the industrial magnificence, 87 per cent. of the total population over 8 years of age being able to read and write. "It may be fearlessly asserted," said he, "that in the history of the human race no nation ever possessed 41,000,000 instructed citizens."

The writer sets forth in regard to the growth of the wealth of the United States that the average annual increment from 1821 to 1890 was 901 milliards of dollars, which sum is one milliard over the total wealth of Great Britain. In classifying the whole wealth of the Union under the heads of urban and rural, he finds that rural agricultural wealth has only quadrupled in forty years, while urban wealth has multiplied sixteen fold. In an important series of figures it is shown that the "rise in wealth and the increase of wages came almost hand in hand."

In dealing with the development of farm values, Mr. Mulhall makes the following statement: "If the United States had no urban population or industries whatever, the advance of the agricultural interest would be enough to claim the admiration of mankind, for it has no parallel in history."

Paul Schulze's Assistant Resigns.

Tacoma, May 29.—George P. Eaton has resigned as assistant general land agent of the Northern Pacific railroad, to take effect July 1. He resigned just after Land Agent Schulze's death, but has remained at the request of officials until the investigation into Schulze's affairs was finished. Land Agent Cooper pays Mr. Eaton a high compliment and says he regrets his resignation. Eaton entered the department in 1881 at Portland, was made chief clerk in 1887, and in 1889 the Northern Pacific directors by resolution promoted him to be assistant general land agent.

It is a great mistake to suppose that a simple tonic gives strength; it only stimulates the stomach to renewed action. To impart real strength, the blood must be purified and enriched, and this can only be done by such a standard alterative as Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

FUNERAL OF GRESHAM.

Simple Religious Ceremonies at the White House.

BEFORE THE HIGHEST OFFICIALS

Troops Lead the Procession, and Artillerymen Are Pallbearers.

The President, Sick and Feeble, His Cabinet, the Generals and the Diplomats Pay the Last Tribute—The Body Taken to Chicago by Special Train for Interment Today.

Washington City, May 29.—The remains of Secretary Gresham, accompanied by President Cleveland and every member of his cabinet and the secretary's family, left Washington City at 12:15 on a special train for Chicago, where the final interment will take place tomorrow.

In life, Secretary Gresham had loved most the military career of his ardent youth, and of all his titles had been the fondest of that of general, which he had won upon the battlefield. In death, he was wrapped in the Stars and Stripes and given a soldier's funeral.

The whole city mourned the nation's loss. Every department of the government was closed; every flag in Washington City at half-mast. All the regular troops in and about Washington City, cavalry, artillery and infantry, escorted the remains to the railway station. Mrs. Gresham, the stricken wife, was so overcome by her grief that she was unable to attend the services at the White House. The casket was borne to the executive mansion through the files of military and deposited in the east room, President Cleveland and his cabinet, as honorary pallbearers, accompanying the remains thither. The east room had been draped with a profusion of American flags and decorated with palms and potted flowers. The black catafalque and the black seal rug on which it rested were banked with the rarest and most beautiful flowers. The assemblage was of the most distinguished men. All the members of the diplomatic corps in full court costume, resplendent with decorations and many of them stiff with gold lace and braid; the officers of the army and navy in brilliant uniforms, and all the high civil officials of the government; the president and his cabinet, the judges of the supreme court, senators, representatives and other dignitaries and their wives were present to pay their last tribute to the honored dead. All were profoundly moved by the simplicity of the service. It consisted merely of the reading of the funeral service of the Methodist Episcopal church by Bishop Hurst, a personal friend of the dead secretary.

When the benediction was said the strains of Cardinal Newman's beautiful hymn, "Lead, Kindly Light," trembled in the air, and it was over. With bowed heads those present took a long last look at the well-known features and departed. As the funeral cortege emerged from the White House grounds the long stretch of cavalry with their heavy yellow plumes and the artillery and infantry drawn up along the avenue saluted, and the scarlet-coated marine band played "Nearer, My God, to Thee."

