

DEVOID OF ANY SENSATION.

Another Day's Testimony in the Conspiracy Case.

A MAN NAMED IRWIN, WHO WAS NEAR THE WRECK.

Knox's Expressed Determination Not to Allow Even the Mails to be Carried—Witness Leshler Denounced and Called From the Stand by the Prosecution.

[From the RECORD-UNION'S Special Correspondent.]

WOODLAND, July 31.—The taking of testimony in the train-wrecking case was resumed this morning. Witness Leshler was placed on the stand early in the morning session. The purpose of his testimony was to show that Worden and other defendants had been guilty of using incendiary language and of approaching dangerously near to the depot grounds during the excitement of the strike.

He told his story plausibly, but it seems that he is in the habit of telling plausible stories, for when the defense got him on the rack of cross-examination it was brought out that he had talked to several citizens of Woodland about having a hope of \$500 reward if he gave the right kind of evidence in this case.

He tried to straighten out things by saying that such statements were merely a joke and didn't mean anything, but the prosecution were incensed at the man's evident moral obliquity, and recalled him, and requested the striking out of his testimony.

This was granted, much to the discomfort of Attorney Hart. At the opening of court C. C. Howell, one of yesterday's witnesses, made a motion in the trial court to have the testimony by saying that a question regarding the attitude of the Citizens' Protective Association toward the strike had not been asked him.

George B. Katzenstein was the first witness called. He had no personal connection with the strike until after the organization of the Citizens' Protective Association. Was President of that association. In his official capacity he met Knox, Mullin and Compton, who appeared before the association before the association and an interview ensued which was substantially as set forth in the minutes read by Mr. Howell yesterday.

Another interview was held between the Mediation Committee and the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Protective Association on July 29th. That meeting was occasioned by the complaint of certain business houses that they were being boycotted. The committee was asked as to the truth of the complaint, and Knox said there was no authority for any such action. A statement to such effect was drawn up and publicly promulgated. In the course of this conversation Knox was asked if the strikers would allow mail trains to run. He replied the time had been when mail trains would have been allowed to run, but that he did not know the matter had gone too far, and they would allow no trains.

A third interview was held after it was reported that the mail cars had been stopped at Union Station. Knox was asked as to the report, and he said there was no authority for it—that it was merely a newspaper lie. He showed witness a dispatch from Los Angeles saying that mail cars were to be placed in newspaper reports.

In the course of that interview witness called the attention of Knox to the fact that United States mail cars had not arrived, and the whole matter would be no longer a question of civil authority. Knox replied that for himself he desired peace, injunctions and orders against him, and he could do nothing else, but his men were behind him 2,000 strong. They were beyond control, and would probably not allow any mail cars to pass under any circumstances. He also stated that if it should come to a matter of choice between the American Railway Union and his men, he would stand by the American Railway Union.

bend witness with two or three other men followed the train, walking on the track. When he had gone about two-thirds of the way he saw men armed with guns. When witness got a little farther he saw steam rising, and on turning a bend saw the wreck. Went on to within 200 yards of the scene, when he was halted by guards and turned back. When he had returned to where the road crosses the track witness and his companions sat down. The lieutenant sent word for them to leave, and also asked witness to turn back anyone he might meet. He walked up the lane to the county road. Met a party of two in a cart very early about from the direction of Woodland. Witness warned them not to go toward the wreck, and they drove toward Sacramento.

"Did you know either of the men?" "I know one of them by sight." "Have you seen him since?" "Yes, I see him now in the back part of the train." The witness here pointed to a man standing near the door, and who, on being asked his name, gave it as Irving. The witness said he knew Irving as a butcher to ride. Stopped at the Half-Way House. Irving was there, but left soon afterward.

The witness' explanation witness stated that he had been employed as a switchman at Sacramento. The usual series of questions was then propounded to determine to whom the witness had revealed his knowledge of the case, and the answer in which he was conveyed to Woodland. These questions have been asked so repeatedly that when one of them is asked the witness always answers in the sequence in which the others will follow.

The witness arrived in this State on June 26th. He came in a passenger train to Woodland, and he was left on the train, so he came the rest of the way by freight train. "Did you have any promise of reward in this case?" "No, sir." "Did you not say to J. H. Thorp on last Thursday that you expected to get a reward if you testified in a certain way?" "In a way I did. I was in a crowd. They were joking me, and I said in a joking way that I might get some money."

