

DISTRIBUTION OF THE BONDS. Expert Clerks Tabulating the Great Mass of Bids.

WILL GET PREFERENCE. Those Who Supply Gold From Abroad to Be Given First Choice.

FINAL STEPS IN THE LOAN. Morgan and His Syndicate May Yet Get the Lion's Share of the New Issue.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—Fifteen or twenty of the most expert clerks in the Treasury Department were to-day working on the tabulation of the enormous mass of bond bids. The most sanguine scarcely expects to complete the labor before Wednesday noon. Until the tabulation is completed no definite announcement can be issued to the bidders as to whether their bids have been accepted or not.

There is a well-defined opinion, however, that beginning with the solitary bidder from impoverished Newfoundland, who offered his hoarded gold for \$50 of the 4-per-cent twenty-nine-year bonds of the United States down to the level laid by the Morgan syndicate at 110.6877, all bids will be accepted. Everything under that figure will be thrown aside. But it must be remembered that the Secretary has the right of rejecting any and all bids, and the further intimation is given out that, other things being equal, preference will be given to those who propose to bring their gold from abroad.

Morgan, having associated with him one of the strongest financial institutions in Germany, and having himself an interest in powerful banking institutions abroad, may be able to give such assurances as to the importation of gold as will increase the probability of his bid, if it is accepted.

Morgan himself, as stated in yesterday's dispatches, thought there was only forty millions ahead of him. The full list shows that if all the bids received are bona fide there may be twenty or thirty millions more. It will be, of course, discretionary with the Secretary to accept say fifty millions of the Morgan syndicate bid on condition that the gold, or the greater part of it, be brought from abroad, and to partition the remaining fifty millions among the most eligible bidders at 111 and upward.

Secretary Carlisle has not so far given any indication as to his purpose. By working day and night with expert accountants, Assistant Secretary Curtis hopes to be able to announce to-morrow the names of those who were the successful bidders at the bond opening on Wednesday.

The treasury has already on hand ready for delivery \$40,000,000 registered bonds and \$22,000,000 coupon bonds. Practically all of the bonds have been printed and will be ready for distribution in ample time. Already steps have been taken to afford successful bidders an opportunity to pay for their bonds. The following circular letter directed to United States Treasurer Morgan, copies of which were also forwarded to the nine assistant treasurers, was signed by Assistant Secretary Wike late this afternoon:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, February 6, 1896. As soon as practicable the department will furnish you a list of accepted bidders for the 4 per cent bonds of 1895, offered to the public by the circulars of January 6, 9 and 15, 1896. The list will contain the name of each bidder with the address, the amount of each bid, the price, and the date of the Secretary's acceptance. You will receive payment for the bonds in United States gold coin or gold certificates by installments or in full, as provided in the circulars above mentioned. Each payment or installment should include the principal, premium at the price named in the bid and accrued interest from February 1, 1896, to date of such payment, so that the proportionate amount of the bonds representing the installment will be paid for in full. You will issue for each payment your certificate of deposit in duplicate, in the name of the depositor, on account of purchase of 4 per cent bonds of 1895, stating on the face of such certificate the amounts respectively of principal, premium and accrued interest received, and also state therein the number of the installment when not in full.

You will deliver the duplicate to the depositor with instructions to retain the duplicate and to forward the original to the Secretary of the Treasury, accompanied by a letter from the depositor giving complete information as to the kind and denomination of the bonds desired and the place of their delivery. The bonds will be issued only upon receipt by the Secretary of the original certificate of deposit. Any depositor may assign the original certificate issued in his name, in which case the bonds will be issued upon the order of the assignee. If it should be deemed advisable to postpone the receipt of deposits on the circulars special instructions by telegram or letter will be given you.

The department will begin the delivery of both registered and coupon bonds as soon as certificates of deposit therefor are received by the Secretary as above indicated.

THE MURDER OF PEARL BRYAN. Scott Jackson, the Dental Student, Declares the Crime Was Committed by Alonzo Walling.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 6.—Scott Jackson, the dental student who was arrested here last night, charged with the murder of Pearl Bryan, the girl found near Fort Thomas, has made a statement. He says his friend William F. Wood had come to him and informed him that the girl, whom they both knew, was in a delicate condition. Wood asked Jackson to perform an operation, which he declined to do. He however secured the services of Alonzo Walling, his present roommate. The girl came here and was put in charge of Walling, with whom she was left. Jackson asserts he knows nothing of his personal knowledge, of Walling's or Wood's actions in the matter after that. He declares his belief that Walling murdered the girl. Wood has been captured at South Bend, Ind.