The military then took their places under command of Maj. Gen. Ruger and slowly led the way down the avenue to the station, preceded by a band of forty pieces mounted on heavy horses. There were four troops of cavalry from Fort Meyer, the marine corps from the navy yard, three companies of infantry, four batteries of the Washington barracks, and four batteries from Fort Meyer, in all about 1,500 men. As they swung down the avenue to the solemn strains of the funeral dirge the sidewalks and every available bit of space in the windows overlooking the avenue were lined with people. As they heard the muffled drums and saw the flags the multitude was awed, and reverently lifted their hats as the cortege passed. While the casket was being conveyed to the train the Marine band played "Safe in the Arms of Jesus."

As the funeral train left the station the military separated, the city became quiet and its streets almost deserted.

THE FUNERAL.

Scenes at the Arlington and the White House—Troops Lead the Pageant.

Washington City, May 29.—Before 8 o'clock this morning floral tributes to the late Secretary Gresham began to arrive at the annex to the Arlington hotel, in which the remains of the secretary of state lay. Most of the floral pieces, however, were sent to the White House, where the service was to be held. Mrs. Gresham, broken in spirits, exhausted by long vigils, and overcome with grief, was in such a state that her daughter and son prevailed upon her not to undertake the trying ordeal of attending the services at the White House. At 8:30 o'clock, therefore, the doors were all closed and the stricken family left alone with their dead. For almost thirty minutes they remained, taking their last leave. Meantime, without, preparations were being made for the military burial. At 9 o'clock the doors to the room where the remains lay were opened, and the family retired to the rear apartments. Mrs. Gresham, in an agony of grief, was almost carried from the room by her stalwart son, Otto, followed by her daughter, Mrs. Andrews, her sister, Mrs. McGrain, and Capt. Fuller. Shortly after carriages containing members of the cabinet began to arrive.

At 9:15 a. m. President Cleveland arrived at the White House in a carriage, accompanied by Col. Wilson. The crowd craned their necks, and a few camera enthusiasts, who seemed unconscious of the solemnity of the occasion, attempted to secure snapshots. The president wore a black frock coat, and looked far from well. He ascended the broad stone steps with some difficulty. At 9:30 five red-coated trumpeters marched in Lafayette Place and stationed themselves outside the line of mounted police, to give the signal when the cortege departed. Thirty seconds later the hearse, drawn by two coal black horses, drew up at the door. The president, followed by the members of the cabinet in the order of their rank, acting as honorary pallbearers, descended the steps and stood with uncovered heads, while eight artillerymen carried the casket with slow and solemn tread between them. The casket was shrouded completely in the folds of an American flag. The Stars and Stripes could hardly be discerned for the flowers banked upon the casket. The artillerymen walked beside the hearse as it drew away, halting at the corner until the president and members of the official family in carriages had taken their positions ahead.

The funeral procession moved slowly to the White House, flanked on either side by a line of policemen, behind whom were thousands of people, many with both bowed and uncovered heads. The casket, preceded by the president and cabinet, was borne by the artillerymen to the East room, where the services took place. The room was elaborately festooned for the solemn occasion. Seats were reserved for the immediate kinsfolk of the dead man, for the president and Mrs. Cleveland, and for the members of the cabinet and their wives. Within the solemn, black-robed circle stood the standard for the catafalque, resting on a large black seal rug. At the upper end of the place where the catafalque was to to rest stood a large wreath, bearing the cards of President and Mrs. Cleveland. It was of white roses and white rhododendrons, tied with white ribbons. Alongside this was another superb wreath from the state department, of white and red roses, with sage palms and calla lilies, tied with purple ribbon. Conspicuous for its rare beauty was the floral tribute from the foreign representatives. It was in the form of a large crescent wreath of orchids, lilies of the valley, American Beauty roses and carnations, tied with a bow of large ribbon, with the words, "Diplomatic Corps," in gold letters thereon. By 9:45 the East room was nearly filled. All the members of the diplomatic corps were apparently in attendance, with the exception of Minister Wickerlin, of the Netherlands, who is absent from Washington City. The members of the supreme court came in singly. Mr. Thurber, the president's private secretary, gave his arm to Justice Field, who is very feeble. In the rear of the diplomatic corps were seated the general officers of the army and navy, with their ladies.

