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THROWN ON HER BEAM END

Details of the Loss of the Steamship Colima

THE BOILERS EXPLODED

Captain Taylor of the Vessel Died at His Post

THE SHIP SWEEP BY GREAT SEAS

A Heavy Deck-Load Made the Craft Unmanageable

Thrilling Stories Related by Some of the Survivors

A Great Gale Was Met With and the Ill-Fated Ship Foundered—Over One Hundred People Dead in the Angry Waters—Heroic Officers

Associated Press Special Wire.
SAN FRANCISCO, June 1.—An Examiner special from Mazatlan says: The steamer San Juan arrived here with the twenty-one passengers picked up on Tuesday from the wreck of the Colima. From them your correspondent has learned some of the particulars of the dreadful disaster, which they say happened on Monday at noon when the Colima was about twenty-eight miles off of Mazatlan and ten miles from shore. All the rescued are badly bruised. They were all picked up from pieces of wreckage and rafts with the exception of A. J. Sutherland, who had clung to a boat after it had capsized five times and drowned all the other occupants.

As all were adrift, lashed by the fiercest gale for years and buffeted by the angry seas for twenty-four hours, they are hardly yet in a condition to tell a connected story of the wreck and the experiences of their escape, but many interesting particulars have been obtained. The steamer was heavily laden and had a large deck load of lumber. When the storm struck her she made bad weather of it, the captain having great difficulty in keeping her head to the sea. The wind increased in fury until it is said to have been the fiercest storm known along this coast in twenty years. The sea rose rapidly. Waves dashed over the vessel and started the deck load.

As the waves rose and the storm increased the managing of the steamer became impossible. At last about noon her head could no longer be kept up and she broached to. Once in the trough of the sea a mighty wave struck her and she was thrown on her beam end.

This wave struck her with such force that the steamer tumbled as if she had run upon a reef and most of the passengers thought this the cause of the shock. This gave rise to the report that the ship had struck on a reef.

Whether because of the heavy deckload, the shifting of coal and cargo or the force of the storm, the steamer would not right herself. The passengers were pretty badly stunned by being pitched about, but rushed upon deck in a panic. Here they met another danger. The gale tore parts of the deck load of lumber from its fastenings and whirled the heavy planks about with appalling violence. Many were struck and maimed. At least one passenger was killed by having his head crushed by one of the flying timbers.

In their terror the passengers made few mental notes of their surroundings at this juncture. The survivors say, however, that the officers of the steamer were brave and active. Captain Taylor stood upon the bridge, his first officer, D. E. Griffiths, with him. At an order Griffiths rushed aft to superintend the launching of lifeboat No. 5. Second Officer George Langhorne was at lifeboat No. 3, and succeeded in getting it launched and filled with passengers. Then down went the ship, and Langhorne's boat was capsized.

All in the boat are supposed to have been drowned. Captain Taylor went down with the ship, sticking to his post. As the ship pitched downward he blew three blasts on the whistle, supposedly as a sign of "good-bye." Then he disappeared beneath the waves.

Down went the engineers and firemen at their posts. Freight Clerk Berry was in his room at the time of the final plunge. Third Officer Hanson was saved. As the steamer sank he cut out of the lashings of the deck lumber. Then he jumped or was thrown overboard on the weather side of the vessel and reached the top side of the deck house. This had been washed off by the great wave that threw the ship on her beam. There Hanson hung, washed and buffeted, for twenty-four hours. He saw men and women sink about him, but was powerless to help them.

no hope for women and children, and small chance for the men in children and storm. Many of the women and children must have remained in their cabins. The completely nude bodies of the stewards and two other women came floating by the deckhouse some time after the steamer sank. All were dead, and the sight was so distressing that Third Officer Hanson and the others pushed the bodies away with pieces of scantling.

Professor Harold Whiting of the University of California made a heroic effort to save his wife, four children and the nurse. He got into a boat in which were Mrs. Whiting, Mr. Whiting, and others. The boat was soon swamped. Then it was righted, but went over again. Five times she was righted after being overturned.

The women were soon drowned despite all efforts to save them. Some were killed or stunned by the flying debris. At last only Sutherland was left.

To avoid the swirling wreckage he climbed upon the seats while the lifeboat was overturned and so floated with the bottom of the boat serving him as a protecting shield. Air came to him through the broken sides of the boat. Sutherland says he was on the weather side of the steamer when she went on her beam ends, but slid over to the lee side and fell into a boat. As the steamer went down a mast or part of the rigging took the boat under water.

When it came to the surface Sutherland crawled into it again. Then he picked up Professor Whiting, Mrs. Whiting, and another lady, supposed to be Mrs. Whiting. Almost immediately the boat capsized again, and, as has been related, went over no less than five times, drowning Professor Whiting and the two women. Then it was Sutherland came up under the boat and remained there, protected, as he tells, from the flying timber and dashing debris. The survivors drifted about for twenty-four hours in what Captain Pitts says was the hardest storm experienced on the coast in twenty years. Of course none but the stoutest could survive. The weaker ones succumbed from hour to hour.

