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VERDICT, MURDER

IN THE FIRST DEGREE RENDERED AGAINST DURRANT.

A Tender-Hearted Mother Throws Her Arms Around Her Son as if to Shield Him—The Judge Charging the Jury.

San Francisco, Oct. 31.—District Attorney Barnes appeared as the central figure in the last scenes of the trial of Theodore Durrant yesterday. Of these the most impressive took place in the early part of his argument, when he spoke of how counsel for the defense had invoked the spirit of Blanche Lamont, and voiced her thought by saying, "Let him go free; he harmed me not." While looking intently at the frame bearing Miss Lamont's dress, which stood near the jury box, and telling how the young school-girl clothed in all her innocence and purity, had been wronged, Mr. Barnes reached the climax of the scene. Turning upon Durrant, who was seated only three feet away, the District Attorney with clenched fists, and in a voice of thunder exclaimed, "I see her now. There she stands behind him at this very moment; not praying for vengeance for her deep and remediless wrongs; not for the law's retribution upon her murderer, but with uplifting hands and streaming eyes, praying that God will not put it into your hearts, by the mockery of a verdict of not guilty, to set free this monster to prey upon other souls, pollute with vile hands the unstained souls of other children, and defy that God of justice whose ministers you are." Durrant was the least affected person in the court-room, while Mrs. Noble, the dead girl's aunt, sobbed silently, and everyone else was thrilled with the impressiveness of the scene. Durrant sat stolid and indifferent. As the District Attorney's last words were uttered, the prisoner whispered something into the ear of his mother, who sat near him, and smiled as if pleased at the wit of his own remarks. Mr. Barnes began argument by dwelling on the personalities of Miss Lamont and Durrant, outlying the grounds upon which the State bases its contention that no one but Durrant could be the murderer. He spoke in part as follows: "The individual who perpetrated this hideous murder, with which the defendant stands charged, and which has harrowed to the soul and frozen the blood of this community, is no ordinary criminal; and his crime in every aspect, in which it may be considered is without a parallel. It was not committed under a blind and furious impulse to revenge some real or fancied wrong to his person, his property or his character, nor from motives of gain, nor in the commission of robbery, nor yet under the hot spur of jealousy, that hell of the injured lover. It was in every sense a cold-blooded, vicious murder. It was without the slightest provocation or apparent excuse or palliation. The assassin chose for his victim an innocent and helpless maiden, in years almost a child, almost a stranger in our city, a simple school girl, temporarily residing with a relative and engaged in the struggle to obtain an education as a teacher in the Normal school. She was undeveloped in mind, pure in life and thought, pure and unsuspecting in nature, and presenting in body none of the qualities which are supposed to arouse the evil passions of the seducer and libertine. For the scene of his dreadful assault the murderer selected an evangelical church, dedicated to the worship of God, a temple where the doctrines and life of Jesus Christ were taught and illustrated in Sabbath assembly, in midweek prayer meeting and in social gathering. He took the life of his victim, not with the savage mercy of the quick pistol or the silent knife, but he tortured her with the lingering process of strangulation, driving his cruel fingers deep into the tender flesh of her slender throat, and so fiercely did he do his devil's work that the stigma of his crime remained until the discovery of her corpse clearly discernible as the cause of death, not only by the expert surgical examiner, but by the most unlearned observer. What other, if any, wrong was done her before her soul exhaled and went to Heaven, we do not know. The advancement of natural decomposition baffled investigation, and made it impossible, but we know that, either living or dying or dead, she was taken by him up the steep stairs of the steeple of the belfry of the church, and he supported the poor body with blocks of wood, and left it there to rot in nakedness, and wither in the cool western wind that swept around the lofty spire. He had the remains where he believed they would remain undiscovered and receive no promise of Christian burial. There he left her. She is dead, but he fancied himself safe from detection and exposure. The heaven-pointing spire of the Redeemer's church was his only confidant and accomplice. No human eye had witnessed his assault upon Blanche Lamont. No ear had heard her first shriek of terror and amazement, as this monster fell upon her or the last stifled moan of dying agony that preceded the awful silence of her final rest. None save God whom he had feared not, had seen him as he extended the naked and slender form on the belfry floor, laid the thin arms across the unelevated bosom, propped the head and straightened the meager body in the dust. Not a human being beheld his retreat from the awful presence of the death, which was his work, and the secret was safely locked in his own breast. There lay the speechless and untestifying corpse, and what was it now to give him fear. It had been nothing but a girl after all, and concerning her there would be the same old story, to which he could help give currency—the same old story of a vanished girl, a distracted family, an ineffective and perfunctory search among the houses of ill-repute, a reluctant conclusion that this little one, like others of Eve's daughters, had gone to her moral destruction, a picture turned to the wall, a name never spoken, and oblivion, personal and social, for poor lost Blanche Lamont. And he was right for the moment. The wrath of the God, whose law he had violated, and whose temple he had desecrated, seemed to slumber. The murderer went his guilty way with his undivulged crime, unscathed and unwhipped of justice, while his victim lay in the spire that points its slender finger to the sky as if reproaching its ruler for its unmoving indignation. "Gentlemen," continued Mr. Barnes, "such a man is of such rare quality that if confronted at last with the proofs of his crime, whose recital has shocked all civilization, he could and he would, as he has done, sneeringly smile in the awful presence of the relics of his victim, torn by his hands from her silt-lining body, and exhibit neither passion nor emotion, neither sympathy nor regret, for the unfortunate child he had brought to a premature grave." The district attorney will conclude his argument this afternoon, when the jury will be charged and the fate of Durrant placed in their keeping.