Again the crowd divided, and the president and his cabinet entered. President Cleveland headed the party, with Mrs. Cleveland upon his arm. They took their places at the head of the casket, at the right of the south windows. Bishop Hurst stepped forward. A hush fell upon the company, and the clear voice of the clergyman rang out the words: "I am the resurrection and the life." The service was remarkably simple and free from ostentation. It was the full burial service of the Methodist Episcopal church, practically the same as that of the church of England. A quartette sang sweetly Cardinal Newman's hymn, "Lead, Kindly Light." The entire service lasted but fifteen minutes. The bishop stepped to one side after inviting those who cared to do so to look upon the face of the deceased. Of this invitation every one in the room took advantage.

The few senators who were in Washington City were given prominent places. Senator Stewart was in the very first row. The state department sent an imposing delegation, consisting of all the employes, down to the humblest messenger. Personal friends of the late secretary completely filled the part of the room not occupied by officials. A few moments before 10 o'clock the family of the deceased, except Mrs. Gresham, were ushered into the green room, whence through the open doorway, they had a plain view of the catafalque. At a sign from Col. Wilson the crowd in the center divided and the casket was borne to the east room and placed upon its supports. The floral tributes were gathered by the ushers and heaped in profusion upon the black surface of the casket.

The casket remained open in the east room for an hour. Miss Kate Field was the last person to look at the face of the dead before the casket was sealed and the march taken up to the railway station. A carriage with Mrs. Gresham and her daughter joined the funeral cortege at the executive mansion. The hearse, followed by a short procession of a dozen carriages, moved from the White House gate and halted in front of the troops drawn up in line. The troops saluted, Gen. Ruger and his aides lifted their hats and the famous Marine band played "Nearer, My God, to Thee." To this music the military detachments marched past. When the last company had passed, the carriage with President and Mrs. Cleveland and the members of his official household fell into line. The relatives drove privately to the station. Three bands played dirges along the march. The sidewalks and windows along the line were crowded and the flags on all the buildings were at half-mast. The column reached the station shortly before noon. When the hearse drew up to the sidewalk the Marine band played "Safe in the Arms of Jesus."

The funeral train, made up of five Baltimore & Ohio Pullman coaches, was one of unusual magnificence. It started at 12:15, and is scheduled to reach Chicago at 2 p. m. tomorrow.

THE INTERMENT AT CHICAGO.

No Attempt at Display—A Few Soldiers and the Loyal Legion to March.

Chicago, May 29.—United States Marshal John W. Arnold has been placed in charge of the local arrangements for the interment of the late Secretary Gresham. Only in a general way has he arranged for the march to the cemetery tomorrow. Col. Corbin will reach Chicago at 7 a. m., the marshal and Gen. Merritt will meet him on his arrival, and the programme will then be definitely arranged. As contemplated tonight, there will be no attempt at display. It is probable that the only troops participating in the escort will be the cavalry and artillery from Fort Sheridan. The infantry will be brought to the city with the others at 9 o'clock in the morning, and their participation will depend upon the wishes of Col. Corbin.

During the afternoon Marshal Arnold and Gen. Merritt had a conference with A. A. Sprague, the local representative of the Gresham family. They arranged for the interment at Oakwood, and for an undertaker to meet the funeral train at Sixty-third street with a hearse drawn by six black horses. The honorary pallbearers, the city officials, the county judiciary and the Loyal Legion will join in the escort at that point. A meeting of the judges of the United States courts and the local government officials was called late this evening and twenty honorary pallbearers selected, among them being William A. Woods, James G. Jenkins, John W. Showalter, judges of the United States circuit court; Romanzeo Bunn, William D. Allen, William H. Seaman, judges of the United States district court; Henry W. Blodgett, retired judge of the United States district court; W. G. Ewing, Robert J. Tuthill, judges of the state court. The Loyal Legion was requested to furnish the active pallbearers.

The funeral train will reach Chicago at the Sixty-third street crossing of the Illinois Central railroad tracks, and the funeral cortege will move from there to Oakwood. At a special meeting of the city council today it was decided to attend the funeral in a body.

MESSAGES OF CONDOLENCE.

Received From Foreign Governments and Their Representatives.

