ATTORNEY ACCUSED OF INEBRIETY

Clark Murder Trial Opens With a Sensation.

Lawyer Hogan of the Defense Arouses the Court's Wrath.

Told That Physicians Would Be Called to Ascertain if He Were Sober.

WIDOW CLARK'S STORY.

Confesses Her Shame and Tells of the Killing of Her Husband.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

NAPA, March 15.—Napa's sensation is under way, and already the court is deep into the evidence of the murderer of William Clark, the section hand of St. Helena.

The sick juror was on hand, and Judge Ham was tenderly solicitous of his health, and upon adjourning for the noon recess, in addition to the legal admonition to the jury, he advised Juror Hampton how to take care of himself and how he should keep warm.

Mrs. Clark was the center of the day's proceedings. She is a willing witness. She is actuated by the fact that she must atone for the wrong she has done, by telling all she knows. Voluntarily she told of her shame, and when the defense objected to the District Attorney's questions on the ground that she should not be compelled to testify to anything which would degrade her, she seemed willing to go on.

The differences between bench and bar—Judge Ham and Mr. Hogan—furnished more interest during the morning, and Mr. Hogan came out second best. His sobriety was impeached from the bench, and the unforunate attorney could not respond except under fear of contempt; and in the frame of mind the court was in contempt was apt to be expensive.

When the case was opened the clerk was ordered to read the information. To this Mr. Hogan of the defense objected, on the ground that he was entitled to twelve healthy jurors, and he doubted, notwithstanding medical testimony to the contrary, that Hampton could go on with the case. His objection was overruled.

Then Hogan objected to the impanelment of the jury, and again it was useless, and the clerk read the information, adding afterward that Clark had pleaded not guilty and had given as his true name George W. Clark.

Once more Hogan objected, this time to the clerk's remarks; but in vain, and then he asked that the clerk's words should be stricken out. The court refused to allow it, and told Mr. Hogan he had better make his objections in general "to every word and every syllable and every inflection of the voice." This Mr. Hogan declined to do, and he subsided, while District Attorney Bell rose to make his opening statement.

Briefly and forcibly the District Attorney outlined his case, but before he had spoken five minutes Hogan had got in two more useless objections—one that the District Attorney was arguing, not making a statement, and the other that the District Attorney was not under oath. Both were overruled, and immediately Hogan tried two more.

Then the court "respectfully suggested" that a general exception be noted, and to the remarks of the court Hogan objected.

"I will not have this case turned into a farce," said Judge Ham, in reply. "The court may have an exception itself after awhile."

"To which remarks of the court the defendant excepts," repeated Hogan, as he had repeated several times before.

"I am tired of this," was the court's rejoinder, "and I wish to say that I do not think counsel for the defense is acting in good faith. If counsel maintains that the District Attorney has no right to make any statement let him do so, and the exception may go on the record; but unless he have such objection I want no more trivial interruptions."

Hogan, however, could not keeep his seat. He soon rose to another objection, and then Judge Ham waxed angry.

"I will call physicians to ascertain your condition, Mr. Hogan," he said, "and I shall put it all in the record."

"I object," said Hogan.

"I will have them ascertain if you are sober enough to transact business."

More objections from Hogan were the only immediate results to this verbal jolt, but when the court added, significantly, that he would not stand it much longer there was an uninterrupted period of at least ten minutes, during most of which the crowd tittered.

Mrs. Lovina Clark was the first witness called.

The events of Wednesday evening, January 19, were carefully gone into.

"Do you know the defendant, George W. Clark?" asked Mr. Bell, after Mrs. Clark had told of the killing of her husband. At once the manner of the witness changed. She hesitated, and then said,

"Yes."

Then she told how she had known George Clark from the time he was 6 weeks old, and how, as he grew up, he became a frequent visitor at her house after her marriage. She told how she had known George Clark too well and how, in her husband's absence, she had dishonored him.

