

EXTRA!

CITY OF SEATTLE IN FROM THE NORTH

More Arrivals Direct From the Klondike.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE NORTH

Steamer Brings Many Passengers and a Good Amount of Dust.

The steamer City of Seattle, with forty-five Dawson passengers, arrived in Seattle this morning.

The men brought no stories of death, disaster or crime that had not already been made public.

The only misfortune told was that of a boy at Five Fingers, William E. Burne, of Chicago, who lies there with both feet, which have been frozen, cut off, the amputation being necessary to save his life.

It is reported that Napoleon Dupras, who heads a party of six Frenchmen, has made a sale of his properties, and also that his party brought upwards of \$10,000 in dust with them.

than it was two months ago, on account of people leaving."

French Curley de Lorge, in an interview, said:

"I cannot say exactly how much dust was brought out. I think it will run over \$100,000, and probably reach \$150,000. I know one man who brought out between \$18,000 and \$20,000 in dust.

"In drafts there was more money represented. One man alone has a draft for \$100,000, and others I know have large drafts. Perhaps the drafts will total up \$250,000.

"There was nothing new in the way of strikes reported when we left. All the mines opened were being worked and the output next spring will be a big one."

All of the returning Klondikers tell of meeting numerous parties scattered along the route now, trying to push in. Some have dogs. Many are trying to drag their outfits on hand sleds. All are making very slow progress.

Table with columns: Date, Coming from Dawson, Going to Dawson. Lists arrivals from Dec 7 to Dec 29.

The present population of the Klondike has not grown to last beyond June 1. This would, of course, mean starvation unless a sufficient number get out in time to leave rations for the remainder.

The Passenger List. Lists names of passengers such as J. McGuire, Albert Bower, A. Gillett, etc.

DURRANT EXPIATES HIS HEINOUS DEEDS.

Special Wire to the Post-Intelligencer. Direct from San Quentin Prison. SAN QUENTIN PRISON, Jan. 7.—Durrant was hanged at 10:35 o'clock a. m.

8:50 a. m.—Rev. William Rader has just arrived. Father Lagan is on the way from San Rafael.

8:55 a. m.—Mr. and Mrs. Durrant have just arrived. They are taken to the warden's office. Rader joins them.

8:57 a. m.—Rader says if he goes on the scaffold and attempts anything spectacular he will withdraw in disgust.

9:05 a. m.—Mr. and Mrs. Durrant enter the prison and are conducted to the conducted to the cell. Nobody enters with them.

9:10 a. m.—Durrant has just sent for Father Lagan. Lagan not here yet from San Rafael.

9:11 a. m.—Father Lagan, it has been definitely decided, will attend Durrant at the scaffold.

9:18 a. m.—Hale is addressing the crowd outside the prison doors. He cautions them against smoking; tells them to leave firearms with the outer guards when they go in.

9:25 a. m.—It is thought now that the execution will be somewhat delayed. Owing to the large crowd it will be difficult to get all into the death chamber in time.

9:26 a. m.—Hangman Lunt is among the crowd at the gates. Accident threw him face to face with the Durrants when they entered the prison.

9:26 a. m.—Mrs. Durrant advises Theodore to denounce the Protestants from the scaffold on account of their desertion of him. He promises to obey.

9:26 a. m.—Hale just entered the condemned cell. The doctor follows him in.

9:40 a. m.—Visitors just start to enter the prison.

10 a. m.—Mr. and Mrs. Durrant have just left the condemned cell. The warden completes the reading of the warrant. Durrant is alone with the hangman, his guards and Father Lagan.

10:05 a. m.—The hearse and coffin from San Rafael have arrived at the prison.

10:30 a. m.—Durrant walks up on the scaffold, but is very nervous.

10:32 a. m.—He is making a speech protesting his innocence, and calling on God to bring the guilty parties to justice.

10:33.—The black cap goes on. Lunt raises his hand, the trap falls.

"Will Durrant die a Roman Catholic?" was the latest speculation of the small army grouped about the prison walls, waiting for the tragic end, which they eagerly expected to witness.