Washington City, May 29.—A large number of messages of condolence from foreign governments and their representatives here were received last evening and this morning. Some of them, being in possession of Assistant Secretary Uhl, who was absent, could not be obtained. Following are those obtainable:

"Spanish Legation, Washington City, May 29.—There arrived late last night a cablegram from the minister of foreign affairs from her majesty, the queen regent of Spain, instructing me to convey to the president of the United States and to the people of the United States the sincere regret and condolence of the government and people of Spain on the death of the late secretary, Hon. W. Q. Gresham. I will send you an official note, but I do not delay the expression of the sentiments of my country on this sad occasion. Believe me, very respectfully yours,

"E. DUPUY DE LOME."

"Berlin, May 29.—The imperial German government requests me to convey its sincere sympathy in the loss which the president and the United States government have sustained in the death of Secretary Gresham. (Signed) RUNYON."

Minister Guzman, of Nicaragua, says: "I have informed my government of the death of Secretary Gresham and am now in receipt of a cablegram from it deploring his death."

The Mexican minister, Senor Romero, sent a note expressing his deep regret at the death of the secretary, whom he knew when he was postmaster general and secretary of the treasury in previous administrations. "In all of which positions he had shown a love of justice and had been uniformly courteous." He added that he knew his government would ex-

(Continued on Third Page.)

ONLY NINETEEN SAVED.

One Hundred and Sixty Lives Lost on the Colima.

J. E. CHILBERG AMONG THEM.

A Boiler Explodes Late Monday Night, and Water Pours In.

The Steamer Is Headed for Shore, but Soon Founders—In the Panic Only One Boat Is Lowered—If Other Boats Had Put Off From the Ship They Would Have Reached Land.

San Francisco, May 29.—Only meager and unsatisfactory advices have been received here today regarding the foundering of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer Colima near Manzanillo, Mexico, Monday night. The officials of the Pacific Mail persist in the statement that they have received no notification of the wreck of the steamer, and they have tried to discredit entirely the statement of the disaster. Several dispatches have been received by the Merchants' Exchange and by private shipping firms, all confirming the tale of the ocean tragedy and varying only in the minuteness of the information conveyed. Capt. Pitts, of the steamer San Juan, telegraphed this morning that he had picked up a boat containing nineteen persons, fourteen of whom were passengers and five members of the crew of the Colima. The rescued boat load was taken to Manzanillo, and then the steamer San Juan started out again in search of other boats from the Colima, the presumption being that the remainder of the passengers and crew were afloat in the other seven boats of the Colima.

Following is the list of the passengers and their destinations:

In the cabin—C. H. E. Orme, New York; J. E. Roberts, New York; Mrs. J. E. Roberts, New York; Prof. Harold Whiting, New York; Mrs. Whiting and four children, New York; Miss Helen Muller, New York; W. H. Alder, New York; W. H. Bryan, New York; C. H. Cushing, San Jose de Guatemala; George S. Cushing, San Jose de Guatemala; John N. Thornton, San Jose de Guatemala; Miss Jessie Davis, San Jose de Guatemala; Mrs. Charles Thornton, San Jose de Guatemala; Lewis H. Peters, San Jose de Guatemala; J. E. Chilberg, Acapulco; Lang Chong and wife, Acajutla; Domingo Albano, San Jose; Charles Stuckman, San Jose; J. W. C. Maxwell, Mazatlan; H. N.A. Muller, Mazatlan; Matilda Phelps, Callao; W. T. Spearin, Callao; T. F. Bell, Mazatlan; U. S. American, Mazatlan; George V. Gray, Mazatlan; A. J. Sutherland, San Jose; Ricardo Morles, Acajutla; R. F. Grigsby, Mazatlan; C. I. Irving, San Benito; Mrs. L. R. Brewer and family, one servant and three children, San Benito; Alfred Alonzo, San Benito.