Continuing, she confessed the whole revolting truth, relieving it only by her repeated statement that she told George Clark she "was trying to lead a better life." It was this that caused William Clark's death, for, seeing that William's wife would have nothing to do with him, George asked her if, were William dead, she would marry him. She said yes, and in her testimony she declared she did so to get rid of him.

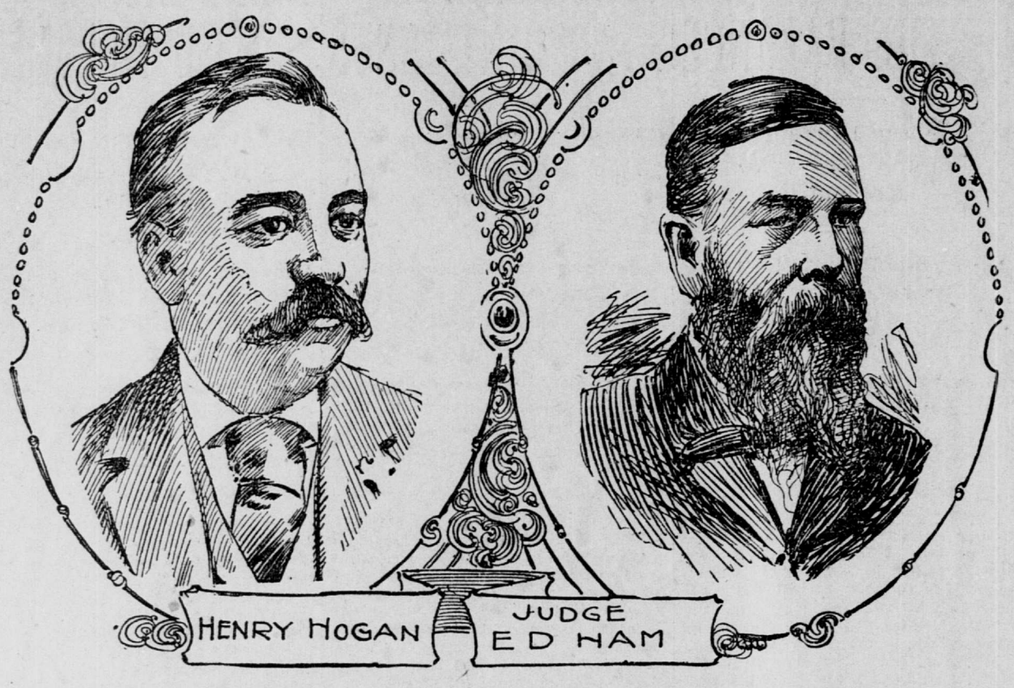
Under cross-examination the woman told how she taught school back in Illinois and how George Clark was one of her pupils. She was then 24 and George Clark was 16. She lived in his father's house. She was married to William Clark while she was teaching school.

Mrs. Clark was on the stand when court adjourned.

Bona Won the Goelet Cup.

CANNES, March 15.—The Duke of Abruzzi's yacht Bona won the Ogden Goelet cup to-day, easily defeating A. D. Clarke's Satinetta.

Judge and Lawyer Who Enlivened Proceedings in the Clark Murder Case at Napa.



LOUD'S BILL COMES FIRST

Then the House Will Take Up the Maine Relief Matter.

Political Issues Brought Up During Debates on the Postoffice Appropriation.

Boutelle of Maine Tries in Vain to Sidetrack the Measure of the Californian.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

Call Office, Riggs House,
Washington, March 15.

The House agreed to-day to consider the bill for the relief of the legal heirs of the victims and survivors of the Maine disaster as soon as the Postoffice appropriation bill, which was taken up in the House to-day, is out of the way. During the general debate on the postoffice bill members eagerly took advantage of the latitude allowed in committee of the whole to discuss various political questions, and the debate, consequently, covered a wide range. Griggs (D.) of Georgia and Walker (R.) of Massachusetts discussed the cotton industry, and Tawney (R.) of Indiana, a member of the Ways and Means Committee, replied to the speech of Johnson (R.) of Indiana, made some time ago, against the advisability of annexing the Hawaiian Islands.