When taken before Chief Deitsch this morning Walling declared that Jackson killed the girl. He professed to be ignorant of the details. When asked the whereabouts of the girl's head he said he supposed it was in the river. He told of the meeting with the girl on Fourth street on

Wednesday, when he told her that Jackson was too busy to see her. That was the last he saw of her. Pearl Bryan arrived here at the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton depot Tuesday night, January 28, at 7 o'clock. John Bell took her to the Indiana House, and by her orders notified Jackson. She told Bell that if Jackson did not come to see her Walling would. Jackson says that she came here to have an operation performed. He implies that Walling was the man that procured it. Meantime he admits that she was killed in the attempt to perform the operation.

The crime was one of the most horrible ever committed in this section. Last Saturday morning the headless body of an unknown young woman was found in a field in the Kentucky highlands about half a mile south of Fort Thomas. There was no clew but a shoe, a corset and a woman's check dress. The shoe was traced to a farm in Greencastle, Ind., and yesterday Mr. and Mrs. Bryan, farmer people living near that city, identified them as those of their daughter, Pearl Bryan, who left home on Tuesday, January 28, to go to Indianapolis to visit a friend.

Detectives arrested Scott Jackson, who is a student in the Ohio Dental College, last night. He is well connected at Greencastle. William Wood, who was arrested at South Bend, as an accomplice, is a near relative of Rev. Mr. Wood, the presiding elder of that district of the Methodist Episcopal church. It is alleged that Wood put the unfortunate girl on the train at Greencastle, and was the last person seen at that place with her.

WINDING UP THE TRUST. Unprofitable Whisky Properties Remain in the Receiver's Hands.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 6.—This was the last day for filing interrogatories in the whisky trust retrace claims before the special master, and General McNulta, the receiver of the whisky trust properties, has about finished his arduous task. He said to-day: "There are rebate claims amounting to \$100,000 still unsettled, and other claims amounting to \$300,000 against the trust, but many of the latter are fictitious and the bona fide amount is about \$200,000. I have \$500,000 cash to pay off all claims. All of the active properties are in the hands of the American Spirits Distilling Company. Among the inactive distilleries that are on my hands are the Calumet, which cost \$500,000, and the \$300,000 Nebraska distillery at Nebraska City. I have had several conferences with Nebraska people regarding the sale of the latter property, but there has been no offer for the Calumet."

KENTUCKY'S LEGISLATURE. Hunter Yet Leads in the Prolonged Struggle for the Senatorship.

Democrats Succeed in Electing Their Candidate for State Librarian.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 6.—The House preliminaries preceding the balloting for Senator to-day were not characterized by the stormy proceedings that were anticipated. The reports of the two wings of the Werner-Tompkins committee were not made, the Republicans not having completed their review of the case, and the unsettling trouble was not even remotely touched upon. The lobbies and galleries of the Assembly hall were packed with people as early as 11 o'clock, and the crowd had swelled out, filling the rotunda by noon.

The roll-called showed 136 present, sixty-two being necessary to do business. Senator Winger and Representatives Carroll and Violet, sound money Democrats, voted for Carlisle. Speight, Walker and White voted for McCreaty. Populist Brock voted for Bate. White's vote was a break in the Blackburn column. The ballot stood: Hunter 67, Blackburn 62, scattering 7. Lieutenant-Governor Worthington ruled out of order Senator Bronston's motion to go into an election for Librarian, and Bronston promptly appealed. Worthington vacated the chair, and the galleries yelled wildly as Senator Goebel took up the gavel.

Worthington's decision was overruled by a vote of 70 to 68, Senator Petrie (R.) voting with the Democrats. The Republican withdrew their names. Mrs. Jackson and Miss Guy, the Democratic nominee, was declared elected. The Republicans as a body refrained from voting. Petrie (R.) voted for Miss Guy.

TO CALL OUT THE MILITIA. There is a Promise of Trouble if Members Are Unseated.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 7 (2 A. M.).—After a consultation to-night between Governor Bradley, Dr. Hunter and other Republicans it was decided to call out the State militia to be present during the balloting for United States Senator after the unseating of members shall have begun. This will certainly provoke trouble to-morrow.

At the conference the Hunter managers announced to the Governor that something had to be done. It seemed certain that when Representatives Tompkins and Kaufman were unseated the Democratic Senate would retaliate instantly and would not permit the unseated Republicans to go into the joint session, the Democrats having the chief sergeant-at-arms and doorkeeper.