The witness was asked about conversations with persons named Gregory, Evans and Mr. Taylor in which he was reported to have said that he would receive \$500 for his evidence, and also that he was to get a pass to Chicago after the trial was over. These statements, the witness said, he made in a joking way, and were not intended to be taken seriously.

"Do you still estimate that you are going to get \$500 for your testimony?" "I would not care to say. I am not looking for it. I don't need it." "Do you know W. N. Evans, stoker of the fire company of this place and Mrs. Taylor, wife of the engineer?" "I have seen them." "Did you talk to them about the reward?" "I did, in the way I have told you."

"Did you tell Thorp that you could identify the man you saw pulling up the spikes, and that you were going to get \$500?" "No, sir, I did not." "Will you swear positively that you did not?" "Yes, sir, I will." The noon hour here arrived, and as Attorney Hart stated that the conclusion of his cross-examination would occupy a great deal of time, a recess was taken till 1:30.

AFTERNOON SESSION. On the opening of court for the afternoon session Carroll Cook arose and said: If the court please, before the cross-examination of the witness, I desire on behalf of the District Attorney and prosecution in this case to state that the cross-examination of this witness has been a matter of great concern to me, and I desire to the prosecution. From his answers it is plain that his testimony was given in view of anticipated benefits, speaking for myself and others with an associated, we, although seeking to obtain a conviction in this case, do not wish to have the action of the court based on any such consideration. I desire, therefore, that the witness be asked to state the entire truth, but he has anticipated a reward. That hope clouds his testimony, and I desire that he be asked to state the entire truth, but he has anticipated a reward. That hope clouds his testimony, and I desire that he be asked to state the entire truth, but he has anticipated a reward.

District Attorney Head joined in the request of his associates. The prosecution then asked the witness if he could not secure a conviction on honest testimony it did not want one. Mr. Hart objected to the withdrawal of the witness, under other circumstances, and said, the defense would cheerfully accede to the request. Under present conditions, however, if the motion were to be made in this case it ought to be made in regard to the testimony of several of the witnesses who have been on the stand heretofore. When we find that the witness has been touched by the hope of a reward, it is not fair to investigate if the defendants have been made the unfair victims of the prosecution. We therefore ask that the motion be granted, and the witness be placed in charge of an officer, to be subjected to further examination hereafter. Judge Fisher stated that the motion was granted, and the order was made, despite a vigorous protest from the defense, for the witness to be removed from the stand, however, the witness was placed in charge of an officer, to be subjected to further examination hereafter.

BATTLE AT SEA.

An Engagement Between Japanese and Chinese Fleets.

POWERFUL WARSHIPS OF THE LATTER COUNTRY SUNK.

The Fight Hotly Contested, But the Japanese Handled Their Guns, Ships and Torpedoes With More Skill Than Their Enemies From the Flowery Kingdom—Two Other Vessels Reported to Have Been Either Captured or Destroyed.

Special to the Record-Union.

TIEN-TSIN, July 31.—A naval battle was fought yesterday between the Chinese and Japanese fleets. The Japanese sank the Chinese warship Chan Yuen. Two large cruisers, supposed to be the vessels built for China by Armstrong, were either captured or destroyed.

The Chan Yuen was a battleship of 7,300 tons displacement, carrying 14-inch compound armor at the water line. The battery included four 12-inch guns protected by armored breastworks and two smaller Krupp, eleven Hotchkiss cannon and tubes for Whitehead torpedoes, two 81-inch and 6-inch Krupp and a secondary battery of Hotchkiss revolving cannon.

The Chan Yuen was built for China at the Stearns works. She was the sister ship of the Ling Yuen, and was the most powerful ship in the Chinese navy with the exception of the two Krupp cruisers. The battery included four 12-inch guns protected by armored breastworks and two smaller Krupp, eleven Hotchkiss cannon and tubes for Whitehead torpedoes, two 81-inch and 6-inch Krupp and a secondary battery of Hotchkiss revolving cannon.

The Japanese do not believe the Kou Shing, the mines at transport, and the Japanese cruiser, was flying the British flag, but were using the flag as a ruse. The Japanese indignantly deny the charge of treachery, but acting under the advice of friendly powers, agreed to the proposal in principle, in an amended form, at the same time declaring if the threatened Chinese advance was made, the truth it would be regarded as an overt act.

The Japanese do not believe the Kou Shing, the mines at transport, and the Japanese cruiser, was flying the British flag, but were using the flag as a ruse. The Japanese indignantly deny the charge of treachery, but acting under the advice of friendly powers, agreed to the proposal in principle, in an amended form, at the same time declaring if the threatened Chinese advance was made, the truth it would be regarded as an overt act.

