

SENSATIONS AT WOODLAND.

Damaging Testimony Against the Railway Union Members.

WORDEN'S INSULTING MANNER IN THE COURTROOM.

A Dunsuir Ally Exposes the Plot to Shoot Engineer Sam Clark, if Necessary, to Dispose of Him—Given a Gun and Told to Report to Captain Collins in Yolo—Hart Calls Him a Traitor.

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

WOODLAND, Aug. 2.—The examination to-day was crammed full of excitement, and sensations were brought out at every turn. The evidence was of a sufficiently startling character, but the outbreak of defendant Worden at the afternoon recess, and his defiance of Judge Fisher's power to put him in irons, dwarfed the effect of the testimony in the minds of the listeners, who waited eagerly in the hot and stuffy courtroom to hear it.

Mrs. Van Huse was the first witness called. She resides at 414 L street, Sacramento, and is proprietor of a lodging-house. She was acquainted with Sam Clark, the engineer. Last saw him alive on the morning of the 11th. Had a conversation with Clark on the morning of the accident.

"What caused that conversation?" Hart objected to the question as incompetent and immaterial. Mr. Cook replied that the answer was in the witness's testimony. He was warned of a conspiracy that would culminate in the death of Clark if he went out on that engine, and that the conversation was with Clark was the direct result of that warning.

Mr. Bruner stated that he could come to no other conclusion than that the railroads were ordered by authority of the A. R. U., and that the answer to the question before the court would show that very fact.

Mr. Cook changed his question: "Did Mr. Neill speak to you in relation to Clark going out—the night before the train went out?" "Did he warn me?" He did. He came into my room, and I said, 'Neill, is there really any danger to anyone going out to-morrow?' He said, 'Why do you ask that question?' I answered, 'Because Sam is going out.' He asked me if I could see Sam again, and I said, 'Yes, in the morning.'

"He said, 'Whoever goes out on that engine will never reach Davis.' I warned him, in my name, not to go. If he goes you will never see him again." "I saw him in the morning, and pleaded with him not to go. He said, 'If I don't go, I don't get my court martial and make me.' The witness was turned over to the defense for cross-examination.

"What was Clark to you?" "He was a very dear friend, and when I lost him I lost all." "Was he Neill?" "He was a roamer of mine, and worked in the roundhouse." "Where is Neill?" "I don't know. He left my house last Friday night, and I have not seen him since."

While at the headquarters of the American Railway Union did you see any of these defendants?" "No, I saw Mullin at the place at Second and J streets, and spoke to him there and passed the time of day with him."

A TRAITOR TO WHAT? Attorney Hart at this point injected a remark that was considered a traitor and his testimony was to be taken with great circumspection.

This brought Carroll Cook to the front with an indignant protest. Counsel for the defense, he said, had repeatedly insulted witnesses in this case. He has insulted the military arm of the Government repeatedly, and by giving a jocular turn to the testimony has sought to raise a titter in court in the hope of helping his case.

He denied having insulted witnesses, and is designated as the "Oriental mail." There were on board Sam Clark, the engineer; Denekamp, the fireman; Corporal Long with six men on the tank, and twenty men scattered over the train. Lieutenant Skerrett was the commanding officer.

"Had any orders been given you in regard to the soldiers?" "Yes, sir, I was ordered to do whatever Lieutenant Skerrett directed me to do." "Who gave you these orders?" "The witness detailed the start of the train from Sacramento and its progress westward. Witness had started to pilot Lieutenant Skerrett over the train. The witness's baggage car that had no end door, and had to turn back. They had gone about a half car-length when there was a sudden jam, and the train went out of the track.

"The witness was here shown a map of the scene of the wreck, and called upon to explain the location of the various cars." "I found these two fishplates were not on the track, and I pointed to the witness, pointing to the east end of the track on the diagram." "Did you look around for them?" "I looked on the roadbed, but didn't go down the bank."

