

SAN FRANCISCO'S HORROR

The Prisoner Durrant Indicted by the Coroner's Jury on Circumstantial Evidence.

History of The Emmanuel Church Crime—Its Parallel of 1875.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.—History repeats itself in crime as in all else, and the tragedy recently enacted in this city and of which all America is now talking, is in many details a repetition of the terrible Tremont street church horror of which Boston was the scene twenty years ago. Thomas Piper was the fiend incarnate of the Boston crimes, culminating in the killing of Bridget Handrigan and Mabel Young, both of whose bodies were found hidden in the belfry. Andrew Sheridan, a young painter, was at first fully believed to be guilty of at least one of these crimes; he was followed to Ireland and there apprehended, brought back, and sentenced to be hanged. The case against him was circumstantial only, but terribly complete, and his fate appeared to be sealed. Then Providence intervened on his behalf. A seaman on his way to his vessel was surprised by catching a glimpse of a man descending by a rope on the outside of the steeple of Tremont street Baptist church—at the door of which Mabel Young was last seen alive. Investigation followed, and four horribly mutilated bodies were found in the bell tower. Thomas Piper, the young and zealous sexton, was arrested for the series of crimes; he confessed, and was executed, Sheridan being restored to liberty after an entire year in the condemned cell. Piper's confession was made to the Sheriff and the Governor of Massachusetts, and was so horrible that to this day it has never been published even in briefest abstract.

The fear that they may condemn a man as innocent as Sheridan may influence San Francisco to proceed with caution in dealing with Durrant, though the evidence against him is so terribly black that Chief Crowley pronounces it "sufficient to hang a dozen men."

The inquest on the body of Marian Williams was concluded to-day, the evidence of Dr. Vogel and E. A. Wolfe being completed. Dr. Barrett testifies as to the facts disclosed by the autopsy; and Miss Frances Williams, contradicting the statement of Durrant that he was not in Alameda on the fatal day that Miss Williams left there for the city. The jury retired on the conclusion of Dr. Barrett's testimony, and within half an hour reached a verdict that:

"The deceased Marian Williams came to her death from hemorrhage due to lacerated wounds and asphyxia due to strangulation, and we further find from the evidence obtained that the crime was committed by one Theodore Durrant, and we find him guilty thereof."

The inquest on the body of Blanche Lamont has yet to take place, but it is safely predicted that the result will be the same. Chief Crowley said to-day:

"The evidence against Durrant is clear and convincing, and I am fully satisfied of his guilt. We shall proceed beyond a shadow of doubt that he met and murdered Miss Williams, and I have no hesitation in saying that the evidence in the case of Blanche Lamont is even stronger than in the Williams case."

The police have of course given to the public only a portion of the evidence that diligent research has placed in their possession. What is known, in brief, is as follows: The history of the crime being as short as it is terrible: Blanche Lamont, a prominent young lady adherent of Emmanuel Baptist church, disappeared from the home of her aunt, with whom she resided, about two weeks ago. All the efforts of the police to solve the mystery of her disappearance were ineffectual, and no light was thrown upon the unknown case until Saturday morning last when the sun, Mrs. C. G. Noble, received by mail a little parcel addressed in clumsy Roman characters, containing the ring Blanche had worn at the time of her disappearance. The wrapper was a piece of newspaper, on the hidden side of which were written two names, in the handwriting, it is claimed, of Theodore Durrant, a young dental student prominently identified with the work of Emmanuel church and Sunday school.

Later in the same day the mutilated body of Marian Williams was found in the library of Emmanuel church, and the suspicion of the police that Blanche Lamont had been made away with by the same fiend who had slain her friend and Sunday school companion, led them to thoroughly explore the church—with the result that the body of the missing girl, naked and bound on the throat the marks of strangulation, was found in the belfry.

Then the police set to work forging the chain which was to connect the two crimes, the medical student, and which seems strong indeed. It was found that he was one of the four possessing keys of the church; that he had met Miss Lamont on the day of her disappearance; that they walked together toward the church that occupied for a time so hideous a crime. Durrant was seen later in the day descending the pulpit and entering the belfry in which the girl's body was found, his explanation to the coroner King, who had come to the church to practise the electric light wires and had been over come by the foul air and escaping gas.

