WORDEN THE WRECKER

Was Ordered by Strikers to Commit the Murderous Deed.

A. R. U. COMMITTEE WAS RESPONSIBLE.

Worden Compelled Under Threats of Death—He Confesses to the Governor—Gives the Names of His Accomplices.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 8.—Sylvester Worden, convicted of wrecking a mail train bearing a guard of United States soldiers near Sacramento, Cal., during the great strike in 1894, and in those behalf the Supreme Court of the United States has declined to take favorable action on his plea for a new trial, has confessed his crime and exposed the plot with a view to receiving a commutation of his death sentence from the governor of this state.

Warden's confession covers 2,700 words and gives the full details of the crime, telling that he, with several others, had been ordered by a committee of strikers to remove the rails from the Yolo bridge for the purpose of wrecking the train carrying the troops; he gives the names of his accomplices and of others known many details of the work of the strikers heretofore unknown to the general public.

It is thought Governor Budd interested himself in Warden's behalf, out of sympathy for his mother, Mrs. Budd, and for this reason, and also because Budd determined to probe the matter to the bottom before sending the case, with the result that all the Folsom prisoners, Warden Aull of the Folsom penitentiary and a storm of protest.

Warden names the blame for the matter of the train-wrecking plot on Jerry Knox, chairman of the grievance committee of the Sacramento division of the American Railway union, who, he says, gave him all his instructions, and dropped him into accompanying the gang of wreckers to the Yolo bridge. He also charges complicity in the plot of Mullin and Compton, the other two members of the committee, who with Knox managed the strike on the Sacramento division of the Southern Pacific.

Warden's story is that Knox instructed him, as a member of the A. R. U., to procure a team to convey eight men to Davisville, saying that Jim Kelly, a striker, would accompany him, "and knew all about it." At the same time Knox gave Warden a letter addressed to a Sacramento livery stable for the team.

Warden procured this conveyance, and a youth drove them out of Sacramento. In the wagon were, beside Warden and the driver, Hatch, Dunn and Barrett, all Bury stable employes, Jim Kelly, James Dunn, ——Hatch, an Antioch saloon keeper, Wheeler, a carpenter and a brakeman whose name Warden cannot recall. He was not positive that Barrett was in the party, but thinks he went with the others. Warden declares that all were armed except himself. Hatch directed the driver to take a side road leading to the railroad track. Arriving at the track, all alighted, and Warden says he first knew what was afoot. The confession goes on:

"What are you going to do?" I asked. "To take up the rails," they replied. I asked what for, and said I want nothing to do with it. All surrounded me and Anderson swore he would shoot me if I did not do as they said. I put their revolvers to my head and told the same, and made me swear I would be true to the Amalgamated and ought to be killed anyway. I begged for my life, for I believe they would have killed me.

Anderson guarded me with a rifle, while the others went on 450 yards to unset the bolts. Hatch, Dunn and Kelly went to work at the track with the wrench and hand-bar. Barrett and the brakeman were at work close to them. Wheeler went across the bridge. I could not see what he was doing.

In a few minutes Kelly hallooed, "All right." Then the men came back and we got to the wagon. I took no part in the wrecking, being held a prisoner by Anderson all the time.

Warden concludes his confession with an appeal to the governor to save his from the gallows.

FETTIGREW ON HAWAII.

Makes Some Very Peculiar Assertions About Commerce and Warships.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota, was the only speaker on the Hawaiian annexation treaty in the executive session today. He opposed the treaty, resuming his remarks he had left off a week ago, taking up the line of his argument in connection with his assertions concerning the size and importance of the island. He asserted that the area of sugar cultivation amounted to fully half a million acres, and said that, as the land was very productive, there was no doubt all the sugar necessary to supply the demands of the United States could be produced in Hawaii.

The senator then undertook to show that the sugar growth on the islands must be produced by Asiatic labor, repeating and elaborating the argument that no colonies of the Anglo-Saxon race had ever been successful within the tropics.

If, he argued, we should annex the islands, the Japanese would inevitably take possession of them, and we could not in any degree check their inroads under our new treaty with Japan, which goes into effect next year.

The Japanese, he said, do not buy anything we sell. In fact, our exports to that country have declined rapidly for past seven or eight years.

He took issue with those who contended that the islands are in the track of commerce, asserting that they are not in the way to or from any place or any country. If, he said, we would fortify any outposts in the line of our travel to the Orient, it should be one of the Aleutian islands, which were directly in the way of our commerce between the two hemispheres. He held that a fleet would be necessary for the protection of the islands if we should own them, and that if hostilities should be begun against this country, with our base at Honolulu, we should be in an awkward predicament.