The Chinese fleet engaged carried nearly 100 guns, of which 40 were 12-inch and 10 were 14-inch. The Japanese fleet consisted of 10 battleships, 10 cruisers, 10 torpedo boats, and 10 minesweepers. The Japanese fleet was superior to the Chinese fleet in every respect.

The Chinese fleet engaged carried nearly 100 guns, of which 40 were 12-inch and 10 were 14-inch. The Japanese fleet consisted of 10 battleships, 10 cruisers, 10 torpedo boats, and 10 minesweepers. The Japanese fleet was superior to the Chinese fleet in every respect.

The Chinese fleet engaged carried nearly 100 guns, of which 40 were 12-inch and 10 were 14-inch. The Japanese fleet consisted of 10 battleships, 10 cruisers, 10 torpedo boats, and 10 minesweepers. The Japanese fleet was superior to the Chinese fleet in every respect.

BATTLE AT SEA.

An Engagement Between Japanese and Chinese Fleets.

POWERFUL WARSHIPS OF THE LATTER COUNTRY SUNK.

The Fight Hotly Contested, But the Japanese Handled Their Guns, Ships and Torpedoes With More Skill Than Their Enemies From the Flowery Kingdom—Two Other Vessels Reported to Have Been Either Captured or Destroyed.

Special to the Record-Union.

TIEN-TSIN, July 31.—A naval battle was fought yesterday between the Chinese and Japanese fleets. The Japanese sank the Chinese warship Chan Yuen. Two large cruisers, supposed to be the vessels built for China by Armstrong, were either captured or destroyed.

The Chan Yuen was a battleship of 7,300 tons displacement, carrying 14-inch compound armor at the water line. The battery included four 12-inch guns protected by armored breastworks and two smaller Krupp, eleven Hotchkiss cannon and tubes for Whitehead torpedoes, two 81-inch and 6-inch Krupp and a secondary battery of Hotchkiss revolving cannon.

The Chan Yuen was built for China at the Stearns works. She was the sister ship of the Ling Yuen, and was the most powerful ship in the Chinese navy with the exception of the two Krupp cruisers. The battery included four 12-inch guns protected by armored breastworks and two smaller Krupp, eleven Hotchkiss cannon and tubes for Whitehead torpedoes, two 81-inch and 6-inch Krupp and a secondary battery of Hotchkiss revolving cannon.

The Japanese do not believe the Kou Shing, the mines at transport, and the Japanese cruiser, was flying the British flag, but were using the flag as a ruse. The Japanese indignantly deny the charge of treachery, but acting under the advice of friendly powers, agreed to the proposal in principle, in an amended form, at the same time declaring if the threatened Chinese advance was made, the truth it would be regarded as an overt act.

The Japanese do not believe the Kou Shing, the mines at transport, and the Japanese cruiser, was flying the British flag, but were using the flag as a ruse. The Japanese indignantly deny the charge of treachery, but acting under the advice of friendly powers, agreed to the proposal in principle, in an amended form, at the same time declaring if the threatened Chinese advance was made, the truth it would be regarded as an overt act.

The Chinese fleet engaged carried nearly 100 guns, of which 40 were 12-inch and 10 were 14-inch. The Japanese fleet consisted of 10 battleships, 10 cruisers, 10 torpedo boats, and 10 minesweepers. The Japanese fleet was superior to the Chinese fleet in every respect.

The Chinese fleet engaged carried nearly 100 guns, of which 40 were 12-inch and 10 were 14-inch. The Japanese fleet consisted of 10 battleships, 10 cruisers, 10 torpedo boats, and 10 minesweepers. The Japanese fleet was superior to the Chinese fleet in every respect.

The Chinese fleet engaged carried nearly 100 guns, of which 40 were 12-inch and 10 were 14-inch. The Japanese fleet consisted of 10 battleships, 10 cruisers, 10 torpedo boats, and 10 minesweepers. The Japanese fleet was superior to the Chinese fleet in every respect.

BATTLE AT SEA.

An Engagement Between Japanese and Chinese Fleets.

POWERFUL WARSHIPS OF THE LATTER COUNTRY SUNK.

The Fight Hotly Contested, But the Japanese Handled Their Guns, Ships and Torpedoes With More Skill Than Their Enemies From the Flowery Kingdom—Two Other Vessels Reported to Have Been Either Captured or Destroyed.