"I am, I may say, a Catholic. I think I shall send for Father Lagan," remarked Durrant, unconcernedly. "It is not that little rash about my mouth." Like the barber's slip, that too, he said, would be all right in a few days.

The prisoner's very breath was followed by six watchful eyes, never for a moment withdrawn. The vigilance of her of his watchers was increased from two to three, Durrant would indeed have had difficulty in making the slightest movement which could not promptly be stopped.

"His vanity was shown again when I asked him about his general health since he has been placed in the condemned cell. 'The meat has been so good since I have been here,' he said, 'and I have enjoyed it so much that I have probably eaten more than I should, and it has brought out this little rash about my mouth.' Like the barber's slip, that too, he said, would be all right in a few days.

"I am," he continued, "extraordinarily happy—so much at peace that I do not care to go over any of the old ground the long, long story which has been told so many times. The case is ended, and I am satisfied that everything has been done for me that could have been done by my lawyers. It would be weak and childish for me to say at this time that I have not had a fair trial. If I should make such a plea the public would reply that is what they all say."

"My only sorrow is for those I leave behind. God has me in his keeping, and He makes no mistakes."

Durrant apparently had no thought of suicide. To pass his waking hours in prayer, and when last night the prison physician remarked reassuringly that he would come to him in the morning prepared to give him stimulants, his significant smile and easy measured tone told, if he had not said a word, that he would scorn such support or comfort.

When asked if he felt at all unnerved, Durrant held his arm at length and triumphantly demonstrated that it had no tremor. Then with an air which was impressive, even if grandly eloquent, he said: "If I have to die, I will die like Durrant. I belong to a race which can meet death without flinching."

California's Odious Monster Executed at San Quentin Prison!

With Firm Step He Mounts the Stairway of Death—A Speech From the Scaffold—The Trap Falls at 10:35 O'Clock and Life Is Soon Extinct—His Revolting and Destestable Deeds.

tor with the attitude of the condemned man that he declared: "Why, that fellow is the man of the century. Anyone who thinks he is going to break down is badly mistaken. I have never seen anyone who approaches him. It is hard to believe that a man with not more than a few hours to live, except by the most unforeseen intervention, could talk of his doom and his condition with a seventy-four pulse. He is in as fine physical condition as a man could ask. I have not had him weighed, but I think he would tip the scales at a mark over 160. He is particular about his appearance as if he was preparing to go to his first party. I remarked that he had had a visit from the barber, to which he replied: 'Yes, and he left his trade mark on me,' indicating a small cut on his lip. He consoled himself everything, and when yesterday the num-

knowledge of how he might commit suicide. The most innocent-looking pencil was not allowed to get near his face lest with his knowledge of anatomy he might jab it through his eye into the brain. The guards were ready for poisoned leaves, for



William Henry Theodore Durrant.

ber of his watchers was increased from two to three, Durrant would indeed have had difficulty in making the slightest movement which could not promptly be stopped.

HIS TWO REVOLTING CRIMES

Circumstantial Evidence Showed Conclusively That Durrant Was the Guilty Party in the Murders. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7.—William Henry Theodore Durrant, who was hanged at the state prison at San Quentin today, gave his life in exchange for the lives of two young women, who were members of the church to which he belonged. While Durrant was convicted of but one murder under the law, he was held responsible by public opinion for the murder of both Blanche Lamont and Minnie Williams, and it is felt that his death expiates one crime as much as the other.



BLANCHE LAMONT, Durrant's First Victim.

the death watch was increased with the passing of every day and hour. Always fearful of an attempt at suicide in the case of a condemned prisoner, they have been trebly cautious in their espionage since Durrant was committed to their keeping. His training in a medical college, where his favorite study was anatomy, had so qualified him for facility in self-destruction, that his prison guardians were apprehensive of his slightest movement.

seen the evening before with Durrant, and although there was nothing else to show that he had any connection with the crime, the police decided to arrest him. Durrant's home was visited late at night, but he was not there. His parents said that he had left at midnight with the signal corps of the National Guard, to which he belonged, to make some heliographing experiments on Mount Diablo. The next train carried two detectives toward the mountain, and after completing their journey by stages, Durrant was found late in the afternoon and arrested. But the news that he was charged with the murder of Minnie Williams was not first imparted to him by the officers. A message was flashed on the rays of the sun by the heliographers in this city who were taking part in the experiments of the signal corps, and Durrant knew that he was to be arrested before the officers arrived.