In connection with the second and even more horrible crime, it is ascertained that after repeated refusals to grant him a private interview Marian Williams promised to attend a young people's meeting at the residence of Dr. Vogel the last night she was seen alive; she took with her a small purse in which she carried some loose change for her fare, as she intended to return early. She did not reach Dr. Vogel's at all that night; Durrant arrived there between 9 and 9:30, much agitated and with his hair and clothing disarranged. He asked that he might be allowed to wash and "brush up" before going into the parlor, and his agitation did not disappear for some time.

When his rooms were searched, he being absent with a corps of the National Guard, of which he was a member, Miss Williams' little purse was found in the pocket of one of his coats. He was arrested by detective Anthony and manifested little concern; later he made a statement of detailed details, almost all of the material points in which have subsequently been disproved.

Rev. J. George Gibson, the pastor of the church brought by the double crime into so undesirable notoriety, is, next to Durrant, receiving more attention at present than perhaps any other resident of San Francisco. He was in the church for several hours early in the morning of the discovery of Miss Williams' body; when the sexton's boy came to him with the information that the library door

was broken he sent him away with instructions to say nothing about it as he would attend to the matter; and he kept the discovery of the crime from the police and public as long as it was possible for him so to do. Many are inclined to believe that he could reveal material facts in connection with the crime were he disposed so to do, though as to the nature of those facts no one feels disposed to hazard a conjecture.

The inquest on Blanche Lamont's body is to take place next Monday.

ANOTHER CHURCH MURDER.

BROOKVILLE, Ont., April 19.—The dead body of Miss Lillian Stevenson, daughter of the late rector of St. Peter's church here, was found yesterday in a corner of a fence about 150 yards from the church. Miss Stevenson had left her home about 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, and her disappearance had caused some apprehension. When found, her boots had been removed and an undershirt was fastened around her head and throat. There were no marks of violence visible, but it is believed the girl was murdered. There is no clue whatever to the probable murderer.

BRITAIN AND NICARAGUA.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Official confirmation of the London despatches that Nicaragua had been informed that her counter proposition was not regarded as satisfactory by Great Britain, was received here to-day. Nicaragua's present plan, it is understood, is to endeavor to reach a compromise with Great Britain respecting the ultimate settlement of the indemnity of \$75,000 to pro-consul Hatch. In pursuance of this purpose a special representative may be sent to London who will probably be General Burrios, who recently returned from England after an unsuccessful attempt to settle the difficulty. It is not doubted that in the end Nicaragua will pay the indemnity demanded of her by Great Britain, in lieu of \$75,000, a part of her territory. The report has reached here from Managua that Mr. Goelling, British minister to Central America, declared in Guatemala a few months ago that England especially wanted some interest in Nicaragua, with a view to preventing Americans from controlling absolutely the Nicaragua canal. This statement is said to have been made publicly and without reserve. It was printed in the Guatemala newspapers at the time and a high authority asserts that Minister Goelling has never ventured to deny it. The particular point of territory most available for this purpose would be the so-called "Corn Islands," the possibility of whose proffered cession to Nicaragua to Great Britain in lieu of a money indemnity has been more than once suggested lately. This island would be of great value to Great Britain as a coaling and naval station and an effective British sentinel over the Nicaragua canal. There are those who suggest that if Nicaragua should propose to cede the Corn Islands to Great Britain as an equivalent for compensation, the immediate payment of which is demanded, this proposal might be regarded as a shrewd move to force the hand of the United States.

TRADE REVIEWED.

NEW YORK, April 19.—R. G. Dun & Co. to-morrow will say: In every speculative department business is growing, but cotton, oil, and wheat climb over the export price so that the marketing in products abroad must be checked, and money is absorbed which ought to be employed in productive industry and in the distribution of the products to consumers. The failures during the week have been 241 in the United States against 219 last year, and 34 in Canada against 45 last year.

Bradstreet's to-morrow will say: The volume of general trade has maintained the previous week's proportions and some points show noteworthy increases compared with the totals of a year ago. Trade between the Sound and Alaska is growing. The bank clearings at Winnipeg, Toronto, Hamilton, Montreal and Halifax aggregate only \$15,183,000 this week. Last week they were \$17,593,000, and last year for the week \$18,004,000. Exports of wheat from both coasts of the U. S. this week, flour included as wheat, show a third weekly gain in succession.

