THE RECORD-UNION.

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THE MURDER MYSTERY.

Durrant Formally Charged With Marian Williams' Death,

AS WELL AS THAT OF MISS BLANCHE LAMONT.

Further Mystery Added to the Emmanuel Church Affairs by a Report That Another Member of the Congregation is Among the Missing—Evidence Strongly Points to Durrant as the Person Who Committed the Crimes.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 15.—Theodore Durrant was to-day formally charged with the murder of Marian Williams. The warrant was served upon him in the city prison, sworn to by the officer who arrested him with the Signal Corps squad on Mount Diablo. The Coroner's inquest upon Miss Williams will be held to-morrow. It will be a dual investigation. The police will produce their evidence regarding the murder of both girls. They say they have more than enough testimony to convict Durrant of the murder.

Further mystery is added to the affairs of Emmanuel Baptist Church by the report that Mrs. Ella Forsythe, who has been missing for a week, was also a member of the parish of the fatal place of worship. Her husband, who has been searching diligently for her, says she left home to go to the beach to gather shells. She has never since been seen or heard of, and it is surmised that she may have shared the fate of Blanche Lamont and Marian Williams.

The city was alive to-day with sensational rumors regarding the horrible tragedy. One widely circulated report concerned the finding of the remains of another woman in the church. Another was that Durrant had confessed. Both proved to be canards. The street in front of Emmanuel Baptist Church was blocked all day with a curious and excited crowd. Police and detectives spent the day in searching every nook and corner of the sanctuary for further evidence which would throw light upon the crimes. The police believed it impossible for the butcher of Miss Williams to accomplish his brutal murder without having smeared with blood some article of clothing. To find some trace of the assassin's presence was the object of their unsuccessful search.

The rumor was circulated in the Mission that there was a plot on the part of residents to burn the desecrated church. No overt attempt at violence was made, however, and the project was not seriously discussed by respectable citizens.

Police Surgeon Summers says: "Medical works abound with cases of men whose animal passions could not be aroused without the sight of blood. It may be that Durrant is one of that class of human tigers. The crimes with which he is charged appear to have been the act of a man inspired by such bloody instincts, as the post-mortem examination clearly proves that the victims were killed and afterwards outraged."

George R. King, the organist of the Emmanuel Baptist Church, to-day made the following statement to Chief of Police Crowley and Detective Seymour: "On April 3d last, the day Miss Lamont was first missed, I strolled into the church by the front door at about 5 o'clock that afternoon, and the first thing I noticed was that the library door was open and a strong smell of gas impregnated the atmosphere throughout the building. I then closed the library door and locked it, and then played the piano. This was in the lecture-room. I had been playing, I should judge, some five or ten minutes, when Durrant came down through the back folding doors. He came into the room with his coat off, in his shirt sleeves. His hair was mussed, and he looked quite pale and was somewhat nervous. I imagined that he might have been startled at my presence there in the church. He said that he had been overcome by the gas; that he had been up-stairs fixing the gas fixtures, and he said he was so overcome that he could barely come down to the library.

"At this time he asked me to go out and get some bromo-seltzer, and I went to the drug store to get him some. What he did during the time I went to the drug store I do not know. When I returned I brought him a bottle of bromo-seltzer. Then he drank a dose of it, and it seemed to nauseate him. He then went into the other room, and asked me how he looked. I told him he was somewhat pale, and that his eyes were a little congested. So he went into the ladies' parlor, where there is a mirror, to look at his face, and afterward I found on a little shelf underneath the mirror a little clot of blood, as though he had wiped his finger on the shelf. I spoke of the gas, and he said he hoped it would not be noticed at night at the prayer-meeting. We then carried a little organ from upstairs down into the lecture-room, and he appeared quite weak. He had to stop and rest several times, making the remark that he was overcome with gas. At about 6 o'clock we left the place, and he walked a little way down Capp street with me. I do not remember whether he went back to the church or not when he left me."

This is direct evidence of a most startling nature. Miss Lamont, it will be remembered, left the High School about 3 P. M. on the day she was last seen, April 3d. She was seen with Durrant.

The theory now is that Durrant had just completed his fiendish task when seen by Organist King.

The report that Durrant, the accused murderer, has broken down and will confess is indignantly denied by Judge A. W. Thompson, who is acting as Durrant's attorney. "Durrant has made no additional statement, and will make none," said Judge Thompson, somewhat tersely, when questioned at the Morgue late this afternoon. "The young man told all he knew yesterday afternoon," he continued, "and has nothing more to say."

Judge Thompson has asked and received permission from the Coroner to be present at the inquest with a stenographer, that he may follow the testimony in behalf of his client.

In the search for motives for the crime many curious theories have been evolved. Even those who believe Durrant guilty are forced to admit that it is hardly probable that he would have outraged the girls after they were dead, even if he would have committed such a crime when they were alive. Assuming that Durrant is guilty, one theory for the motive of the murders is that the crimes were committed for the purpose of medical investigation.

