

BLACK FOR DURRANT

Extraordinary Weakness of Defendant's Case.

LAWYERS GROPING IN THE DARK

The Defense Has Not Yet Produced a Strong Witness—Dry Testimony of the Gasfitters.

San Francisco, Sept. 30.—If Theodore Durrant has anything tangible upon which to base his denial of the charge that he murdered Blanche Lamont and Minnie Williams, his attorneys have failed to give satisfactory evidence of the fact. After two days devoted to the testimony of the defense, the trial was adjourned at noon today until next Tuesday. In the meantime, however, the defense had disclosed enough to satisfy the prosecution that Durrant's attorneys are groping in the dark in the hope that something may develop within the next few days to save the prisoner's life.

The weakness of the defense is made more apparent at this time on account of the extravagant assertion that Durrant's attorneys have uniformly made since the trial began. When the prosecution was engaged in putting in its case, and the situation looked darkest for the young Sunday school superintendent, Attorney Deuprey was accustomed to snap his fingers and remark that he had no fears for the future of his client. He said:

"We will clear him in three minutes, and the public will be at a loss to understand how Durrant's name was ever connected with the case."

The same line of extravagant claims was heard when Attorney Deuprey made his opening speech for the defense. He then said:

"Not only will the prisoner tell you with his own lips the simple story of his life the day Blanche Lamont was murdered, but Dr. Cheney will tell you that Durrant was at Cooper medical college at the very hour when the murder of Blanche Lamont is said to have taken place. Besides that, we will prove to you that Durrant never tried to pawn Miss Lamont's ring at Oppenheim's store. On the contrary we will bring forward the young man who did try to pawn a ring at Oppenheim's similar to the one worn by Miss Lamont."

In view of these startling statements, it was first believed that the defense might have a strong case held in reserve which would put to a severe test the case of the prosecution. In one day, however, the case of the defense crumbled and fell of its own weight, and today Durrant's alibi has not a leg upon which to stand. Dr. Cheney, who was expected to tell so much of the defense, was as strong a witness for the prosecution as has taken the stand during the trial. Instead of fulfilling Deuprey's statement and swearing that Durrant attended a lecture at the Cooper college April 3, he said he had no recollection of seeing the young man there. The denial dumfounded the defense.

If further proof were needed of the belief that the defense has little to offer in refutation of the case put forward by the prosecution, it was furnished today. Instead of placing witnesses on the stand to testify to some material fact in connection with Durrant's alleged alibi, two gasfitters were called with regard to the sunburners in the belfry of Emanuel church. For two hours the crowd was bored and the jury made tired by a long series of questions and answers relative to the minutest part of the construction of sunburners. Not once during the entire session was the name of Blanche Lamont mentioned, nor was anything said to indicate that it was not a suit to collect a plumber's bill instead of a murder trial which was before the court. The evident purpose of the examination, however, was to show that the repairing of the sunburners would necessarily result in the escape of a great deal of gas. This testimony will be used to substantiate Durrant's statement that he was suffering from partial asphyxiation when he came down from the church belfry, trembling and flushed, and met Organist King in the auditorium.

A significant feature of the testimony of the gasfitters was the fact that each testified that he made an examination of the sunburners in Emanuel church September 2. The prosecution interprets that the defense had nothing upon which to base a case until the case of the people was nearly complete. Only when confronted by the actual necessity of opening the case, it is believed, that the defense made an attempt to secure witnesses to testify with regard to the condition of the sunburners.

The trial opened this morning with taking testimony with relation to the condition of the belfry door, which was produced yesterday by the defense as an exhibit. The prosecution moved that jurors be given an opportunity to view the door bearing marks said to have been made by Rev. John George Gibson's chisel, but the defense objected on the ground that the condition of the door had been changed by reason of its removal from the church to the courtroom. Captain Lees and Officer Russell were placed on the stand and swore that the door was in the same condition it was in when in the church. The defense renewed their objection to the jury inspecting the door, but the objection was overruled.

Sergeant Reynolds was recalled and asked with regard to the blood-stained shoe found in Pastor Gibson's study, but he was unable to give any substantial information on the subject.

The following persons have been subpoenaed and will be called to the stand

in the Durrant case: Dr. Stillman and Dr. Rixford and Students Withers, Cross, Diggins, Carter, Graham and Waites, of the Cooper college; Seymour W. Conger, E. Carpenter and Robert W. Maitland.