They also stated that quite a number of Senator Blackburn's friends were going to be sworn in as deputies in order to help keep out the unseated Republican Senators. This furnished the basis for the request for the militia.

DID BUSINESS IN MANY STATES. An Assignment Made by the Columbia Trust Company. CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 6.—One of the heaviest assignments given in these courts for several years was recorded to-day, when the Columbia Trust Company, makers of wagon and carriage springs in a dozen different cities, placed their affairs by assignment in the hands of John M. Kenney, the attorney, as assignee. The assets are stated to be \$271,702, while the liabilities are \$268,824. The firm did a large business in Kentucky, Mississippi, Iowa, Ohio, New York, Connecticut, Pennsylvania and Missouri. Assignments were also filed in those States. The concern is a Kentucky corporation. W. G. Park is president and John C. Rodgers secretary.

Assets Exceed Liabilities. ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 6.—The Excelsior Manufacturing Company, Giles F. Filley Sr. president, made an assignment late this afternoon. Three mortgages and a deed of trust, aggregating \$181,000, were filed. The company is capitalized at \$750,000 and has \$250,000 worth of product in stock. Pressure for ready money to operate the plant was the cause of the failure, and the assets are far in excess of the liabilities.

MODIFIES THE RESOLUTION. Senator Quay's Effort to Recommit the Tariff Substitute.

ACTION IS POSTPONED. Morgan's Amendment in the Interests of the White Metal.

ALLISON IS COMPLIMENTED. An Interesting Argument by the Iowa Statesman for the Distribution of Appropriation Bills.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—The matter of greatest public concern in connection with the proceedings of the Senate when it met to-day was the disposition to be made of the resolution offered by Quay of Pennsylvania last Tuesday, to recommit the House tariff bill with the free coinage substitute to the Finance Committee with instructions to report them back as separate propositions. The resolution came up after the routine morning business, and was modified by Quay by striking out the phrase as to instructions and inserting in lieu of it the words "for further consideration." Quay also, in order to accommodate Senators who desired to proceed with other business, proposed that the resolution lie over till Monday next after the morning business.

Sherman (R.) of Ohio could not see the necessity of delay and proposed immediate action upon it, but an objection was interposed by Hill (D.) of New York, and Quay's proposition was agreed to—the resolution going over till next Monday. Later on the day, Morgan of Alabama gave notice of an amendment to the resolution, the point of which is that countries which will by law make United States silver full legal tender money in payment of customs and of goods imported to this country shall have a reduction of 10 per cent allowed in United States custom duties on such goods if imported in United States vessels or vessels belonging to that country.

Resolutions of inquiry were agreed to in relation to the bond bills received yesterday at the treasury, and in relation to discrimination against American cattle, meat and other agricultural products by the governments of Germany, France, Belgium and Denmark.

A speech was made by Turpie of Indiana in favor of a constitutional amendment to have United States Senators elected directly by the people of the several States.

The remainder of the day's session was given to the consideration of the resolution offered by Dubois of Idaho, for the distribution of the general appropriation bills. The matter went over without final action.

Immediately after the opening of to-day's session a handsomely bound morocco volume was sent to the clerk's desk by Sherman (R.) of Ohio. It contained the credentials of his future colleague, Joseph B. Foraker, as Senator from the State of Ohio for the term beginning March 8, 1897, succeeding Brice. The credentials were engrossed on parchment in old English text, and the volume was tied with a cord of blue silk.

Hill (D.) of New York offered a resolution which was agreed to directing the Secretary of the Treasury to send to the Senate such detailed information of yesterday's bond bill as may be desirable for a proper understanding of the bids.

Thurston (R.) of Nebraska offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Secretary of State to furnish to the Senate at his earliest convenience copies of all laws, decrees and regulations promulgated by the Governments of Germany, France, Belgium and Denmark discriminating against the admission of American cattle, meats and other agricultural products.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate the resolution offered on Tuesday by Quay (K.) of Pennsylvania to recommit to the Finance Committee the House tariff bill and the free coinage substitute reported with it, with instructions to report them back as separate propositions. It was at Quay's suggestion, postponed till Monday next after the morning hour, it having first been modified so as to merely have the matter recommitted for further consideration.

Turpie (D.) of Indiana addressed the Senate in support of his resolution providing for the election of Senators by the people.