The statement has been made that Durrant proposed to a number of girls that he be allowed to examine them for female troubles, which he professed to be able to cure. The persons to whom he had made these proposals indignantly refused. It is known that Durrant was an ardent medical student, and took a great interest in diseases of women. The theory is that he was crazed on the subject, and being unable to conduct his investigations in any legitimate manner, murdered the girls for that purpose. The condition of the bodies after they were found would tend to carry out this line of reasoning.

Instead of abating, the excitement over the horrible crimes is on the increase. Every fresh rumor is an excuse for an extra edition of the newspapers, which are eagerly bought by crowds of people on the streets. Other crowds gather in front of bulletin boards and haunt the scene of the crime—Emmanuel Church. The home of Durrant's parents is also an object of curiosity. Although some of Durrant's friends have deserted him in his hour of trial, most of them have stood manfully by him, and assert their belief in his innocence.

A strange feature of the case is the fact that the people living in the vicinity of the church are not backward in asserting that Rev. Gibson, pastor of the Emmanuel Church, knows more about the murders than has yet been revealed. Rev. Gibson has come in for considerable harsh criticism on account of his peculiar actions in connection with the case. His plan seemed to be to block the gathering of information, and so pointed did the allusions to his conduct become that he issued a statement to the public in which he said that he was so overcome by the discovery of the bodies in the church that he did not know what to do.

Durrant's preliminary examination will occur to-morrow, but it will undoubtedly be postponed in order to give the police time to put their evidence in shape. No one but relatives and his attorney are allowed to see the suspected criminal, but crowds of his friends have called at the city prison to give him aid and comfort. Many strangers have called, many of them women, but they have all been turned away.

This afternoon further evidence corroborative of Durrant's being seen in the company of Miss Lamont on April 3d was obtained by the police. At 3 o'clock this afternoon Detective Anthony visited the Normal School and had an interview with Principal Albert H. Yoder. Seon three young ladies, whose ages might be anywhere between 17 and 20 years, were called in. They were Miss Minnie B. Edwards of San Mateo, Miss Alice E. Pleasant of 323 Twelfth street and Miss May Lanigan of 2321½ Larkin street, who has a brother in the Internal Revenue Department. Detective Anthony announced that the Chief required their presence at his office, but the girls were somewhat timid, and desired to be accompanied by relatives during the to them trying ordeal. Finally it was arranged that Professor Yoder should accompany them.

Upon their arrival at the Chief's office Detective Bohen instructed them: "If you recognize the prisoner as the man who was with Miss Lamont say so; if not, keep silent."

Detectives Seymour and Anthony then marched in with Durrant between them. The accused was neatly dressed in a long, cutaway coat of black cheviot and striped trousers fashionably creased. His linen was immaculate, his neck scarf neat, and on his head he wore a Fedora hat, which he removed on entering. His face, pale and thin, bore an expression of mingled anxiety and defiance. As he entered he glanced sharply at Miss Pleasant and casually at the other two girls, and then his gaze rested again on Miss Pleasant. She is the girl who left Miss Lamont just before the latter joined Durrant, and it seemed as if he recollected her face.

For fully five minutes silence reigned. Then the Chief, thinking that Durrant had not been recognized, said: "That is all."

The prisoner turned to leave the room, and as he did so the girls gasped: "That is he."

"What, do you know him?" ejaculated Bowen. "Why didn't you say so? Here, Durrant, come back."

Then in turn the girls were questioned, and each one positively affirmed his identity.

"What have you to say to that?" asked the Chief of Durrant.

"I have simply to say that I was not there," was the reply, and a horrified "Oh!" escaped the young ladies at this denial.

"I don't see how he can say that," said one of them afterwards, "for he was surely there. I don't want to do him an injustice, but there can be no mistake."

The clothing found in the tower was shown and then identified by the three girls as that worn by Blanche Lamont when they last saw her. They recognized it by the material and by the cut of the cloth. Two of these girls, Miss Minnie B. Edwards and Miss May Lanigan, state that on April 3d they saw Miss Lamont riding toward Market street on a Powell-street car, and the man who was with her was Durrant, though they did not know him then. The young ladies were walking down Powell street toward Market, when the car passed them. Miss Alice Pleasant stated that she left Miss Lamont at the corner of Clay and Powell streets on April 3d at 3 P. M., and saw Durrant approach Miss Lamont, bow to her, and that the couple then boarded the Powell-street car at that corner.

Durrant was then brought into the Chief's office from the tanks below, and the three girls positively identified him as the man they saw on the car with Miss Lamont.

A visit to the Morgue was next in order, and the girls and their escorts were placed in a hack and taken to Dunbar alley. The Coroner's realm was even more horrifying than usual, and the girls will not soon forget their visit. The corpses of Blanche Lamont and Minnie Williams, lying side by side, presented a terrible sight, and the odor of decay was overpowering. The young women gazed in silence on the sadly altered features of the dead, and sighed as they recognized their late companions. Once outside, they drew deep breaths of relief and completed the identification.

