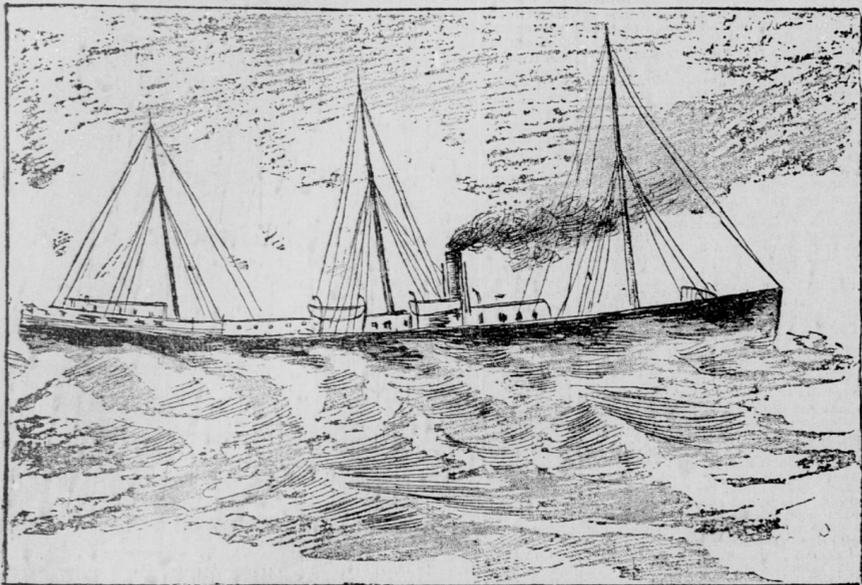


SUNK IN BERNER BAY WITH CREW AND PASSENGERS

Alaskan Steamship Clara Nevada Reported to Have Gone Down With All on Board.



THE STEAMER CLARA NEVADA.

SEATTLE, Feb. 14.—Meager details on the loss of the steel steamer Clara Nevada have been received here from Nenaimo, B. C. The Clara Nevada left Skaguay for Juneau on her home trip to Seattle, and when off Seyward City, in Berner Bay, about thirty miles south of Skaguay, she was seen by the residents of Seyward City to be all ablaze, a mass of hungry flames. While the long wharf at Berner Bay was crowded with spectators of the awful scene, a loud report was heard, which resembled the explosion of boilers, and nothing more was seen of the ill-fated steamer.

It is feared the unfortunate forty passengers and the entire crew are lost as no trace could be found of them along the beach of Berner Bay. The sea was rough and a furious gale was blowing. It is thought the vessel was trying to make Berner Bay for shelter.

The steamer Islander, for Victoria, called to-day at Union, whence Captain Irving telegraphed the news of the disaster. He sent word that the Clara Nevada was reported to have been on fire and to have disappeared after a great explosion on board in the neighborhood of Seyward, fifty miles north of Juneau.

The beach in the vicinity of Seyward is strewn with wreckage, freshly painted like the woodwork of the Clara Nevada. This wreckage was seen by Captain Thomas Lathan of the steamship Coleman, lately at Juneau from Skaguay.

On the evening of February 5 George Beck and wife of Seyward City saw a small steamer proceeding slowly against a head wind well out in the channel, and while they watched its efforts to make headway the vessel broke out into flames. This vessel was unquestionably the Clara Nevada. The sea was very rough, so that those on board would have had very little chance to make shore anywhere in boats. The fire was seen by many other residents of Seyward City.

This was the first trip of the Clara Nevada, and she was due to leave Seattle last Saturday on her second trip, with all berths sold. The steamer Rustler had left for the scene, but no report from her is obtainable.

The Clara Nevada was formerly the steamer Hassler of the United States Coast Survey Service, and was sold last August to McGuire Bros. of this city, who refurbished and overhauled her for the Alaska trade. She was on her way from Skaguay to Juneau and had forty passengers on board. She was a three-masted schooner, rigged without gaffs. She was of 319 tons burden, 154 feet long, 24 feet beam and 10 feet deep. She was built in 1872 at Camden, N. J. When inspected the boilers of the Clara Nevada stood a cold water pressure of 146 pounds, equal to 290 pounds steam pressure. She had a steel hull fitted with five transverse air-tight bulkheads. She cost the McGuire \$15,000 and they spent \$15,000 more on her alterations. She was considered entirely seaworthy and was given a first-class rating.

In the reports of the loss of the Clara Nevada it is stated that the steamship left Skaguay on her return trip to Seattle on February 5. W. W. McGuire says that he has positive knowledge that the steamship had not reached Skaguay on February 4. McGuire does

SOME OF THE LOST.

