BLOOD STAINS WERE FOUND IN THE BELFRY.

Riehl Saw Footprints in the Dust on the Upper Steps.

THE BROKEN DOORKNOBS

Deputy Coroner Hallett Tells of the Removal of the Body.

CHISEL MARKS ON THE DOOR.

Starr Dare Identifies the Wearing Apparel and Tells Where He Found It.

THE DURRANT CASE IN A MINUTE—BLOOD IN THE BELFRY.

C. G. Noble, uncle of the murdered girl, was recalled in the morning to complete the identification of the remains found in the belfry.

Policeman Riehl was the next witness. He was with Detective Gibson when the body was first discovered. He told the jury he saw footprints on the three top steps leading to the belfry. The prints were marked in the dust.

He saw blood on the lower floor of the belfry—quite a large spot—and as he mounted the stairs he saw where the blood had trickled down to the floor. There were also signs in the dust on the upper floor of the body having been dragged along. He did not notice whether the head rested on blocks.

Deputy Coroner Hallett, who removed the body from the belfry to the Morgue, told the details of that occurrence. He secured a table-cloth in the church and wrapped the body in that, and carried it downstairs to the casket.

At the conclusion of the morning session, Janitor Smith of the Morgue being absent and being wanted as a witness, Judge Murphy issued an attachment for him. But even this did not bring him into court; therefore Policeman E. J. Coleman was called to the stand in the afternoon. He was detailed with Sergeant Reynolds to examine Emmanuel Baptist Church on April 16, and testified to finding the knobs that were broken off the door leading to the belfry. He identified the knobs, which were admitted in evidence over the objection of counsel for defendant. He also testified to one of the indentations made in the edge of the door and the jamb, as shown by a photograph produced by defendant's counsel, and said that the work showed that it was made by a chisel found in the pastor's study, indicating that an effort had been made to force the door open by that means.

The last witness was Starr Dare, who discovered the clothing of Blanche Lamont stowed away among the rafters in the belfry. He identified the different articles and told where he found them.

Court adjourned until next Tuesday morning.

NOTE TO THE READER.—If you wish only to know what was actually accomplished in the Durrant case yesterday the foregoing summary will give you that information. If, however, it is your desire to learn the particulars of this interesting trial you will find subjoined a clear, succinct, impartial account of all important matters. Under no circumstances will the offensive details be admitted. They are not essential to an intelligent understanding of the progress of the case, and will be accorded no place in these columns.

FOURTH DAY OF THE TRIAL

Blood Stains and Footprints in the Belfry—Dare Identifies the Clothing.

There was good progress made in the Durrant case yesterday, yet all the testimony was of a preliminary nature, and the essence of it might be summed up in this sentence:

There were blood stains in the belfry, also footprints in the dust on the floor of the belfry, and in the rafters and under the floor of the belfry was found the wearing apparel of the murdered girl; the broken door-knobs were found at the entrance to the belfry under the floor, and a hatchet was discovered in the roof-rafters.

Though yesterday was the fourth day of the trial proper, the prosecution is still a good distance from its testimony going to prove that the prisoner in the dock, that mild-mannered, well-bred little man, William Henry Theodore Durrant, is the one that committed this atrocious crime.

And this is not because there is a lacking of such testimony, but because the preliminary evidence thereto is so considerable.

Durrant withstood many a searching glance yesterday as the wearing apparel of the murdered girl was exhibited to the jury and identified by Starr Dare, the man who found it secreted in the belfry.

But Durrant never flinched. He is impervious to everything, judging from outward appearances at least.

The nearest approach to a sensation during the morning session occurred when Judge Murphy issued a writ of attachment for a delinquent witness—Thomas Smith, by name, one of the Deputy Coroners. This came just before adjournment, and was an exceedingly mild sensation at best.

C. G. Noble was called to the stand when court opened in the morning. He came to complete his identification of the ghastly remains found by Detective Gibson in the belfry on that Sunday morning.

In cross-examination he was asked by Attorney Dickinson whether there were many persons present at the time. He said there was not—only the officials. He was asked some other questions concerning the appearance of the body, but these questions elicited nothing new.

Then Policeman Riehl came to the stand. He corroborated the testimony given by Detective Gibson about finding the body in the belfry.

Upon cross-examination by Mr. Dickinson, the witness said he saw what were blood stains on the floor of the room at the foot of the stairs leading to the belfry, and when he mounted the stairs he saw where the blood—it appeared like blood to him—had dripped down to the floor.

When he went into the belfry the second time he looked about more carefully and saw marks in the dust where—so it appeared to him—the body had been dragged from the head of the stairs. He saw some blocks in the room similar to those identified by Gibson Thursday as having formed a rest for the head of the body, but he did not notice whether there were blocks under the head of the body.

Witness said he allowed no one to go into the belfry between the discovery of the body and the time when it was removed.

Deputy Coroner Hallett came to the witness-chair next. Mr. Barnes wanted Smith, the janitor of the Morgue, but Smith did not respond when called. A recess of ten minutes was taken, during which Smith was telephoned for, but unsuccessfully.

Hallett told about the removal of the body. He had tried to get a sheet to carry it in, but none could be found in the church, so he secured a tablecloth.