The three girls tell very straight stories. They give a good reason for the particular notice they took of Durrant when they saw him with Miss Lamont, and each of them recognized his picture in the Sunday papers, and told relatives or friends of it before they met again at school to talk the case over.

Henry J. Shalmount, a conductor on the Sutter-street line, also stated to the police that he saw Durrant and Miss Lamont on his car at 8:45 on the morning of April 3d. This statement was not new, as Durrant had already admitted that he rode with Miss Lamont on the morning of April 3d, but he had also stated that he had not seen her again that day nor since.

Durrant still maintains his composure. He shows no trace of nervousness, and there is a confident air in his demeanor. He receives reporters courteously enough, but, acting on the advice of his lawyers, absolutely refuses to make any further statements.

A rumor gained currency in this city, and published in the evening papers, that Mrs. Ella Forsythe, the wife of a pressman in a local printing house, who disappeared a week ago, was a member of Emmanuel Baptist Church and possibly met the same fate as Blanche Lamont and Minnie Williams, was found, on investigation, to be untrue. She was not a member of the church, had never attended services there and knew none of the congregation. Her husband says the detectives he employed traced her to the sea beach near the seal rocks, where all trace of her was lost.

The police are leaving no stone unturned in their endeavor to trace the murderer of Blanche Lamont. The marks of the fingers that strangled her were plainly visible on the neck. Careful measurements were made by a physician and a plaster cast of Durrant's hand has been made. The men who made the examination say that the imprints on the left side of the neck were deeper than on the right, and reason from that fact that a left-handed man committed the crime. Durrant is said to have that peculiarity. In making their measurements the police had considerable trouble to overcome as the body was decomposing and swollen. Sufficient data was obtained, however, to enable them to tell pretty accurately the size and shape of the murderer's hand.

The remains of Blanche Lamont will be sent to her home at Dillon, Mont., for burial. There will be no funeral services here. The funeral of Minnie Williams, the second victim of the murderer of Miss Lamont, will be held from the First Baptist Church on Wednesday afternoon.

Since the two tragedies in Emmanuel Baptist Church have come to light there are tales that two of the lots on which the church was erected were formerly occupied by houses that were believed by persons of nervous temperaments to be haunted. However that may be, and persons of sound nerves are apt to be skeptical in the matter, certain it is that two of the preachers who occupied pulpits there came prominently before the public in a sensational manner. Of the earlier pastors of the church, Rev. Chas. Hughes committed suicide in Oakland, cutting his throat in a fit of melancholy. Another, I. M. Kallock, shot Charles de Young to death, and was given a sensational trial, which resulted in his acquittal.

When the present building was ready for occupancy it had cost nearly twice as much as expected, and the congregation has ever since been struggling with a debt of $12,000. It will struggle no more. The bank will take the property for the debt. Emmanuel congregation will never meet there again. Its members are unwilling to enter the polluted place, or sit in the shadow of the most atrocious crime ever committed in San Francisco. The bats will flit where the murderer did his work, and the night birds will be secure from molestation in the high belfry desecrated by the blood of Blanche Lamont. A pall of herror and disgust rests upon Emmanuel Church.

OLYMPIA (Wash.), April 15.—People here are much interested in the Lamont tragedy in San Francisco, the dead girl's uncle, Rev. T. J. Lamont, being pastor of the First Presbyterian Church here. Mr. Lamont's congregation was gathering for evening Easter services when a telegram announced the finding of the body of his niece in Emmanuel Baptist Church in San Francisco. The news spread rapidly through the congregation and the service was dispensed with.

INCREASE IN CATTLE PRICES.

Occasioned by the Short Crop of Corn the Past Few Years.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—An official of the Agricultural Department discussing the recent increase in the price of cattle, which is said to be the primary cause of the increase in the price of beef in the country, says that it may be occasioned by the decreased corn crop of the past few years. The last great crop of the country was that grown in 1891, and available in 1892. It amounted to 21,000,000,000 bushels. The crop of 1892 was 1,600,000 bushels, that of 1893 1,620,000, and that of 1894 less than 1,200,000. There has been a falling off in this crop, which is the principal feed for cattle.

It is true that the farmers have used wheat for cattle feed during the depression of price of this cereal, but the falling off of the corn crop, in the opinion of the official, may have had more to do with the rise than anything else. Lack of the principal food for cattle may have induced stock-raisers to put upon the market more cattle than formerly.

Another reason for the decrease in the number of cattle is given in the fencing in and closing up of many of the stock ranges and ranches. The settlement of the Western States by small farmers has made stock-raising in great herds less profitable, and it is said that the increase in cattle has not nearly kept pace with the increase in population of the country.