He then undertook to show that many of our warships do not carry sufficient coal to bring them from Honolulu to San Francisco unless forced draught, while others only carry a little more than enough for that purpose.

"Suppose, for instance," he said, "that a raiding should be attacked by superior force and we should cable to Honolulu for the fact, a cable having been supposedly constructed. Many of them would not be able to reach our coast, and if the others should be engaged for a day or two off the coast, their coal supply would be exhausted and they would be perfectly helpless, capable neither of continuing their journey to San Francisco or of returning to Honolulu.

"If, on the other hand," he argued, "the islands should be in the possession of a hostile power, we should be perfectly secure from an attack from that source from the same reason. Then the hostile vessels would not be able to cover the great distance between the two countries on forced draught, because of the inadequacy to carry sufficient coal for that purpose.

"It is as absurd," continued the senator, "to talk of defending San Francisco from Hawaii, as it is to talk of defending New York from Ireland, for the distance is about the same."

GERMANY FOR HARMONY.

At Least When She Gets Her Own Way in a Foreign Policy.

BERLIN, Feb. 8.—In the Reichstag today Herr Richter, the radical leader, referring to the Chinese question, said he regretted the acquisition of Kiao Chou as much more useful than hoisting flag in Africa. Germany ought to preach none but a free trade gospel in China, thus forming a commercial community of interests with Great Britain. He said he feared, however, that all the public hope with regard to China would not be realized. Japan was a much better market for European products and European people need not be anxious about their most sacred possessions in consequence of Japan's development. In conclusion, Herr Richter invited the government to give full details of the negotiations regarding Germany's treaty with Russia, negotiations for the loan and for the collateral matters.

Baron Von Buelow, replying, said the government was not desirous of veiling its foreign policy, but it was impossible prematurely to divulge the confidential negotiations, although the government felt fully conscious of its responsibility to the country. The dispatch of the squadron to Kiao-Chou was an expression of Germany's firm, calm and well considered policy. Baron Buelow then proceeded to justify the acquisition of a point of support in eastern Asia as an absolute necessity, looking to Germany's ever-growing interests in one of the richest markets of the world for imports, if she did not desire to become a second or third rate power in Asia, and to exercise her influence in Asia, for every other power, even Portugal and the Netherlands had territorial possessions there.

"Furthermore," he continued, "for the protection of the missionaries, Bishop Anzer ordered the occupation of Kiao Chou a matter of life and death. Our relations with the powers were in no way disturbed thereby. We are in harmony with Russia, whose interests did not conflict with ours anywhere in Europe and are parallel with ours in Asia. Sincere friends we regard Russia's natural development with unanimous sympathy, and France's effort to obtain fresh trade outlets in the Tonquin are quite natural, while it far from us to impose England's just interests in any way or in any direction.

"Despite contrary views of English newspapers it is well known in authoritative circles in London that in the interests of peace and culture we desire to cultivate relations of harmonious cooperation with Great Britain (renewed cheers). Our modest demands have neither menaced the integrity of China nor called for justifiable hostilities on her part."

Baron Von Buelow repeated that Germany despised the sentiment existence of the Chinese empire and saw no reason why it should not last another three thousand years. Nor had Germany any intention of encroaching in any way upon the interests of Japan "whose rapid development inspires us with respect."

Von Der Abe Released.

Pittsburg, Feb. 8.—Chris Von Der Abe, the St. Louis baseball magnate, arrived at the Allegheny county jail at 7:15 tonight in the custody of Detective Nicholas Dendel, who made the sensational kidnap last night at St. Louis. While the party took dinner in jail, they were met by United States authorities, who produced habeas corpus papers issued by Judge Buffington, and claimed the prisoner. Bendel refused to deliver his man until the United States marshal had given him a receipt. After considerable wrangling this was done, and Marshal Gaston took charge of Mr. Von Der Abe. J. Scott Ferguson, his attorney, then signed a bail bond for $2,500, which released the magnate until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock, when a hearing in the habeas corpus proceedings will be had.

Von Der Abe's attorney says the arrest was clearly illegal, and that he will go back to St. Louis tomorrow, and not in custody. Mr. Von Der Abe, on his arrival, was pale and plainly showed marks of rough treatment. His clothes were disarranged, and buttons were torn off his coat and vest. He is very indignant at the manner in which he was captured and the subsequent treatment, and says he will fight the case to the end.

Tonight Mr. Von Der Abe is the guest of Attorney Ferguson at his East End mansion.

