STRANGE STORY TOLD IN COURT

Nebraska Girl Masquerades for Years in Male Attire.

Finally Reveals Her Sex to Happily Terminate a Divorce Suit.

OMAHA, Nebr., Oct. 21.—The exposure of William J. Wallace, a woman masquerading as a man, has brought to a happy termination the divorce case of Baker against Baker, on trial in the County Court at Harrisburg, Nebr. Mrs. Jeremy Baker filed a petition asking separation on the grounds that her husband's conduct had been harsh and cruel. In reply Baker offered a counter-petition, in which he accused his wife of infidelity, and named William J. Wallace, a mail-carrier, as co-respondent.

Mrs. Baker says that this specification contained the first inkling of the reason lying behind her husband's conduct to her. She at once appealed to the letter-carrier, who confessed her sex, and a reunion of the estranged couple followed. The revelation of Miss Wallace's sex has caused a commotion in the county where she has been known as "Willie," and was looked upon as a somewhat dissipated young man.

The woman came to Harrisburg five years ago in company with Henry Reep and his wife, her supposed uncle and aunt. Reep was later appointed Postmaster of an outlying hamlet and "Willie" secured the position of carrying the mail to the county seat twice each week. The supposed youth boasted of conquests among women along the route and no suspicion of her sex was entertained.

Miss Wallace refuses any explanation, but the truth of her confession is undoubted.

GRASS VALLEY CHILD MEETS AWFUL DEATH

Falls Into a Caldron of Boiling Water While Playing Around a Slaughter-House.

GRASS VALLEY, Oct. 21.—Little Theodore Davey, the 6-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. John Davey of this city, died last night as the result of a terrible accident. The little fellow was playing last Saturday at a slaughter-house near town, where his father was butchering hogs. The boy slipped and fell into a huge caldron of boiling water. He plunged in up to the waist and was horribly scalded. Workmen heard the splash and scream and almost instantly dragged the lad from the seething kettle. After removal to his parents' home he suffered untold agony until death relieved him last night.

Of Interest to People of the Coast.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Postmasters commissioned: California—Annie Holtenbeck, Lebec. Oregon—Olive E. Parsons, Creswell.

These pensions were granted: California—Original—George C. Martin, Sacramento, $6; Albert F. Brown, Redondo, $12; Emanuel Grosse, Santa Rosa, $12; Monroe Johnson, Chula Vista, $6; Jacob F. Story, San Francisco, $8. War with Spain—Frank A. Ernsberger, Los Angeles, $6. Mexican war—Charles Nordhoff (dead), Coronado, $8. Increase—Alexander William Corbett, Coronado, $10; Philip Keboe, Soldiers' Home, Los Angeles, $8; Albert Dougherty, Veterans' Home, Napa, $10. Widows—Mary S. Schenck, San Francisco, $8; Mary A. Ellis, Glendora, $8. Mexican war—Lida L. Nordhoff, Coronado, $8. Oregon—Original—William Logden, Oregon City, $8.

Washington—Original—Daniel Coughlan, Republic, $8. Widows—Minor of James Toner, Stanwood, $14.

Gently Reared Youth a Hobo.

PASADENA, Oct. 21.—Ed Carr, a member of one of Pasadena's wealthy and intellectual pioneer families, occupied a bed in the City Jail last night. The late Professor Ezra Carr, formerly State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Mrs. Jean C. Carr, poet and author, were his parents. The son took to drink years ago and drifted into hobolem. Mrs. Carr lost her mind and is now in an infirmary near Santa Barbara. A portion of the home place was recently sold for $50,000. To-day the prodigal son was sentenced to ten days for vagrancy. He has slept in box-cars at the depot, on a portion of his parents' handsome estate.

Suicide Douglas' Estate.