Special to the Record-Union.

TIEN-TSIN, July 31.—A naval battle was fought yesterday between the Chinese and Japanese fleets. The Japanese sank the Chinese warship Chan Yuen. Two large cruisers, supposed to be the vessels built for China by Armstrong, were either captured or destroyed.

The Chan Yuen was a battleship of 7,300 tons displacement, carrying 14-inch compound armor at the water line. The battery included four 12-inch guns protected by armored breastworks and two smaller Krupp, eleven Hotchkiss cannon and tubes for Whitehead torpedoes, two 81-inch and 6-inch Krupp and a secondary battery of Hotchkiss revolving cannon.

The Chan Yuen was built for China at the Stearns works. She was the sister ship of the Ling Yuen, and was the most powerful ship in the Chinese navy with the exception of the two Krupp cruisers. The battery included four 12-inch guns protected by armored breastworks and two smaller Krupp, eleven Hotchkiss cannon and tubes for Whitehead torpedoes, two 81-inch and 6-inch Krupp and a secondary battery of Hotchkiss revolving cannon.

The Japanese do not believe the Kou Shing, the mines at transport, and the Japanese cruiser, was flying the British flag, but were using the flag as a ruse. The Japanese indignantly deny the charge of treachery, but acting under the advice of friendly powers, agreed to the proposal in principle, in an amended form, at the same time declaring if the threatened Chinese advance was made, the truth it would be regarded as an overt act.

The Japanese do not believe the Kou Shing, the mines at transport, and the Japanese cruiser, was flying the British flag, but were using the flag as a ruse. The Japanese indignantly deny the charge of treachery, but acting under the advice of friendly powers, agreed to the proposal in principle, in an amended form, at the same time declaring if the threatened Chinese advance was made, the truth it would be regarded as an overt act.

The Chinese fleet engaged carried nearly 100 guns, of which 40 were 12-inch and 10 were 14-inch. The Japanese fleet consisted of 10 battleships, 10 cruisers, 10 torpedo boats, and 10 minesweepers. The Japanese fleet was superior to the Chinese fleet in every respect.

The Chinese fleet engaged carried nearly 100 guns, of which 40 were 12-inch and 10 were 14-inch. The Japanese fleet consisted of 10 battleships, 10 cruisers, 10 torpedo boats, and 10 minesweepers. The Japanese fleet was superior to the Chinese fleet in every respect.

The Chinese fleet engaged carried nearly 100 guns, of which 40 were 12-inch and 10 were 14-inch. The Japanese fleet consisted of 10 battleships, 10 cruisers, 10 torpedo boats, and 10 minesweepers. The Japanese fleet was superior to the Chinese fleet in every respect.

BATTLE AT SEA.

An Engagement Between Japanese and Chinese Fleets.

POWERFUL WARSHIPS OF THE LATTER COUNTRY SUNK.

The Fight Hotly Contested, But the Japanese Handled Their Guns, Ships and Torpedoes With More Skill Than Their Enemies From the Flowery Kingdom—Two Other Vessels Reported to Have Been Either Captured or Destroyed.

Special to the Record-Union.

TIEN-TSIN, July 31.—A naval battle was fought yesterday between the Chinese and Japanese fleets. The Japanese sank the Chinese warship Chan Yuen. Two large cruisers, supposed to be the vessels built for China by Armstrong, were either captured or destroyed.

The Chan Yuen was a battleship of 7,300 tons displacement, carrying 14-inch compound armor at the water line. The battery included four 12-inch guns protected by armored breastworks and two smaller Krupp, eleven Hotchkiss cannon and tubes for Whitehead torpedoes, two 81-inch and 6-inch Krupp and a secondary battery of Hotchkiss revolving cannon.

The Chan Yuen was built for China at the Stearns works. She was the sister ship of the Ling Yuen, and was the most powerful ship in the Chinese navy with the exception of the two Krupp cruisers. The battery included four 12-inch guns protected by armored breastworks and two smaller Krupp, eleven Hotchkiss cannon and tubes for Whitehead torpedoes, two 81-inch and 6-inch Krupp and a secondary battery of Hotchkiss revolving cannon.

The Japanese do not believe the Kou Shing, the mines at transport, and the Japanese cruiser, was flying the British flag, but were using the flag as a ruse. The Japanese indignantly deny the charge of treachery, but acting under the advice of friendly powers, agreed to the proposal in principle, in an amended form, at the same time declaring if the threatened Chinese advance was made, the truth it would be regarded as an overt act.