THIS IS FRENCH FOOLISHNESS,

M. Zola, Though on Trial, in the Hands of a Mob.

The Police are Powerless for a Time—Wild Scenes in the French Capital.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—When the trial of M. Emile Zola and M. Perrieux, manager of the Aurore, growing out of the former's denunciation of the Esterhazy court martial in a letter in the newspaper named, was resumed in the Assize court of the Seine today, there was much stir as it was announced that M. Casimir-Perier, the former president of French republic, would be the next witness.

When he was called the presiding judge said: "You swear to speak without animus and fear, to speak the truth and nothing but the truth?"

M. Casimir-Perier at this point interrupted the judge, saying: "Pardon me, I cannot swear to tell the truth, because I cannot do so. It is my duty not to tell the truth."

This statement caused a commotion among the audience. The presiding judge resumed: "The law compels you, before even speaking, or refusing to testify, to take the oath." M. Casimir-Perier then took the oath.

"Can you say," asked M. Laborie, "if, when you were president you knew before his arrest that a staff officer was suspected of treason, and that charges had been made against him?"

The presiding judge interrupted, saying: "You cannot ask that question." This intervention aroused murmurs in court.

Counsel for M. Zola then put another question to M. Casimir-Perier, saying: "Did M. Casimir-Perier know that a secret file of papers existed at the war ministry?"

"I was not aware of a file of papers concerning Maj. Esterhazy," was the reply.

"Did you," continued M. Laborie, "know that a secret document was handed to the court martial?"

"You cannot ask that question," interrupted the presiding judge, a statement which caused renewed murmurs in court.

"I do not know any facts subsequent to my presidency," said M. Casimir-Perier. "I can only speak as a private citizen, which I am willing to do."

"You are setting a noble example," replied M. Laborie, "which other witnesses have not deemed fit to follow since it has been necessary to bring them here by force." M. Laborie here made a formal application "in the interests of justice," that his previous question be allowed to be put. The judges, after debating on the matter, refused to allow the question.

M. Decastre, a banker, was then examined. He declared he recognized the identity of the handwriting of Major Esterhazy and that of the writer of the bordereau. The witness revealed this discovery to Mathieu Dreyfus, and he added, he had since received a number of threatening letters.

The court then rose amid great excitement and shouts for and against M. Zola. On leaving the witness box M. Casimir-Perier received a great ovation.

There was a big crowd outside the lower court, and after the people were leaving the building a man cried, "Viva Zola, down with France." He was immediately arrested.

A tumultuous rush followed. M. Zola, on emerging from the jury door, was recognized and obliged to return and remain for a time in the robing-room, the doors of which were then locked.

The crowd remained outside yelling, "Condemn Zola," etc., led by a number of young barristers in their robes, who roughly handled M. Zola's sympathizers until a detachment of republican guards cleared the court-yard. There was an immense clamor and shouts of "Down with Zola," "Long live Zola," and "Death to Zola," the last cry dominating the others. The novelist had difficulty in keeping his feet among the surging crowd.

In the meantime, the police, misunderstanding their orders, closed the doors, and M. Zola thus found himself inside the court-yard, surrounded by a howling, threatening mob. The police were powerless, and for a moment it he set as though he would be lynched, with his friends who formed his body-guard.

His friends rallied around him, and eventually the gates were unpaned, and the police, having been reinforced, escorted M. Zola to the street, while the majority of the mob was confined in the court-yard, shrieking threats against the novelist. The prisoner then entered a cab and drove quickly away.

The women in the crowd were especially violent. A man who cheered for Zola was set upon by a mob, who hustled him to the St. Michael bridge, where they tried to throw him into the river Seine, but the police were informed in the nick of time and saved him.

The crowd remained in the court-yard and greeted M. Rochefort's exit with great cries of "Vive Zola," and "Vive la France." They were eventually dispersed.

NICARAGUAN REVOLUTION.

Has Assumed a Serious Phase—Government Wins a Battle.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Capt. Leutze, in command of the Alberi, has called the navy department that he has landed marines at San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua, for the protection of the American consulate, owing to the fact that a revolution is breaking out.

Capt. Leutze's dispatches indicate that the revolution in Nicaragua is assuming a serious phase. In a telegram sent yesterday Capt. Leutze said that the revolutionists had taken possession of the city of San Juan del Sur, and that the government troops were marching on it. The commander was preparatory to making an attempt to dislodge them.

Later he telegraphed that the government forces were attacking the city, and that he had landed a force of marines for the protection of the United States consulate and American interests generally.

San Juan del Sur is the northwest terminus of the Nicaragua canal, and is a cable station. The United States has three warships off the coast of the disturbance, and ample measures will be taken to protect American interests. The Alert is at San Juan del Sur, the gunboat Marietta is at Libertad, Salvador, and the gunboat Newport is off Corinto, on the Pacific coast, at last reports.