At the opening session of the House the Speaker recognized Boutelle (Rep.) of Maine, chairman of the Naval Committee, that he might call up the bill for the relief of the victims and the survivors of the Maine disaster. The bill provides for making payments to the legal heirs of those who lost their lives equal to twelve months' sea pay of the deceased, and also for the reimbursement to the survivors of the value of the personal effects lost, not to exceed in amount a sum equal to twelve months' sea pay. The continuance of allotments to families of the deceased for the three months was also provided for.

Consideration of the bill required unanimous consent. Loud (Rep.) of California, said the bill was important, but there was a general law which covered such cases, and a special act should receive deliberate consideration.

Boutelle said that the passage of the bill was demanded by public sentiment all over the country. He said there was a pressing necessity for the relief of the sufferers from this terrible disaster. Benefit performances were being held and subscriptions were being raised all over the country for the relief of the widows and orphans of the victims.

Loud objected.

"That is the gentleman's privilege, under the rules," said Boutelle.

"I object to the latter remark," said Loud, "and ask that it be stricken from the record."

It was finally arranged, by unanimous consent, that the bill should be considered as soon as the Postoffice appropriation bill was out of the way.

Danford (Rep.) of Ohio, chairman of the Committee on Immigration, called attention to the fact that he had given notice some time ago that he would to-day call up the immigration bill. He asked what the parliamentary status of the bill was, and the Speaker informed him that it was on the Speaker's table and could be called up at any time when a privileged matter was not before the House.

On motion of Loud the House then went into committee of the whole and took up the Postoffice appropriation bill.

Loud explained its provisions briefly. It carried $98,962,300, being $958,391 less than the estimates, and $3,296,962 more than the appropriations for the current year.

CLARENCE H. MACKAY LEASES TIFFANY'S PLACE.

Miss Katherine Duers' Future Husband Secures a Picturesque Colonial House.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Clarence H. Mackay, who is to marry Miss Katherine Duer, has leased for a year the country place of Perry Tiffany at Westbury, Long Island. It is a picturesque colonial structure, surrounded by beautiful gardens, with stables and kennels, and there are about 100 acres on the estate.

Mrs. Moses Hopkins of San Francisco, who has recently taken a handsome house in Fifth avenue and will make it her home for several years, gave a luncheon yesterday in honor of Mrs. W. Mayo Newhall and Mrs. Joseph Crockett, both of San Francisco, now in this city.

Katharine Grey of San Francisco has almost recovered from the severe illness which compelled her to retire from the stage in the middle of the season. She will sail next Saturday for Naples, and thence proceed leisurely through the country to Paris, where she will remain all summer. She expects to return in the early autumn ready for work.

DR. SANARELI IS GIVEN A SETBACK.

The Brazilian Government Refuses to Grant Him an Exclusive Privilege for His Fever Cure.

Copyrighted, 1898, by James Gordon Bennett.

BUENOS AYRES, March 15.—Advices from the Herald's correspondent in Rio Janeiro state that the Brazilian Government has refused to grant Dr. Sanareli the exclusive privilege to use his newly discovered yellow fever cure in Brazil. Dr. Sanareli is backed by many physicians and insists upon the privilege being granted.

BARK FAIRFIELD'S ENCOUNTER WITH A WATERSPOUT

Passes So Close to the Swirling Column That Her Spars Are Stripped of Canvas.

TACOMA, March 15.—The British bark Fairfield entered to-day from Shanghai, via Royal Roads. She was chartered on Saturday for 30 shillings to the exporting firm of Gibson & Kerr, and will load wheat for Europe.

The trip across from Shanghai was made in forty days. A terrible experience was the Fairfield's encounter with a waterspout and hurricane which, though lasting but forty minutes, tore into tatters her strong sails and stripped her bare of canvas. The Fairfield passed within a quarter of a mile of the powerful water funnel, black as night and masterful in its dangerous strength. The terrific wind accompanying this unusual phenomenon stirred and twisted the angry sea into furious waves, and against its cyclonic force the ship bravely battled. Captain Helm attempted to turn his vessel away from the sweep of the angry storm, but all in vain, and he was finally obliged to let loose the halyards and deliver the sails to the merciless winds.