District Attorney Barnes this morning resumed his argument on behalf of the prosecution in the trial of Theodore Durrant. He attacked the methods of the defense in the cross-examination of Mrs. Crosset and Mrs. Noble. The fictitious strap was shown to one, and deceptive questions asked of the other. While he said he despised such methods, he said the prosecution had been strengthened by them, as witnesses had not been entrapped. So far as Martin Quinlan's testimony and his character were concerned, Barnes said he contended both were good. He said Quinlan told his story before either Mrs. Leak or Mrs. Crosset were heard of. Quinlan's testimony was corroborated by the statements of both women. Barnes compared Durrant with other notorious criminals of both ancient and modern times. As compared with Durrant, Barnes said, Cain was a mild and peaceable citizen. Professor Webster, the Harvard instructor, who murdered Dr. Parkman, was George Washington of murderers, and Holmes, the multi-murderer, who is now on trial in Philadelphia, is a gentleman and scholar. When the court took recess until 2 o'clock, Barnes informed the court that he would probably close his argument about 4. The court then asked the jurors whether they preferred to be charged at once, and retire to make up a verdict, or be charged to-morrow morning. Juror Truman arose and said the question had been considered by the jury, and the members decided they would rather not be charged until to-morrow morning. As the judge's charge is quite lengthy, it is not expected that the jury will retire before to-morrow noon.

San Francisco, Nov. 1.—District Attorney Barnes did not finish his argument in the trial of Durrant to-day, as he announced last night that he would do. The jurors asked the court not to send them out to-night as they preferred to be charged to-morrow morning and have all day to consider the case. The request was granted and as soon as the District Attorney desired to have his words still ringing in the ears of the jurors when they should retire to agree upon a verdict, he spoke until time to adjourn and then announced that he would finish to-morrow morning. That Durrant is not only a monster but a criminal whose actions both before and since April 3rd, have been in keeping with the actions of great criminals were statements the District Attorney endeavored to keep before the jury to-day. As the District Attorney dwelt upon the ghoulish nature of a man who would steal the rings from the body of an innocent girl, the girl that he murdered, his denouncement of the defendant became so bitter that Mrs. Durrant was unable to retain her composure. She burst into tears and flung her arms around the neck of her son as if to shield him from the torrent of invective of which he was being made the object. Durrant remained measurably calm, but his mother, although she made several efforts, could not control her emotions. The District Attorney, who did not notice her state, instead of being turned away, continued his scathing argument until juror Smythe finally brought the incident to an end by asking for a five-minute recess. The request was granted, and when the proceedings were resumed Mrs. Durrant had recovered herself. Mr. Barnes referred feelingly to the incident of Mrs. Durrant's collapse as a very natural and proper one. It was one of the saddest phases of crime that with the guilty suffer the innocent. He sympathized with the bottom of his heart with those connected with those charged with crime. He then resumed his argument: "Theodore Durrant stands forth in American jurisprudence to-day as the most brutal criminal of the age. He is a creature beside whom Holmes, the multi-murderer, who is now on trial in Philadelphia, is a perfect gentleman and a scholar; beside whom Professor Webster, the Harvard instructor, who killed Dr. Parkman, many years ago, was a kind and genial citizen, and at contrast with whom Cain was a George Washington. He took this child into the church drinking and sweet, as was with him alone in that great building, this weak and sickly child, unable physically to cope with this monster, and as the Russian proverb says, 'Heaven was too high and the czar too far off.' No one was there to come to her aid; no one could hear her call for mercy as it fell upon his callous ear. She stood alone in the library, the passive victim of a lustful murderer—a murderer that shall be spoken of by our children, your children and your children's children, until the end of the history of jurisprudence. But the library was not the murderer's purpose. Why? Because the library had a window opening out on Bartlett street. The girl's shrieks might be heard, and he was most liable, yes, he was almost certain, to be discovered."