This afternoon a cablegram was received at the navy department telling of the revolution movement at the end of the Nicaragua canal. The captain said that he had landed a force for the protection of the United States consulate, as the government forces had given notice of their intention to board the town. He had taken on the sick and women and children who cared for refuge. The bombardment began yesterday, and in the end the rebels retreated toward the interior of the country.

The opinion among the Central American boys here is that the insurgent uprising is doomed to failure. The outcome of this outbreak is awaited with much interest, because it is the first real test that has been made of the ability of the Greater Republic to carry out that part of the Zelaya agreement that obliges united efforts to suppress rebellion in any one state.

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Without any question they are the safest, most effective cure for indigestion, biliousness, constipation and all forms of disorder of the stomach however slight or severe.

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Daily Time Table in effect Sept. 26.

Leave At Ogden	Arrive At Salt Lake	Leave Salt Lake	Arrive At Ogden
7:00 a.m.	7:45 a.m.	8:00 a.m.	8:45 a.m.
9:00 a.m.	9:45 a.m.	10:00 a.m.	10:45 a.m.
3:00 p.m.	3:45 p.m.	4:00 p.m.	4:45 p.m.
6:00 p.m.	6:45 p.m.	7:00 p.m.	7:45 p.m.

Additional Sunday and holiday trains leave Salt Lake 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. Leave Ogden 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.

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Trains arrive and depart at Salt Lake City as follows:

DEPART.

For Chicago, Omaha, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Ogden and Pocatello ..... 7:00 a.m.
For San Francisco, Ogden, Cache Valley and intermediate points ..... 8:00 a.m.
For Ogden, Denver, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, Chicago and intermediate points ..... 6:25 p.m.
For Ogden, Butte, Helena, Portland and Puget Sound ..... 6:45 p.m.
For Mercur, Vernon, Provo, Nephi, Marysvale and intermediate points ..... 7:30 a.m.
For Provo, Nephi, Milford, Frisco and intermediate points ..... 6:00 p.m.
Mixed train for Garfield Beach, Tooele and Terminus ..... 7:45 a.m.

ARRIVE.

From Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Park City and Ogden ..... 4:15 p.m.
From Helena, Butte, Portland, San Francisco, Ogden and intermediate points ..... 9:05 a.m.
From San Francisco, Cache Valley, Ogden and intermediate points ..... 7:15 p.m.
From Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver and Ogden ..... 3:30 a.m.
From Frisco, Milford, Nephi, Provo and intermediate points ..... 8:25 a.m.
From Mercur, Vernon, Provo, Nephi, Marysvale and intermediate points ..... 6:30 p.m.
From Terminus, Tooele and Garfield Beach ..... 4:00 p.m.

*Trains south of Juab run daily except Sunday.

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TIME TABLE EFFECTIVE FEBRUARY 5TH, 1898.

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No. 2—For Provo, Grand Junction and all points East ..... 9 00 a m
No. 4—For Provo, Grand Junction and all points East ..... 7 40 p m
No. 5—From Brigham, Logan, Provo, Mt. Pleasant, Manti, Redwap, Richfield and all intermediate points ..... 8 00 a m
No. 8—For Eureka, Payson, Provo and all intermediate points ..... 5 00 p m
No. 1—For Ogden and the West ..... 1 30 p m
No. 3—For Ogden and the West ..... 12 30 p m
No. 7—For Park City and intermediate points ..... 5 00 p m

Arrive Salt Lake City.

No. 1—From Brigham, Provo, Grand Junction and the East ..... 12 20 p m
No. 3—From Provo, Grand Junction and the East ..... 9 05 p m
No. 6—From Provo, Brigham, Logan, Richfield, Redwap, Manti, Mt. Pleasant and intermediate points ..... 3 25 p m
No. 2—From Ogden and the West ..... 3 50 p m
No. 4—From Ogden and the West ..... 1 30 p m
No. 8—From Eureka, Payson, Provo and all intermediate points ..... 10 00 a m
No. 46—From Park City and intermediate points ..... 9 45 a m

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Train No. 2 leaves Ogden 8:30 a. m., Salt Lake 9:30 a. m., arrive at Pueblo 6:35 a. m., Colorado Springs 7:45 a. m., Denver 10:05 a. m.

Train No. 4 leaves Ogden 6:30 p. m., Salt Lake 7:40 p. m., arrive at Pueblo 5:15 p. m., Colorado Springs p. m., Denver 8:35 p. m.

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