Where the price of cattle was very low, and the market was crowded, it is supposed that the stockmen sold not only the steers, but large numbers of the females, which would tend to check the increase in the following years. The competition in cattle from Argentine and Australia has been something of a drawback to the cattlemen in this country. In both countries cattle can be raised much more cheaply than in the United States. Great plains of these countries have not been invaded by settlers. The cattle may roam at will, as they did for twenty-five years in the western part of this country. Labor cuts a small figure, but that which is necessary is much cheaper in both Argentine and Australia than in the United States.

This same official said that Argentine was the great agricultural rival of the United States. It was far enough south of the equator to grow all food products produced in the United States. Its northern borders were about as tropical as the southern borders of the United States. Its soils are rich, and the great fertile plains offered many advantages to bonanza farmers. They are opening up a country such as the United States was twenty-five years ago, starting where we did then, with all the modern improvements, but experience which this country has given them.

In the harvests the Argentine has the advantage of cheap labor. Shiploads of Italians are brought over at every harvest, and returned when it is over. It takes eighteen days for these ships to make the trips, but the imported laborers are carried very cheaply, and it is found profitable by the Argentine landowners to make use of them during the harvests, even by paying their passage both ways.

The markets of the world have already been affected by the food products of Argentine. It is still a question whether the great farm-owners, with all the advantage of cheap labor and the concessions granted by the Argentine Government, will be able to make a lasting success of their agricultural adventures. The big bonanza farmers of the West have found they could not make a success of their operations, and it is now the policy of most of them to divide their farms up and sell them, and if they are not able to sell to lease them upon advantageous terms to the men who wish to operate smaller farms. The bonanza farmers of Argentine have the advantage of reaching the seaboard more quickly, and at a small cost, compared to the transportation of products from the great plains of the United States, where farming operations have been tried on a large scale, but the distance by sea to the markets of the world is much greater. But with water transportation distance does not count for much in getting staple products in the markets.

It is the opinion of the official who spoke on this subject that the United States will in the future find a formidable competitor in agricultural products in the Argentine Republic.

SCHULZE'S SUCCESSOR.

Thomas Cooper Appointed Land Agent of the Northern Pacific.

TACOMA, April 15.—Thomas Cooper of Tacoma, and an ex-Mayor of South Bend, Wash., was to-day appointed General Western Land Agent of the Northern Pacific, to succeed the late Paul Schulze. Regarding the new policy of the land department, Land Commissioner Phipps, who is here from St. Paul, says: "I appreciate deeply the necessity and importance of the rapid development of this section of the country, and it will be the aim of the Land Department to do all in its power to aid in the development of the country by pursuing a liberal policy toward settlers by making moderate prices and making liberal terms as regards the sale of railroad lands. I look upon Washington as one of the greatest States in the Union. Its resources are but little appreciated by people outside of the State."

Sanders Forgery Case.

FRESNO, April 15.—The Sanders forgery trial proceeded slowly to-day, the defense opening its testimony with expert evidence to show that the disputed signature on the draft is the genuine signature of William Wootten. A witness named G. H. Chambers swore to meeting Wootten in San Francisco nine days after his disappearance. There is a rumor that Sanders will take the stand on his own behalf, but it cannot yet be said positively that he will do so. The case will probably go to the jury Thursday.

WORK OF A HIGHWAYMAN.

A Traveling Man Claims to Have Been Held Up Near Lodi.

RELIEVED OF A GOLD WATCH AND A LARGE AMOUNT OF COIN.

Suicide of a Resident of Sonoma County—The Fiesta at Los Angeles Opens Auspiciously—An Indian Dies From the Effects of Falling Into a Fire in Mendocino County.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

LODI, April 15.—The highwayman has again shown himself in this vicinity. A traveling man named August Tressler, who sells goods for a hardware firm in Stockton, claimed this afternoon to have been stopped by a man with the usual big gun on the road from Campo Seco here, and relieved of a fine gold watch and $200 in coin. The fellow was not masked, but had a white muffler around the lower half of his face. Tressler has the number of the watch, and has notified the officers, and hopes to trace the robber by means of the time-piece.

LOS ANGELES FIESTA.

Continued Round of Pleasure Prophesied in the Southern City.

LOS ANGELES, April 15.—La Fiesta commenced in earnest this evening when the pageant of freaks moved through the principal streets of the city and brought up at Hazard's Pavilion, where the burlesque installation of the fiesta movement was gone through with.

The participants in the revelries fell into line at 7 o'clock, and after storming the City Hall and securing the key of gold, which entitles them to the freedom of the city, the incumbents of the various city offices humbly fell into line and joined the merry-makers in the procession to the pavilion, where the mock installation was held.

The fun at the pavilion was fast and furious, and no pains were spared to insure the success of the entertainment. After the Liberal Council had been overthrown there was introduced a grand drill and chorus, which was followed by a most realistic drama entitled "A Life for a Life," during which the fiesta fire department, which, of course, was in the nature of a burlesque, gave an exhibition of its prowess in quick hitching, etc. The entertainment having been successfully concluded the great throng repaired to the streets, which were soon turned into a bedlam.