"Did you make any examination to see if any spikes were by the loosened rail?" "I looked for spikes, but couldn't find them." "Did you look for any marks?" "I found the marks of a claw bar on four ties where the spikes had been removed." "In what position was the rail?" "It was not quite so straight with the track as is shown in the diagram."

"I examined all that was left of them. One or two were so badly used up that nothing was left of them." "After a few minutes Worden returned to the waiting courtroom. As he was taking his seat Judge Fisher said, severely: 'Worden, don't you leave the court again while it is in session!'" "I spoke to Constable Morell and told him I had to leave," said Worden, sullenly. "That don't make any difference. Don't you go out again unless I say so!" said the court.

Worden grumbled a little, but recess was called. Judge Fisher arose from his chair, and, walking to where Worden was sitting, severely reprimanded the defendant. "I'll go out whenever I want to!" said Worden. "No, you won't! I'll have you put in irons!" exclaimed Judge Fisher, angrily. "I just dare you to put me in irons!" retorted Worden. "I dare you to do it!" "Don't talk that way to me, or I'll have you handcuffed, and gagged beside. I don't take a dare from any man!"

The judge walked out of the courtroom, followed by the defendant who said: "Put me in irons! You can't do it! This ain't the first time I've been arrested!" On the reassembling of court the District Attorney requested that an order be made placing Worden in charge of Deputy Sheriff McManus, and transferring the remaining four defendants to the care of Constable Morell, who is not to be granted and the order made.

ALL CONSPIRATORS ALIKE GUILTY. Mr. Cook continued his statement. The American Railway Union had been shown to be organized, and to have committed certain unlawful acts, such as the prevention by force of the running of Pullman cars, and in the furtherance of that purpose any crime that might be committed by any of its members, or of all the conspirators.

The last question asked was then withdrawn, and the witness was asked whether he knew Worden on the morning of the 11th of July. "Witness replied that he had." "Did you see, on that morning, Worden driving in a wagon with defendant Compton?" "No, sir; I saw Worden driving through the lines with a boy in a carriage." "Witness said he had not seen the weapon till yesterday, when, in company with a Deputy Marshal, he went and found it where he had left it."

property. I was acting in good faith. I had been told all along that the object of our association was to help guard property."

"Did you see any track-walkers?" "The only track-walkers I saw were armed men." "How many armed men were there?" "Why do you throw your gun away?" "We were ordered to throw our guns away if we couldn't get them into town." "Who was your Captain?" "Our Captain." "Who was your Captain?" "I don't know his name." "That made you think he was a Captain?" "Because he told me to get back to town and be a quick about it."

The hour of adjournment here arrived, and a case went over to 9 o'clock to-morrow. Cook wanted to introduce one witness, the Pacific Postal Telegraph Manager, to the effect that the telegraph men were not in sympathy with the butchers. At 8:30 o'clock the foremen at Swift's walked out.

They were met on the platform by Manager Foster, who talked to them for a few minutes. He asked the men what wages they were getting. They said \$1 a day. "Don't let all your scales call for?" asked Mr. Foster, and the men admitted that it was. He finally induced the men to go back to work. There were a few men who refused to go back to work, and when they started to go back the men on the outside began to cry out, "Scab!"

At Hammond the cellar men went out after working an hour this morning. The men worked until noon and then walked out. The Sheriff was called on for deputies this morning, as the situation began to grow serious, but he refused to interfere, as he did not think the circumstances warranted it.

Some of the houses have extensive contracts on hand, which will compel them to begin running a full force in the very near future. The strikers know this and have hopes of winning their point for that reason, but it is now a settled fact that the Chinese residents, and the strikers who propose to, and after Monday will give employment to men who are willing to work, regardless of the old union men's terms.