SAN JOSE, Oct. 21.—A petition for letters of administration on the estate of Charles P. Douglas, who, on Oct. 6, committed suicide after having attempted to murder his wife and stepdaughter, was filed in the Superior Court to-day by Mrs. Angeline P. Douglas, the widow. The petition recites that the estate is believed to be worth at least $10,000, consisting of real and personal property. She does not know where the property is located. The heirs are herself and Chesley McKinley Douglas, a six months old son. Bot Mrs. Douglas and her daughter, Aloha Agnew, are improving rapidly and their complete recovery is only a question of time.

Will Seek New Fishes.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Oct. 21.—Dr. C. K. Gilbert, head of the department of zoology, has been appointed to take charge of the deep sea investigations of the United States Fish Commission in the waters surrounding the Hawaiian Islands. Dr. Gilbert will leave for the islands about December 1 on the Government ship Albatross, the best equipped vessel in the world for deep sea investigation. The work in which he is about to engage is a continuation of the investigations made during the summer by President Jordan and Dr. Jenkins.

Wrestling Class at Stanford.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Oct. 21.—Instructor Thomas A. Storey has instituted a new feature in the gymnasium work here, that of wrestling. Storey recently announced to the gymnasium classes that there would be a wrestling tournament in Encina gymnasium, and asked for names of persons wishing to compete. As a result fifteen of the leading college gymnasts have signified their intention of being contestants, and an interesting exhibition of skill and strength is looked for.

No Bidders for the Bonds.

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 21.—The $2,000,000 issue of Los Angeles water bonds was placed on the market to-day, but so far not a bidder has put in an appearance, much to the surprise of city officials. The failure of prospective buyers to bid on the bonds to-day was probably due to a suit now pending, brought by certain taxpayers to contest the validity of the issue. Another contingency which may have induced apathy on the part of investors is the requirement of a $60,000 deposit by a bidder, pending the result of litigation.

Musical Treat for Stanford.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Oct. 21.—The Royal Italian Band, under the direction of Signor Creatore, will give a concert in the assembly hall next Wednesday night. Stanford music lovers are indebted to Professor S. W. Young and the university orchestra for this rare musical treat, the arrangements for the concert having been made by them.

Stanford's Architect Honored.