IMPORTANT DEPARTURE.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—A report just received as to the departure of states from Consul General Ellis Mills, at Honolulu, says that the Western Sugar Refining Co., through its agents there, is purchasing and shipping large quantities of sugar direct to New York. This new deal, he estimates, will divert at least 30,000 tons of sugar from the port of San Francisco during the present year and cause considerable loss to the coal and lumber vessels which come to Honolulu and hereafter get cargoes of sugar for San Francisco. The New York vessels, Mr. Mills says, have left this year in ballast and others have had to wait a considerable length of time for a cargo. The railroads in the U. S., he says, will also lose in freights, as most of the sugar which is now being carried around Cape Horn was conveyed across the continent by rail.

"BULLS" AND "BEARS."

CHICAGO, April 19.—Edward Partridge was forced to cover his "shorts" line of wheat to-day at a big loss. The "bulls" had the market in their hands for the greater part of the forenoon session. The "shorts" were bled profusely and without mercy, and Partridge was the chief of the victims. His loss is figured at \$150,000. He was credited with buying from four to five million bushels at an advance of 3 to 4 cents over what he had sold it for.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

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FOR SALE--20,000 ACRES FARMING LAND

In contiguous blocks; Beautifully watered; forming one of the finest estates in the Province; house and farm buildings, 2000 cattle; 50 to 80 horses, easy approach; good roads; railways projected to property and the estate is in close proximity to some of the best developed, most promising gold mines in the District. The price of the whole is extremely moderate. Principals only treated with.

FOR SALE---A 1388-ACRE FARM

About 1000 Acres of which is Ploughable Prairie of First-class Quality.

- 120 Head Cattle, 1 pedigree Hereford Bull.
- 12 Horses.
- Ploughs, Harrows, Reapers, Wagon, Sleds and usual Farm Implements.
- Double Harness, Chain Harness, Bull Chains, Saddles (ladies and gent's), Bridles, etc.
- Blacksmiths' Bellows, Anvil and Tools and Carpenters' Tools.
- 9-Room House (shingle roofed; Stable for 10 horses, with hay loft above; Stone Roothouse, Store Buildings, Dairy, Cow Sheds, etc., etc.
- 7 Miles (about) Standing Fences, in good order; Cornrills, &c.
- Small Lot Household Furniture, Store and Pipes, Crockery, etc., etc.

These localities are rapidly settling up and as farm land is limited great inducement is offered to any person or corporation having capital and knowledge necessary to develop and work these estates. A store, hotel and blacksmith shop could be run in connection with the farm.

P. O. BOX 188. TELEPHONE NO. 74.

OUTLOOK IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

A Coming Mining Boom—Extent and Richness of the British Columbia Deposits.

This Will Be the Next Great Mining Country—Value of Ore Shipments.

The Board of Trade Journal, of London, England, publishes the following "from our own correspondent," dated Victoria, Feb., 1895:

"Last year British Columbia, in common with the rest of the world, suffered depression in a marked degree. This has been the result, in the case of the depression in real estate securities, the withholding of outside capital, and the restriction of credit, being the natural reflex effect of the general financial crisis—a sort of tidal backwash. That this is true is shown by the fact that the volume of trade and industry has not diminished; in fact, compared with 1893, there has been an increase, especially gratifying on account of the depression having reached its lowest ebb during 1894. The outlook is promising, and this is of particular interest to the British public, inasmuch as the extraordinary development now taking place in the mining districts will open up a wide field of investment, and indirectly affect trade in a marked degree. A close study of the career of the British investor has remarked the cycle which it presents, one country after another attracting his attention, and inflations and depressions following alternately, until he may be said to have almost boxed the compass. It may be predicted that, in view of the mineral wealth in British Columbia, that country will next occupy his attention. The Kootenay district has experienced the first real development that has occurred in that province since the days of the gold excitement in the early sixties, after which mining was spasmodic and uncertain. In 1894 the value of ore shipments, the first in the history of Kootenay, was \$770,000. This was the output of about half a dozen mines, but principally of one or two, and represents simply initial work, rendered possible by the completion, very recently of several lines of communication, and by which ore is now being shipped regularly. In view of the number of mines being opened up, the rich character of the ore, and the extraordinary extent of the

mineral formations, Kootenay district alone expects to vie with South Africa in mineral products within the next few years. A safe estimate for the output in 1895 is \$5,000,000. Two of the largest hydraulic works on the continent were last year inaugurated in gold districts since 1890. The Yale district, near the American boundary, is showing some rich gold leads in the course of development. These are the beginning of a mining era, and they are referred to here as to their probable effect in relation to trade. So far the mining properties are in the hands of Americans, who have taken the initiative in development, and who, so far as possible, direct the trade arising out of them into American channels.