THE WAR OVER COREA. JAPANESE SUFFER DEFEAT AT THE HANDS OF CHINESE. Two Thousand of the Mikado's Troops Reported Killed—Another Battle Expected Shortly.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—A dispatch to the Times from Shanghai says that reports have been received there from foreign officials at Seoul that the Chinese under General Yes had Sunday defeated the Japanese forces near Ansan, and the Japanese withdrew to Seoul. Twenty thousand Manchurian Chinese troops have crossed the Korean frontier, and are marching upon Seoul.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 2.—An official telegram from Pien-Tsin says that in the battle between the Chinese and Japanese the Japanese were repulsed with a loss of 2,000 men. The steamer Wa Chang, which has arrived here, reports that the Chinese minister at Tokio has demanded his passport, and that the Chinese Legation is being placed under the protection of the United States Legation.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 2.—It is officially announced that the Chinese Minister at Tokio has demanded his passport, and that the Chinese Legation is being placed under the protection of the United States Legation. The Russian attitude is also being discussed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—A telegram received at the Japanese Legation says that the Chinese Government has notified the Japanese Legation at Peking, and the Consul throughout Japan would be withdrawn on the 31st of August. In consequence of this action, the Japanese Legation at Peking, and its Charge d'Affaires at Peking and the Consul throughout China to withdraw.

LATEST FROM THE ISLANDS.

The Rebels Gaining in Courage and Strength in Samoa.

STRUGGLE NOT NEARING A FINAL TERMINATION.

Belief That the Treaty Powers Have Deserted Malietoa and His Government—The Samoans Have No Faith in Their Present President—Situation at Honolulu.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

HONOLULU, Aug. 2.—The steamship news to-day from Sydney, Auckland, Apia and Honolulu, bring the following island advice: Special correspondents of the Associated Press: THE ISLANDS GAINING COURAGE IN SAMOA. SAMOA, July 18.—Matters here in connection with the native troubles remain practically unchanged since I last wrote. One or two fights between small parties of the contending factions have taken place and wounded men have been killed and a few Samoans have been killed and wounded, but the struggle does not appear to be nearing a final termination. Owing to no action having been taken by the treaty Powers, and the whole of the Samoans have become thoroughly impressed with the idea that Malietoa and his Government have been thrown over by those Powers, and the natural consequence has been a considerable augmentation of the rebel numbers, to whom a successful revolution—which at present there is every prospect of this being—means non-payment of taxes and avoidance of the formalities inseparable from government.

The Samoans have no longer the slightest confidence in the treaty officials, more especially the President, who is regarded as a traitor. The rebels are now in the hands of the rebels, and the rebels are now in the hands of the rebels. The rebels are now in the hands of the rebels, and the rebels are now in the hands of the rebels.

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HONOLULU, July 26.—A few of the papers from the United States which arrived here to-day, contain several articles stating that attempts had been made to bribe two leaders of the Government party, and naming two prominent Samoans who had been named. The matter has caused considerable comment here, but it seems there is no truth in the report, and both sides claim that the "new" was sent by certain correspondents here simply as a joke.

APPEALS IN HAWAII. HONOLULU, July 26.—A few of the papers from the United States which arrived here to-day, contain several articles stating that attempts had been made to bribe two leaders of the Government party, and naming two prominent Samoans who had been named.

EX-CLERK M. D. HAMILTON.

The Supreme Court Orders the Proceedings Against Him Dismissed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2.—The Supreme Court decided to-day that there is no criminal case against ex-County Clerk M. D. Hamilton of San Diego County, and therefore the proceedings against him are ordered dismissed. Hamilton was succeeded in office, nearly two years ago, by William Gannaway. He omitted to turn over some \$4,122 that was alleged to be public money. The District Attorney filed an information against him, and he was convicted and sentenced to San Quentin for two years. A new trial was denied, and Hamilton appealed to the Supreme Court. It appeared from the evidence that the money which Hamilton failed to account for to Gannaway was received by him as deposits from litigants to cover anticipated costs in cases pending in the Superior Court of San Diego County. It was contended that there was not any law which authorizes Hamilton as County Clerk to demand or receive such deposits, and that, being illegal, he collected, no duty devolved upon him under the law to pay them to his successor in office; that such money, belonging to the litigants, and should have been returned to them, or if received under color of office, and not claimed by such litigants, it should have been returned to the County Treasurer. The Supreme Court said: "Hamilton could not, under the information, be convicted for a failure to pay these moneys to the County Treasurer, because the law that he was not charged in the information with any neglect or refusal so to do. There is no evidence of any refusal, but the contrary thereof is shown by the fact that the County Treasurer refused to receive the money on the ground that the fees had not been earned and did not belong to the county."