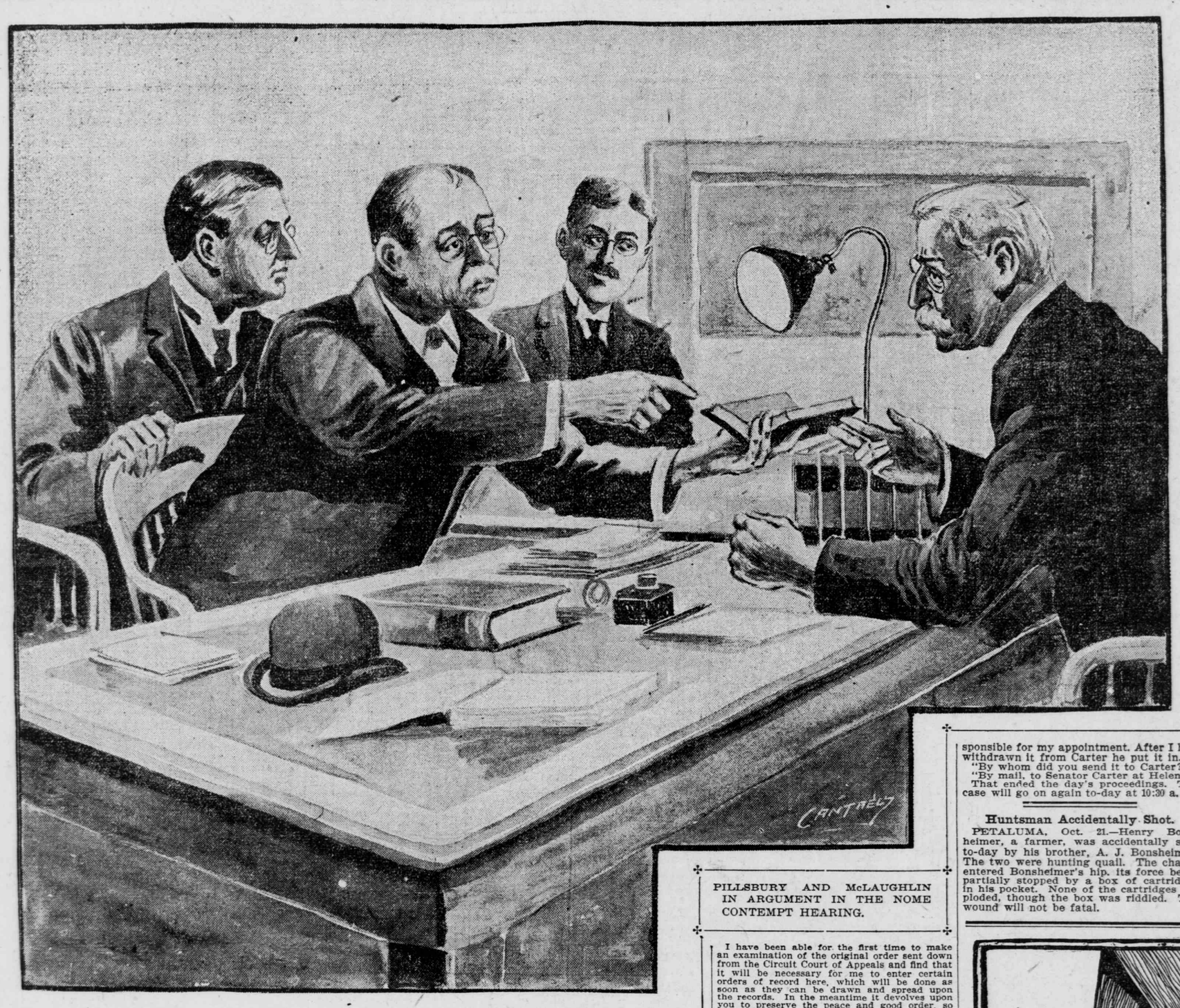
STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Oct. 21.—Charles Edward Hodges, resident architect of the university, has been elected an associate member of the American Institute of Architects.

If You Live in a Den

That is decorated with pictures framed in our newest effects in moldings you will be enamored of your surroundings. We have received some new shipments of the daintiest narrow moldings imaginable in bone ebonies, gilts, light and dark oaks and cherry, green and brown birches, with matboards in every tint and color to suit your fancy. Sanborn, Vail & Co., 741 Market street.

VAWTER GIVES SOME DAMAGING TESTIMONY IN THE NOME CASES

Attorneys Finish Their Examination of W. T. Hume and the Ex-Marshal of the District Who Served the Writs on Alexander McKenzie and Judge Noyes Tells His Story, Which the Amicus Curiae Relies Upon to Prove the Contempt of Respondents Against the Circuit Court



PILLSBURY AND McLAUGHLIN IN ARGUMENT IN THE NOME CONTEMPT HEARING.

W. T. HUME, who has been the star witness for two days and a half in the Nome contempt cases, made his exit during the afternoon session and ex-Marshal C. L. Vawter took his place on the stand. Hume told many strange tales of corruption, fraud and dishonesty, but his testimony doesn't begin to reach the importance of that of Cawter, so far as the contempt proceedings are concerned.

Until the ex-marshal was put upon the stand the attorneys for the respondents shouted nothing but "Hearsay evidence" to all that Hume said in the course of his testimony. When Attorneys McLaughlin and Heney heard the marshal's story their brows knitted and the look of trouble came into their eyes. His evidence is direct to the point. The cross-examination, which has been launched but not yet finished, has so far done nothing in the way of confusing the witness. What may come of it to-day is a matter of conjecture. Vawter is positive enough in his recital—not quite so sure of manner and speech as Hume, but sufficiently dangerous to worry the minds of the respondents.

