THEIR REQUEST DENIED.

Durrant's Counsel Wanted a Discharge or Release on Bail.

OTHERS VISITED THE BELFRY.

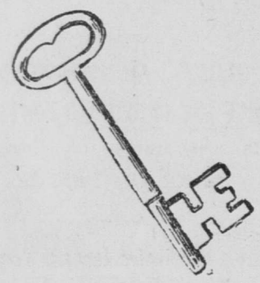
Strange Remarks Which Were Made by the Janitor's Son—Lamont Inquest.

The tower of the Emmanuel Baptist Church was not the lonely, deserted spot which those believe who argue that Theodore Durrant must be guilty of two murders because they assume that he possessed exclusively familiar acquaintance with the hidden nooks and corners of that edifice. There is evidence to show that not only were half a hundred others visitors to the now haunted belfry but their visits were so frequent as to become a source of annoyance.

Half way up the stairs which lead from the celebrated tower door to the belfry, where Blanche Lamont's body was found, is a small opening, perhaps a foot square, which lights the interior.

A shutter swinging inward serves to close the aperture in stormy weather, but usually it stands wide open. Visitors to the belfry must pass this open shutter, and passing it can have no other destination than the now blood-stained floor at the very top of the tower.

That the visitors were numerous the shutter bears silent but incontrovertible witness. It has but one smooth surface, but that is covered from top to bottom with names written in pencil. Some have been there for years, and the weather has left of them only scarcely perceptible



The Key to the Side Door of Emmanuel Church.

marks of the lead. Others have dates attached, of which the most remote is 1882 and the most recent April 17, 1895. Some names are joined with the word "and," while others are surrounded by a rudely sketched frame.

F. Seagrace, E. Worth and G. Miller visited the belfry in 1882. Bert Wallace and J. Browder were there on October 8, 1893. W. Taber and F. Raicevich explored its recesses together. "Mateo came" October 8, 1893. Other names which can be distinguished from the multitude of pencil scratches are C. N. Slack, C. W. Shaers, J. E. Browdy, H. D. Clark and J. S. Mendell. The two last visited the tower since the finding of the bodies.

The boys of the church congregation were accustomed to resort to the belfry to escape the church proceedings. There they played games and cut capers while their elders worshiped below. This annoyed the guardian of the building and he locked the tower door to keep the urchins below stairs. That at least is the reason which was given by Janitor Sademan upon the witness-stand.

The disfigured door at the foot of the tower is likely to be an important exhibit in the murder cases. When first visited by the police the knobs had been broken off and the shaft which turns the latch removed. The door was locked, but it bore marks where some one (and no one doubts that it was the murderer of both girls) had tried to pry it open with an iron bar. The knobs and shaft were afterward found beneath the flooring within the tower. This makes it evident that the murderer possessed a key to that door. Janitor Sademan swears that when last he locked that door the knobs were in their proper place and had they been absent he would undoubtedly have noticed the circumstances. It would be interesting to know what persons have keys to that door.

The murderer also had a key to the side door of the church. That circumstance has been thought by some worthy of but little notice because of the sworn testimony that the lock of the side door was a common lock which could be opened by any ordinary key. The lock is, however, of good quality and is what is known as a five-ward lock. No ordinary key can open it and not only that but there is no skeleton key in existence which can shoot back its bolts. The murderer, if he had a key which would open that door, had one which was specially fitted to the lock.

"Conversation," "temptation" — these are, possibly, the last two words written by Rev. J. George Gibson within the study of Emmanuel Church.

They are inscribed upon the base of a tablet, as though jotted down as memorandum of a subject for future discourse.

Thomas Piper read a few chapters of De Mille's "Cord and Creese," killed Mabel Young, between services, in the tower of a Boston church and was hanged. John Wilkes Booth delighted in tragedies. Dr. Webster reveled in collections of criminal trials. Both were assassins. One was shot, the other was hanged. Libraries often indicate the trend of their owners' minds.

Interest attaches to even the smallest things connected with those who are associated in the public's thoughts with the tragedies in Emanuel Church. The pastor's library displays a broad taste in literature. Upon the same shelf with the sermons of Spurgeon is "Ideals," by Sarah Grand, described as "the story of an unconventional young woman, possessed of many ideas, exposed freely and at length, referring to the marriage relation, social immorality and the equality of men and women." On another shelf is "The Companions of Our Lord," flanked by "Is Life Worth Living?" "Ships That Pass in the Night," "When a Man's Single"—all paper-covered novels.