Skipper Helm never had such an experience before and does not wish another. His vessel was bowling along before a moderate breeze when a week out from Shanghai. The sky became suddenly overcast, and soon an electric storm was raging, and the heavens resounded as though rent by heavy cannonading. The sky darkened and the wind came in cyclonic puffs. The captain saw that he was in the path of one of those dreaded tornadoes which sweep the tropic seas. All hands were called on deck to manage the sails, and an attempt was made to turn the ship northward, hoping thus to escape the storm's worst fury. It was then too late. In a very few minutes an immense black funnel went swirling by, striking terror into every living thing aboard the ship. There was an awful roar, and the water seemed to be sucked from the ocean to a height of 300 feet. Had the Fairfield been in the path of the waterspout she would have been destroyed in a twinkling.

The officers aboard the vessel suggest that these waterspouts, which are frequent at certain seasons, may account for the occasional disappearance of stanch ships in the southern ocean along the Asiatic coast.

An hour after the waterspout passed the sun was shining and the ship was sailing through a peaceful sea as though nothing had happened. Canvas was brought from a storeroom, and all hands worked steadily until new sails were in place. This is the second voyage of the Fairfield, which was launched eighteen months ago at Glasgow.

SIR HENRY BESSEMER

Death Claims the Most Celebrated Inventor of the Age.

Made Famous by Working Out the Steel That Bears His Name.

In Many Ways the Noted Englishman Gained a World-Wide Reputation.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

LONDON, March 15.—Sir Henry Bessemer, the celebrated inventor of Bessemer steel, died last evening.

Sir Henry Bessemer, the English inventor, was born at Charlton, in Hertfordshire, January 13, 1813, being the youngest son of Anthony Bessemer, a French refugee. He began life in London as a modeler and designer, and turned his attention to improving the method of stamping deeds, which was adopted without compensation to Bessemer by the English Stamp Office.

He successively turned his inventive skill to devising machinery for making figured Utrecht velvet, to working out a type-casting machine and to the manufacture of bronze powder.

In 1854 he brought before Emperor Napoleon an invention relating to projectiles. This brought him into contact with the manufacture of steel, and led him to make a series of experiments at an old factory at St. Pancras, which led to the invention of the pneumatic process which bears his name. The first public announcement of it was made on August 11, 1856, at the Cheltenham meeting of the British association. It was received with skepticism and ridicule by the majority of ironmakers. Experiments which proved successful in some localities were discredited by disastrous failures in others.

A series of laborious and costly investigations followed, which proved that the pig iron to be used must be low in phosphorus, and that a manganese carbon alloy must be added at the end of the operation, the latter discovery having been made by Robert Mushet.

Again Bessemer came before the public, reading a paper on May 24, 1859, before the institution of civil engineers. It was not until he had established works at Sheffield, and had become an active and dangerous competitor that other makers availed themselves of the process.

It made such rapid progress that ten years after the first announcement Bessemer was deriving from it an income of $500,000 per year, his total revenue from the patents having been over $1,250,000. The Sheffield works yielded in fourteen years eighty-one times the original investment.

In 1869 he entered a new field of invention, aiming to check the rolling motion of vessels and prevent seasickness. A vessel with a swinging saloon was launched in 1874, but after a few voyages she was abandoned. Latterly he devoted himself to the improvement of telescopes.

INTERESTS THE PEOPLE OF THE PACIFIC COAST.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The Senate to-day passed Senator Perkins' bill providing for the establishment of a lighthouse and fog signal at Point Arguello, Santa Barbara County, California. The amount carried in the bill is $35,000.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs to-day reported favorably Senator Perkins' amendment to the naval appropriation bill providing for the establishment of a naval station and training school on Goat Island and appropriating $100,000 for the same.