Vawter was the marshal who served the writs upon Noyes, Frost and McKenzie and the rest of the combination. His testimony, if uncontradicted, will reach the root of the evil. Certain conversations which he overheard proved sensations in themselves. Judge Ross, according to the marshal's testimony, was the target of a very uncomplimentary speech on the part of Noyes, and the whole Circuit Court is put upon the grill. And Senator Carter of Montana makes his appearance again, this time as a politician with a hand on Alaskan affairs. In fact, the whole of Vawter's testimony is as sensational in its way as that of Hume, who was the star during the introductory proceedings.

Attorneys Cross Wits.

Whether it was the hot weather or the growing impatience of the respondents' attorneys that caused the tilts at argument is a question to solve, but one thing is certain: the attorneys who are conducting the examination are no longer passing compliments. Attorneys Pillsbury, McLaughlin and Heney had many a wordy war yesterday. McLaughlin and Heney fell back upon the lawyer's recourse—the objection—morning and afternoon. It was all in vain, however, for in this examination before Judge Heacock objections may be stated and entered upon the record, but the witness answers the questions just the same.

During the morning session a recess was taken to allow Mr. Pillsbury, amicus curiae, to inform the Circuit Court of Appeals that the testimony would not be finished for several days. The court postponed the hearing until Wednesday.

Joseph K. Wood appeared before the court and pleaded guilty, but said he had extenuating circumstances to offer, and the court will hear him this morning.

Back to Old Ground.

"Did not Judge Noyes change his opinions in certain cases after other attorneys had been appointed in the place of Hume?" began Mr. Pillsbury, amicus curiae, at the opening of the morning session.

Then the first disagreement between the attorneys occurred, and Commissioner Heacock was called upon to settle the difficulty.

"I am interrogating this witness as to specific acts of Judge Noyes," said Pillsbury. A deluge of words followed and the examination proceeded.

Concerning the affidavits in the Yager case the witness was asked about the changes in Judge Noyes' opinion after the appointment of R. M. Stevens as a successor to Hume. The case was easily settled, according to the witness' testimony, within two hours.

"What intimation was there either by Judge Noyes or McKenzie as to the obedience of these writs?" continued Pillsbury. Then came the McLaughlin objection again and further argument.

"It is difficult to remember the exact words further than I have stated them," said Hume. "The trend of the conversation was based on statements to which I have testified. The writ was considered void and the conversation showed a disposition to avoid the writ."

"On any other occasion do you know McKenzie to have been intermediary of Judge Noyes?" asked Pillsbury.

McLaughlin interposed with an objection that Hume be forced to state nothing but facts and not be allowed to blacken the character of men in this ruthless fashion. The question was answered in this fashion:

I don't remember of any distinct date or conversation where Judge Noyes had informed me that McKenzie was the intermediary. I had interviews by direction of McKenzie. He informed me that he had seen Judge Noyes and the latter wanted to see me. These occured frequently in relation to Anvil Creek litigation on which McKenzie was appointed receiver.

"Was the stock of the Alaska Gold Mining Company promised you ever given you?"

"I have never received or seen any evidences of the stock."

"There was something said about the receivership of Mrs. Requa vs. Linderberg and Jacobs vs. Brensen cases being held up until McKenzie was satisfied, was there not?" asked Pillsbury, following the same line. The witness answered:

Interests for McKenzie.

In the case of the Leo and Libre Mining Company vs. Alaska Gold and Exploration Company, Swanson and Jensen, intervenors and my clients, were anxious to haxe a receiver appointed, and as soon as McKenzie obtained an interest he saw to the appointment of a receiver. I was told that if I named the receiver he would be appointed.

"Did McKenzie get the interest promised?"

McLaughlin fairly sizzled over this question, and provoked the following from Pillsbury:

I am proposing to show that McKenzie obtained an interest and for that reason promised an order of the court.

"To whom are you arguing this matter, Mr. Pillsbury?" said Heney, looking at the reporters. The former smiled serenely, and forced the question.

The witness replied that McKenzie would have done just such a thing. In fact, he thought he did it on more than one occasion. There the re-examination ended.

McLaughlin's first question was:

"In that case in which you were attorney for the intervenor did you think it was a proper case for the appointment of a receiver?"