The possessors of tin whistles vied with the exponents of the more harmonious music furnished by the numerous brass bands, but the whistle, being in the majority, the bands were compelled to retire from the field.

Everyone seems to have entered into the spirit of the occasion, and if the first night of the carnival can be considered a criterion, the remaining days of the week will furnish a continued round of pleasure long to be remembered.

TURMOIL AMONG CLERGYMEN.

A Minister Hissed and Forced to Leave the Platform.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 15.—Turmoil, hisses and cries of "shame" prevailed at the meeting of the Congregational Monday Club to-day, in the auditorium of the Y. M. C. A. building, when the Rev. C. O. Brown, pastor of the First Congregational Church, told Rev. George Herron, professor of applied theology at Iowa College, Grinnell, Iowa, that he was an anarchist. So tumultuous grew the audience, composed of clergy and laymen, that the reverend gentleman had to cease his address of excoriation.

The clergy of all the Protestant denominations in San Francisco has been invited to be present at Professor Herron's lecture on "The Christian State." The latter said: "In spite of all, we can say Protestantism is losing, and Romanism is gaining ground in the United States."

"That's not true," exclaimed Dr. C. O. Brown, who was sitting near the platform.

There was a visible sensation among the audience at these words, but Professor Herron continued calmly: "In spite of all statistics, Romanism is gaining. I tell you, friends, that God will curse this divided Christianity."

Rev. Brown then obtained permission to make an address. He started in with personal allusions, which provoked another row. Finally a vote was taken, and it was ruled that Rev. Brown must leave the platform, but before doing so he made the following sarcastic comments: "I anticipated this, and I thank you for your advertisement of my next Sunday's sermon. I will then and there revive the teachings of Dr. Herron, whom I esteem to be an anarchist."

With these words, Dr. Brown withdrew to the accompaniment of cries of "Shame!" and loud hisses.

BANK-WRECKER LEONARD.

Now Confined in Jail in Santa Clara County.

SAN JOSE, April 15.—H. M. Leonard, the Santa Clara bank-wrecker, who got away with about $250,000, is in the County Jail. The remittitur from the Supreme Court arrived to-day, and Leonard being notified by his attorney, Mr. Morehouse, came from his home at Santa Clara and went to jail. He will be taken into court in the morning and judgment formally entered. Attorney Morehouse will then make a motion for the arrest of judgment on the ground that the body which indicted Leonard was not a legal Grand Jury, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the United States. Upon the denial of this motion the matter will be taken into the Federal Courts, and pending the result Leonard will be taken to San Quentin to begin serving his sentence.

PRACTICALLY CREMATED.

Death of an Indian Who Fell Into a Fire in Mendocino County.

UKIAH, April 15.—Hito Wilma, alias Waddle, or the "Man With Many Scars," the celebrated Indian chief, died yesterday from the effects of burns received by falling into a fire at a rancheria about three miles from this city. He was intoxicated at the time, and was practically cremated before assistance arrived. "Squealing Charley," as the dead Indian was called, was noted as one of the most powerful and desperate characters on the northern coast. He is said to have been the only survivor of the Indian massacre at Bloody Run, which occurred in this county in 1864. On that occasion 700 Indians were driven over a precipice and killed.

WHERE IS THE MEDIUM?

Consternation Over West's Disappearance From San Diego.

SAN DIEGO, April 15.—Great consternation has been caused in certain circles over the continued absence of the great medium, Peter West. All sorts of rumors have been flying since Saturday, when he failed to appear from Escondido, where he went to spend two days. Among the reports circulated was one that a lady, widowed against her will, had paid the medium $500 in jewelry and cash to seek out her errant husband and the $30,000 he took with him. Investigation showed that scores of people, mostly women, had been voluntary patrons of the medium. A constant stream of visitors called at his apartments, and at the close of day the seer would call in a man living in the house to assist him in counting his money. West's income for the first three days he opened up business here was $800, and he received steadily from $60 to $75 per day.

President Rogers of the Spiritual Society read a letter from West at Sunday night's meeting, in which the seer said he must go to Denver to receive the young man Harry Waite, who was in trouble, and he asked for the prayers of the "dear brethren and sisters" in his mission, and intimated that he would be back very soon. The members of the society firmly believe that their hero will return.

ON THE TURF.

Results of the Races on the Bay District Track.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 15.—Ed Purser had a straight tip on the fourth race to-day. He backed Charmer at 20 to 1, and raked in $4,500. Queen of Scots won the first race, but was disqualified for fouling and the race was given to Claudius. Favorites won the first and third races.

Six furlongs, selling, Claudius won, Adelante second, Sallie Calvert third. Time—1:15.

Four and a half furlongs, selling, two-year-olds, Suffrage won, Extract filly second, Walter J. third. Time—0:56.

One mile, selling, McLight won, Rear Guard second, Thornhill third. Time—1:42½.