SEATTLE, Feb. 14.—The officers of the Clara Nevada were as follows:

- Captain, C. H. Lewis.
First mate, Mr. Smith.
Second mate, — Smith.
Purser, George Foster Beck.
Steward, — O'Donnell.
Freight clerk, George Rogers.
Pilot, Ed Keely.
Chief Engineer, David Reed.

The entire crew numbers twenty-eight, including six sailors, five cabin-boys and three Chinese cooks.

The vessel is supposed to have had forty passengers on board.

SHOT TO DEATH BY A ROBBER

Dennis Connors, a Teamster, Murdered at the Head of Kootenay Lake.

"Fire Away," Said the Victim, and the Bandit Carried Out His Threat.

Special Dispatch to The Call. NELSON, B. C., Feb. 14.—The steamer Nelson arrived this evening from Kootenay Lake, a new town at the head of Kootenay Lake, formerly Goat River Landing, and brought the body of Dennis Connors, who was foully murdered on Sunday night. The facts of the case so far as learned are: The murdered man, who was a teamster in the employ of contractors for the Crow's Nest Pass Railway Construction Company, was sitting in the barroom of Erickson's Hotel, when a man known here as Doyle and in Rosland as Sullivan entered the place. Without any provocation Doyle drew a revolver and pointing it at Connors said: "Dig up or I'll shoot you."

SECRETARY SHERMAN HAS NOT RESIGNED.

Although Suffering From a Bad Cold He Will Soon Resume His Official Duties.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—A Washington special to the Herald says: Home Secretary Sherman is confined to his home suffering from a severe cold. His physician, Dr. Frank Hyatt, told me his condition is by no means serious. He confidently expects that the Secretary will be able to take up his work at the department again in a very few days. Mrs. Sherman tonight denied emphatically the report that the Secretary has resigned from the Cabinet, and said that he entertains no intention of doing so at present. She declares that there is no foundation whatever for the rumor. It is also stated at the White House and at the State Department that the Secretary is not known to contemplate withdrawing from the Cabinet at this time.

New Cannery for Hanford.

HANFORD, Feb. 14.—At a meeting of fruit growers and citizens to-day 100 tons of fruit for canning purposes was guaranteed to Fontana & Co., and a site for their cannery to be built in Hanford was pledged the company. Fontana was present and accepted the guarantee and said that operations would begin at once to erect a plant to cost \$25,000. The cannery will employ between 500 and 600 persons during the canning season.

PLACE IN FALSE LIGHT BY A FOOL

Spanish Ministers Are Grieved by De Lome's Letter.

Sagasta and Associates Condemn the Vile Utterances.

They Have Decided to Reply in Fitting Way to Minister Woodford's Statement.

SEÑOR DUPUY IS SCORED.

Luis Polo Bernabe, Director of Commerce, Appointed Minister to the United States.

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PARIS, Feb. 14.—The Figaro says: No state could make such an apology as the United States demands from Spain without the loss of dignity. If the United States should attack Spain under such a futile pretext as the De Lome incident the whole of Europe would support the latter.

MADRID, Feb. 14.—As a result of the meeting of the Council of Ministers it has been decided to reply in a fitting way to Minister Woodford's statement about Senor de Lome's letter. I have just had a conversation with one of the Ministers present at the council, and he said: "You may say openly, as coming from Senor Sagasta, and from each of us, that we entirely condemn, in a most absolute manner, Senor de Lome's letter. We are ashamed, grieved and sorry thereat. The Ministers feel more aggrieved than President McKinley can possibly be. We are honest men, who have been placed in a false position by a fool."

In reply to further questions the Minister said: "Canalejas' journey was absolutely private and in no way possible did we trust him or use him."

The council has appointed, to replace Senor de Lome, Senor Luis Polo Bernabe, now Director of Commerce in the Foreign Office, who has lately been engaged in preparing a treaty of commerce with Senor Moret. He is, therefore, especially fitted to take it and put it in shape in Washington. His father was Spanish Minister in Washington in 1872.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Actuated by a sense of honor and a strict idea

Continued on Second Page.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Weather forecast for San Francisco: Fair on Tuesday, probably fog in the morning; northwesterly, changing to southwesterly, winds. Maximum temperature for the past twenty-four hours: San Francisco 70 degrees, Portland 60 degrees, Los Angeles 86 degrees, San Diego 76 degrees.

FIRST PAGE.

Awful Tragedy of the Sea. De Lome's Successor Named. Sentiment Changing to Zola. Defective Shells in Congress.