"Yes," answered Hume.

"Who was appointed?"

"Denny Brogan."

"How about the other cases?"

The responses of the witness were the same.

The cross-questions about the stock brought out a reply from the witness that he believed there was such stock of the Alaska Gold Mining and Exploration Company.

Hume and Noyes had a tilt in court over litigation, and the following testimony of the witness is to the point:

In the courtroom, in the presence of many people, Judge Noyes on the bench unnecessarily rebuked me in a manner that brought the attention of all to me. I was informed that the case in question could not be tried unless we agreed to the receivership. I desired to have these cases tried at once and asked the court for it orally. He told me I ought to have better sense than to ask for it orally, that I should file my claim and have it put on the docket. That was the rebuke and what I told McKenzie when I met him later. This was after court opened, about the end of September, 1900.

The Blake-Hadelein case was threshed over again. This was the litigation over a grub stake, and Hume was at first the attorney of record, but later was succeeded by Attorney H. A. Bruner. A demurrer to the complaint was overruled in Hume's time, but a demurrer to an amended complaint, in which Bruner figured, was allowed. Hume had quit the case when the demurrer was sustained.

Hume's Part Exploited.

Then McLaughlin tried another tack.

"Mr. Hume, I'll now ask you your age," he said.

Hume answered that he was 42 years old, and in response to other questions, said he practiced in all the courts in California, Oregon, Washington and Alaska. He was an Assemblyman, a deputy district attorney, a full-fledged district attorney and holder of other important offices. McLaughlin seemed satisfied.

"At the time you commenced the action of Chips vs. Lindeberg, had you a retainer from Lindeberg?" asked McLaughlin.

"Prior to that time I had a retainer from the Pioneer Mining Company, in which Lindeberg was largely interested."

"Had not Lindeberg, some time before the litigation, given you a retainer of $300?"

Pillsbury called for the receipt, but McLaughlin demanded the answer without the production of the paper. Then the amicus curiae advised the witness not to answer it.

Heney interjected:

"Mr. Pillsbury is acting, no doubt, as a pure amicus curiae."

"As nothing else," said Pillsbury.

Then the witness explained.

"I was relieved from my obligation in 1899, in the fall of the year, when the retainer came to an end."

"In what way did they relieve you?" was the next question.

"They said consider yourself discharged. They thought my relations to some of my clients might interfere with their business, so they withdrew their business. There was no ill feeling between us."

End of the Chief Witness.

At the close of the morning session the attorney for the respondents passed the witness to Mr. Pillsbury the third time. Then followed the oft-repeated examination of the cases in which the witness was concerned and from which he had withdrawn and concerning which Judge Noyes changed his rulings as soon as different attorneys appeared. Again the witness went back to Judge McLaughlin.

"Was it arranged in the King vs. Yager case that Mr. Stevens, Court Commissioner, appointed by Judge Noyes, should pay $5000 for an interest in the claim?" said McLaughlin.

"I think it was," answered the witness.

Joseph K. Wood, the District Attorney and also among those cited for contempt, had a few questions to ask. His first was:

"In fact, Mr. Hume, we are bitter enemies, are we not?" Hume didn't know about the adjective, but admitted the noun.

"Isn't it a fact that but for the time I was at St. Michael I attended largely to the criminal matters?"

"We both attended to them."

"Are we on speaking terms?"

"I don't speak to you and I don't know whether or not you care to speak to me."

The respondents' attorneys desired the attendance of the witness at some future day. As his testimony is to be signed today he will be present this morning before discharge.

Vawter in Star Role.

Hume gave way to former Marshal C. L. Vawter, who was the relief of a dull session. In answer to the first shot directed at him by Pillsbury he said:

I first saw Judge Noyes in Alaska at St. Michael, on my way to Nome in July, 1900. Next before that I saw him in Seattle in June.

What service did you make of the writs?