At the conclusion of Turpie's remarks the joint resolution was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Among the bills passed was the House bill to prohibit prize-fights and bull-fights in the Territories; House bill to authorize the Arkansas and Choctaw Railroad Company to construct and operate a railway through the Choctaw Nation, with amendments; House bill to extend time for the completion of the incline railroad on West Mountain, Hot Springs reservation, Arkansas; House bill granting to the Brainerd and North Minnesota Railroad Company right of way through the Leach Lake and Chippewa reservations; bill granting an island for a public park to the city of Chamberlain, South Dakota; Senate bill to amend the statute relative to the power of the Secretary of the Treasury to remit fines and forfeitures.

Morgan (D.) of Alabama gave notice of an amendment to Quay's resolution recommitting the House tariff bill and free coinage substitute to the Finance Committee.

The amendment is to further instruct the committee to report a provision that there shall be deducted from the customs duties on articles imported from other countries 10 per cent of the duties, and when the imports are in vessels of the United States or in vessels of the country in which the imported articles are produced, provided that such country shall provide by law that silver bullion, the product of United States mines, shall be admitted to coinage in the mints of that country on equal terms with gold bullion, and shall be received without discount or discrimination or payment of customs duties, or of such imported articles as full legal-tender money.

Committee on Appropriations, made an argument on the resolution for the distribution of bills, speaking for two and a quarter hours. He was followed in the argument by Hawley (R.) of Connecticut, in favor of the resolution.

George (D.) of Mississippi also argued in favor of the proposed amendment. In the course of his remarks he paid a high tribute to Allison, and the speech made by him to-day, saying that if any further proof were needed of that Senator's eminent fitness for the high position in the gift of the nation, that argument furnished it. He might say that, he added, in the Senator's absence.

Hear (R.) of Massachusetts argued against the resolution. He believed that it would be unwise to make such a sudden change and to wrench the proceedings of the Senate all awry. He thought that the matter ought to go to the Committee on Rules.

The discussion continued until 5:40 o'clock, when Harris (D.) moved an adjournment. Dubois and other friends of the resolution demanded the yeas and noes on the motion to adjourn. The yeas and noes were taken, but in the course of the call there was a great deal of confusion arising out of numerous transfers thereof and misunderstanding on the question of pairs. The result was finally announced as: Yeas 34, noes 29, and the Senate at 6 P. M. adjourned till to-morrow.

UNLAWFUL TIMBER CUTTING. Several Important Cases Before the South Dakota Federal Court.

DEADWOOD, S. DAK., Feb. 6.—The Federal court is in session here with Judge Thomas of the North Dakota district presiding. Among the most important cases on the docket is one against the Homestake Mining Company for \$750,000 damages for unlawfully cutting timber on Government land, and against the railroad company owned by the mining company for transporting the timber. There are also a number of indictments against wood-cutters and sawmill men, and against the Burlington and Missouri Railroad Company for exporting timber from the State that was cut on Government land. A suit is pending against the Cady Lumber Company of Omaha, which has shipped several million feet of lumber out of the State.

STARS AND STRIPES WAVE. Jones Islanders Victorious in an Encounter With Peace Officers.

An Attempted Eviction That Caused an Uprising, in Which the Women Joined.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 6.—The stars and stripes still wave over Jones Island, and the Jones Islanders came off victorious in a battle this morning with nearly forty officers of the law. Ever since the last attempt at eviction on Jones Island the islanders have been keeping close watch on the Illinois Steel Company, and they have friends and spies in the very employ of the company, who keep them fully informed as to the plans of the corporation.

Therefore, when the company went among its men and asked them to serve as deputies to assist in evicting the fishermen, the Jones Islanders were speedily told of the fact, and even knew of the date fixed for the raid—this morning.

Constable Paulson, accompanied by between thirty-five and forty deputy constables, was greeted by a force 400 strong. The women were there with stove wood and stove lifters, and one woman waved a meat ax and swore she will see that no man tried to evict any of her neighbors. Paulson is no coward, but although he had a police captain from the south side, and six stalwart "coppers" with him, he hesitated to do anything which should commence hostilities. Hoots and yells, taunts and curses, along with an occasional stone or club, were hurled at the now frightened deputies, while the islanders pressed even closer to them and grew more threatening.

At last Paulson said he would go alone to the house, and the police escorted him to the house of Baker Detaff, for whom the eviction papers were made out. He was escorted thither by a mob of infuriated women, among them the woman with the meat ax. Detaff met him at the door and assured him there was a sick girl in the house. In view of this fact, the chief Paulson, ascertained by personal observation, he concluded to postpone the eviction till another day.

