

HER CLOTHES IN COURT

Blanche Lamont's Torn Garments in Evidence Against Theodore Durrant

He Looks Casually at Them and Smiles Indifferently—Others Horror-Struck.

San Francisco, Sept. 7.—A fresh stage in the Durrant murder case was reached to-day—a stage that was thrilling in its horror and kept the crowded court room almost gasping with interest. The story of the finding of Blanche Lamont's clothes that were hidden away among the rafters of Emanuel church belfry was told on the witness stand by the man who found them and his each torn, manly bit of cloth was shown, the crowd swayed with excitement. There was just one man in all that crowd who seemed to feel no interest in the garments. This was the man who, expected to shudder and cover his eyes when the clothes were exposed—the man accused of the murder of the girl who wore those garments when she was last seen alive.

The introduction of the girl's clothes was rather a surprise to the spectators. It happened soon after the noon recess. A man bearing a burden pushed through the crowd into the court room. No one could see exactly what he held in his arms, but it appeared to be a woman's dress. The witness, Theodore Durrant, was very much disturbed. What the bailiff brought into court was really harmless enough, simply a dressmaker's dummy, over which had been draped Blanche Lamont's basque and skirt. In order to make it realistic, however, the dummy was as near as could be made the dead girl's height and figure—a tall, slight, girlish figure, undeveloped but not lacking in grace. The witness, Theodore Durrant, was very much disturbed. What the bailiff brought into court was really harmless enough, simply a dressmaker's dummy, over which had been draped Blanche Lamont's basque and skirt. In order to make it realistic, however, the dummy was as near as could be made the dead girl's height and figure—a tall, slight, girlish figure, undeveloped but not lacking in grace.

They stood the dressmaker's dummy beside the witness stand, and there it remained all afternoon, and to the excited imagination of the attendants on the Durrant trial—and it is a trial that sets the dullest nerve on edge—the poor girl seemed like an accusing presence. Men and women glanced at her as they looked at the witness. The Durrant trial—and it is a trial that sets the dullest nerve on edge—the poor girl seemed like an accusing presence. Men and women glanced at her as they looked at the witness. The Durrant trial—and it is a trial that sets the dullest nerve on edge—the poor girl seemed like an accusing presence.

Durrant, like everybody else in the court room, watched the stiff, pathetic girlish figure by the witness chair, but his gaze did not rest on her long. It must have remained there for some time, for he was with on the 3rd of April. She wore that dress, when, according to his own story, he escorted her to school in the morning, and she wore it, according to the testimony, when she was last seen alive. It was the dress that she wore when she was last seen alive. It was the dress that she wore when she was last seen alive.

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DISGRACE TO MONTREAL

Ten Prominent Merchants Scientifically Conspire to Defraud Insurance Companies.

The Firebugs Worked With Clockwork Precision—Three of Them Arrested.

Chicago, Sept. 9.—A special to the Chronicle from Montreal says: The greatest arson conspiracy that has ever been concocted in America was unearthed here to-day. Warrants are out for ten of the most prominent merchants in the city, and three of them have already been arrested. The thing started with the arrest of three men, Jenkins, Moore and Clores. About five weeks ago these men were arrested for setting fire to the body of the mortgage of Boyd, Gillies & Co. Boyd, the senior member, suddenly left for Europe, and when Clores, after his departure, turned Queen's evidence, it was found that Boyd was connected with the matter. Approved of by the insurance companies, which had ramifications in the United States and all through Canada.

It was found that the conspirators were in the habit of setting fire to the places by means of clockwork arrangement. This was made of an alarm clock with the hands set to strike the top was a thick glass bowl of sulphuric acid and below it a bowl containing methylated spirits. When the hour came for the clock to strike the alarm, it broke the bowl and the sulphuric acid ran into the spirits, the combination bursting into flame.

J. F. Quinn, crown prosecutor, went to New York, to inquire into the United States end of the conspiracy. Ten warrants were sworn out. These were for William Thomas, John Treloar, Charles Sarsville, Richard Dagenas, Davis, all farmers; and Bailus & Lowenthal, wholesale clothiers. A small army of detectives were sent out, but up to this time only three men have been arrested. The total amount of money collected is said to be about \$100,000. The arrests have created a sensation.

THE LILLY WANTS FREEDOM.