The prosecution, during the presentation of its evidence against Durrant did not present testimony tending to show that the accused was of immoral character, and had visited immoral resorts. When the time for rebuttal comes, however, it is the intention to present all of that evidence. It is claimed by the detectives that they have sufficient proof to offset everything that may be offered to prove a good character for the accused.

The apparent hopelessness of his case, however, produced no change in the demeanor of Durrant. Day after day he sits in the courtroom beside his father and mother, and listens to the evidence against him without a sign of emotion. The stoicism of the prisoner is only surpassed by that of his mother. Mrs. Durrant seems to have no conception of the gravity of her son's position. Attired in waving plumes and a tailor-made gown, such as a lady might wear at a matinee, she laughs and chats with friends while the evidence that the prosecution believes will hang her son is being put in against him. To the frequenters of the courtroom, Mrs. Durrant's conduct is almost as unbecoming as that of her son. Durrant's father, however, looks careworn, and gives every evidence of the intense mental strain through which he must be passing.

CONDITION OF TRADE.

The Demand for Money Increasing and Products Increasing in Price.

New York, Sept. 30.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: Speculation in cotton lifted the price 5-8c during the past week, and quotations here are some higher than at Liverpool, so that free exports cannot be expected. It seems no longer possible to hope for a good crop, and Mill Bros. have issued a circular predicting a yield of only 7,000,000 bales. The general outlook is decidedly unfavorable. But for the extraordinary supplies carried over from last year, the managers would be in trouble. But prices of goods are every week adding to the profits of the mills, which on both sides of the ocean can use for some time to come old cotton bought at low prices.

The wheat market has been excited without much discoverable reason, and the price has advanced over 5 cents for spot and 5c for December deliveries. It may be said that crop prospects are not quite so favorable as they were a month ago, and with a short supply at best in this country, the market is liable to be unusually short.

Holders of corn have judiciously declined to "sympathize" with wheat to a great extent, and the price is practically unchanged.

Pork and hog products are all somewhat lower.

Nothing is clear about the iron steel manufactures, but all of the largest Pittsburgh concerns, professing to have orders for many months ahead, are bidding for small contracts in Eastern markets at \$1 and \$1.50 per ton less than the quoted rate. Some say that it is done to press the market. Contracts have been made at the East for 250,000 tons of foreign ore, to be used in Bessemer iron making at Eastern furnaces, and the termination of the Marquette strike sets free about 500,000 more of Bessemer ore within the period of lake navigation.

There is also a halt in the advance of leather, no higher prices having been recorded this week.

The advance in wool at London sales stimulated speculation, but prices are on the whole unchanged.

Failures for the week have been 216 in the United States, against 235 last year, and 50 in Canada, against 55 last year.

"MURDERED BY STRIKERS."

American Railway Union Men Expelled From the Reservation.

San Francisco, Sept. 30.—W. H. Appleman, who was tried for the murder of Officer Clark in the trainwreck near Sacramento, in which United States soldiers were also killed, was arrested in the Presidio reservation by order of General Graham and expelled from the grounds. With him was C. E. Grandall, an ex-striker, who was treated in the same summary fashion. The two men visited the Presidio to view the famous monument erected to the memory of the murdered soldiers. General Graham had caused to be carved on the monument the inscription:

"Murdered by Strikers."

The A. R. U. men have been trying to have this obnoxious sentence removed, and have appealed to the war department. After inspecting the monument Appleman and Grandall wandered about the grounds when they were seized by soldiers and taken before General Graham. They protested they were American citizens, and had a right to enter the grounds, but Graham ordered them out, and they were escorted to the gate by a guard of soldiers. Graham says they visited the monument and asked such questions of the guard as led him to believe that they contemplated mischief. The monument is guarded night and day to prevent its destruction by ex-strikers.

Lieutenant Peary Still in Halifax.

Halifax, Oct. 1.—In spite of the published fact that Lieutenant Peary, the Arctic explorer, who arrived here from St. Johns, N. F., yesterday, left for Boston, he is still here. Lieutenant Peary appears anxious to avoid publicity, and it is not known when he will leave here.

From Japan to Formosa.