Many of those saved were badly hurt by the wreckage and lumber. Among those most injured is young C. H. Cushing, Jr., of Oakland. With another man he floated about on an improvised raft, but his brother was drowned. His injuries are severe. Some of the others are in a pitiable condition.

The appearance of the San Juan kept up the spirits of those who were about ready to give up the unequal struggle as hopeless. The first notice of trouble came to the first officer of the San Juan, who noticed a great quantity of wreckage and reported the probability of a great disaster during the storm. Captain Pitts immediately sent each aloft and soon some of the survivors were sighted. All the twenty-one picked up were found within radius of two or three miles.

The Colima is in 693 fathoms of water. The location where she went down is now given as 8 degrees 13 minutes latitude, longitude 1 degrees 14 minutes west. Though the direct cause of the disaster was the tremendous sea and the fearful southeast gale, it is generally believed that the Colima was badly overloaded.

She refused three lighters of freight here, having already all she could carry. It is supposed that at Manzanillo she discharged some freight but that she transferred from the hold to the decks, making her top heavy and unable to withstand the head wind and cross sea. Then, it is thought the cargo was badly stowed and that it shifted as soon as the steamer began to keel over. It is understood that within three minutes of the time Captain Taylor gave his farewell three blasts of the whistle the steamer had entirely disappeared. All the passengers praise the captain for his heroism and coolness. The last they saw of him he stood at his post, the waves and winds dashed water all about him and the wail of that whistle which sounded through the dreary hours of the night.

Captain Pitts of the San Juan put lookouts on the mastsheads and cruised through and around the floating debris for eight hours and then continued on her trip north, calling here and at Manzanillo, leaving four passengers from the wreck.

Five more passengers drifted ashore at Coahuayana, sixty miles south from here, yesterday. They are J. E. Chilberg, Louis Peters and Enriquez, cabin passengers; Fred Johnson, seaman; and Robert Gonzalez, mess boy. They were thirty-three hours on a life raft without food or water. They saw the steamer San Juan but were not seen by the lookouts. Captain Pitts was first attracted by seeing the sea covered with wreckage in which were found the survivors, all of whom were nearly naked. Their account was heart-rending. Every attention was given them.

A peculiar circumstance in connection with the disaster is the fact that Professor Harold Whiting, before starting with his family on the Colima, drew up two wills. In one he provided that in case the steamer went down and he was drowned his estate should revert to the surviving members of his family. He provided in the other that in the event of the death of his entire family his property should revert to his surviving relatives in the east. After executing the two wills, and but a few days before starting on his sea voyage, the professor mailed the testaments to Attorney Brewster of Cambridge, who was a classmate at Harvard with both Professors Whiting and Strangham.

Under date of City of Mexico the Examiner prints the following interview with John M. Thornton, one of the survivors: "After leaving the harbor of Manzanillo on Sunday afternoon we encountered a heavy sea and head winds, which continued all night. The passengers, of whom there were about fifty-six, including children and servants, first-class, and about eighty second-class, were kept inside."

"During the night the steamer continued on her course with only seawater enough to give her steerage way. Shortly after daylight on the morning of the 27th I was on deck, and the mountains at the entrance of the harbor of Manzanillo bay were still in sight. "I went aft and found Second Officer Langhorne rigging up a temporary steering gear. But few passengers appeared

ON HER HUSBAND'S TRAIL

From San Jose in Pursuit of the Renegade

DECEIVED AND DESERTED HER

George W. Cullom of San Jose Run Dow in This City

FOUND IN HIS MISTRESS' ARMS

Miss Kate Fuller of Santa Clara His Alleged Wife

They Aired Their Family Skeleton Yesterday Morning

And Then the Parties All Disappeared—How the Colima Was Reached and What the Woman Told the Police—None of Them Seen Since

"Hell hath no fury like a woman scorned," was an expression put enough when women were women, but in these fin de siecle days of mannishness the thing has been reduced to an exact science, and a man's duty to his wife is considered by her as merely a matter of business relations; at least, it is so in some cases, and yesterday an illustration was laid before the waiting world.



ENTRANCE TO MANZANILLO HARBOR, NEAR WHICH THE ILL-FATED COLIMA STRUCK AND WENT TO THE BOTTOM

in case is fairly reeking with sensations, some laughable and some very disgusting; in brief, the story is this, as developed before Desk Sergeant Bean, the Wyoming justice, the chief of police and the district attorney, to say nothing of a few others. Yesterday's early morning San Francisco today brought down a young woman of apparent Spanish blood, whose name she gave as Mrs. G. W. Cullom of San Jose. It is said by those familiar with the case that she is of a fine old Santa Clara family who are putting up her expenses on this excursion. She came here in search of her runaway husband, who deserted her to fly to this southern paradise with a Santa Clara charmer named Miss Kate Fuller, who seems madam had in communication with detectives or police here, because she hesitated not a moment as to her course. Gathering up her 7-months-old baby she hailed a hack and directed it to a certain south Spring street lodging house where "G. W. Cullom and wife" were lodged. Arrived there she went upstairs and knocked immediately on a bed room door. There was no response, but this she knob and door yielded.