When he returned to where he had left his posse guarded by the mob, all but fifteen had vanished, scared into retreat by the demonstrations.

It was afterward learned that the supposed sick girl was hale and hearty, and her sickness was only a ruse. It is said that the steel company is planning to build a wharf for the ship's cargo, but the islanders swear they cannot do it.

GRINDING OF THE ST. PAUL. An Investigation Commenced by the Government Inspectors.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Feb. 6.—Captain S. G. Fairchild and Thomas H. Barrett of the local Board of United States Inspectors of Steamboats to-day began an investigation of the stranding of the American line steamship St. Paul at Long Branch.

Captain Jamison related his story of the wreck, which was taken up by the chief of the investigation, engineer and quartermaster of the St. Paul corroborated Captain Jamison's narrative. The hearing will not likely be resumed until the return of the other members of the ship's crew, who are making a trip on the steamship St. Louis.

FREE COINAGE FINDS FAVOR. The Bond Bill and the Substitute Argued in the House.

GROVE JOHNSON'S VIEW. Advocates Reopening the Mints of the United States to Silver.

ADVANTAGES TO BE DERIVED. The Debate Continues During an Evening Session, but No Conclusion Is Reached.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—To-day's session of the House was devoted exclusively to the further consideration of the bond bill and the Senate's free-coinage substitute therefor.

The debate in favor of the Senate substitute was opened by Wheeler of Alabama, a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, who replied to Dingley's speech of yesterday. He asserted that every allegation of Dingley upon which he based his argument for the gold standard was fallacious and unsupported by facts. He took each statement of Dingley in detail and made a plausible argument in favor of silver coinage. He was followed by Johnson of North Dakota against free coinage. Johnson said:

"The Republican party was defeated in November, 1892, when we were harvesting and marketing the crop of that year, and the shadow of free trade settled down on the country. Measured by any standard, I assert that never since Moses slew the Egyptian and hid his body in the sand has there been a time when the farmer could have paid his debts so easily and cheaply as in 1891. The culmination of thirty years of Republican rule and policy in controlling the administration of the Government." [Applause.]

In regard to the effect of free coinage of silver on debt paying Johnson said: "Official statistics show that insurance companies, savings and National banks have over \$10,000,000,000 on deposit for which they are debtors to the people. Free coinage of silver would enable them to shave this indebtedness in two by paying it in depreciated silver dollars. This would make, were the money equally divided, 5,000 millionaires. At present there are but 4,000 in the country, and to do this you would rob the widow and orphan of half of their living."

In the course of his remarks several gentlemen endeavored to interrupt Johnson with questions, to all of which he said that he would take them in turn when he had concluded, which he did, after which C. W. Stone (R.) of Pennsylvania and McRae (D.) of Arkansas continued the discussion, the latter insisting the free silver should be secured by the Democratic organization. It must be maintained because, he said, it is the only organization that can check the paternal tendencies in the next of the Republicans.

The next speaker was Johnson (R.) of California, who spoke in favor of free coinage of silver. He said that the duty of the House demanded that something be done for silver. What the silver men asked was that the country be put back to the days of 1873, when silver and gold alike were coined in its mints, and that Congress quit trying the Keeley gold cure on the Government. He criticized Dingley for offering nothing as an alternative to free coinage, and urged that American silver at least be coined.

Johnson's time expired before he had concluded, and the colloquy that followed over an attempt to secure an extension revealed something of the bitterness of feeling between the silver and anti-silver factions. An extension would crowd Settle (R.) of North Carolina out of the list for the afternoon, and he objected. An arrangement was finally made by which, through Walker (R.) of Massachusetts and McLean (D.) of South Carolina, Johnson secured the six-hour time. Resuming his remarks, Johnson said:

"I thank the gentleman from Massachusetts for his courtesy. As for the other gentleman, I want to say that I never forget a favor or overlook an injury. If that means war, speaking for one, I want to say that the silver Republicans are ready to set the lance in rest now or at any time upon this question."

The debate was continued by Settle, who devoted some time to Johnson's speech. He opposed the Senate substitute, but said that he would like to see some legislation that would lead to a freer use of silver.

After Brewster (R.) of New York had made a brief speech in opposition to the Senate substitute the committee rose.

At the suggestion of Dingley at 5 o'clock a recess was taken until 7:30 P. M., the committee continuing until 10:30 o'clock to-morrow morning, both sessions to be devoted to debate only.