London, Sept. 27.—A news agency says the Japanese government has ordered material for a cable from Japan to the island of Formosa.

AFFAIRS IN SAMOA.

Feccular Action of a British Consul in Treating With a Rebel.

Apia, Samoa, Sept. 28.—There has been much unfavorable comment here recently in regard to the action of Acting British Consul Woodford and the German consul. The British consul made a visit to the headquarters of the rebel party, under Tamasese, and introduced Tamasese to visit Apia, where he entertained them at the consulate and drove him about town in his own carriage, finally taking him to the German consulate, where King Malletoa had been brought before. The significance of this action lies in the attitude in which Tamasese, who is the son of the former German puppet king of that name, has all along been held. The present Tamasese recently defied the authority of the warships here representing the United States, Great Britain and Germany, and he is at present sheltering prisoners under sentence by the supreme court, who succeeded in making their escape.

The Samoa Herald, a paper published by an Englishman, in commenting upon this incident, condemns the British consul severely, and says that the residents of Samoa have seen the strange spectacle of an acknowledged rebel, Tamasese, not only allowed to enter Apia with impunity, but actually appearing as the intimate friend of her Britannic majesty's representative, Consul Woodford. The paper also declares that this action of the British consul will imply to the semi-savage mind of Tamasese that he can be assured of the powerful protection of Great Britain. The natives belonging to the king's party are much incensed at the conduct of the British consul. Consul Mulligan refuses to be a party to any dealings with the man who has insulted and defied the Samoan government, as recognized by the three powers. There is the usual talk among the natives of fighting at an early date. The last few days Mr. Woodford has been succeeded by British Consul Casack-Smith, who has returned from Fiji.

United States Consul Mulligan will leave here by the next steamer, and his place will be filled by W. Blacklock, who has held the post before.

The business of Samoa is greatly depressed. The cocoon crop has resulted badly, and the staple product—cocoa—is greatly reduced in quantity.

IN BEHRING SEA.

British Sealers Carrying Arms in Defiance of the Treaty.

San Francisco, Sept. 28.—Information has come to the federal authorities here that many British sealing schooners have been carrying arms in open defiance of the treaty and that the hunters have boldly violated every clause of the law. Complaints will be made to the state department and the matter will be laid before the British government.

If the stories of American sea captains who have cruised in the Arctic regions since the Paris award in the Behring sea matters may be believed, the British fur-seal fishers are systematically violating every condition of the treaty, carrying plenty of arms aboard to do as they please, and laughing at threats or complaints from America. It is claimed that British vessels are all cruising boldly without regard to the treaty, because there are no American cruisers to watch them and protect American rights under the treaty. On the other hand, it is by reason of advantages of position and superiority on the seas Great Britain is closely guarding our vessels, and that every violation of law, however technical, is promptly reported and summarily dealt with.

Government agents will ascertain every fact possible concerning these allegations, and the state department will lay the charges before the British government. The violations thus far discovered pertain to fishing within the proscribed sixty miles off the island of Friblyoff, known as Seal Island. It is alleged that nets and firearms have been used in violation of the treaty, and that no attention has been paid to the injunction which prohibits any kind of fur-sealing at certain seasons.

Two Oregon Cases.

Washington, Oct. 1.—In the case of Thomas G. Hodgkins, assignee of the state of Oregon, vs. John A. Burnilla, involving title to swamp land in the Oregon City district, Secretary Smith has declared in favor of Hodgkins, holding that, as the land was swamp at the time the grant passed in 1860, the title of the state was good.

In the case of the Willamette Valley & Cascade Wagon Road Company vs. the state of Oregon, involving quite a large tract of land in the Burns district, Secretary Smith has reversed the decision of the commissioner of the general land office, who held that the lands were not swamp, and that the state had no title. The secretary decides that the lands, by reason of the grant, became the property of the state of Oregon. E. B. Hanley was the grantee of the state and the real party in interest. The lands are the townships 22, 23 south, and range 31 east.

Street Cars Must Carry Life-Guards.

San Francisco, Sept. 28.—If Superintendent Vining, of the Market Street Railway Company, does not comply with the city ordinance requiring all street cars controlled by the company, no matter by what power propelled, to be fitted with life-guards before October 1, he will be prosecuted by the civic federation for a misdemeanor. The work of fitting such guards has not yet commenced, so that the prosecution of the superintendent is reasonably assured. The penalty for violation of the ordinance is a fine not to exceed \$1,000 or imprisonment for twelve months or both.