While these events were taking place on Mount Diablo, sixty miles away, a discovery had been made in this city which filled the streets with men and women crying for vengeance.

From the first the police associated the finding of Miss Lamont's body with the disappearance of Miss Lamont, and a search was at once begun in the church for her body.

Miss Lamont's Body Found. McJ worked all night tearing up floors and breaking down partitions, and at 10 o'clock on the morning the body of Miss Lamont was found. A broken door knob and a turned bolt excited the suspicions of the searchers, and the door leading to the body of the murdered woman was secured by the police.

The post mortem examination showed that the murder was not the only one that had been committed. The news of the discovery of the second body in the church had spread with incredible velocity, and at 6 o'clock when Durrant, in custody of the officers, alighted from a ferry boat at the foot of Market street, in this city, he was met by a dense crowd that was ominous because of its silence. The police were prepared for an outbreak, however, and two companies of armed men were present. Durrant was placed in a closed carriage, surrounded by fifty men armed with Winchester rifles, and driven to the city prison. Durrant then protested his innocence, as he did to the hour of his death, but the evidence against him accumulated rapidly, and on April 21 an information was filed against him by District Attorney Barnes, charging him with the murder of Blanche Lamont.

"Guilty" on Circumstantial Evidence. The trial, which began on July 22 and lasted until November 1, was one of the most celebrated in criminal jurisprudence. Nearly 1,200 witnesses were examined before a jury was secured, and six weeks passed before the taking of testimony was begun. The evidence throughout was circumstantial, but when taken together formed a chain so strong as to admit of no reasonable doubt. The prosecution produced witnesses who traced Durrant's movements from April 21, the time he left Cooper Medical college until he entered the church with Miss Lamont. To all of this testimony the prisoner entered a demurrer, and in rebuttal produced the roll-call of the college, which showed that he was attending a lecture at the hour when Miss Lamont was murdered.

The prosecution failed to fix the punishment of the criminal, but as no recommendation of mercy was made, Judge Murphy, a few days later, sentenced Durrant to be hanged on February 21, 1895.

Every Resource at Law Exhausted. Then began a fight for delay, vigorously maintained for more than two years. Durrant appealed from the judgment to the supreme court, but his appeal was not perfected for many months. A preliminary proceeding was the settlement of the bill of exceptions—a very lengthy document.

The defendant's attorneys at first prepared their bill of exception; the district attorney added amendments thereto, then followed frequent meetings of opposing counsel to determine their differences; the document was read by the court and given to the printers, but it was August 1, 1896, before the bill of exceptions and the transcript of testimony reached the supreme court. The case was then placed on the supreme court calendar, and at Los Angeles, in the following October, the defendant's attorneys not appearing, the case was ordered submitted on the papers filed.

Durrant's attorneys subsequently moved to set aside the submission, and they were allowed to file briefs, but were permitted to make no oral argument. Attorney General Fitzgerald filed a brief in reply. Durrant's attorneys answering the attorney general in another brief, and the case was not really under submission until January, 1897.

The supreme court affirmed the decision of the superior court on March 3, 1897, and within ten days—i. e., on March 13—Durrant's attorneys filed a petition for a rehearing. The application for a rehearing was denied by the supreme court on April 2, and the following day a remittitur was handed down to Department 3 of the superior court ordering that court to pass a final judgment.

Superior Judge Bahr, of department 3, fixed Saturday, April 10, as the day for passing sentence, and on that date Durrant was sentenced and ordered to be hanged at San Quentin state prison on Friday, June 11. On the afternoon of April 10 Durrant was taken from the county jail, where he had been confined ever since he was held to answer to the police court, and taken to San Quentin.