Hamilton will therefore be discharged from custody. As for the money, it being owing to the litigants that presented it, and as each has a claim for whatever he handed Hamilton. Miners Willing to Return to Work. TACOMA, Aug. 2.—The Northern Pacific Coal Company at Roslyn, Wash., opened their offices for signatures to contracts to go to work, and about 100 signed, among them being a score of colored miners from Franklin and British Columbia. They were instructed to report to work by the members of the American Railway Union during the recent strike. This covers all telegrams sent to and received from Debs, the President of the union. Attorney Good argued long and ably on behalf of the non-acceptance of the telegrams, but the Judge held that the United States District Attorney had the law on his side.

First Through Train Since the Floods. PORTLAND, Aug. 2.—The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company to-night sent out a through train for the first time since June 27th, when the flood in the Willamette river was much higher than in the present. The damage has all been repaired and hereafter trains will be run regularly to connect with the Union Pacific at Huntington.

The Cruiser Oregon. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2.—The cruiser Oregon, at the Union Iron Works, will in a few days, go on the dry dock at Hunter's Point. She will be thoroughly overhauled, prepared for the coming year, which will take place next month. The exact date has not been set.

Truckee Stage Held Up. TRUCKEE, Aug. 2.—A lone highwayman held up the Truckee and Tahoe stage this morning at a point three miles out of Truckee. There were fifteen passengers on board when the stage was stopped. The passengers were told to throw out what money they had, \$35.

C. H. Dunn for Lieutenant-Governor. SAN JOSE, Aug. 2.—At a meeting of the State Prohibition Committee to-night, Chauncey H. Dunn of Sacramento was selected as candidate for Lieutenant-Governor in place of T. R. Keanne of Los Angeles, who is ineligible, not having resided in the State five years.

A Carriage Painter Missing. LODI, Aug. 2.—Mike Wright, a carriage painter, has been missing for the past two weeks. He was last seen in controversy with a stranger, and no trace of him has since been found.

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE. TOPEKA (Kans.), Aug. 2.—Hon. E. F. Glover, ex-Congressman from the Third District, has withdrawn his allegiance to the Populist party, and returned to his first political love. He gave as his reason for so doing that the Populist party, under its present management, has deserted every idea that gave rise to that organization, and that it was now under the control of political freeloaders who were running it for personal aims and indulging in corrupt and disgraceful political methods and practices. He will take the stump for the Republican party.

Struck by Lightning. JEFFERSON CITY (Mo.), Aug. 2.—The main building of Lincoln Institute was struck by lightning at 1:30 o'clock this morning and burned to the ground. The loss is partially covered by insurance. All of the furniture and the extensive library were destroyed. For a while it was thought that the dormitory and the Manual Training Department would be destroyed, but by hard work they were saved. The loss to the State will amount to about \$25,000.

Strikers Convicted. DENVER, Aug. 2.—In the United States District Court this afternoon, seven Denver and Rio Grande trainmen were convicted by a jury of retarding the mails by refusing to handle trains in which were Pullman cars. Judge Hallett fined them \$10 and costs each. His leniency surprised the American Railway Union men, who had watched the strikers closely. A large number of Trinidad strikers will now be tried.

ASSASSINATION OF CARNOT.

Santo Put on Trial at Lyons for Murdering the President.