FARM AND GARDEN

Useful Information Concerning Farm Work.

GOOD VENTILATION FOR BARN

Fresh Air Should Be Admitted Near the Floor by a Shaft Reaching to the Outside of the Barn.

The discussion of the subject of tuberculosis in cattle necessarily involves the subject of the causes of the same which are often in ill-ventilated barns. The tendency of the farmer in winter is to get a large amount of warmth for his cattle so as to save the cost of feed. To secure heat he has supplied a little room for his cows and has shut out the cold air as much as possible. An authority upon the health of the cow says that the stable, to be healthy, should be well ventilated and free from draughts and to accomplish this air should be admitted at the door line and sufficient space should be provided at the apex of the roof to allow the heated air to escape. Six hundred cubic feet of air is necessary for Short-horns and their grades, and less of course for the smaller breeds.

But many a farmer will be confronted by the impossibility of building a larger barn for the purpose of securing the necessary extra amount of air space. The system of ventilating named above is a poor one, as it is not economical of fresh, warm air and it subjects cattle to direct draughts of cold air. It is the system that has been long condemned by architects. To supply men or animals with pure air at the lowest cost, the pure air should not escape at the highest point, but at the lowest point near the floor. Fresh air should be admitted near the floor by a shaft reaching to the outside of the barn. Another shaft a foot or more square should run the whole height of the barn and pierce the roof outside. This shaft should extend to within a foot of the bottom of the stable. As the air taken in from out of doors becomes heated it rises and as it becomes impure it will seek an outlet at the only point it can get it, up the shaft. Thus the air in the stable, instead of being cold all the time, will always be warm, and, being continually changed will be fresh.—Orange County Farmer.

Watering Horses.

An English veterinarian, writing to the London Livestock Journal, says: "Prejudice dies hard, but the hardest of all to die in the minds of groomers is that it is injurious to give a horse a drink of cold water when he is heated from exercise. Years ago when I used to train horses for racing in India, I grappled with this prejudice, and clung to it with such tenacity that I used constantly to have horses 'off' their feed after a strong gallop. One day I returned to the messhouse very hot and tired after a long run, and suddenly thought fit to mentally put myself in the place of a race horse. 'Shall I have,' I asked myself, 'a better appetite for breakfast if I refrain from drinking till I have cooled off, or if I have a drink right off? Knowing that I could not eat heartily unless I had first of all drink, I took it, and thereupon felt so fit to eat, and went so strong over a course of beefsteak, ham and eggs, quail, muffs, etc., that I resolved to try the same treatment on my horses. My lead was attained with such success that nowadays all the trainers in India give their race horses about half a bucket of cold water to drink immediately after a gallop, and with the best results as regards the appetites and health. I have not alone never seen, but have never even heard or read of any harm to a horse from drinking cold water when he is heated. I have, however, seen hundreds of cases of colic occur in horses from drinking water after being fed on occasions when they had, previous to eating, been deprived of water for some time. Were all groomers to follow my advice as to watering, I am afraid that many an honest and hard working veterinary surgeon would find his income from colic cases seriously diminished."

Notes.

Do not let up the fight on lice and uncleanness.

Get rid of the surplus cockrels as soon as possible.

A dry floor, a dry roof, but plenty of fresh water daily is the way to keep dampness out of the hen house.

It is a pleasure to see a thrifty flock of fowls enjoy themselves scratching for something to eat from a lot of straw or other litter.

There are flocks of fowls that need green stuff given them just as much this month as in December. Is yours one of them?

A daily allowance of fresh cut bone and a bit of oil meal will help the fowls through the moulting season in good shape.

Clean out the nest boxes once in a while, even though they have not been used for incubating. When clean give a dressing of kerosene oil, then a fresh lot of hay or straw.

A swine breeder says that he has found clover for young growing hogs worth as much as corn, acre for acre, and that good acre of clover will make 600 pounds of pork.

The stalk and blade of the corn plant at the highest point of nutrition just as the ears begin to glaze and harden. This is the time to cut it for shredding into hay.

If you expect to build a new hen house this fall it is time to get at it now. November will be here before long, and there are cold days then with some of our readers.