Governor Would Not Interfere. Every effort was then made to induce Gov. Budd to grant clemency, but without avail. Durrant was put in the condemned cage and a death watch placed on him. On June 2 the attorneys for the condemned man applied to the United States district court for a writ of habeas corpus, alleging that he had been deprived of liberty without due process of law, in violation of the provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States. The application was refused, and appeals were taken to the United States circuit court and then to the supreme court.

Attorney General Fitzgerald held that under section 706 of the revised statutes this appeal might be held to act as a stay of execution and advised a postponement of the hanging. Accordingly Gov. Budd granted a respite, and Attorney General Fitzgerald appeared before the supreme justice and asked that the Durrant case be advanced on the calendar. The brief of the prisoner's attorneys made a pamphlet of 115 pages and covered every point in the case.

The Marauder of Minnie Williams. Durrant was never tried for the murder of Miss Williams, but the evidence of his guilt was as conclusive as in the Lamont case. Miss Williams lived in Alameda, and on the afternoon she was murdered Durrant was seen to meet her at the ferry and board a west-bound car. She came to this city for the purpose of attending an entertainment to be given by the church in the evening, and it is supposed that when Durrant met her he made an appointment before going to the entertainment. At any rate, Miss Williams went to the home of a friend in this city, and at 7:30 o'clock started for the entertainment. Half an hour later she was seen in front of Emanuel Baptist church talking to Durrant. She was never seen again alive.

At 9:30 that night Durrant arrived at the residence of a friend where a party was being given. Durrant was flushed face and in a highly nervous condition. He asked to be shown to a toilet room in order that he might wash his hands, and later asked that the person who directed him should say nothing about the incident. When he was arrested at Mount Diablo, Miss Williams' purse was found in his overcoat pocket. Durrant said he found the purse on the sidewalk while going home from the entertainment.

He was seen in the vicinity of the church at 12 o'clock that night, and it is supposed that he went back to the library where he had strangled Miss Williams, and finding her breathing tube where it was, he forced part of her clothing down her throat.

The theory of the prosecution has always been that Durrant had concealed Williams to conceal the murder of Miss Lamont. The two young women were acquaintances, and Durrant suspected that Miss Williams would be given some information about the disappearance of Miss Lamont.

NO HOPE IN SUPREME COURT. Boardman's Applications Are Denied—One Last Fruitless Attempt. WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Justice Brewer refused both of Attorney Boardman's applications for interference in the Durrant case. Immediately after the adjournment of the supreme court yesterday, Justice Brewer repaired to the attorney general's room, where he received Mr. Boardman and went over the case in detail with him. He first considered the application for a writ of certiorari of an appeal which has sought to be taken from the judgment of the Federal circuit court of California, denying the issuance of a writ of habeas corpus, the object being to perfect the appeal.

This application was denied, and then Mr. Boardman presented an application for a writ of error from the judgment of the supreme court of California upon the appeal from the last order of Judge Bahr, fixing the date for Durrant's execution, the object being to secure a writ of supersedeas which would act as a stay of proceedings. In this matter, Mr. Boardman sought to have the order denying this appeal considered.

Mr. Boardman's application had a conference with Justice Harlan, and this morning saw such other members of the supreme court as he could before the noon session. Owing to the urgency of the case he was given a hearing when the court convenes at 12 o'clock. Allowing for the difference in time, this gave him an hour and a half for a telegraphic stay of proceedings in case of favorable action.

Mr. Boardman was to apply either for a writ of prohibition on the ground that the jurisdiction of the United States supreme court has been usurped by the lower court, or else for an original writ of habeas corpus. The first method would necessitate a motion for his admission to practice before the supreme court, and arrangements would be made to have this done in the shortest possible time, if it is needed at all. But the appeal for a writ of habeas corpus would not be given such disregard, in this case it would be too late to benefit the prisoner. Owing to the peculiar urgency of the case, it should say that every facility should be given the attorney for the condemned for a speedy hearing, whatever the action of the court may be.

At Port Moresby, New Guinea, six young native girls pleaded guilty before a magistrate to a charge of theft. As they were rather young to send to prison, the magistrate took each offender in turn, across his knee and spanked her.

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