Durrant read textbooks, crammed science for his examinations and is said by his family to have read little or none of the lighter literature of the day.

George King, also a student, like his friend the accused, devotes himself to his textbooks and his music.

The sexton, Sademan, may have literary tastes, but of them nothing is known.

Apropos of the sexton, a tale is told that has set many tongues to wagging.

It is stated that the reason for his presence at the ferry on the afternoon of April 12, when he states that he met Durrant, was to seek his boy, who had run away. The boy was found, and had during his hours of freedom made sundry purchases. His father sought in his company to return the goods and regain the money, but without success.

To one of those from whom he purchased the lad stated, "I don't want to work any longer in that church," with an emphasis upon "that" which, with later knowledge, has an echo of plaintiveness.

The dealer told the tale, the police have listened, and one detective is seeking the reason of the emphasis.

The sexton is cleaning the church. The flowers and Easter decorations, except one bouquet of paper flowers, are heaped a mass of decaying vegetation behind the edifice.

In that heap of debris is the bunch of flowers borne by Minnie Williams from Alameda with intent to adorn the altar of her faith. They withered where she died.

Durrant's list of visitors has fallen off considerably within the past few days, which is attributed to his irritable temper and surly manner.

Mayor Sutro had occasion to visit the prison yesterday during the recess of Judge Conlan's court. Durrant was pointed out to him and he had a brief conversation with him. The Mayor among other things remarked that he was sorry for the horrible fate of the two innocent young girls. "Yes," said Durrant, as he looked the Mayor steadily in the eye, "it is very, very sad, isn't it? I feel so sorry for their relatives."

AGAIN IN COURT.

A Motion for a Discharge and Bail for Durrant Was Denied.

Although no really new developments have been brought to light in the past few days regarding the Durrant case the interest in the preliminary examination of the prisoner for the murder of Minnie Williams in the Emmanuel Baptist Church has not abated.

Yesterday morning the corridors of the new City Hall were crowded with persons eager to gain admittance to Police Judge Conlan's courtroom and listen to the proceedings. There were six police officers on duty and they kept the curious people at bay and only allowed such persons as had a right to enter the courtroom pass through. They afterward relaxed their strictures and allowed a limited number of spectators in to comfortably fill the courtroom.

Durrant when he was taken into the courtroom by Police Captain Douglass looked a worn-out man. His countenance had lost all the color which was in it when he was first arrested and the expression was pinched and drawn. Another noticeable feature about the prisoner was that he did not look around the courtroom so boldly as he did on previous occasions. He sat in his chair during the examination, apparently taking little interest in what was said or done, with the exception of the time during which Dr. Barrett was testifying. In all that the autopsy doctor said he seemed to be keenly interested.

In the opening proceedings, which began rather late, Attorney Dickinson said that he wanted to deny the report that there was any discord between the counsel for the defense. He wanted to appear on the records as sole counsel for the prisoner. Eugene Deuprey, the associate counsel, said nothing, and then the first witness was called.

The witness was Dr. J. S. Barrett, who made the autopsy on the body of Minnie Williams, and also on that of Blanche Lamont. He was asked regarding the autopsy, and wounds, and the cause of death.

"The girl," he said, "died from asphyxiation and hemorrhage. The asphyxiation was caused by forcing rags down the throat. The wrists were cut. There were two cuts on the forehead over the nose and three wounds of the chest. Two arteries were severed. The radial on the thumb and the ulna on the other side. There are also branches of other arteries."

"In what condition did you find the radial and ulna arteries?"

"They were severed."

"Were these wounds inflicted before or after death?"

"Some were post and others ante mortem. The wounds were necessarily fatal. Those of the wrists were, and I am of the opinion that the chest wounds would have been fatal if inflicted before death. The lungs were congested."

"Did you find air in the lungs?"

"I did."

"What did that show?"

"It might have been due to the fact that some air was inhaled through the creases between the rags in the throat."

Under cross-examination by Deuprey the witness testified that he had been educated at the Cooper Medical College, and had since been connected with the City and County Hospital as house doctor. He became connected with the Morgue on the 6th of January last. He had made about 250 autopsies—150 at the Morgue and 100 at the hospital. Janitor Tom Smith of the Morgue was present when the autopsy on Miss Williams' body was made.

The witness was then excused to get his autopsy notes, and Dr. C. T. Hills was called.