SIX MINERS KILLED.

The Result of Carelessness in a Leadville Mine.

Leadville, Colo., Sept. 28.—The worst accident that ever occurred in this camp happened about 1 o'clock this afternoon at the Belgian mine, resulting in the death of six miners and the injury of four others.

The men were working in a drift and stope about ten feet above the lower level, where fifty pounds of powder had been stored. According to Superintendent Doddridge, he had positively forbidden more than five pounds of powder to be taken into the mine at one time, but it is known that fifty pounds were in the stope at the time. Five or ten pounds of this were in an oil can, warming, with lighted snuffles under it. This, it seems, is the usual method of warming powder. But in some manner it exploded, and the concussion set off the remaining powder.

The terrific shock caused dirt to block the stope. The men could not get out, and six of them smothered to death. As many volunteers as could be put to work began digging through the mass of dirt, and in an hour had broken through and discovered the miners lying in two drifts. The dead and injured were rapidly removed to the surface, and the injured were taken to the hospital. It is thought all of the injured men will recover.

A CHOLERA SCARE.

Rumors of the Dreaded Disease in San Francisco Had No Foundation.

San Francisco, Sept. 27.—The warm weather today must have been the means of starting more than one unfortunate rumor that cholera had broken out in this city. The story doubtless had its origin in some idle remarks, such as "regular cholera weather." It was, however, sufficient to put both the quarantine officer, Dr. Chambers, and the health officer, Dr. Lovelace, on the qui vive. They made inquiries of a case that Policeman Mahoney on the water front had heard of a man on a steamer who had heard from somebody else that somewhere in the city there were three cases that "looked like" cholera. Mahoney said tonight:

"I first heard the rumor on the water front, and finally traced its source to the ticket collector of the North Pacific Coast railroad at Sausalito ferry. He told me that a passenger on the 2:15 boat had remarked to him that there were three cases of cholera in the city. The ticket collector asked him where they were, and the passenger said he did not know. He had obtained his information from a bulletin board up town, and did not stop to read particulars. When I reported off at the harbor police station some of the men had heard the story, but the cases had run up to four and six. This is all I know regarding the story."

THE NEW STEAMER LINE.

Much Interest Attaches to That From the Sound to Central America.

San Francisco, Sept. 27.—Shipping men are taking great interest in the new line of steamers to run from Puget sound to Central America. The first of these has now started from the sound with a load of general merchandise for San Jose de Guatemala. When she cleared it was not expected that she would stop at this port.

It is thought that if the profitable Central American trade, which has been such a help to the Pacific Mail Company, in time of its adversity, gives the new steamers sufficient encouragement, they will eventually stop at San Francisco and enter into direct competition with the Pacific coast steamers now running to the Sound, and with the regular boats from this port to Mexican and Central American points.

The organization of this new line follows so closely upon the announcement from the East that the Panama railroad was arranging to add three steamers to its fleet and to enter Central American trade that the conclusion is drawn that the Chilberg steamers will enter a traffic arrangement with the railroad across the isthmus. It is stated that the Panama railroad stands ready to charter space in Chilberg's steamers at as high a price as may be necessary to keep the boats running in opposition to the Pacific Mail. Under the law the Panama road is compelled to charge the same rate on freight to all who offer it under like circumstances and conditions for shipment across the isthmus.

HER BABY THE PLEDGE.

She Left the Child With the Police to Gain Her Husband's Pardon.

Chicago, Sept. 27.—Mrs. Frank Selig showed her love for her husband in a novel manner yesterday. He had been fined \$5 for disorderly conduct. He had no money, but said he could borrow the amount if allowed to go out and see his friends. The police would not allow him to go from the station without security for his return.

"Here, take this as security," said Mrs. Selig, as she placed her three months' old baby in the court bailiff's arms. Mrs. Selig then hurried out of the station, saying she would not call for the baby until her husband had secured the money to pay the fine. She did not return, and as the baby began to cry soon after, it was taken to the orphan's asylum. Later in the day Mrs. Selig's fine was suspended, and last night he and his wife went to the asylum for their baby.

Diamond-Cutters Strike.

Amsterdam, Sept. 30.—Ten thousand diamond-cutters struck today upon the refusal of the employers to adopt a condition upon which the cutters' trade union insisted.