District Attorney Barnes this morning resumed his argument for the prosecution in the trial of Theodore Durrant. The opinions of a number of famous jurists were read to show that circumstantial evidence might be as strong and conclusive as direct testimony. He also picked numerous flaws in Durrant's testimony, and on one occasion declared that the whole alibi was a lie. The District Attorney closed with an eloquent peroration, in which he asserted that a verdict of guilty was the only conclusion to be arrived at from the evidence. The court then took recess until 2 o'clock, when Judge Murphy began his lengthy charge to the jury.

San Francisco, Nov. 1.—4:30 o'clock.—The jury in the Durrant case brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree.

San Francisco, Nov. 2.—After a trial lasting from July 22nd, Theodore Durrant was, yesterday, on the first ballot cast by the jury, convicted of the murder of Blanche Lamont. The jury was out only 20 minutes. Sentence of death will be passed in a, there being no recommendation to mercy. The scene in the court-room when the verdict was announced will never be forgotten by those who were present. Judge Murphy established his charge at 3:30 and the jury at once retired. Although there was supposed to be little prospect of a verdict being returned before 8 or 9 o'clock in the evening, the throng of spectators who had remained in the over-crowded court room all the afternoon to hear the judge's charge, settled themselves back in their seats to await the return of the jury. Mrs. Durrant and the prisoner talked and laughed as if an acquittal were a foregone conclusion. They were surrounded by half-a-dozen friends and the conversation was animated, when it became whispered about that the jury had agreed upon a verdict. In an instant a hush fell upon the little circle that had gathered around the prisoner. Durrant's face, always pallid, assumed a ghastly hue and his mother was speechless. The door at the rear of the room opened and the jury filed in. Intense excitement followed. The room, though filled to its utmost capacity, was as quiet as if it had been vacant. Judge Murphy, who had retired to his chambers, was summoned and took his place upon the bench. Clerk Morris rose and put the question as to whether the jury had agreed upon a verdict. Foreman Warren Dutton arose and replied in the affirmative. "We, the jury," said he, "find the defendant, William Henry Theodore Durrant, guilty of murder in the first degree." As the aged foreman, pale and trembling, read the words that fixed Durrant's fate, a low trembling noise like the roar of a mob arose from the rear of the court room. The next moment men were cheering wildly, while women wept hysterically in excitement. The bailiff rapped loudly for order, but the tumult continued for a minute before anything like quiet could be brought of the disorder. When District Attorney Barnes arose and asked that a day be set upon which the sentence should be passed upon the prisoner, Judge Murphy said the sentence would be passed next Friday, upon which day he would also set the day for the trial of Durrant on the charge of murdering Minnie Williams. During the tumult that followed the announcement of the verdict, Durrant and his mother were lost sight of, except by the few who sat nearest them. As the last words of the verdict were uttered, Durrant made a spasmodic effort to arise to his feet, but before he could do so, his mother, with a half sigh, half groan, threw her arms around his neck and sunk back into her chair. His mother's grief seemed to make Durrant forget his own position, and for the next few minutes he sat with his arms around her neck, trying to soothe her. The long strain of the trial, however, had completely shattered her self-control, and it was some time before Mrs. Durrant could leave the court room. Durrant's father was not in the room when the verdict was returned. As soon as the jury had filed out into the corridors, not believing that the jury would return for several hours, and he first learned that his son had been convicted when a cheer went up from the crowd in the building as the news spread. Durrant recovered his old-time composure as soon as he left his mother and prepared to return to the County jail. With his overcoat swung carelessly over his arm, he walked leisurely out of the room, twirling his slight moustache with apparently as little concern as if he were merely a spectator, instead of the principal figure in the exciting scene. Aside from the spectators, Mrs. Noble, Blanche Lamont's aunt, and Maud Lamont, the dead girl's sister, were apparently the happiest persons in the room. When the verdict was announced, Maud Lamont arose from her seat, clasped her hands and then cried of sheer excitement. Mrs. Noble mixed smiles with tears, and shook hands with a number of friends who gathered around to congratulate her. As soon as Durrant left the building, the crowd surged out of the room and gathered around the door out of which the prisoner usually come to reach the prison van. Fearing that some violence might be offered to the prisoner, he was taken out of another door and driven by a circuitous route to the County jail. The case will be appealed to the Supreme court, and it is expected nearly a year will elapse before a decision will be obtained. While it is not thought that any error has been committed, the defence has embraced every opportunity to take exceptions to the rulings of the court. Gen. Dickinson took exception to three features of the District Attorney's argument. He also took an exception to the charge of the judge. Theodore Durrant, convicted of murder, is the same self-possessed, quiet, iron-nerved man he has been while on trial for his life. He still maintains his innocence and after being taken away from the court-room, said to a reporter: "They say my dear little mother screamed when the verdict was announced. It is all like a dream to me. The first thing I remember was her arms around my neck. Everything else was cruel, so sudden, so harsh. I felt safe in her arms. It could stand any injustice, any wrong, but for my mother and sister."