I took the writs on September 14—the Chips writ to Judge Noyes. He was just getting up. I walked in and handed him the writ. While he was reading it I left him. Later in the day I saw him about 4 o'clock and told him I was there to support the court. He said he wasn't going to do anything and McKenzie could do as he pleased. Later in the month he told me I had no business to serve the writ. On September 15 I received a letter from him. I have the letter.

The letter was then produced and read. It reads as follows:

I have been able for the first time to make an examination of the original order sent down from the Circuit Court of Appeals and find that it will be necessary for me to enter certain orders of record here, which will be done as soon as they can be drawn and spread upon the records. In the meantime it devolves upon you to preserve the peace and good order, so far as it is possible for you to do, and I have taken occasion to request Major Van Orsdale to render such assistance as necessary to protect life and property and hold things in statu quo until the order can be prepared and presented to the court. Sincerely yours,

ARTHUR H. NOYES, Judge.

Continuing, the witness said:

When I received the letter I went up to see Judge Noyes. I told him that I had put two soldiers to guard the bullion. He said, "Keep the guard on; don't let anybody get it." There was a rumor at that time that the Lane people would get it.

"By what right were they claiming to get it?" said Pillsbury.

"By the writ of supersedeas—and they talked of executing it themselves. I told this later to Judge Noyes, and he said it was right not to let them get the bullion."

"Did you have a conversation with McKenzie in regard to complying with this writ?"

Judge Noyes Condemns.

Vawter said he received some advice from C. S. A. Frost, the court examiner, in regard to the posse comitatus which the marshal wanted to guard the gold dust. He produced a letter to show the extent and character of the advice.

"How did Mr. Frost come to take an interest in it?" continued Pillsbury in his examination.

"As a representative of the court he gave me advice at all times."

"Do you know what his relations were with McKenzie?"

"Very friendly. I afterward learned McKenzie paid him money. He was very friendly to Judge Noyes. He is now private secretary to Judge Noyes."

"Did you afterward have any talk with Judge Noyes?"

"About a week later."

"Did you have any talk about disobedience of writs?"

"I did. I said to Judge Noyes, 'There is no danger but that you will obey writs of the appellate court.' 'Now, don't you think it,' said Noyes."

The witness then related some conversation between Noyes and other parties—conversations which he overheard. Here is a bit on Judge Ross:

I overheard in January, 1901, Judge Noyes say that Judge Ross was a sandlotter and put in office by the disreputable element of California, and he proposed to see whether Judge Ross would question him.

The witness also overheard Noyes say in a conversation with Dr. Sheldon Jackson:

I tell you, doctor, we have got to have the territorial form of government. Congress is no more fit to legislate for us than the Circuit Court to adjudicate. Just wait till McKenzie gets down there; he'll make the fur fly and show the Appellate Court what's what.

Senator Carter Again.

After this came the talk of Gaylen and Senator Carter, who was mentioned last week. The witness said:

"Gaylen told me he was up there to look out for Senator Carter's interests."

Here came an objection. McLaughlin wanted to know the materiality of it, but Pillsbury insisted, so the witness continued:

I met McKenzie in May in Washington, and just as I was leaving Carter said, "You owe your appointment exclusively to me, and McKenzie is going up to that country and I want you to treat him just as you would treat me."

"Did you ever hear Judge Noyes say he was going to maintain McKenzie as receiver?" was Pillsbury's next question.

"I heard him say he was going to shoulder the responsibility and keep McKenzie receiver."

Vawter was then taken in hand and subjected to cross-examination by McLaughlin.

"You say Frost not only said damn the military, but fight anybody to get that dust and hold it—even the whole army and the navy?"

"I thought he was unduly alarmed over the warlike character of the Lane people," was the response.

"Are you friendly with Judge Noyes?"

"March, 1901, dates the beginning of our unfriendliness."

"You are not now a United States Marshal?"

"I resigned in 1900. I did not send my resignation to the Department of Justice. I sent it to Senator Carter, who was responsible for my appointment. After I had withdrawn it from Carter he put it in."

"By whom did you send it to Carter?"

"By mail, to Senator Carter at Helena."