THE CHINESE EXCLUSION ACT

Another Case Before the United States Court in California.

Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 28.—The case of Chung See, the Chinese woman charged with being unlawfully in the country, was commenced before United States District Judge Wellborn today. Collector John H. Wise, Inspector Thomas Williams, Attorney Riordan and Interpreter H. Huff, of San Francisco, identified the defendant as the Chinese woman sentenced to deportation from San Francisco in 1893. Nothing was developed in the testimony which would throw light on the mystery of how she could have been ordered deported and turned over to a deputy United States marshal for deportation, only to be discovered in the country a short time later. The defendant testified that her name was not Chung See, and that she had never known a woman by that name. She said she had never been in San Francisco. The case was taken under advisement with the understanding that attorneys for both sides could submit briefs.

TAXATION IN MEXICO.

The Reform Bill Has Passed the Lower House of Congress.

Mexico, Sept. 27.—The lower house of congress has passed, with some slight verbal amendments, a bill providing for amending the federal constitution that neither states nor municipalities shall have the right to tax foreign or domestic merchandise entering or in transit through their respective jurisdictions. The bill now goes to the senate. This measure will be one of the most radical reforms ever adopted here, as it emphasizes the federal authority and removes at one blow all obstacles to the transmission of merchandise within the republic. Hitherto many states and even townships have, at will, placed customs duties against both foreign and domestic merchandise, and although within a few years some of the more progressive states have removed state custom houses, the practice has prevailed to the extent of depriving this country of the fullest free trade within its borders, and has badly embarrassed railway companies which had to deal often with from ten to fifteen state custom houses, and municipal tax-gatherers.

Still After Huntington.

San Francisco, Sept. 30.—Frank M. Stone, who caused so much trouble for C. P. Huntington by traveling on a pass, says that he will never forget or forgive Huntington's slighting remarks about him when the railroad president was indicted for issuing an interstate pass. After the indictment against Huntington had been dismissed, on the ground that the pass had not been used outside of the state, the American Railway Union men did not despair of bringing Huntington to book. A man was found who said he would testify that Stone used a pass as far as Ogden on another trip. Stone did not deny this, but says the pass was issued by the late General Manager A. N. Towne, and not by Huntington.

Done by Blacksmiths.

Seattle, Sept. 27.—Two blacksmiths, J. E. Masters and John Hubbard, working in the shipyard at Port Blakeley, have perfected the welding of copper and steel. With no other implements than those of the rough shop and no fire but that of the forge, they have turned out several specimens which have defied all adverse tests. Masters was a workman in the shipyards at Hoboken, N. J., in 1861. When he and Hubbard read a press dispatch containing an account of some similar work by Carnegie's men, they worked till they solved the problem. They are prepared to demonstrate that what they have done on a small scale can be done on a larger.

Money for the Orient.

San Francisco, Sept. 27.—When the Pacific Mail steamer City of Rio Janeiro sailed for China and Japan with passengers and merchandise, she carried away the largest amount of treasure which has been taken to the Orient in over two years. The total amount from the various banks and Chinese merchants netted \$1,134,300, of which sum \$905,400 was in Mexican dollars, and \$227,000 in silver bullion. This will bring the total amount of treasure exported to China and Japan this month to a figure exceeding \$3,000,000. The Coptic, the last steamer to sail, carried over \$1,000,000.

Founder of Whitman College.

Walla Walla, Wash., Sept. 27.—A fine life sized portrait of Cushing Eells, founder of Whitman college, was presented to the trustees this evening by Mrs. E. C. Ross, a Walla Walla artist. Exercises of great interest were held in the college chapel, and addresses were made by Professor W. D. Lyman and President S. B. L. Penrose. The services of the old pioneer hero, both as a missionary and educator, were spoken of at length. It was said the Northwest owes an incalculable debt of gratitude to him, and that his life's work culminated in founding Whitman college a memorial to his co-laborer, Marcus Whitman.

Will Not Wait for Their Exequators.

Constantinople, Oct. 1.—Alex. W. Terrill, the United States minister to Turkey, has notified the police that Messrs. Chilton and Hunter, who were appointed provisional consuls of the United States at Erzeroum and Kharput, will start for their posts immediately, waiting no longer for their exequators, the delay in the issuance of which has already kept them here two months.