"What did you want to do or say just after the verdict was rendered?"

"I wanted to get up and shout my innocence. Before God I am innocent of the crime. I wanted to get up and call God to smite me where I stood if my heart and conscience were not as pure as those who were howling with joy that I had been a branded murderer. I told everything honestly and fearlessly when I was on the stand. I even told things that appeared against me. Do you suppose if I were guilty I would volunteer the statement about the stranger who approached me. I told it because it was true and told everything I could recollect. When I was first arrested I gave my statement and all I have said since has been materially the same. I would have got up yesterday but my mother, several friends and the chief jailer closed around me and held me down. Even so, I do not know why I did not scream my protest above it all."

"Did you notice any of the people about you?"

"Yes; some. I saw Mrs. Noble and Maud, their friends clapping and cheering. It seems to me that with her mind so full of pity for her sister, Mrs. Noble might have thought of my mother. She had all she wanted in full measure and I think the ordinary pity one might feel for another's misfortune would have prevented her from gloating in so cruel a manner. Yes, I heard the judge, who was both judge and prosecutor, thank the jury for doing their duty. I can't think of it all now, but yet I have within me the consciousness of my innocence and shall not break down. I feel the way I stand clear and I will be vindicated at last."

When asked if he contemplated suicide, Durrant said: "Never; the man is a coward who would commit suicide. Rest assured I will never do that. I am hopeful, believe me, that the way will clear. I have kind letters from friends. My father came last evening with loving messages. I rest in the assurance that light will come."

Attorneys Dickinson and Deuprey, who defended Durrant, insist that their client is innocent. They will ask next Friday for a new trial which will probably be denied by Judge Murphy. Then the case will be appealed to the Supreme court on the ground that the judge erred in a number of rulings during the trial. Attorney Deuprey speaking of the trial and verdict, said: "It was a newspaper fight and the newspapers won."

THE ARMENIAN QUESTION.

Feared Missionaries Will Be Killed—Prompt Action of the United States.