When they reached the lower landing with the body—he and Smith carried it down—they met Mr. Noble, who identified the body as that of his niece.

Mr. Hallett's cross-examination was confined to what he had seen at that time, the condition of the room in which the body was found and the number of persons present. Mr. Hallett had made no examination of the premises, and could give but little information on that score. He had been called there for the one purpose. This he fulfilled—and nothing more.

It was at the conclusion of his cross-examination, Janitor Smith being still absent, that Judge Murphy issued his attachment for the missing witness. That attachment was made returnable at 2 o'clock.

But when court convened in the afternoon Smith was still absent. A couple of jurors—Smythe and Seiberlich—were also missing from the box when the roll was called.

Judge Murphy fixed his face for a prolonged frown and a wait of three or four minutes was necessary before the jurors responded to their names when called at the door by the Deputy Sheriff.

When they finally came and took their places in the box Juror Smythe explained that a policeman had stopped him in the corridor and would not let him come into court.

The women in court during the afternoon session were largely of a different walk in life from those that are always present.

Within the railing sat two fashionably attired ladies with ex-Attorney-General W. H. H. Hart. One of these ladies wore a heavy black veil that entirely hid the face.

In the absence of the much-wanted Smith, Policeman E. J. Coleman came to the stand. He found the broken door-knobs under the floor at the entrance to the belfry stairs.

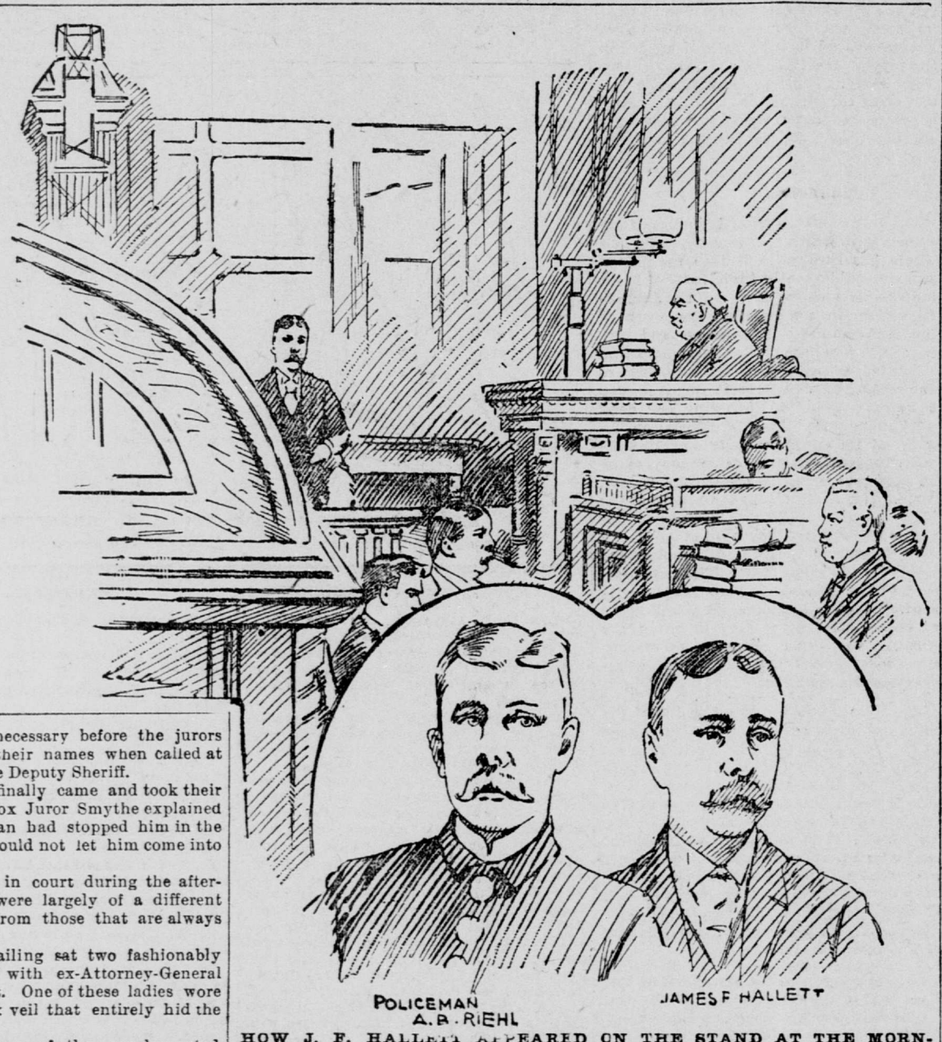
Attorney Dickinson examined him at some length, with the result of bringing out the further testimony that some one had gone to the pastor's study, secured a chisel and fitted it into at least one of the indentations found on the door of the belfry.

At the conclusion of his testimony a dressmaker's model was brought into court and placed on the platform beside the witness-chair.

Then Starr Dare took the stand and testified that the black waist and the black dress skirt on the model were those that he had found stowed away under the rafters and in odd and hidden corners in the belfry.