He testified that he lived at 203½ Bartlett street, and that on the evening of April 12, between 8 and 9 o'clock, he was on the corner of Twenty-third and Bartlett streets.

"What did you see on Bartlett and Twenty-third streets that night?" was asked.

"About 8:15 o'clock I saw a young man standing on the corner. He had a long overcoat and a soft or low stiff hat on."

"Did he meet anybody?"

"In a few minutes he met a short woman near the lamppost by the corner of Bartlett and Twenty-third streets."

"Did you know the woman?"

"No, sir."

"Where did they go?"

"They went into the church through the door in the fence. It was about 8:20 o'clock at the time."

"From which way did the lady come?"

"From the direction of Twenty-second street."

"At what point did they meet?"

"Near the lamppost, a short distance from the church and 150 feet from where I was. I walked down behind them. They were on the same side of the street with the church."

"How long after they entered the church did you remain in the vicinity?"

"A few minutes."

"Did you see them come out?"

"No; I did not."

"How tall was the woman as compared with the man?"

"She was very short—about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches."

"What kind of hat did she wear?"

"A small, flat hat."

At this point the hat and cape worn by Miss Williams on the fatal night were shown to the witness, but he could not identify them.

The coat and hat which were worn by Durrant on that night were also shown the witness, and he said they resembled those worn by the man he had seen.

Attorney Dickinson conducted the cross-examination.

He asked the witness if he had a wife and the witness replied that he had, but that she did not live at his residence. Gus Hanson, a chimney-sweeper, he said kept the house.

"Where is your wife?"

"She is out working on Mission street, near Second."

"How long has your wife been working there?"

"About two months."

"Where was your wife on the night of April 12?"

"At my house. She arrived there about 8:30 o'clock and remained there until about 10:30."

"How do you fix the time she arrived?"

"As I went in the door my wife remarked that the clock had just struck half-past 8."

"When you left that house that evening where did you go?"

"To the corner. I only had to walk the length of the building."

"What did you go out for?"

"I was expecting my wife to come and I went outside to watch for her."

"While you were on the corner did you see these parties?"

"Yes; the man was standing on the corner leaning on a post."

"How long was he standing there?"

"Some little time."

"Did you see him arrive there?"

"Yes; I saw him come."

"You could see distinctly, could you?"

"Yes, sir."

"Was it dark?"

"Kind of dark. The lamps were lighted."

"Did these people meet as if by appointment?" asked Dickinson.

"Yes, they walked toward each other and met."

"And then did they immediately go to the church?"

"Yes, they went right to the church."

This answer is in conflict with the testimony of other witnesses, who said the man and woman stood talking for some time and the man seemed to be urging the woman to go with him.

Hills said he watched the woman as she came up the street because he thought it was his wife, for whom he was waiting.

"How long did you remain there after they had gone into the church yard?"

"A few moments."

"Your object in going down there was to see if it was your wife?"

"Yes, that was it."

"Did you make any effort to see where the couple were?"

"Yes, I opened the gate and looked in, and it was all dark. This was when I came back after having passed down below the church. I did not venture into the yard as it was very dark and I thought I had better not go in. I shut the gate and went home as quick as I could and there I found my wife, who said she had come by the way of Mission street."

"Why did you hurry home?"

"Well, I thought I would have to explain matters, as I was of the opinion it was my wife who had entered the church and that she had got out by another door."

"Where did you go?"

"To my home. When I arrived there I found my wife was already there. I asked her where she came from and she said she had just got there."

"Did you see your wife before that night?"

"No, but I suppose I had."

"Could she get in the house without you seeing her?"

"She could."

"To whom did you first state you had seen these parties?"

"To my wife or Dr. Hartzell."

"Did you speak to any officer about this?"

"I don't know the officers by name."

"How came you to make this statement?"

"Because I saw two people go into the churchyard and didn't come out, and I though that was strange."

"You didn't stay there long to watch?"

"No, I did not then. I went back the next morning to see if anybody could have gone through the yard and reached home before I did."

"Why did you do that?"

"Because of the night before. I said to my wife: 'I don't want to think it was you, and I will go there in the morning and see.'"

P. S. Chappell, a detective in the employ of the Southern Pacific Company, was then called, and testified that he saw Durrant come off the Oakland boat at the foot of Market street at 3 o'clock Friday, April 12.

Dr. Barrett was then recalled. He had his notebook, and was asked if the notes of the Williams autopsy were the same as the original notes. He said there was no material difference.