Constantinople, Oct. 31.—A sensation was caused here by the report, generally believed to be correct, that three Armenian notabilities of Trebizond, including a prominent ecclesiastic, are to be executed on the ground that they are responsible for the recent rioting there. According to statements made in Armenian circles, about 300 Armenians were killed during the fighting at Bitlis with the Turks. The loss of the latter is said to be trifling. Advices received from Moosh say the leading Armenians in that locality have been conferring with representative Turks of that city and neighborhood, as to a plan agreed and adopted to prevent an outbreak there of disorders similar to those which recently occurred in different parts of Armenia and which resulted in so much bloodshed. It is added that the Turks stipulated that the American missionaries who are distributing relief to suffering people or Sassoun withdraw from the country, otherwise some of the Turkish notabilities state they fear there will be a repetition of the massacres which just occurred at Bitlis. In view of the critical situation outlined above, the United States Ambassador, Mr. Terrill, advised the American missionaries to withdraw temporarily from Sassoun. At the same time Mr. Merrill notified the Turkish Government that the United States will hold it responsible for the lives of American missionaries. The United States ambassador has taken a firm stand in the matter. Nothing will be left undone which will in any way ensure the safety of the missionaries. The British charge d'affaires, Hon. Mr. Herbert, made a representation of a nature identical with those of Mr. Merrill to the Porte. The result is that the Turkish officials have been quickened into doing something, and the Government has decided to send troops to protect the missionaries. Here another complication arises. The Kurds in Sassoun are held in check by the presence there of the missionaries, fearing to commit excesses in their presence, and threaten to plunder the Armenians after the departure of the missionaries. Therefore, in any case fresh trouble is feared, unless the authorities take a special measure for the protection of the Armenians. The mere presence there of Turkish troops is far from being a sufficient guarantee against a repetition at Sassoun of the bloodshed which recently occurred in other parts of Armenia. Nothing but the most energetic action, it is asserted, can avert serious disturbance. In view of these facts the Armenian patriarch appealed to the different embassies of the Powers here to intervene in time to prevent another massacre. The Turkish officials, in reply, again assert that all the recent outbreaks here and in Armenia, are nothing more than the work of the Hintchek or Armenian secret society, which provoked all the riots. The Hintchek was founded about 10 years ago at Tiflis. Its original objects were printing and circulating throughout Europe and Armenia literature calculated to excite the people of Europe against Turkey. The Hintcheks are said to be Nihilists and Anarchists of the advanced type, and their spies and agents are reported to be actively at work almost everywhere.

THE ALASKA BOUNDARY.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 31.—The Alaska boundary question will be forced to a speedy termination by the action of Canada, if not by some diplomatic move on the part of Secretary of State Olney. It is announced that the Dominion Government intends to direct the Mounted Police to assume control of the frontier along the Canadian boundary of Alaska, with power to collect customs duties and to hold courts-martial to try criminal cases. The American and Canadian boundary lines are in conflict as to 7.3 miles of territory along the Yukon river, on the east and west line. The disputed territory embraces the mouth of Forty-Mile creek, through which access is had to the valuable placer mines at the head waters of that stream. The Canadian police, in carrying out their instructions will doubtless assume jurisdiction up to the lines of the Canadian survey, and several thousand American miners, who will be in that region, will be subject to their authority. Secretary Olney, it is thought, in view of the more or less serious character of the situation, will make some effort to bring up the dispute at the Bering Sea conference next week. In case of trouble along the frontier in the Yukon region, the United States district attorney at Sitka has the authority to employ deputy marshals to preserve law and order, but it would take several months for the news of the disturbance to reach him at Sitka, and for his orders to be carried into effect. Officials of the Department of Justice said that he would not have the power to place men along the line for police duty or for any other purpose except on special occasions, such as a riot. If this be the case, prompt action by Congress this winter will be necessary to remedy the difficulties, and it is understood a bill will be introduced to provide Alaska with a more perfect form of government.

MISS FLAGLER INDICTED.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 31.—Miss Flagler, daughter of Gen. Flagler, whose shooting and killing of a negro boy, who was stealing fruit, several months ago, created a sensation, was indicted to-day for manslaughter.

Severe colds are easily cured by the use of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, a medicine of extraordinary penetrating and healing qualities. It is acknowledged by those who have used it as being the best medicine sold for coughs, colds, inflammation of the lungs, and all affections of the throat and chest. Its agreeableness to the taste makes it a favorite with ladies and children.

THE PIETZEL MURDER

EVIDENCE BARRED OUT BY THE COURT'S ORDER.

The Prisoner's Wife Testifies and Shows Emotion—Claimed by the Defence that no Case has Been Made Out.