SECOND PAGE.

Chief Dwyer to Enforce Law. Braly Escapes Prosecution. Kansas Pacific in Congress. Lawyer Jailed as a Firebug.

THIRD PAGE.

Blizzard Sweeps White's Pass. Laws to Favor Americans. Ill Luck of the Navy. Contest for American Miners. Annexation a Crime. Chinese Hatred of Foreigners.

FOURTH PAGE.

San Jose Sentenced to Be Robbed. Son in Jail, Mother Dead. Drink Leads to Suicide. Flannery Given More Time. San Jose May Not Be Looted. Conductor for American Miners. Perished in His Family's Slight. A Tragedy of Bakerfield.

FIFTH PAGE.

Grand Jury After Puffblum. Official Choice of a Fender. Editorial. Out of Town. Put Up or Shut Up. Branded Seal. Relief for the Whalers. Perverted Justice. The Dread Menace of Ophthalmia. Court Stories. Answers to Correspondents.

SIXTH PAGE.

Off for the Klondike. Hospitals for Insane Consumptives. Slapped a Recrunt Lover. Dogs at the Mining Fair. Water Rates. Famine at Dawson. Reported. Famine at Dawson. Ninth Page.

SEVENTH PAGE.

News of the Water Front. The Bostonians Are Here. Library Trustees in Danger. Tenth Page.

ELEVENTH PAGE.

News From Across the Bay. Death of A. D. Wilder. Lieutenant Perry Here. Twelfth Page.

THIRTEENTH PAGE.

Births, Marriages and Deaths. Rotten Harbor Board Wharves. Twice Robbed One House.

PUBLIC CLAMOR AGAINST ZOLA IS QUIETING DOWN



M. FERNAND LABORIE, Counsel for Zola.

AROUSED BY THE EXPOSE IN THE CALL

Hilborn Will Cause a Thorough Investigation of the Defective Shrapnel Scandal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.

Representative Hilborn to-day introduced in the House of Representatives his resolution directing the Committee on Military Affairs to make an investigation into the matter of defective shrapnel furnished to the army by private contractors. This matter is creating great interest in army and navy circles and in Congressional circles as well. Copies of The Call containing accounts of the failure of the shrapnel at the Presidio have been brought to the attention of Congressmen and army officers.

Members of Congress believe it to be a very serious matter and are in favor of an investigation. Congressman Hilborn said to The Call correspondent to-night "The results of the tests of the shrapnel at the Presidio, when 50 per cent of the ammunition was found to be unserviceable, cannot be passed by without notice. It is too serious a matter. It is true that war is not imminent, but 'in time of peace prepare for war.' And in no way can we prepare for war more effectually than by devising means for certain delivery of perfect ammunition and stores in case of war.

"It appears that we have purchased and paid for a considerable amount of shrapnel which is worthless. This means either that the inspection by our army experts was faulty, at the time of delivery, or that the material has deteriorated in a very brief period so as to become useless. In either case there should be a thorough investigation. If the army officers are careless in making tests of material received from contractors they should be taught to be more vigilant, and if the ammunition we are accepting is manufactured according to a faulty formula and lacks stability so that it becomes worthless in a few years we should know that also. If war comes we do not want to be in the condition in which France found herself when her war with Germany commenced. Her ordnance shop in Washington, with our own skilled men, they are not only the best guns in the world of their kind, but they are made so cheaply that no private contractor thinks of competing for the work.

"In the matter of powder, our position is peculiar. When we used the old black and brown powders made of saltpeter, sulphur and charcoal, the Govern-

ment purchased its powder in the open market from some of the hundreds of manufacturers of that powder in this country. When, however, we required a special kind of brown and black prismatic powder for our high-power guns, which had to be made under great pressure, we had trouble to get contractors to bid for its manufacture.