Attorney Deuprey wanted the original notes. Dr. Barrett said they were first taken on blood-stained paper as the autopsy was in progress. After the work was done the notes were copied into the book. The blood-stained notes might still be at the Morgue, as the witness had taken no pains to destroy them.

Prosecuting Attorney Wakeman said that the book contained the original notes copied, and after some further words Deuprey dropped the line of examination. The attorney then took up the autopsy.

"Did you see the rags in the girl's throat?"

"I did not," replied Barrett, "because the deputy coroner had removed them at the church."

Then Deuprey wanted to know how the doctor knew there had been rags in the larynx, and if it wasn't hearsay. The witness said it was not hearsay and Deuprey asked how then could he know that there had been rags in the throat. Dr. Barrett said he had discovered evidence of a foreign body in the throat.

A recess was then taken until 2 P. M.

At the afternoon session of court there was another large crowd of spectators, and the policemen on duty in the corridor had a lively time in keeping order among the hundreds who were eager to crowd into the courtroom.

Durrant was brought in promptly by Captain Douglass, and the two took seats beside Attorneys Dickinson and Deuprey, who represent the prisoner. The latter betrayed more nervousness than during the morning. Dr. Barrett, who made the autopsy on the body of Minnie Williams, was recalled, and Durrant manifested considerable interest in all that he said. His eyes shifted between the witness, District Attorney Barnes and Judge Conlan.

The examination opened with questions about the stomach of the dead girl. Witness said he had not examined the stomach himself, and that it had been given to the chemist. Witness had, however, seen that there was something in the stomach.

"Then I am to understand that you made no examination of the stomach yourself but turned the organ over to the chemist?" Mr. Deuprey asked.

"Yes; that is correct."

"That, then, is your idea of your duties as an autopsy physician?"

"I object to that question," said District Attorney Barnes, "as it is immaterial."

"I think it is material," said Mr. Deuprey. "We have arrived at the fact that we have here a violent death, and that the original notes have not been preserved. Now the physician who made the autopsy has not taken the precaution to even examine the stomach, which is one of the most important organs."

Judge Conlan, however, sustained the objection, and in doing so said that he did not consider it necessary in the case to establish the duties of the autopsy physician.

Attorney Deuprey then proceeded to question the witness regarding his knowledge of stomachs in the matter of autopsy proceedings.

"Would an examination of a dead person's stomach allow you to determine how long the body had been dead?"

"No, it would not."

"Well, could you tell how long previous to death food had been taken into it?"

"I could not."

"If you found undigested food in the stomach what would you conclude?"

"Why that food had been taken into the stomach shortly before death," replied the witness.

"But you couldn't tell how long the person had been dead?"

"No, sir."

"If the food was undigested could you tell what time it had been taken in previous to death?"

"It would depend upon the condition of the stomach."

"Could you approximate the time the person had been dead?"

"No; not accurately."

"Well, if you found that undigested food, what would you conclude the time before death to be when it was taken?"

"Oh, in a few hours. I can't tell exactly how many."

"Did you examine the brain?"

"Yes."

"Who was present?"

"The janitor."

"What did you do with it?"

"I dissected it looking for congestion."

"Did you make any note of it?"

"I did not. It was a negative examination. The brain was in a normal state, and I made no note of it."

"What did you do with the brain?"

"As far as I know it was put back in the body by the janitor."

"Then after your examination of the organs you allowed the janitor to replace them?"

"Yes."

"Was anything done by you to embalm the body?"

"No, sir."

"After the examination of the heart, brain, lungs and stomach what did you do?"

"I examined the liver and found it in a normal condition."

"Was that returned to the body and interred with it?"

"I presume so."

"What did you examine next?"

"The spleen and kidneys and found them normal."

The witness was then examined at length upon other examinations which he had made during the autopsy, and he answered all questions readily.

Mr. Deuprey wanted to know why the witness had not called others in to see the result of certain portions of the autopsy.

"Because I am not a prosecutor. I did my duty as an autopsy surgeon," was the reply.

The attorney then began on the wounds which were found on Miss Williams' body.

"Would you call them incised or lacerated wounds?"

"Lacerated, but not remarkably so."

"Were they done by a sharp or dull weapon?"

"I should say by a dull weapon. The cuts on the wrists extended through the tendons and muscles to the bones."

The witness was then shown the broken-bladed knife which was found near Miss Williams' body, and asked whether the wounds could have been inflicted with it.