Representative de Vries to-day introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to F. H. Trappeniers $166, this being the amount due him as salary while postmaser at West Point, Cal., from July, 1864, to June, 1865.

Senator Perkins and Representative Castle to-day appeared before the Senate Committee on Appropriations and asked to have inserted in the sundry civil bill an appropriation of $6300 for improvements in Sequoia National Park, California. Senator Perkins thinks the appropriation will be allowed.

The postoffice at Yokohl, Tulare County, California, will be discontinued after March 31. Mail should be sent to Exeter. Frank L. Whitcher was to-day appointed postmaster at Los Olivos, Santa Barbara County, vice Elile Heyman, removed.

Pacific Coast patents were granted to-day as follows: Hugh H. Grain and J. W. Forbes, Plymouth, quartz mill; William H. Fulcher and S. E. Latta, Stockton, gold separater; Paul J. Johnson, assignor of part to A. C. Calkins, Los Angeles, rotary engine; Dennis Jordan and J. E. Duncan, San Francisco, device for construction of levees; Thomas Kirshman, San Francisco, baling press; Herman C. Neimyer, Wheatland, folding cot bed; William H. Riess, San Francisco, fuel-burning attachment for stoves; George Shoenberger, Long Beach, harness buckle; Albert von Volswinkler, San Francisco, spirit level; David D. Wadsworth, Escondido, necktie holder; Joseph C. Bayer, Portland, Or., tile roofing.

Pensions have been granted as follows: California—Original, Damel S. Cornwell, Santa Clara, $6; William P. Markley, Oakland, $6; Peter T. Bolger, Los Angeles, $6; Joseph Greppin, San Francisco, $12; Henry Homager, Oakland, $6; Michael Hennessey, San Francisco, $6; Charles B. Turner, Los Angeles, $6; Samuel A. Hooper, Veterans' Home, Napa, $6; Thomas J. Harman, Red Bluff, $6.

Oregon—Mexican war survivors, Robert Markwood, Soldiers' Home, Douglas, $8 to $12.

Union Pacific and Short Line.

NEW YORK, March 15.—An official of the Union Pacific Railroad Company denies the report that President Burt is to become president of the Oregon Short Line, and that the two offices will be merged into one on April 1.

REFORMING THE TOWN OF SKAGUAY

Citizens Organize to Drive Out the Gamblers.

Backed by Federal Soldiers They Raid Several Places.

"Soapy" Smith and His Friends Warn the Vigilantes to Desist.

MURDER OF AN ARGONAUT

Posses on the Trail of His Slayer, Intent on a Lynching Bee.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

VICTORIA, March 15.—The steamship Islander, which arrived this morning, brings news that the law-abiding citizens of Skaguay are taking advantage of the presence of Colonel Eastman and the two companies of United States infantry stationed there to effect much-needed social reforms. On Tuesday last a meeting of citizens was held in the town hall, and a Citizens' League formed with 101 members, under the name of the One Hundred and One Society. The first work of the league was to put a stop to all gambling, sure-thing and flimsy games in Skaguay and on the trail.

Early in the afternoon of Tuesday last the leaguers went to the Marshal, and with him and the officers of the troops went around and notified the gamblers that they must close. The orders were at first disobeyed, but when the officers had closed several places by force of arms the gamblers saw that the closing order was no bluff and obeyed. The gamblers were much enraged at the action of the citizens, and assembled about the town in little groups, threatening all who, in their opinion, were in sympathy with the league. Saving a few small street brawls, however, there was no disturbance. The gamblers realized that they were helpless and could not defy the league, backed as it was by the troops.

Later in the day the league, being desirous of continuing the reformation of the city, issued a proclamation ordering "Soapy" Smith and his following to leave Skaguay. The proclamation was as follows:

WARNING!

A word to the wise should be sufficient. All confidence, bunco and sure-thing and other objectionable characters are notified to leave Skaguay and White Pass road immediately and to remain away. Failure to comply with this warning will be followed by prompt action. 101.