Mrs. Langtry Brings Suit for Divorce from Her Husband.

New York, Sept. 9.—The celebrated beauty, Mrs. Langtry, has at last begun her fight for freedom from her husband, Edward Langtry. The primary move in the affair was the placing of papers and a retaining fee of \$700 in the hands of Abe Hummel, of the law firm of Howe & Hummel of New York. The complaint was drawn up by Mr. Langtry's London solicitor and sent to America by a specially commissioned bearer of the money and the decree. Mrs. Langtry is a citizen of California, and brings suit as an American. She is a large property owner in the fertile corner of California, and has lived there at intervals during the last ten years. In the suit for the divorce she beseeches the court to grant her the custody of her little daughter, Jeanne.

Mrs. Langtry lives at Hollywood and has been a pensioner on the bounty of his beautiful wife for many years. Mrs. Langtry is on the continent, at the baths at Aix and Carlsbad, where she is suffering from a most serious attack of rheumatism, which interfered with her keeping an American engagement for this season. Sir George Lewis, the keeper of the daily secret of social England, is the solicitor for Mr. Langtry. The complaint is simple enough, but when Sir George's caseload was there will be some wonderful suppression of facts or some astounding disclosures.

THERE MAY BE TROUBLE YET

Over That Little Patriotic Speech of William's on Sedan Day.

Berlin, Sept. 9.—Emperor William's denunciation of the Socialists in his speech at the banquet in the Imperial palace on Sedan day has been the theme of animated discussion in the press of Berlin during the entire week. The official organ of the Conservatives in its large and influential position of the socialist deputies from all the committees of the Reichstag, in utter disregard of the fact that such a course would be unconstitutional. The press generally has been disputing over the matter, and the result is that many believe that he wishes to have more string in his provisions than the Bismarck law of 1878.

DISGRACEFUL TAMMANY.

Administration of Justice Burked in an Outrageous Manner.

New York, Sept. 9.—Nearly 2,000 forgotten indictments, for every crime on the calendar from petit larceny to homicide, have been discovered by accident in an old box in a left in the district attorney's office. They were found from 1863 to 1873, during the administration of ex-District Attorneys Olney, McKoon, Rollins, Phelps and Garvey. Many are outlawed and a force of twenty clerks has been put to work to discover if any are yet valid.

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Schooner Beatrice Taken for Alleged Use of Firearms in Behring Sea.

The schooner Beatrice of Vancouver, and Ainoko of Victoria, are under seizure for alleged violation of the Behring Sea sealing regulations. The former arrived here last evening, and full particulars as to her case are obtainable. A couple of skins with marks of buckshot were found on board of her by the U. S. steamer Rush, and she was seized on the charge of having used firearms in the Sea. The Ainoko has not yet arrived, but it is understood that she was taken for being inside of the 60 mile limit. She will very likely arrive here in a day or so, as she left Unalaska before the Beatrice did.

The Beatrice was boarded on Aug. 20 to the southward of the islands and perhaps 98 miles away from them. The Ainoko was boarded on Aug. 21 and 22, some 220 miles from the islands. They were examined by the boarding party and found to be loaded upon a suspicious. It was claimed that the holes were too large to be spear holes, and that they had been unquestionably made by buckshot. The American officer claimed further that there were marks on the skins which proved what he said. Captain Olsen conceded that they might be shot inflicted before the seals were frequently wounded and escaped. A search of the ship failed to reveal the presence of a weapon of any kind, but the schooner was seized. The Russian schooner Ainoko had been seized a few days before for being inside the prohibited zone. She too was taken to Unalaska, and sailed from there for home a few days in advance of the Beatrice. The latter was an excellent hand, coming in 17 days. She was turned her over to H. M. S. Phelan. The latter ordered her to come down and report to the naval authorities. Her crew were informed by the men on the Victoria schooner Ainoko that the Victoria schooner Ainoko had been seized a few days before for being inside the prohibited zone. She too was taken to Unalaska, and sailed from there for home a few days in advance of the Beatrice.

MANY MEN ARE MISSING.

Terrible Race for Life From Fire in a Michigan Mine.