"Yes, they might have been."

The witness then described the laceration of the wrist wounds, and he also expressed the opinion that they were ante-mortem.

"Why were the wounds ante-mortem, in your opinion?"

"Well, the edges were everted and the wounds and the surrounding skin were covered with coagulated blood."

"Because of the coagulated blood they were ante-mortem?"

"That is one of the reasons."

"Does not coagulation take place after death?"

"Yes, but it takes a long time; and the blood is not in wound."

"To what extent could there be coagulation after death?"

"Simply the course of the blood as it flowed out of the wound."

"Have you in your report any statement as to the coagulation in the wounds?"

"I stated that the tissues and the skin surrounding the wound were covered with coagulated blood."

"How was the circulation in this case?"

"It was not normal owing to the asphyxiation."

"Then you think the asphyxiation took place first?"

"I do."

"Was the asphyxiation complete or partial?"

"It was partial, and I said so in my report."

The witness then read from his report, which showed that death was caused by lacerated wounds and asphyxiation.

"That shows asphyxiation was partial," he said.

"Did asphyxiation alone cause death?"

"I can't say."

"Did the lacerated wounds alone cause death?"

"I can't say that either."

Mr. Deuprey introduced as an exhibit the report of the autopsy which he had made on the body of Minnie Williams.

Continuing Mr. Deuprey asked witness whether the wounds showed whether at the time the hands were inert.

"I can't say," replied the witness.

"Was there anything to show whether there had been a struggle or not?"

"I couldn't say that either."

"What is the difference in the condition of blood ante mortem or post mortem?"

"There is none."

"No difference as to coagulation then?"

"Well, it is known that post-mortem wounds will not coagulate as quickly as in ante-mortem cases. I have made experiments since and found this to be so."

"Did you ever make any such examinations previously?"

"No."

"What was the condition of the blood in the breast wounds?"

"There was no blood."

"How about the face wound?"

"It was extensive, as was also the flow from the wrist wounds."

"Would you say that the wounds were inflicted after asphyxiation?"

"I think they were."

"Why do you think so?"

"Because of the color of the coagula, and also on account of the very little amount of blood in the tissues."

"Then you think that life was extinct when they were inflicted?"

"I didn't say that."

"Then, doctor, from your examination you cannot say how long Minnie Williams had been dead when you began your examination?"

"I only know that rigor mortis had set in when she was brought to the Morgue. There is no way of determining to a certainty how long the body had been dead."

"That is all," said Mr. Deuprey.

At this point District Attorney Barnes announced that the People rested.

Attorney Dickinson then arose and moved that the prisoner be discharged, as there was no evidence which would connect him with the death or disappearance of Minnie Williams.

"The motion is denied at this time," said Judge Conlan.

"Well, I have another motion," said Mr. Dickinson, "and that is that there being no direct proof against the prisoner to raise a presumption of guilt he be admitted to bail."

"That is also denied," said the Judge, and then the court added: "As the testimony is rather loosely thrown together I will not finally decide either of these matters now, but will consider them under submission until Thursday morning, when I will give a final decision."

An adjournment of the case was then taken until to-morrow at 10 A. M.

EXPRESS SYMPATHY.

The Mission Alliance Feels for the Congregation of Emmanuel Church.

The monthly meeting of the Mission Evangelical Alliance, representing the pastors of churches in the southern part of the city, was held yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Twentieth-street branch of the Y. M. C. A. The president, Rev. Dr. Pond, not being present, Rev. E. B. Stewart of the Second United Presbyterian Church presided. The secretary, Rev. James Woodworth, called attention to the fact that the last conference of Sunday-school workers was held in August of last year, although the committee of arrangements for the next one was appointed seven months ago. The secretary was instructed to correspond with the chairman of the committee and endeavor to secure such action as will result in a resumption of the conferences as originally designed.

Among other business transacted was the adoption, by a unanimous vote, of the following:

The Mission Evangelical Alliance extends to the pastor and people of Emmanuel Baptist Church its hearty sympathy in the sore trial through which they are passing, praying that the Lord will overrule the deep affliction which has come upon them, so that "their sorrow shall be turned into joy," that they be made to realize that "all things work together for good to them that love God," and so that he may present the church to himself "a glorious church, not having spot or wrinkle or any such thing, but that it may be holy and without blemish."

APPEALS DECIDED.

Several Opinions Handed Down by the Supreme Court.