Skaguay, March 8, 1898.

Soon after this notice was circulated "Soapy" Smith and his clientele massed their strength and had it not been for the presence of soldiers they would have attacked the league, which was then holding a meeting. They calmed down somewhat after a while and held a meeting at which they drafted the following answer to the proclamation of the 101:

WARNING!

The body of men styling themselves the 101 are hereby notified that any overt act committed by them will be promptly met by law-abiding citizens of Skaguay and each member and his property will be held responsible for his unlawful act on their part, and the Law and Order Society, consisting of 317 citizens, will see that justice is dealt out to its full extent, as no blackmailers or vigilantes will be tolerated. THE COMMITTEE.

Passengers who came down on the Islander say the league will ultimately blot out gambling, and its action will end in all the gamblers and roughs being driven out. The military has promised every assistance in purging the city of its social evils.

That the league has not acted any too soon is shown by the fact that another murder has been committed in the vicinity of Skaguay. It was a cold-blooded crime, with robbery for its object.

The murdered man was Harry Bean, an American, hailing from the Eastern States. He was shot and killed about seven miles above Skaguay on the White Pass road. His body was found by packers returning to the gateway city on Wednesday morning, soon after the deed had been committed. The body was not yet cold—in fact, it is thought those who found the corpse startled the murderer and he fled from his victim ere he could take possession of the valuables for which he killed the unfortunate man. There was $300 in a belt on the body and in the pockets was a miner's license, recently procured in Victoria, and $33 50 in bills and silver. From the appearance of the corpse the murdered man must have been ambushed, the murderer having seemingly sprung upon him from behind rocks and placed a revolver close to his face. The features were torn and blackened by powder.

Those just back from the Summit say the British flag is still waving, and those who refuse to pay their duty are promptly turned back. It is stated that upward of 6000 people are between Dyea and the lakes and are moving on in good order. The town recently formed at Lake Bennett has been christened Portage City. It has elected a Council, which acts as a court and arbitration committee to settle all disputes.

On the way down the Islander passed the steamer Del Norte ashore in Wrangel Narrows. The Islander did not go close enough to speak her, but from her position she was seemingly undamaged and would get off at high water. The steamer Corona was passed at Skeena. She was tied up at one of the canneries awaiting the tug which has gone up for her.

NO HOPE OF SAVING THE NEW YORK

Wrecked Ship Settles Farther Into the Sand.

Cargo of Tea and Rice Swells and Bursts the Hold.

Shippers Likely to Lose All Consignments Aboard the Vessel.

SHE MAY GO TO PIECES.

In Danger of Being Overturned by the First Gale or Heavy Sea.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

HALFMOON BAY, March 15.—Hundreds of people visited the wreck of the New York to-day. Captain Peabody, accompanied by agents of the company in which the vessel was insured, this morning launched a boat in the surf and reached the New York in safety. The condition of the ship was worse than was expected. During the night a heavy sea had broken completely over her with such a force that all the spare spars which had been well lashed were washed from their fastenings and crushed the stanchions and rails into pieces. One spar seventy feet long broke through the after cabin and was washed ashore in pieces. The deck was found to have been bulged up during the night and the main hatch was broken.

Through the swelling of the cargo of tea and rice the back of the vessel appeared broken. The vessel is full of water and the lee side of the cabin is awash. All the cabin windows are stove in from the effects of the breakers. The forecastle is completely wrecked. The vessel has a more decided list to seaward and is in momentary danger of turning over.

The officers, after examining the New York, held a special survey and decided that it would be next to impossible to save the ship, and the hope of being able to save the cargo, which is now almost destroyed by the water, was slight. The New York has sunk deeper into the quicksand and is now embedded to a depth of over twenty-three feet, whereas yesterday it had reached only the sixteen-foot mark.

The sea has been washing completely over the vessel all day, but notwithstanding this brave Mate Callip made numerous journeys to and from the shore. Wading in and out of the cabin he managed to save a portion of the captain's chart books, clothing and other effects.