Philadelphia, Oct., 31.—When court resumed at 2.15 o'clock yesterday Francis Quinn was called to the stand. He identified Holmes' signature to a statement prepared by witness. This detailed how a body was obtained and "planted" as Pietzel and the Fidelity Insurance Co., swindled. Holmes, Howe, a solicitor, and Mrs. Pietzel shared the money. But instead of the body obtained from New York being passed as that of Pietzel, the actual body of that person was used, he being murdered.

Mrs. Pietzel was the next witness, and she caused quite an excitement when she took the witness stand. She testified how her husband was insured for $10,000 and how Holmes and he were mixed up in various transactions. Holmes took her daughter Alice to Cincinnati and later to Indianapolis where she allowed Nellie and Howard to join their sister. She received $500 only from the insurance on her husband's body. Howe told her, she said, that Holmes the balance. Holmes went to Indianapolis and then to Detroit, from which city he wrote witness to join him to see her husband. She did so but never saw him. Dense, witness and her baby remained in Detroit until Oct., 18th, when Holmes said they had better go to Toronto. She never saw her other children, Holmes telling her that they would write. They went to Toronto where Holmes again registered her as Mrs. Adams. He told her that her husband was in Montreal. One day Holmes brought her a letter in cipher which he stated was from her daughter Nellie, in which she said that the children were happy in Indianapolis with a widow, From Toronto they went to Prescott and from there crossed the line to Buffalo. Here Holmes changed her name to Cook. She wanted to see her husband and children but Holmes always put her off. Holmes went away, and, returning, said that he had taken the children from Toronto. He said that her husband could not come to her as he had been drinking and was sick, and asked what she would do if he died. Witness said she would go to Holmes to mail were never sent by him; others to Alice and Nellie met a similar fate. Asked when she last saw her husband, witness replied on July 29th, 1894, and she had never heard from him since Aug. 29th. She had never heard from Alice, Nellie or Howard since Holmes got possession of them. Asked whether she had seen them, she said that she saw Alice and Nellie lying side by side in the morgue at Toronto. She never saw Howard, except what belonged to him in Indianapolis, at the coroner's office. Witness married Pietzel at Galva, Ill., in 1878. The cross-examination did not shake her testimony.

After privileged persons had been permitted to enter the court room in which the Holmes trial is taking place and the doors guarded against further intruders, there appeared to be almost as many women as men present. Most of them had seats in the space usually reserved for witnesses, a number sat within the court clerk's enclosure. Holmes, calm and unmoved, was placed in the dock at 10 o'clock. His counsel, Messrs. Shoemaker and Rotan, promptly went to him and a long and earnest colloquy ensued.

Holmes appeared brighter and more cheerful than at any time since the trial began and after counsel resumed their seats he chatted and laughed with the two court officers stationed next to the little golden barred cage in which he sat. The taking of the testimony of the first witness of the day proved to be a lively one. This was Sidney H. Samuels, a member of the bar of Fort Worth, Texas, a young clean shaven man with a twinkling eye and most perfect self-possession. He spoke quickly and sharply, and at times addressed to Holmes as "The Individual." This amused even Holmes, who smiled broadly whenever the term was used. Mr. Graham produced a note identified by Mrs. Pietzel yesterday as the one which Ambassador Bacon had taken a firm stand in the matter. Nothing will be left undone which will in any way ensure the safety of the missionaries. The British charge d'affaires, Hon. Mr. Herbert, made a representation of a nature identical with those of Mr. Merrill to the Porte. The result is that the Turkish officials have been quickened into doing something, and the Government has decided to send troops to protect the missionaries. Here another complication arises. The Kurds in Sassoun are held in check by the presence there of the missionaries, fearing to commit excesses in their presence, and threaten to plunder the Armenians after the departure of the missionaries. Therefore, in any case fresh trouble is feared, unless the authorities take a special measure for the protection of the Armenians. The mere presence there of Turkish troops is far from being a sufficient guarantee against a repetition at Sassoun of the bloodshed which recently occurred in other parts of Armenia. Nothing but the most energetic action, it is asserted, can avert serious disturbance. In view of these facts the Armenian patriarch appealed to the different embassies of the Powers here to intervene in time to prevent another massacre. The Turkish officials, in reply, again assert that all the recent outbreaks here and in Armenia, are nothing more than the work of the Hintchek or Armenian secret society, which provoked all the riots. The Hintchek was founded about 10 years ago at Tiflis. Its original objects were printing and circulating throughout Europe and Armenia literature calculated to excite the people of Europe against Turkey. The Hintchecks are said to be Nihilists and Anarchists of the advanced type, and their spies and agents are reported to be actively at work almost everywhere.