In the case of the Central Lumber and Mill Company against John Center et al. defendants, Nathan Cohen, appellant, the Supreme Court has reversed the judgment of the lower court.

The judgment of the Superior Court in the case of Thomas J. Biggins, administrator of the estate of Thomas Biggins, against Gottfield Raisch and John Mallon, as against Mallon, was affirmed by the Supreme Court.

In the Lake County case of M. J. Helm vs. Frank McClure and Luella McClure, the Supreme Court yesterday affirmed the judgment of the lower court directing the defendants to abate a public nuisance by removing a house and fence which obstructed a public highway.

The Supreme Court yesterday affirmed the judgment of the lower court in the case of Byron W. Haines vs. Henry C. Stillwell. The amount involved was $6293 65, for money loaned, money had and received and a balance on a contract to buy stock in the Stoney Creek Improvement Company.

In the case of the E. E. Thomas Fruit Company against George H. Start and W. S. Monson, the Supreme Court has affirmed the judgment of the Superior Court in the favor of defendant holding that where the plaintiffs agreed to dry and cure prunes in a first-class manner, and owing to negligence on plaintiffs' part said prunes were injured, the contention of plaintiff that the fruit was of inferior quality was not ground for a reversal, the preponderance of evidence being in favor of the decision of the lower court.

THOUGHT TO BE ALIVE.

The Murder Theory Concerning C. S. Smith Is Not Accepted.

WILL PAY ANY SHORTAGE.

The Missing Man's Father Says His Son Has Been Foully Dealt With.

The mysterious disappearance of Cashier Smith, McGlauflin & Co.'s confidential man, is still the topic of conversation on the street. The murder theory has been practically abandoned by all except the family of the missing man, they stoutly affirming that he has been foully dealt with.

The general consensus of opinion among those who pretend to know something about McGlauflin & Co.'s connection with the late Senator Fair is that Smith has dropped out of sight at the instigation of parties who are more or less interested in the dead millionaire's speculations, it being thought that the bookkeeper knew more than it would be safe to have him tell. It is also believed that as soon as the Fair estate is legally adjusted Smith will bob up safe and sound. This is mere rumor, however, and has no foundation in fact, except that McGlauflin & Co. are understood to have acted as brokers for Fair when the latter made his big wheat purchase.

The brokers in question will not say that they acted as agents of Fair, yet on the other hand, when the direct question is put to them, if they had not bought certain lots of wheat for him, they answered that all business with their patrons was strictly confidential.

All of these rumors may be nothing but the idle talk of "the street," yet they are none the less significant when taken in connection with the great struggle that is now going on for the possession of the Fair estate.

Not a single fact developed yesterday that would throw the least of light on Smith's mysterious disappearance. At his former office business was progressing in its usual way, and except for the frequent interruptions by persons seeking to secure the position held by the missing man, together with callers innumerable to learn if there was "anything new," there was nothing to indicate that such a prominent individual as the cashier was missing.

In spite of the fact that McGlauflin & Co. positively affirmed on Monday that Smith's cash and bank book balanced to a cent, these gentlemen are not nearly so positive concerning the generally accepted theory that Smith is a defaulter.

"We are having the books experted," said Mr. Bresse yesterday, "and it will be several days before we can announce positively concerning Smith's accounts. Nothing has developed to-day to change the opinion expressed yesterday, to the effect that the missing man had not defrauded us. Of course it would be possible for him to make false entries, and our business is of such large dimensions that a question of $10,000 or $20,000 would not cut much of a figure. That is, it is not probable that we would discover such a theft except on the closest investigation.

"It is possible that he might have 'kited' his accounts, which, of course, will make the work of experting the books that much more difficult. However, I do not believe that we will find anything wrong, and as far as Smith's disappearance is concerned I still think that he wandered off in a fit of dementia and will eventually turn up all right.

"Now, will you please correct one thing for me, and that is concerning our credit with the banks. An afternoon paper quotes me as saying that this thing is hurting us like the devil and that the banks will not take our orders. That is all rot, for our credit has not been questioned, nor have our orders been refused. Matters are running along just the same as though Smith was here, though we are worried a great deal by frequent interruptions."

At the home of Mr. Smith the affair has quieted down somewhat, though his wife and family still cling to the opinion that he has been murdered. The missing man's father and brother arrived from Oroville yesterday and were seen at 728 Fell street last night. They hold to the murder theory, though they say that if he has not been foully dealt with they are confident that his disappearance is the result of temporary insanity and not through fear of the consequences resulting from wrongdoing. They scout the idea that young Smith is still in the City in hiding, though they would be very glad to know that such was the case.