The mate himself is the heaviest loser of any of the crew, not having recovered even a change of clothing for himself. His own chart and the logbook were reduced to pulp, and the recovery from that portion of the vessel of any valuables is now an impossibility. The manifest was lost overboard yesterday when the boat capsized with the captain, mate and four sailors.

All of the sailors, with the exception of three that could not be rounded up, were sent to San Francisco to-day to be paid off to-morrow at the United State Shipping Commissioner's office. Before they could leave town they were examined by the San Francisco boarding officer of the Health Department, as they came from an Asiatic port. The cook, who had his leg broken, remained here under the care of the local physician, who says it will be a few days before the man can be removed to the city for treatment at the Marine Hospital.

First Mate Callip had a severe hemorrhage last night and he will go to the city to-morrow to see the men paid off and will then enter the hospital for treatment. The captain will remain here in charge of the vessel and cargo until some final disposition is made of her by the owners.

Another attempt will be made to recover the papers in the captain's room, and also the mate's, at low tide. From the present appearances the cargo will be totally destroyed by to-morrow on account of the tremendous crushing power of the swelling cargo which will lift the deck completely off and allow the surf to wash a portion ashore.

The work of salving the New York's cargo is to be prosecuted with vigor. Adjuster Gibbs and Marine Secretary Levison of the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company returned from the wreck yesterday, and after a conference with S. L. Jones & Co., the consignees, the work of salving the cargo was let to the Whitelaw Wrecking Company. Everything saved will be carted to San Mateo and then brought to San Francisco by rail.

RANCHER JOHN E. KIRK PASSES AWAY AT GRIDLEY.

Was the Organizer of the Acme Harvester Manufacturing Company.

GRIDLEY, March 15.—John E. Kirk, a prominent business man and rancher of this place, died to-night of congestion of the liver. He was 48 years of age and a native of Missouri. In 1876 he engaged in manufacturing, organized the Acme Harvester Company and became wealthy from this and other business ventures. Two years ago he came to California, bought land on Feather River and engaged in raising hemp. He had extensive business interests in Peoria, Ill., Fresno and Gridley. Thomas J. Kirk, Superintendent of Schools of Fresno County, is a brother of the deceased. The body will be shipped to Peoria for burial.

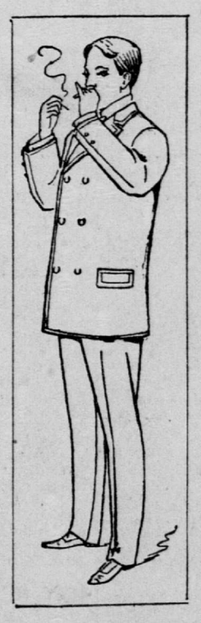
Carries Klondike Passengers.

Copyrighted, 1898, by James Gordon Bennett.

LIMA, March 15.—The British steamer Tartar, bound from Southampton to Vancouver, B. C., arrived at Callao to-day. She has many passengers, most of whom are Englishmen bound for the Klondike gold fields.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

All manner of good suits—all styles and all fabrics—that you have been paying $15.00 for, are now being offered for $10.00.



A No. 1 Suits, all of them. Carefully made—as to trimmings, stitching and cut—perfect in every detail. Every one fitted to each purchaser before being allowed to leave the store.

$15.00 Suits genuinely reduced to $10.00

Worth $15.00, but cost you only $10.00

We Make No Foolish Claim

About these suits. We don't ask you to believe they are the best we have. We don't claim they are worth twice the price we ask—but we do claim and guarantee they are really, worth $15.00; that they have been selling for that price; that we have marked them down to $10.00; that they will fit and wear to satisfy you; that our immense line offers the opportunity for a discriminating selection of Tweeds, Cheviots and Cassimeres, in every late color and design; and lastly, we suit you in every detail or return your money.

Everything we sell kept in repair one year free of charge.

S.N.WOOD&Co

COLUMBIAN WOOLEN MILLS,

718 MARKET STREET, S. F.