Short six furlongs, Charmer won, Sooladain second, Catalogue third. Time—1:14.

Short six furlongs, selling, Empress of Norfolk won, Banjo second, Sea Spray third. Time—1:13.

Short six furlongs, Mollie R. won, Miss Ruth second, Duchess of Milpitas third. Time—1:13.

RACES AT LOS ANGELES.

LOS ANGELES, April 15.—There was a fair crowd at Agricultural Park to-day at the Fiesta races, but not so large as on last Saturday. Though the crowd was not large, the enthusiasm was great, and the poolroom did a good business.

Five and a half furlongs, Lonnie B. won, Jerome S. second, Talbot Clifton third. Time—1:09½.

Five furlongs, Tim Murphy won, Centinella second, Hueneme third. Time—1:03½.

One mile, selling, three-year-olds and upward, Commission won, Raindrop second, The Lark third. Time—1:42½.

Six furlongs, selling, three-year-olds and upward, Morven won, Bernardo second, Johnny Caperon third. Time—1:14½.

Slayer of Dr. Plouf.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 15.—Coroner Hawkins held an inquest to-day upon the body of Dr. J. E. Plouf, who was shot in front of the Columbian building on Market street over a week ago by J. D. L. McGaughey. The evidence adduced showed that Plouf called McGaughey a vile name and slapped him on the face, following it up with a blow of his cane. The jury decided, however, that the provocation was not enough to warrant the shooting and McGaughey was charged with murder.

Opposition to Japanese Labor.

WEAVERVILLE, April 15.—A wagon-load of Japanese laborers, going to Big Bar to work in placer mines, were stopped at Junction City yesterday by miners and sent back. They arrived here to-day. The white miners quit work at Junction City and waited on the Japs in a body. The miners say they are determined to keep that class of labor out of the country, as there are enough whites here to do the work. Trouble is feared if the attempt to introduce Japanese labor is forced.

San Joaquin Valley Road.

STOCKTON, April 15.—The Stockton Commercial Association met to-night and adopted a form of an agreement to be entered into with valley railroad people regarding terminal grounds and rights of way. The Stoctkon people agree to furnish the right of way promised, the railroad company to be bound to build the road from Stockton to Bakersfield within a specified time. The agreement will soon be submitted for adoption on both sides.

Attempted Suicide.

LODI, April 15.—This morning a young man named William Voss, who has had charge of his stepfather's business here for several weeks, attempted to blow his brains out while at breakfast. Only his mother's quick act in knocking the pistol out of his hands prevented fatal results. The young man has been leading a fast life lately. It is hinted that a sensational story is back of his attempt. He will be confined to his bed for several days.

Suicide in Sonoma County.

SANTA ROSA, April 15.—James Verzasconi, 30 years old, drowned himself in the laguna on Rogers' ranch, near this city, Saturday afternoon. The body was not found until yesterday. Verzasconi threatened a number of times to kill himself. He was very despondent a long time before he took his life. He was married a few weeks ago to a popular young woman of this city.

Death by Asphyxiation.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 15.—Jacob Bacon, President of the Bacon Printing Company, was accidentally asphyxiated by illuminating gas at his home, 220 California street, last night. Mr. Bacon was reading and fell into a doze, then in turning out the gas he turned the stopcock only halfway round. When Mrs. Bacon went to call her husband she found him dead.

Progressive California.

MERCED, April 15.—An enthusiastic meeting of the Half-million Committee was held here this evening, and during a thorough discussion it was unanimously decided to call a meeting at their headquarters in Los Angeles, to be composed of delegates from all portions of the State, for some day this week in the interest of the new, united, progressive California.

Olsen Reinstated.

SAN JOSE, April 15.—Oscar Olsen, who was suspended by the League of American Wheelmen pending an investigation of a charge that he sold building lots in Arizona won as prizes, has been reinstated, and if he recovers from his injuries received at the track Sunday, he will start in the Garden City Cyclers' races.

Utah's Silver Delegates.

SALT LAKE, April 15.—Governor West to-day appointed as delegates to the silver conference to be held here on May 15th, R. C. Chambers and C. C. Goodwin of Salt Lake and David Evans of Ogden.

Both Legs Cut Off.

POMONA, April 15.—James Moran of Hazelville, Conn., was run over by a train here to-day. Both legs and his left arm were cut off. He died in an hour.

Sixty Years of Married Life.

SANTA CRUZ, April 15.—Major Seward Dill and wife yesterday celebrated their sixtieth wedding anniversary.

JAPAN-CHINA WAR.

Peace Between the Two Countries Said to Have Been Effected.

JAPAN TO RETAIN THE COUNTRY SHE HAS CONQUERED.