The series of theatrical incidents which crowded upon one another all week, culminating in yesterday's climax, where the defence resolved to go to the jury without evidence, relying upon the supposed weakness of the Commonwealth's case, and had such an effect on the public, that before 7 this morning there was a pushing, surging crowd in the corridors waiting, hoping to gain entrance. Everybody understood when argument would begin today, that the opening address to the jury by District Attorney Graham would be the effort of his life. For the first time since the trial began, the gallery was opened to the surplus portion of the public having the necessary credentials to pass the police lines, after the lower floor was filled. Most of the spectators therein were women. The camera fiend was on hand. How he got in was a mystery, but he was up in the gallery with his machine levelled on Holmes in the dock. Contrary to all expectations, the concensus of opinion last night and this morning seemed to be that Holmes would be acquitted. Nine out of every ten persons questioned on the subject, be they lawyers or laymen, agree that the murder of Pietzel has not been brought home to him beyond a reasonable doubt. Even bets were being freely made last night on his acquittal. When the jury filed into court a moment per 10 they looked tired and unkempt. There was a respectable growth of beard on every chin. At 10:15 Mr. Rotan, junior counsel for the defence, came into court and asked the court for a few moments' indulgence, saying he had just received word from a neighboring drug store, that his colleague, Mr. Shoemaker, was sick there and required to join him. Mr. Rotan himself showed the strain under which he has labored. Dark rings encircled his eyes and his face was pale. He returned half an hour later and said Mr. Shoemaker was under the care of a physician. He was in a nervous condition. He called this to the attention of the court in view of the point of law regarding the Commonwealth's right to make the closing address to the jury when the defence presented no evidence. Mr. Graham, however, ended the question by offering to waive his right to the last speech and there will be but one address on each side, instead of two by the prosecution.

Mr. Graham's address was begun at 10:55 o'clock. He opened by referring to the relief with which the jury must contemplate the approaching end of the trial. "I am going to ask you," he continued, "to give me your best attention and your best thought while I reason with you about the evidence. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is the prosecutor in this case and it asks no victim. If you are satisfied when we have done that the prisoner is not guilty, this is your duty and ought, to acquit him. My task is to point out from the evidence the fact, conclusively, that there must be no doubt left in your mind, so that you, as conscientious jurors, shall find but one verdict, a verdict of murder in the first degree. The Commonwealth is bound to prove the case from that initial step from to the last syllable of the evidence. The Commonwealth has done so. One by one we have established each link, making the chain complete and perfect." The District Attorney reviewed the evidence in detail. Beginning with the question of the identity of the corpse found in the Callowhill street house. He went over the testimony of each witness, who positively said it was that of Pietzel. Thence he proceeded to the explosion theory and the condition of the body, which, he contended, medical testimony had incontrovertibly proved could not have been produced except by chloroform. Then, he said, the first step in the case, that the man died of chloroform poisoning. The next was that this chloroform was not self-administered, and this, he said, was proved beyond the shadow of a doubt.

Leading up to the motive for murder, Mr. Graham declared that the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania would prove conspiracy in this case, and not the insurance company, which was merely a dupe. Mr. Graham rehearsed in minute detail Holmes' every movement in connection with the plot of murder, tracing his movements from place to place, and drawing out every little circumstance that weighed against him, coupled with the finding of the corpse. Mr. Graham's address, which was confined for most part to a review of the details of the evidence, lasted two hours and a half. Holmes sat in the dock, shrunk from the District Attorney's accusing finger, and nervously shifted in his seat, as the thunderous tones of the prosecuting officer rang through the courtroom. At the conclusion of Graham's address, recess was taken until 2:30.

CANADIAN DESPATCHES.

Quebec, Nov. 1.—The stranded Allan steamship Brazilian came off shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon with the assistance of the wrecking steamer Lord Stanley.

Carman, Manitoba, Nov. 1.—Jacob Diehl, a farmer living on section 2, township 7, range 12, while chicken shooting yesterday was instantly killed by the accidental discharge of his gun. He leaves a widow and large family.