There has been an increase in the foreign lumber trade, but the stagnation in prices of the past two or three years still continues. The sawing industry, however, of improvement with prospects, however, of improvement. The sealing industry, despite its anticipated unfavorable operation under the regulations arising out of the Behring Sea arbitration, saw its best year in 1894, the total catch of fifty-nine vessels being 94,474 skins against 70,332 in 1893. Prices realized were not so satisfactory. In salmon canning the season's operations were profitable. Though the pack was not so great as in 1893, it was above the average, and the market ruled higher.

Of the total pack of 494,474 cases, about 400,000 cases were delivered, and sold in Great Britain. A satisfactory increase is noted in the sales in Australia, the result of direct steamship communication. In this connection reference may be made to the first successful establishment of deep sea fishing, after a number of unsuccessful attempts. The New England syndicate has taken hold of the industry, and two steamers are regularly employed in conveying fresh halibut, of extraordinary size and quality, from the halibut banks of Queen Charlotte Islands to Vancouver and Boston, the beginning it is hoped, of an extensive trade, as the Coast waters are wonderfully abundant in fine food fishes, and the market in the United States is an extensive one.

The imports and exports for the year, and the receipts from the inland revenue and post office and other barometrical returns are wonderfully accurate, the statement first ventured that the depression is due to causes outside rather than from within, unless it be a too general speculation in real estate, and on all sides point to a speedy revival. One of the important factors in a return to prosperity will be the progress of the mining industry, and in this regard, both in

This Property is within easy distance of many of the most important Gold, Silver and Coal Mines in West Kootenay. The soil is the best bottom land, and the locality is one of the few places in the Province where so large a piece of good farm land can be found in one block. A river runs through the property, and rainbow trout are plentiful and afford capital sport. Deer abound in considerable numbers. Bear, Wolf, Coyote and other large game are to be found in the hills. There are two creeks recorded and belonging to the estate, one flows all the year round. Limestone and brick clay are to be had in the valley.

The Gattle are well bred; a much larger herd could be farmed with the place. The bunch grass on the hills at the vicinity covers many thousands of acres, and is available to the few land owners in the valley.

The Climate is not severe, the station was for many years the winter quarter of the H. B. Co.'s pack trains.

The Title is Crown Grant. Immediate possession can be given.

The South West Kootenay and Oxyosis Divisions of Yale District, British Columbia, are not severe, the station was for many years the winter quarter of the H. B. Co.'s pack trains.

The Title is Crown Grant. Immediate possession can be given.

capital is largely interested, and it is only one of the great properties that are being developed. The rest are in the hands of Americans, who practically control the mining industry in the southern part of the province, and everything imported, steel and machinery, is American. The Sloan Star, for a sixteenth share in which \$100,000 was refused, has a tunnel of several hundred yards working in such ore. This is perhaps the most remarkable property being developed, but the richness of the ore is not less noteworthy, averaging \$100 a ton at the smelter. Picked ore runs much higher. There is certainly every reason to believe that this will be the next great mining country. So much is thought of the prospect, that three different lines of railway have been built into the mining districts of Kootenay, which depend solely upon the ore to come out for their earnings, and several more have been projected.

TORONTO TOPICS.

Toronto, April 18.—(Special).—The World says: "Mr. McCarthy should consider the verdict of Haldimand as an intimation to him that the country does not desire his services as an agitator and strife maker. The country has no need for a third party to settle the Manitoba question. It is no use for a better politician to pose as the leader of a new party. If Mr. McCarthy will accept the verdict of Haldimand he will at once disband his party of one, step aside from politics and confine himself to his own personal affairs. The public do not seem to appreciate his disinterested concern in their behalf."

At a meeting of the Ontario cabinet council yesterday, Donald Guthrie, Q. C., ex-M. P. of Guelph, was appointed inspector of registry offices, succeeding the late Hon. C. F. Fraser. Thomas Southworth, of Brockville, was appointed clerk of forestry, succeeding the late R. W. Phillips.

The Knights of Labor in Canada have resolved to form a Canadian order without connection of any kind with that in the United States. New assemblies will be formed in the industrial centres of the Dominion.

The Evening News asserts that Home Secretary Arundell has liberated the dynamite McLean and Callaghan, who were imprisoned for blowing up a gasometer in Glasgow.

The U. S. Gov't Reports show Royal Baking Powder superior to all others.

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