Petition Handed to Members of the United States Supreme Court Asking for a Rehearing in the Income Tax Cases—Justice Jackson Will Not be Able to Take Part in the Proceedings Before the October Term.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

LONDON, April 15.—A dispatch to the *Times* from Shanghai says that Li Hung Chang's son-in-law telegraphs that a peace constitution was signed at Shimonoseki on Monday by the plenipotentiaries of China and Japan. Following are the terms of the constitution:

First—The independence of Corea.

Second—That Japan retains the possession of the territory she has conquered.

Third—That Japan shall also retain the territory east of the Liao River.

Fourth—That the island of Formosa be ceded permanently to Japan.

Fifth—The payment of an indemnity.

Sixth—An offensive and defensive alliance.

INCOME TAX LAW.

Petition Asking for a Rehearing Before the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Copies of the petition asking a rehearing of the income tax question were handed around to members of the United States Supreme Court to-day. There were no proceedings in open court. The petition sets forth the imperative need of a final determination by a full bench of the questions on which the court was equally divided.

Dissatisfaction with the decision of the court seems to be general, and it is believed that the administration will do all in its power to secure a hearing of the case. The Government, however, will not consent to a re-argument of any particular question involved, but will insist that if rehearing is granted the whole case be re-argued.

The only point decided by the court which meets with the approval of the Government is that exempting from the tax incomes from State and municipal bonds. The rent exemption is being vigorously attacked, and the contention is made that if the late decision stands, persons who paid the $15,000,000 collected during the war on incomes on rent have at least an equitable claim against the Government for restitution.

The petition for rehearing sets forth that the court has decided two points of the law, as to rents and municipal and State bonds, yet no judgment has been announced authoritatively establishing any principle for interpreting the act on the following three points:

First—Whether the void provisions invalidate the whole Act.

Second—Whether as to the income from personal property as such the Act is unconstitutional as levying direct taxes.

Third—Whether any part of the tax, if not considered as a direct tax, is invalid for want of uniformity.

The petition continues: The appellants may well urge that these serious constitutional questions should be finally decided before their trustee expends their funds in voluntary payment of the tax. In addition, it is manifest that until a decision is reached the courts will be overwhelmed with litigation upon these questions, and the payment and collection of the tax will be most seriously embarrassed.

In conclusion, the petition asks that the cases be restored to the docket for re-argument upon the question upon which the contest was decided. In case this is denied, the petition asks that the court below may be directed to determine, first, whether or not the invalidity of the statute in the respects already specified renders the same altogether invalid, and, second, whether or not the Act is constitutional in the respects not decided by this court.

Attorney-General Olney and Senator Edmunds were in court in the interest of the Government and the appellants, respectively. It is generally believed about the court that its decision on the case will not be announced until next Monday.

A letter has been received here from Justice Jackson, saying he will not be able to come to Washington this term. This makes it beyond question that a rehearing of the income tax case, if ordered, cannot occur before next October.

CUBA'S LAST HOPE GONE.

One of the Leaders Captured and Others Reported Killed.

HAVANA, April 15.—Maceo is captured, and Cuba's last hope is gone. Crombel has been killed. Without these two leaders all is chaos in the insurgents' ranks, and liberty's most ardent friends admit that the Cuban cause is lost. The Spanish authorities are posting bulletins, and the loyalists in Havana are celebrating the end of the revolution.

Without Crombel and Maceo there can be no real war. On Saturday the Cuban army and the Spanish soldiers met at Palmarito. The rebel forces numbered 2,000 men, while that of the Spaniards 3,000. A desperate battle followed, and, according to official reports, lasted two hours. At the end of that time the rebels retreated and were pursued by the Spanish troops and Maceo captured. His Secretary was also taken, and all the personal and private papers of General Maceo were confiscated.

The battle was a hard fought one, and the insurgents battled desperately against odds. The Spanish soldiers resisted with remarkable courage the onslaught of the rebels. In the battle, a hand-to-hand conflict, a number of Cuban officers, one of whom was a Colonel, were killed.

LINCOLN'S ASSASSIN.

An Assertion that J. Wilkes Booth is Still Among the Living.

NEWARK (O.), April 15.—Christopher Columbus Ritter, who arrived from Germany in the winter of 1864 and through J. Wilkes Booth's influence secured a position in Ford's Theater, tells a story of Lincoln's assassination, claiming that Boston Corbett shot Edward Fuchs, an actor who resembled Booth, and not President Lincoln's assassin.

Ritter is well educated and his character is above reproach. He declared that he assisted Booth to escape, and that they sailed for Brazil May 2, 1865. He soon left Brazil, but met Booth by appointment in Hamburg eleven years ago, and on that occasion Booth gave him pictures of his children born to a South American wife.

These pictures, bearing a strong resemblance to Booth, are now in Ritter's possession. Ritter says he heard from Booth last winter, and the latter was then on the South American stage.

Severe Earthquake Shocks.

TRIEST, April 15.—There were severe earthquake shocks here and at Krainburg during the night. At Krainburg sixteen shocks were felt up to 4 o'clock this morning. Many houses were damaged. The inhabitants are panic-stricken and camping in the streets.