Special to the RECORD-UNION. LYONS, Aug. 2.—Cesario Santo, the assassin of President Carnot, was put on trial to-day. M. Brionville, who presided over the court, is the Judge who drew much criticism upon himself by condemning the bill for the suppression of anarchistic crime recently passed by the Chambers. A platoon of cavalry surrounded the prison van as it was driven at a gallop from the Prison of St. Paul to the Court-house, around which was a double cordon of troops.

When the reading of the indictment was finished the names of thirty witnesses were called and the presiding Judge began to question the accused. The Judge recited the known facts about the family of the prisoner, the latter answering: "Just so. I never had a dispute with anyone."

The President continued: "How about your morality?" "I suppose it was the same as that of other young men," replied Cesario, smiling slightly. "Do you understand that you desire to pass as an ascetic," said the Judge; "but that is not correct, as we have evidence that you have not always had a horror of women. It was drawn by his daughter, and is important is whether you were responsible for your actions."

The prisoner here cried with great animation: "Yes, sir, I am responsible for my actions. I have never been ill." Replying to further questions he said that not one of his family had been weak-minded. The presiding Judge then said: "Since your arrest did you write to your mother, saying that you killed the President from anarchistic motives? Are these your words?" "Yes," replied Cesario with indifference.

The Judge then recalled that Cesario had a child named Robert, and that he was in Metz-Visconti, his native town, for his beauty was remarkable. Until he fell under the spell of anarchism, two years ago, he was much drawn to a life of religion. Then anarchism and other inflammatory literature excited Cesario so much that the attention of the authorities was drawn to him. He was arrested and a warning him was sent to his family. After serving five months in prison for distributing anarchists' leaflets outside of the barracks at Milan, Cesario planned and executed the deed for which he is now on trial.

It is now to the Judge's questions in regard to his childhood, and his taking part in religious processions, Cesario answered mockingly: "Children do not know what they are doing." The Judge then examined Cesario at length as to his connection with anarchism. The President said, "Your family tried to wean you from these horrible doctrines." "I love my mother," the prisoner replied, "but I cannot submit to her prejudices or to my family prejudices. There is the larger family of humanity."

Cesario was asked, "Did you communicate with each other and as to his immediate family?" "Yes," replied Cesario. The President said, "Your family tried to wean you from these horrible doctrines." "I love my mother," the prisoner replied, "but I cannot submit to her prejudices or to my family prejudices. There is the larger family of humanity."

Chicago's Lumber District Visited by a Second Blast. CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—The lumber district was to-night visited by a second fire, which for a time threatened to rival in destructiveness that of last night. Before it was subdued it had wiped out the yards of the following concerns: John Schley Lumber Company, A. J. Bean, cedar posts; B. Farrell, cedar posts.

In addition to the lumber yards, the wooden bridge over the Chicago River at Ashland avenue was destroyed. The fire to-night was between two loading slips of vessels. A high wind was blowing and the fire in several minutes were beyond the control of the firemen and began rapidly to travel south. The fire boats ran up and the firemen were ordered to station for the most part to protect the adjoining property. The yards were on fire in every part. The tongues of flames leaped across the river, and finally a few feet wide at this point, and set fire to the Ashland-avenue bridge, which fell into the water twenty-five minutes after it began to burn.

Four Blocks of Stores Burned. LAMOURE (N. D.), Aug. 2.—A fire broke out on Front street early to-day, and, fanned by a strong wind, laid waste the business center of the town. Four blocks of stores were burned, including the County Court-house and records. The Leland Hotel and drug store are the only buildings left standing. Loss, \$200,000; partly insured.

Plague of Black Spiders.

COLUMBUS (Ind.), Aug. 2.—From Eckert comes the report that there is a plague of black spiders in Crawford County and part of Perry. Several persons have been bitten. Only one death has resulted, the victim swallowing a spider while drinking from a jug. Many of these spiders are of enormous size.