"I was naturally shocked on hearing of my son's disappearance," said the elder Mr. Smith last night, "though I do not for one moment believe that he is a defaulter. I think that he has been murdered and the body carefully concealed. If he speculated I did not know it, and I am inclined to think that the janitor has drawn on his imagination concerning the big amounts of money he is said to have invested. I will say this, however, that if my boy has lost money that did not belong to him I will make good every cent of it, if it takes all I have. I know absolutely nothing of his whereabouts. I only wish I did. Charley was a good boy, and I will not believe ill of him until the evidence is brought before my eyes."

Mrs. Smith, when seen yesterday, was much calmer and apparently reconciled to the peculiar circumstances surrounding her husband's disappearance, though she has not wavered in her belief that he has been murdered. She thinks that the fact of her husband finishing a letter to his father and then beginning another to his brother, ending abruptly in the middle of a word is a strong proof that he was forcibly interfered with. The letter shows that he started to write the word "could," but only got as far as "cou."

When asked if she believed that her husband was still in the City, Mrs. Smith answered emphatically that she did not.

"Why should he conceal himself?" she said. "He has done no wrong, and I do not believe all these stories about his speculating heavily. I am sure that if he had done such a thing I would know something of it."

There is an unauthenticated rumor afloat that Smith is still in the City and that his family have been notified of his whereabouts. In this connection a gentleman whose word is not to be questioned tells a story that would show the possibility of the truth of this report.

On Monday morning he was passing 738 Fell street, and chancing to look across the street, observed a man standing between the church and the fence, partially concealed by the steps.

He watched the face for a few seconds, and then walked half way across the street, when the man dropped down behind the steps. Not caring to take any chances, he walked toward Webster street, when the face and body appeared again, the man watching him intently until he passed out of sight. The man who was concealed behind the steps, apparently watching the house of Smith, bore a striking resemblance to the missing cashier, and it is thought that he was endeavoring to communicate with his family.

This story was told his wife last night, but she positively denied that Smith was there or that she had received any communication from him.

INSURANCE RATES.

Policies Are Freely Written for Three Years at the Price of One Year.

The local situation among insurance men is one of complete demoralization, so far as business methods and rates are concerned. Every policy written is at a reduction of not less than 50 per cent. On dwellings and furniture, etc., in dwellings policies will be willingly written for three years at the old one-year rate, and the same rate is made on selected fireproof brick buildings of modern construction.

Every attempt to form a local board affecting this city only has been a failure, and appearances indicate a prolonged war of rates.

L. Beck was appointed general manager of the Fire Association of Philadelphia yesterday. His appointment was made to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John D. Bradford.

NEW WEAPONS OF WAR.

The Krag-Jorgensen Rifle to Be Distributed to Uncle Sam's Soldiers.

Instructions Issued to Soldiers as to How to Handle the Weapon.

The members of the State military companies have been looking forward to the time when they will lay aside the old Springfield musket and receive in its stead the new Krag-Jorgensen magazine rifle with which the United States soldiers are being armed. The citizen soldiers of this State have made remarkable scores at the targets with the Springfield, and they are desirous of trying their marksmanship with a weapon using smokeless powder and sending a 30-caliber steel jacket bullet a distance of two miles. They will be obliged to wait for many months, and possibly a year or two, before the Government will issue the new rifle to the State military companies. A number of army officers believe that it may be more than two years before this death-dealer will be issued outside of the regular army.

The first organization to receive the new army rifle on the Pacific Coast is the First Infantry Regiment stationed at Angel Island. The soldiers of this regiment will receive the Krag-Jorgensen rifle to-day, and the crack shots will indulge in target practice with their new arms as soon as the supply of ammunition will warrant.

In appearance, construction and operation it is similar to the Lee magazine rifle now used by the naval reserves. The rapidity with which the weapon can be fired causes the barrel to heat to a great degree, in fact to such an extent that those making the first experiments in rapid firing burned their hands. In order to inform the soldiers to whom the new rifle is being distributed the Secretary of War has issued the following instructions regarding the weapon, when heated by rapid firing:

After fifteen rounds fired rapidly (ten or more a minute) the piece should be handled only by the stock, handguard, or metal parts in rear of the chamber, as the barrel becomes uncomfortably hot about this time, though the rear sights and bands will not be found so until from thirty to thirty-five rounds have been fired.