The Japanese do not believe the Kou Shing, the mines at transport, and the Japanese cruiser, was flying the British flag, but were using the flag as a ruse. The Japanese indignantly deny the charge of treachery, but acting under the advice of friendly powers, agreed to the proposal in principle, in an amended form, at the same time declaring if the threatened Chinese advance was made, the truth it would be regarded as an overt act.

The Chinese fleet engaged carried nearly 100 guns, of which 40 were 12-inch and 10 were 14-inch. The Japanese fleet consisted of 10 battleships, 10 cruisers, 10 torpedo boats, and 10 minesweepers. The Japanese fleet was superior to the Chinese fleet in every respect.

The Chinese fleet engaged carried nearly 100 guns, of which 40 were 12-inch and 10 were 14-inch. The Japanese fleet consisted of 10 battleships, 10 cruisers, 10 torpedo boats, and 10 minesweepers. The Japanese fleet was superior to the Chinese fleet in every respect.

The Chinese fleet engaged carried nearly 100 guns, of which 40 were 12-inch and 10 were 14-inch. The Japanese fleet consisted of 10 battleships, 10 cruisers, 10 torpedo boats, and 10 minesweepers. The Japanese fleet was superior to the Chinese fleet in every respect.

IN BEHRING SEA.

Fifteen Castaways of the Bark James Allen Picked Up.

GREAT RECORD FOR A SINGLE DAY'S HUNTING OF SEALS.

Fatal Explosion in a Mine in Tuolumne County—Two Miners Killed.

One of Them Being Literally Blown to Pieces—Forest Fire Raging Near Mount Hamilton, Santa Clara County.

Special to the Record-Union.

PORT TOWNSEND, July 31.—Mail advices to the Associated Press from Unalaska to July 20th, per steamer Williams, state that one of the Behring Sea patrol fleet had just returned from a western cruise, and reported speaking a sealing schooner, which reported that another schooner, had picked up a boat containing fifteen castaways. Belonging to the wrecked whaling bark James Allen. The former schooner, not being pleased at being boarded by the officers of a man-of-war, did not volunteer any particulars. As soon as the sealing fleet entered Behring Sea, after August 1st, definite details may be obtained.

The Ranger and Albatross visited the seal rookeries at St. Paul, St. George Islands and report seals were unusually plentiful, and it is believed the sealing schooner had picked up a boat containing fifteen castaways. Belonging to the wrecked whaling bark James Allen. The former schooner, not being pleased at being boarded by the officers of a man-of-war, did not volunteer any particulars. As soon as the sealing fleet entered Behring Sea, after August 1st, definite details may be obtained.

THE RANGER AND ALBATROSS VISITED THE SEAL ROOKERIES AT ST. PAUL, ST. GEORGE ISLANDS AND REPORT SEALS WERE UNUSUALLY PLentiful, and it is believed the sealing schooner had picked up a boat containing fifteen castaways. Belonging to the wrecked whaling bark James Allen. The former schooner, not being pleased at being boarded by the officers of a man-of-war, did not volunteer any particulars. As soon as the sealing fleet entered Behring Sea, after August 1st, definite details may be obtained.

LOS ANGELES, July 31.—John Craig, the murderer of his wife and her parents, was tried today. Large crowds gathered at the jail courtroom, but no attempt was made to lynch him, although there were some threats of it. Only three witnesses testified.

LOS ANGELES, July 31.—John Craig, the murderer of his wife and her parents, was tried today. Large crowds gathered at the jail courtroom, but no attempt was made to lynch him, although there were some threats of it. Only three witnesses testified.

LOS ANGELES, July 31.—John Craig, the murderer of his wife and her parents, was tried today. Large crowds gathered at the jail courtroom, but no attempt was made to lynch him, although there were some threats of it. Only three witnesses testified.

LOS ANGELES, July 31.—John Craig, the murderer of his wife and her parents, was tried today. Large crowds gathered at the jail courtroom, but no attempt was made to lynch him, although there were some threats of it. Only three witnesses testified.

LOS ANGELES, July 31.—John Craig, the murderer of his wife and her parents, was tried today. Large crowds gathered at the jail courtroom, but no attempt was made to lynch him, although there were some threats of it. Only three witnesses testified.

LOS ANGELES, July 31.—John Craig, the murderer of his wife and her parents, was tried today. Large crowds gathered at the jail courtroom, but no attempt was made to lynch him, although there were some threats of it. Only three witnesses testified.