BURIED TOGETHER.

The Wishes of Katie Kolb Carried Out in Detail.

ST. LOUIS, April 15.—The eccentric wishes of Katie Kolb, who, with her sweetheart, Louis Frank, committed suicide here on Thursday night, were carried out yesterday in detail in the funeral arrangements. According to her expressed wish six young ladies dressed in white and their hair adorned with white tea roses and fern leaves acted as pall-bearers for Miss Kolb.

Six young men acted as pall-bearers for Frank. There was but one cortege, the hearse bearing the remains of young Frank being immediately followed by another bearing Miss Kolb's remains, the mourners coming after. Both were placed in one grave, as they had requested, and a former sweetheart of the dead girl, named Gotlieb Lilliech, placed a flower in her rigid hand, in compliance with her special request. The crowd that followed the double funeral was large and motley. The religious services by an evangelical preacher were simple.

Looks Like a Case of Lynching.

BIRMINGHAM (Ala.), April 15.—Excitement prevails in Chilton County over the finding of the body of Manuel Dunegan, a negro, who has been missing for three weeks. The body was found in a swamp four miles from Clanton in a badly decomposed condition, with a rope around the neck. It develops that Dunegan knew too much about a gang of negro burglars and murderers, and they were afraid he would go before the Grand Jury. Three members of the alleged gang are now under surveillance, pending an investigation by the Coroner's jury, which has commenced work on the case.

China's Emperor Unable to Govern.

LONDON, April 15.—A dispatch from Shanghai to a news agency here says that a proclamation bearing the Emperor's name has been issued, describing the empire as finished and asserting that he is unable to govern any longer, and that the officials he trusted are corrupt. It is added that the proclamation has caused great excitement and there are signs of a rebellion. The document, however, is said to be the work of secret societies.

Against the United States.

PARIS, April 15.—The *Echo de Paris* advises Europe to form an economic and industrial defense against the United States. Referring to an expression of sympathy by the Senate of Florida with the Cuban rebels, the *Echo de Paris* protests against the manner in which the United States interprets international laws and declares that American intervention in Asia and Europe regarding Armenia should attract the vigilance of Europe.

Carson Mint Scandal.

CARSON, April 15.—There was considerable suppressed excitement in town to-day, owing to the expectancy of two more arrests in connection with the mint scandal. Detectives and the District Attorney have been in consultation, but no further arrests have been made. Mrs. Heaney, wife of one of the suspected persons, arrived to-day. She brought power of attorney from her husband in Los Angeles to transact all business for him, and engaged the services of an attorney.

RENO, April 15.—The examination of John T. Jones will probably not take place next Thursday, for the reason that N. R. Harris, United States Secret Service, is one of the principal witnesses for the Government, and is obliged to be in San Francisco on that day in attendance on the United States Court.

The Insurance Combine.

STOCKTON, April 15.—Local fire insurance agents held a meeting to-day to effect an organization to stop cutting rates. A committee was appointed to draft an agreement to be signed, but it is said that all of the agents will not come in, and the fighting will be continued.

COMMODORE HULL'S COMMAND.

At the Point of a Gun He Forced His Son to Jump from a Mast.

As I walked the deck, wrapped to the eyes in a warm overcoat and protected by a huge sou'wester, I thought of the thrilling incident which occurred on the Constitution when she was lying at anchor, on a previous occasion, off a milder coast than the bleak shores of New England. It was in Port Mahon, then one of the Mediterranean stations of our cruisers. Commodore Hull was in command. He had with him his son, a bright, active lad of 10 or 12.

One morning, when the Commodore was on shore, the boy began to play with the pet monkey of the crew. The monkey suddenly snatched off his cap and started up the rigging with it. The boy pursued, and after a lively chase succeeded in recovering the cap, which he hung triumpantly on the topgallant yard-arm, and then sat on the yard to rest himself. He then took it into his head to "shin" up to the main truck. This is a small wooden disk which caps the top of a mast; it has sheave holes through which run the halyards that hoist the colors to the masthead. The truck of the Constitution was perhaps a scant foot in diameter. Having reached the truck, the foolhardy lad proceeded to climb on to it and actually stand upon the truck, perched in the air one hundred and eighty feet above the water. In European men-of-war the stays reach up to the truck, and sailors who have tried this perilous feat have been able to get down by means of the stays. But the stays of the Constitution did not reach within five or six feet of the truck, and there was no possible way for the lad to climb down. His death appeared inevitable. The whole crew stood aghast with horror, every instant expecting to see the boy lose his balance and fall, when he must be crushed upon the deck.

In the meantime someone on shore had carried to Commodore Hull news of his son's perilous position. The man who had quailed not when the balls of the enemy's batteries sung about his ears, trembled now. He sprang into his boat and ordered the crew to pull off to the frigate as if for their lives. On reaching the ship he ordered a musket to be brought to him. Having cocked it the Commodore aimed the gun at his son, and f