In slow firing (at the rate of three or less a minute) the barrel of the piece should not be handled after from seventeen to twenty rounds. After forty rounds fired at this rate, handle the arm only by the wooden parts and those metal parts in rear of the chamber. If the leaf of the rear sight is raised during this firing (as it probably would be), the sight can be adjusted, if done quickly, even after a hundred rounds, without fear of burning the hand.

Two hundred rounds, probably the maximum amount to be carried by any soldier, or even as many as he can possibly carry, can be fired rapidly without injury to the arm, other than the charring of the wooden parts in contact with the barrel.

If it be necessary or desirable to cool the barrel more rapidly than it would when exposed merely to the air, remove the bolt, depress the muzzle until nearly vertical and pour in water very slowly at first, until steam is no longer formed, when it can be poured rapidly. In service the canteen or cup could be used for this purpose. Owing to the large amount of water necessary to cool a heated rifle—from four to six quarts being required—artificial cooling would not ordinarily be practicable in the field. There is little to be gained, even if employed, as after 200 rounds one can handle the piece by the stock without burning the hand. The soldier will soon learn to handle the piece carefully after any firing, no matter how little, and artificial cooling by water should not ordinarily be practiced, as it may prove injurious to the barrel.

Note—The barrel of the Springfield rifle, caliber 45, using black powder, becomes too hot to handle (above the lower band) after about thirty (30) rounds fired at the rate of seven a minute. In other words, it appears to take twice as many rounds in the old rifle as in the new, to bring the barrel to about the same temperature. Until further orders, the following spare parts only will be issued to companies to be kept on hand for the repair of the United States magazine rifle and carbine: Main springs, magazine springs, sear springs, cut-off springs, stocks. In case of damage to other parts of the rifle, such parts—if they can be detached without further injury to the arm—will be sent, properly marked for identification, to the commanding officer, Springfield Armory, with a statement of the circumstances under which the damage was incurred. If found advisable, the damaged parts will then be ordered replaced. Company commanders should exercise a careful supervision of all dismounting and assembling of the arm, particularly in cases where any part is injured. The authorized dismounting and assembling by the soldier, described in the rules for the management of the rifle, should be confined to what is necessary only for instruction under proper supervision, or for the necessary cleaning of the arm.

Up to the present date the War Department has issued 15,750 of the new rifles. By the end of the present year the entire army will be supplied. After the infantry is armed the Ordnance Department will issue carbines of the same pattern to the artillery and cavalry. The soldiers at the Presidio will not secure their carbines until the 1st of September.

During the Franco-Prussian war the Germans fired 30,000,000 rifle cartridges and 363,000 charges of artillery, killing or mortally wounding 77,000 Frenchmen, showing that 400 shots are required to kill or mortally wound one man.

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☞ Above to be had also at the Ferry Cut-rate Drugstore, No. 8 Market St., at same price.

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We have no agents. We sell our goods direct to the people. Therefore, by buying from us you can save the jobbers', drummers' and agents' profits, which is at least

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WE WILL SELL THIS WEEK

800 PAIRS

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LADIES' TAN KID BUTTON, latest style square toes and diamond-shaped tips, HEEL AND SPRING HEEL.
Price this week $1.75 per Pair.

OUR OWN MAKE LADIES' TAN KID BUTTON, latest style pointed and square toes,
$2.50 per Pair.
We will warrant them to outwear any $6 shoe made.

LADIES' FINE TAN KID BUTTON, brown cloth top or tan kid tops, latest style pointed razor toes, diamond-shaped tips, hand-turn soles,
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CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' TAN SHOES.

SPRING HEELS.	SQUARE TOES.
Sizes 5 to 7½	90c
Sizes 8 to 11	$1.00
Sizes 11½ to 2	$1.25

LADIES' TAN OXFORD TIES,
75c, $1, $1.25, $1.50, $2 and $2.50 Pair.

LADIES' SOUTHERN TIES,
$1.50, $2 and $2.50 per Pair.

MENS' TAN SHOES,
All styles, $2, $2.50, $3 and $4 per Pair.
Extra fine, $5; Finest quality, hand made, $6.

We will make it a point to retail shoes at just what the other dealers have to pay for them. If you doubt it just write to some other wholesale house and they will give you the exact price by the dozen that we retail them for by the pair.

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