Cahmet, Mich., Sept. 7.—At about 3 o'clock to-day fire broke out in the shaft of the Osceola mine, and at this time it is more than probable that more than forty men were burned to death or suffocated. The fire started in shaft No. 3, which is used to carry the miners to the surface from the mine, and when the fire broke out all of the men and boys in the mine, about 200 in number, made a rush for the shaft in the hope of being taken to the surface. The fire was too rapid for them, however, and the chance of escaping by the shaft was entirely cut off by flames and smoke. The latter majority of the miners made a break for a crosscut, and in this way managed to reach another shaft, from which they could escape. Forty were missing when the roll was called. Within a short time after they had reached the surface smoke began issuing from all the shafts and the escape of men from below was entirely cut off. The men in charge say now there is not the slightest chance for any of the men now in the mine to escape with their lives. If they were not burned they must have been choked by the dense smoke within a short time after the fire started. Fortunately the mine is not as heavily timbered as some of the mines in this locality, and it will not take a great while to burn out. As the thing now stands there is not the slightest chance that can be done for the men, and no effort is being made to extinguish the flames. There is nothing known of how the fire originated.

APPLE CULTURE.

A Mainland Editor on His Experience as an Orchardist.

Mr. Galbraith, editor of the Surrey Times, in the last number of that journal, gives the following result of his experience as a grower of apples. He offers the preliminary precaution that his remarks are applicable only to the coast district. At the time I set out my little orchard at Cloverdale I was, like most people, but little acquainted with the adaptability of special varieties of fruit to this climate and soil. I selected, for the most part, varieties that had been a joy to me when I was younger than I am now, and never doubted that one variety would grow as well as another. Of apples I set out 20 varieties and assisted them to grow. Everything went satisfactorily enough until the time of fruiting came, and then something happened in a number of cases that was not satisfactory. The first break was in the Transcendent and yellow Siberian crabs. Just about the time they should have blossomed, they blighted, scarcely any fruit formed, and leaves most came off, and the trees became the scrawniest things imaginable, though they kept on growing from the ends of the branches. This was the first matter I set about investigating. I chose the Transcendent crab to operate upon, and soon discovered that all the neighbors around me had had the same experience with the tree that I had, that it blighted as had the Jubilee Fruit Farm at Ladner as with me, and that Mr. Sharpe was struggling with the same difficulty on the Experimental Farm at Agassiz. The liability to disease being settled, the next move was to find a remedy. After due inquiry I found a remedy also. It is this: If the tree is small, dig it up and burn it if it is large, top-graft with a more reliable variety. Now, it is believed that by persistently spraying this tree with the copperas mixture it may be kept in bearing, though even that is not certain at this writing; but it is agreed that it would be a mistake to take all the trouble and risk when another crab, quite as good for commerce and by many esteemed equal in every way, may

be grown with confidence and will yield reliable crops of good clean fruit without any special trouble at all.

The foregoing criticism has been mainly of the Transcendent, and is not subject to blight. Dig them up or cut them off, and start fresh with a variety that is known to be free from blight; and on no account be so silly to set out a tree that has proved a failure. If you do not desire their customers to find the manner of the tramp tree agents.

A Little later in the season my apple trees made another break.

This time it was a black spot that appeared upon the newly formed fruit of some of the trees, twisting them sometimes into wrong-ended and dwarfing the growth. As a sample variety of apple tree liable to this destructive disease, I selected the snow apple (Fameuse) and investigated this matter along with the blighting disease. The information obtained is the same in both cases. The best remedy for the black spotting of the fruit of the Fameuse tree, is to dig it up or top graft it. The same holds good of other varieties subject to black spot, and the sooner one frees his orchard of them the better. There are, perhaps, a few varieties of apple of so choice a quality that one is willing to take a good deal of extra trouble to grow some of these, even though they manifest a tendency to spot, and that is all right when a person deliberately undertakes the contract to please his humor. But there is no money in it while there are any excellent varieties, for home or market, that can be readily grown without extra trouble and without risk. In regard to the snow apple, those who should know, assert that, at best, it is of inferior quality when grown on the coast climate. The remarks above in regard to nurserymen may be understood as applying to the sale of trees that grow spotty fruit. No one likes to discover that he has purchased poor goods at full price, and it does not help the matter any way to have to labor and wait three to five years to make the discovery. By the way, in order that no local nurseryman may be saddled with my mistakes, I ought to say that I purchased my trees from an Ontario nursery. Now, to hammer down what I have detailed above let me put it this way:

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THE VICTORIA TIMES, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1895.

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