She surveyed the room and the startled occupants from the threshold; they surprised her by looking at her with their pillows, and it is said the late, bright-eyed face dropped down behind her paramour's shoulder in anticipation of the chief of police's arrival. In any event, there was a high old time in "Glass" private office, in which the wife, the husband and the baby joined their protestations and perjuries. When it was all said and done, the chief decided that it was none of his business unless she would swear out a complaint charging adultery or bigamy. That she would do so long as George was kept from further amours. But George said, "Wat'ell"; he wouldn't go back to San Jose and he wouldn't as he pleased; besides, he had no money.

"Never you mind," said madam, "I've got money. You come with me." So madam took her to the district attorney's office and reiterated all her tale of woe, and when George ascertained that she really could get him arrested for adultery or bigamy, that she would do so long as George was kept from further amours. But George said, "Wat'ell"; he wouldn't go back to San Jose and he wouldn't as he pleased; besides, he had no money.

Andy O'Neill, whose name appeared in the published list of the crew of the Colima, did not sail the steamer. He was taken sick just before the steamer sailed, and is alive in this city at present. His place was taken at the last moment by Robert Higgins.

Swift Justice. DENVER, June 2.—Dispatches received here at 1:30 a. m. state that Mike DeFord, who attempted to assault two young girls at Gillette, near Cripple Creek, has been lynched. The rumor cannot be verified tonight.

Condition of President Diaz. CITY OF MEXICO, June 1.—President Diaz is out of danger of dyspepsia, from which he has been suffering, and is attending to his duties as usual.

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SAN FRANCISCO, June 1.—Another diabolical crime, bearing some resemblance to the horrible tragedies of Emanuel church was unearthed this afternoon by the discovery that Miss Nellie Harrington, aged 35, who occupied an upper flat at 107 Ellis street, had been outraged and murdered in her bed room, the door locked and her clothing and the furniture of the apartment then set on fire.

All the drawers and boxes in the room were open and had been ransacked, several articles of jewelry and her purse having been stolen. Several lodgers occupy rooms in the flat, but none saw the strangers about or heard any unusual sounds. Attention was first attracted by smoke issuing from Miss Harrington's rooms. When her door was broken open the bedding, piled in the center of the room, was found to be on fire, and beneath the smoldering cloth was the bloodstained body of Miss Harrington.

The lower part of her body was badly burned but the face had escaped the flames. Miss Harrington rented rooms, and the unfortunate woman's body and on her face. Her jaw was broken. The theory of the police is that a Japanese, who was in the room Miss Harrington entered. The man then murdered and assaulted her, set fire to the bedding to conceal his crime and afterwards locking the door and locking the door and carrying away the key.

Miss Harrington has a brother, Joseph, who resides in Sacramento. A sister, Mrs. J. A. Jackson, to whom by the will discovered in her room, she bequeathed her property. Bank books with deposits aggregating \$70,000 were found. No trace of \$100 in gold which Miss Harrington had in her possession at noon today.

Neighbors say that Miss Harrington had a frequent caller, who was accustomed to drive to her flat. A buggy was noticed in front of her residence this afternoon. Miss Harrington was particularly fond of a Japanese, who she had frequently on her and took her out driving. The police found Senator Buck tonight in his home in a sedan. He went with an officer to take a train to San Francisco. While driving to the station their vehicle was upset and the Senator was seriously injured and is suffering from concussion of the brain. He was taken back to his home, where he now rests in a hospital. E. Kans, a Japanese who roomed in the house, has been arrested pending investigation of the murder. He had a key to the front door and his room was particularly burned. He explained the burns by saying that while mending a defective gas burner in the store where he is employed he turned on the gas and it was ignited by a match. An explosion followed, which burned his face. This happened three weeks ago. Nothing further of an incendiary nature has been noted.

The autopsy on the remains of Miss Harrington was made at the morgue today. It showed that the attack on the unfortunate woman occurred at a trifling one, and that death must have come quickly. The skull was almost in a pulp, and the examining surgeon is of the opinion that the woman had been struck by the blunt end of a hatchet or a hammer. The back of the head was almost carried away by the first blow and the succeeding stroke buried the brain in the matter in the forehead. Another broke the left jaw, and a glancing blow cut the throat. All in all, it is one of the worst cases of brutality that Dr. Barnett has yet had to investigate.

The woman, in the opinion of the physicians, was dead before her body was set on fire, so that there was no possibility of her being revived.

When the circumstances of the horrible murder became known upon the streets many people commented upon the similarity it bears to the murder of Miss Williams and Blanche Lamont.

Theodore Durrant, who is under arrest for these two crimes, also noted the similarity between the two murders, and he freely on the atrocity. He said: "I could not help but remark how much today's murder is like the two of yesterday's accused. The same elements appear in all the crimes. There is manifest in all the same brutality with which their lives were taken, the same shocking destruction of the bodies and the same mysterious disappearance of the murderers.

"I suppose if I were outside these walls they would try and fasten the crime upon me." It is stated that Senator Buck was at his home today between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock. As it is known the murder was committed between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock, the alibi is complete.

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