In the steerage—H. V. Uniona, New York; W. P. Buckley, New York; Johannes J. Monwens; John W. Crew, New York; Gustave A. Mewis, New York; G. D. Ross, New York; C. Walske, New York; J. H. W. Smith, New York; L. L. Zangare, New York; Dennis Carey, New York; J. Schoenfeldt, New York; H. W. Boyd, New York; C. L. Coolidge, New York; D. Constantinesca, New York; N. Torevo, New York; G. Rowa, New York; Peter Golatas, New York; F. Bolalean, New York; John Keller, New York; Albert Morton, New York; Charles Romein, New York; Allen McMorrill, New York; Mrs. May McMorrill, New York; George Farrell, San Jose; Mrs. A. Glock and two children, San Jose; John Stein, San Jose; Jose Desam, Panama; Antonio Ramiz, Panama; Jose Antonio Saliz, Panama; Jose Merel, Panama; Breno Cerda, Panama; Felix Silvera, Panama; C. W. McCutcheon, San Blas; W. C. McCutchen, San Blas; Mrs. Diaz, Manzanilla; T. J. Oriel, San Benito.

The names of the officers of the Colima are as follows: J. F. Taylor, captain; D. E. Griffiths, first officer; George Langbourne, second officer; O. Hansen, third officer; W. T. Kirby, surgeon; William Wolfer, purser; T. E. Berry, freight clerk; O. K. Richardson, storekeeper; William Smith, chief steward; William A. Smith, chief engineer; E. D. Reardon, first assistant engineer; H. Finley, second assistant; F. Tommerig, third assistant.

The occupants of the boat picked up were as follows:

Cabin passengers—Domingo Albano, —— Cushing, —— Thornton, A. J. Sutherland, —— Sarabia, —— Ruiz.

Steerage passengers—John W. Crew, H. W. Boyd, Antonio Romiz, G. D. Ross, S. J. Oriel, G. Rowan, Jose A. Sadiz, L. L. Zangerie.

Crew—O. Hansen, third officer; A. Carpenter, A. K. Richardson, storekeeper; Raymond Aviles and J. Morel.

The names Sarabia and Ruiz do not appear in the steamer's list of passengers sailing from this port, the presumption being that they joined the steamer at Mazatlan. There were two Cushings on board, brothers, and a lady and gentleman, each named Thornton. No initials of survivors were given in the brief telegram.

The following pasengers from San Francisco landed safely at Mazatlan before the Colima proceeded toward Manzanillo: E. W. McCutchen, W. C. McCutchen, J. W. C. Maxwell, H. M. A. Miller, T. F. Bell, U. S. American, G. V. Gray and R. F. Grisby.

The latest intelligence regarding the disaster received here was a cipher message to a local shipping firm, containing the statement of Third Officer Hansen, who was in charge of the boat picked up. Hansen stated that about 11:15 Monday night, as the Colima was about fifty miles from Manzanillo and between that port and Punta San Telmo, an accident occurred to her machinery. Hansen had not time to investigate the trouble, but believed a boiler had burst. The Colima was put about, but began to sink rapidly. A scene of confusion and wild disorder followed. One boat was lowered and five others swung out, but so far as Hansen knows, the boat he commanded was the only one that got clear of the sinking ship. She quickly foundered, and, to avoid suction, Hansen's boat quickly pulled clear, and, the night being dark, it was impossible to tell whether the other boats pulled away from the wreck or not. If these boats once got clear away, the calmness of the sea and the low, sandy beach twenty miles distant should enable them to effect a safe landing in a few hours. As the passengers were all asleep, however, Hansen fears that few escaped from the rapidly filling steamer. One hundred and sixty passengers and crew are still unaccounted for.

All day long the officers of the Pacific Mail and of the telegraph offices and newspapers have been filled with anxious friends of passengers and crew, making tearful inquiries about their friends. Many of the scenes were pitiful in the extreme, and the most gloomy forebodings prevailed, despite the assurances of Pacific Mail officials that the Colima's machinery was in excellent condition, having been inspected just prior to her departure; that her commander and officers were skilled seamen, and that the chances were all in favor of the safety of their friends.

Among the passengers unaccounted for are Prof. Harold Whiting, Mrs. Whiting, Miss Rose Whiting and two children, of Berkeley. Prof. Whiting occupied a chair in the state university. Another is J. E. Chilberg, of Seattle, who was on his way south to interest Central American coffee