"Secretary Long in his last report complains of the lack of competition in the manufacture of powder by private manufacturers. We have now, however, reached the point when the brown and black powders must be abandoned, if we propose to keep up with the other nations. Smokeless powder is the powder of the future. It has 45 per cent more power and is not so destructive to the gun; it does not foul the gun, and the operation of swabbing is dispensed with. But its great advantage is that it is smokeless. The ship using brown powder will after the first fire be fighting in a cloud of smoke, while her enemy, using smokeless powder, will not have her view obscured. The ship enveloped in a cloud of smoke must necessarily shoot wildly and become an easy prey to the torpedo, which she will be unable to discover and avoid. Our navy experts have worked out the problem at the experiment station in Newport, and have obtained formula for a smokeless powder of great energy, which is stable and will not deteriorate for years under any conditions of heat or cold, dryness or moisture. This was a great triumph and reflects credit upon our military officers. This smokeless powder is equal if not superior to any powder in the world for ship use. It has no nitro-glycerine in it, which makes it a desirable powder for ships. The powder used in the bureau is made wholly of gun cotton of high nitration. It is called pyro-cellulose. This powder possesses remarkable properties. A splinter of it may be lighted and when in full flame may be blown out with a breath. But fired in a high-power gun it takes on another character. Two powder manufacturers in this country have undertaken to produce powder according to this formula, which has only been perfected within the last year. These companies are the Dupont Powder Works of Wilmington, Del., and the California Powder Works of Santa Cruz. The California company has turned out a product which is pronounced fully up to the standard, but has as yet delivered none to the Govern-

ment purchased its powder in the open market from some of the hundreds of manufacturers of that powder in this country. When, however, we required a special kind of brown and black prismatic powder for our high-power guns, which had to be made under great pressure, we had trouble to get contractors to bid for its manufacture.

"Whenever practicable the Government itself should manufacture its war material. Then there will be no temptation to furnish unserviceable ammunition. The cost may be a little more, but it will pay in the end. We recognize this in the manufacture of our navy guns and make them at our own skilled men. They are not only the best guns in the world of their kind, but they are made so cheaply that no private contractor thinks of competing for the work.

CHANGE OF THE FRENCH SENTIMENT

Greater Regard Is Shown the Persecuted Novelist.

Some Fresh Sensations Sprung Daily at the Trial.

Disappearance of Document Upon Which Dreyfus Was Convicted.

TESTIMONY OF EXPERTS.

One Declares That Friends of the Convicted Captain Offered Him a Big Bribe.

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PARIS, Feb. 14.—A remarkable change is manifest to-day in the demeanor of the public toward Emile Zola. In the crowds of people who collected outside the Palais de Justice there could not have been more than a dozen or so at most who went with the intention of making demonstrations in favor of or against Zola. The impression obtained by the Herald correspondent, who was present outside the court from the time of Zola's arrival until his departure at half-past 5, was one of calm—such absolute calm that one almost wondered if hostile intentions had ever been shown by the public toward the novelist. At 10 o'clock there were few people in the Galerie de Harlay facing the Place Dauphine, and when Zola arrived at 12 o'clock at Quai des Orfèvres the number was not perceptibly increased. He was greeted with a few cries of "A bas Zola" and "Vive Zola," with an accompaniment of whistles from a small body of anti-Semites, but it is a notable fact that there were no cries of "Vive l'armee" when the military witnesses arrived.

As the day wore on the number of people increased, and there must have been at least 20,000 on the various quays and Place Dauphine. To-day being a Paris workmen's holiday, a great part of these were artists, who sauntered along the boulevard with glances of curiosity through the large gilded gates at the main entrance to the Palais, then along Quai de l'Horloge, where a company of soldiers were on picket duty, back to the Place Dauphine, and thence to Quai des Orfèvres, thus making a complete circuit of the Palais de Justice. An incident in the afternoon provided a matter of much gossip. Prince Henri d'Orleans presented himself at the court, but was refused entrance because he was not provided with a special permit.

As Zola left there came from Quai de la Messagerie the sound of whistles. About a dozen anti-Semites had taken up a position on the parapet of the quay and did not lose this opportunity of demonstrating, at a distance, against Zola. Now the question arises to what can we attribute this change from the vociferous demonstrations of last week? It is suggested that the answer can be only one of two things—either the police previously employed agents or provocateurs who are now withdrawn, or the public feeling toward Zola has been influenced in his favor by the reading of the reports of the trial.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—When the trial of M. Zola and Perreux was resumed to-day M. Jaures, the socialist member of the Chamber of Deputies, was recalled and reiterated his belief in the culpability of Major Esterhazy. The examination of M. Bertillon, the handwriting expert, was then resumed. He said he thought it impossible to ask the Minister for War for the incriminating documents seized at the residence of Dreyfus in 1894, which, according to the testimony of the witness on Saturday last, would enable him to prove that Dreyfus wrote the border-eau.

M. Laborie, counsel for M. Zola, thereupon protested, and twitted M. Bertillon with being unwilling to testify in court, while giving interviews to newspapers. M. Bertillon said the interviews were false. Being pressed by M. Laborie to tell how, unless he had seen the secret documents, he was able to prove at court-martial that Dreyfus wrote the border-eau, M. Bertillon answered that he

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