The session of the House to-night dragged along slowly and without interest. Although the session was to last until 10:30 o'clock the list of speakers gave out at 10 o'clock, and the chairman, Hepburn (R.) of Iowa, was forced to declare the House in recess until 10:30 to-morrow. Hardly a score of members were present and several times during the evening there were long pauses, awaiting the appearance of persons who desired to speak.

Those who addressed the House were: Arnold (R.) of Pennsylvania, Allen (R.) of Pennsylvania, Danford (R.) of Ohio, Turner (D.) of Georgia, Kirkpatrick (R.) of Kansas, Dewitt (R.) of Ohio, Wilson (D.) of South Carolina, Stoll (D.) of South Carolina, Hyde (R.) of Washington and Neal (D.) of Arkansas.

SOH KWANG POM COMING. Appointed Minister of Korea to the United States.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—The Korean Legation has been officially notified that Soh Kwang Pom has been appointed Minister of Korea at Washington and that he left for his post December 30 after resigning his position in the King's Cabinet as Minister of Justice. The new Minister is one of the most prominent men in his country, his great-grandfather and father having been high noblemen and successively Prime Ministers of the Cabinet, holding the highest rank in Korea next to royalty for many generations. He is expected to arrive in San Francisco in the next ten days and

PUGILISTS ARE SORELY PUZZLED. Catron's Bill Dampens the Ardor of the Carnival Managers.

AFRAID OF THE PENALTY. An Attempt to Hasten the Meeting Between Maher and Fitzsimmons.

CANNOT FIGHT IN MEXICO. Dan Stuart in a Quandary as to Where to Hold the Fistic Events Announced.

EL PASO, TEX., Feb. 6.—The action of Congress in passing Delegate Catron's bill preventing prize-fighting in the Territories has somewhat dampened the ardor of those connected with the enterprise, yet it is probable the star feature of the carnival will be pulled off to-morrow morning before President Cleveland affixes his signature to the measure.

That the passage of the bill by the House had struck consternation to the managers of the carnival was apparent this morning when contractors for the platform were rushing round hunting carpenters to complete their part of the work. It was soon learned that it had been decided to pull off the Maher-Fitzsimmons fight to-morrow morning before the President signs the bill if it should pass the Senate. Julian and Stuart held a protracted consultation, at which Fitzsimmons was an attentive listener.

Maher was telephoned at Las Cruces and everything seemed to be agreed upon, but when word came that the Senate had taken the expected action and passed the bill promptly it seemed to dampen their ardor.

It appeared to the outsiders that Maher had become frightened lest the President should sign the bill and that it would become a law so early to-morrow as to make the fighters subject to the penalty. The Irish fighter has not yet come in.

WRECKERS IN GREAT PERIL. Fourteen Men at the Mercy of the Waves on the Stranded Leamington.

Life-Savers Powerless to Effect Their Rescue on Account of the Storm.

PATOCOGUE, N. Y., Feb. 6.—Two wrecking tugs worked from yesterday until 10 o'clock to-day trying to pull off the steamer Leamington, which went ashore Tuesday night. At 10 o'clock this morning the tugs abandoned the steamer because of the high seas.

The wrecking companies put seven men aboard the steamer last night, but could not launch a boat to get them off, so they left them aboard with Captain Duff, the mate and three engineers. Fourteen men are now aboard the steamer, and they will probably be washed overboard before morning.

Last night Captain Duff signaled Captain Bourke to take off the breeches buoy, which was done.

At 11 o'clock this morning signals of distress were made from the steamer. The life-savers tried to throw a line to the vessel, but failed. The steamer's stern is solidly imbedded in the sand, while the bow pounds back and forth with the sea. The men dare not leave their positions or they will be washed overboard.

At nightfall all seemed hopeless, the seas dashing high over the vessel from stern to stem.

A line was shot to the vessel about 6:30 this evening during a full in the storm, which caught in the rigging, but the men, who had taken to the masts at 6:15 o'clock, could not find it on account of the darkness. It is not known whether the men on board the steamship are dead or alive. The line hangs listless in the surf. The vessel is all under water.

The seas threaten at any moment to throw the men out of the rigging. It appears on shore as if the steamer's bottom had been broken.

The life-savers are still working bravely under the terrible strain.

The storm to-night is worse than it was to-day. Two of the men on board are said to be Merritt's nephew and Lauterback's brother.

NEW TO-DAY. Bartholdi the great Sculptor of the Statue of Liberty, writes of

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