That ended the day's proceedings. The case will go on again to-day at 10:30 a. m.

Huntsman Accidentally Shot.

PETALUMA, Oct. 21.—Henry Bonsheimer, a farmer, was accidentally shot to-day by his brother, A. J. Bonsheimer. The two were hunting quail. The charge entered Bonsheimer's hip, its force being partially stopped by a box of cartridges in his pocket. None of the cartridges exploded, though the box was riddled. The wound will not be fatal.

ITO THE GUEST OF PRESIDENT

Visits White House and Is Entertained at Luncheon.

Noted Statesman Also Pays Short Call at State Department.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The distinguished Japanese statesman, Marquis Ito, was the guest of President Roosevelt at luncheon to-day. The Marquis called at the White House earlier in the day to pay his respects to the President. He was escorted by the resident Japanese Minister, Mr. Takahira, and by Mr. Tsudsuki, formerly Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs of Japan, but at present acting as one of the secretaries to the Marquis. The President gave his visitors a cordial welcome. The Marquis speaks English with facility, as does Tsudsuki. The President was much interested in their conversation. Having been Prime Minister of Japan several times, and especially during the war with China, and having taken a leading part in the establishment of constitutional government in Japan, the Marquis Ito is particularly well informed on topics in which the President is interested. Tsudsuki, who is also a member of the House of Peers of Japan and a man of strong character, is giving special attention to financial, industrial and commercial conditions in the United States and has observed many things of interest in the short time he has been in this country, so he was also able to add his share in the conversation with the President.

"It was the desire of President Roosevelt to give a dinner in honor of the visiting Japanese and, indeed, he pressed the Marquis to accept an invitation to the dinner on the 26th inst., which is the earliest date that a formal dinner would be in order at the White House. The Marquis was obliged to decline this invitation, as it would conflict with his engagement to attend the Yale bicentennial. With the President and Marquis Ito at luncheon were Secretary of State Hay and Mr. Tsudsuki.

After leaving the White House the Marquis and his secretary called at the State Department and paid their respects to Secretary Hay and Assistant Secretary Hill.

GOVERNOR OF COLORADO FEARS INDIAN OUTBREAK

Telegraphs Secretary of War That Redskins Are Openly Violating State Laws.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Governor Orman of Colorado to-day telegraphed to the Secretary of the Interior as follows:

Bands of about 400 Indians are in Colorado from the White Rock, Utah, agency, destroying game in direct violation of the laws of the State. Immediate provision must be made by you to remove them, otherwise there will be serious trouble. I am satisfied that the Government agent at White Rock is not using proper efforts to keep them at the agency.

The agent referred to, Minton of the White Rock Agency, is in Colorado investigating the report that his Indians were trespassing on Colorado lands, but has not reported the result of his investigation. It is stated at the bureau that there may be a few Indians there as reported, but the same report is started every year. Last year, according to the officials, investigation proved that several State Wardens were hunting with the Indians. No response has been wired to the Governor as yet.

Garrote for Two Murderers.

HAVANA, Oct. 21.—Two men convicted of murder will be executed by the garrote next Wednesday. These will be the first executions since the occupation of the island by the United States.

Every customer leaving our store has the satisfaction of knowing that he has on his back the best possible clothes for the least possible money—in other words he has paid the lowest price for which the suit can be sold.

He also has the satisfaction of knowing that the goods are seasonable—that they are what is being worn at the time; and also that the making is what it should be in every particular, from the first cutting to the last pressing.

He can also feel safe in his purchase. If he is displeased he can have his money back even if he has worn the suit. If he is pleased, we will make any necessary repairs free at any time he brings the suit in inside of a year.

Our prices for our made-to-measure clothes appeal to those men who like to dress well at a nominal cost. You should see our

made=to=order suits for $10.00

The samples are free in plentiful quantities, merely for the asking.

Suits satisfactorily made to order for out-of-town customers through our self-measuring system—write for samples.

S. N. WOOD & CO.

718 Market Street and Cor. Powell and Eddy Sts.