Yorkton, Nov. 1.—Prairie fires became so menacing on Wednesday night that the Mounted Police called upon all citizens to go and fight them. After all night work the flames were extinguished after a tract of 20 miles long by two miles wide had been swept. The losses are principally to hay and fencing. One person was arrested on suspicion of starting the fire.

Buck Lake, Sask., Nov. 1.—Two Indians were arrested on Tuesday for cattle stealing. One of them escaped and Sergeant Colebrooke and Scout McKay started in pursuit. The Indian laid in waiting and shot Colebrooke dead. The culprit is still at large.

BACK FROM WASHINGTON.

Ottawa, Nov. 1.—(Special.)—The Premier and Sir C. H. Tupper returned from Washington at noon to-day. Sir Mackenzie Bowell stated to your correspondent that as a result of the recent conferences there is every reason to believe an amicable settlement will be reached on which the claims of the Canadian sealers for damages on account of the Bering sea seizures will be submitted for arbitration. The Premier expressed satisfaction at the manner in which Sir Julian Pauncefote is handling the Canadian case. He acknowledges courtesies extended to Sir Charles Tupper and himself by Secretary Olney.

CANADIAN NEWS.

The gold from Cariboo valued at $70,000, has reached the Bank of Montreal head office. Revelstoke. Good accommodation for guests. Fascinated scenery. All steamers stop. 354-tf DAWSON & CRADDOCK.

HALCYON HOT SPRINGS

On Upper Arrow Lake, 45 miles south of Revelstoke. Good accommodation for guests. Fascinated scenery. All steamers stop. 354-tf DAWSON & CRADDOCK.

MEN OF ALL AGES may be cured. We treat all sexual disorders of men. Four out of five who suffer nervousness, mental worry, attacks of "the blues," are but paying the penalty of early excesses. The dread alarm of Impotency, the exhaustion of Spermatorrhœa, may be CURED in strict confidence at moderate expense. Send for our free sealed book, "PERFECT MANHOOD." ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

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A TELEPHONE IN THE STOMACH.

Peculiar Phenomena of Human Nature.

In an age when that subtle force electricity is presenting wonders to the world almost daily, and the Wizzard of Menlo Park has become the hero of the hour, there seems to be nothing that we may not expect in this direction. But it was not left to Mr. Edison to establish a telephone in the stomach of human beings. The Great Maker of man in the economy of human nature provided such an instrument centuries ago. It is a fact that within the stomach of every man and woman there is a little instrument that telephones to the nerve centres in the brain as quickly as any food reaches that part. When for any reason this communication is stopped the food is undigested and physical trouble ensues. With word promptly sent from stomach to nerve centres—there supply the necessary juice that will digest and nature successfully does her part, good health is enjoyed and man is able to perform with energy and pleasure his everyday duties. It will happen at times that these nerve centres will become deranged and lose their force; then it is that a remedy must be supplied, just as the skill of the electrician is necessary when something goes wrong with the office telephone. South American Nervine is the electrician, so far as the human body is concerned. It is a medicine unique and exceptional in this particular that it works directly upon the nerve centres, and when these are out of order it quickly places them in proper repair and completeness. Nearly all diseases, especially indigestion, dyspepsia, nervousness, general debility, sick headache and disordered liver arise through trouble at the nerve centres. You can just as readily count on South American Nervine effecting a proper cure in all these cases as you can depend upon the electrician of the Bell Telephone Company, removing any derangement that has taken place in your telephone. Sold by Griffiths & Co., and McDowell & Co. * BROKE THE RECORD.

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 1.—W. W. P., the pacer, yesterday beat the two-mile trotting record of 4:32, held by C. J. Lopez of Nightingale, and established a new world's record by pacing two miles in 4:22 3-4. W. W. P. is a stallion owned by Dubois Bros., of Denver, Col.

JAPANESE SUCCESSES.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 1.—The Vladivostock correspondent of the Novoe Vremya telegraphs that the Japanese have captured the inland town of Katchi, on the Island of Formosa. The position of the Black Flag is said to be desperate. The Japanese demand their unconditional surrender.

DEMPSEY'S BATTLES OVER.

Portland, Ore., Nov. 1.—Jack Dempsey, the pugilist, died at his residence in this city this morning of consumption.

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