He found these and many other secreted garments, evidently belonging to the murdered girl, on the Sunday morning on which the body was first discovered. His identification of the garments was very positive.

At the conclusion of his cross-examination by Attorney Dickinson court adjourned until next Tuesday morning.



HOW J. F. HALLETT APPEARED ON THE STAND AT THE MORNING SESSION.
[Sketched by a "Call" artist.]

THE MORNING SESSION.

C. G. Noble Recalled, Officer Riehl a Witness and Thomas Smith Absent.

When court convened in the morning District Attorney Barnes recalled C. G. Noble, the uncle of Blanche Lamont. His further testimony was to corroborate Detective Gibson as to how the body was handled when brought down from the belfry and as to who were present at that time. He told of being sent for by Gibson and then of accompanying him to Emmanuel Baptist Church Sunday morning, April 14, and of what transpired there.

Then he was cross-examined.

Dickinson—What was the condition of the floor?

Noble—Very dark.

Dickinson—Other people were going up and coming out of the belfry?

Noble—I saw no others.

Dickinson—Did you stoop over to see the body or see it plainly from where you stood?

Noble—I had to get down quite close to the floor.

Dickinson—Did you have a light?

Noble—Yes; I struck a match.

Dickinson—That is all.

Barnes—That is all.

Officer Riehl, who accompanied Detective Gibson to the belfry, was then called to the stand. He went to the church Sunday morning, April 14, with Gibson. He went directly to the belfry door. They found the door locked and the knob broken off. They tried several keys, and failing in this, they put their shoulders against the door and broke it open.

Then witness described the finding of the body, just as Gibson had told it. After finding the body Gibson stationed him at the belfry door.

Barnes—Did you allow any one to pass up into the belfry?

Riehl—No, sir; no one passed me.

Barnes—Were you there when the body was carried down from the belfry?

Riehl—Yes, sir.

Barnes—Did you see Mr. Noble there?

Riehl—Yes, sir.

Barnes—What time did you finally leave the church?

Riehl—Between half-past 9 and 10.

Barnes—That is all.

Then Mr. Dickinson began the cross-examination. He made the witness state again what time it was when he and Gibson reached the church. Witness identified a photograph of the door.

Dickinson—It didn't require much force to open the door, did it?

Riehl—Not so much.

Dickinson—It came off the hinges?

Riehl—No, sir; the casing broke.

Dickinson—Did you see any handmarks on the door?

Riehl—No, sir.

Dickinson—What did you do after breaking open the door.

Riehl—I looked around, saw some blood stains on the floor—that is, I thought they were blood stains.

Dickinson—How near to the side of the wall was the blood stains?

Riehl—About six inches.

Dickinson—How large were the stains you took for blood?

Riehl—They covered a space about a foot and a half in length and six or seven inches wide.

Dickinson—Quite a large stain?

Riehl—Yes, sir.

Dickinson—Did you ever see that stain again?

Riehl—Yes, sir.

Dickinson—Did you make an investigation as to where the stain came from?

Riehl—I formed an opinion as to where it came from.

Dickinson—But did you make an examination?

Riehl—Well, I looked about enough to convince myself.

Dickinson—What did you convince yourself of?

Riehl—That the blood had dripped down from the floor above.

Witness was shown a number of photographs of the belfry submitted by the defense. And when Riehl had identified them they were offered as exhibits in the case.

Dickinson—Were them some papers on the floor?

Riehl—Yes, sir.

Dickinson—What appearance did these papers have? Did they look as though they were crumpled up and thrown about?

Riehl—I don't remember that.

Dickinson—Is it not your recollection that these papers at the foot of the belfry tower were folded?

Riehl—Yes; many of them were folded.

Dickinson—Did you observe carefully the stain on the floor?

Riehl—Yes, sir.

Dickinson—As you proceeded up did you examine to see where the blood had dripped through?

Riehl—Yes, sir.

Witness was then required to point out on the model where he found the blood and the evidences of it having dripped through from the stairs above. Dickinson wanted to know every detail. His examination concerning the blood stains was very searching. He wanted to know the size of each spot and its shape.

Dickinson—You do not know as an absolute fact whether these stains were blood or not?

Riehl—No, sir; I do not.

Riehl—Yes, sir.

Dickinson—Were there footprints on the landing?

Riehl—I did not notice.

Dickinson—Was the dust thick enough to have shown them?

Riehl—I do not know; I did not notice that.

Dickinson—Did you lean over to see the body?

Riehl—Yes, sir; I had to do that to see it clearly.

Dickinson—Did you notice any papers lying about?

Riehl—No, sir.

Dickinson—Did you examine the place for signs of a struggle?

Riehl—I saw in the dust where the body had been shoved along, and where it had rested at the head of the steps. There were marks that looked like the trailing of a skirt.

Dickinson—You reported all these things to Officer Gibson?

Riehl—Yes, sir; all but the footprints. I don't remember whether I told him about them.

Dickinson—That church is on your beat, is it not?

Riehl—Close to it.

Witness said further, under Dickinson's questions, that he had seen the blocks on the floor, but did not notice those that Gibson had said were under the head.

Upon the conclusion of Riehl's cross-examination Thomas Smith, an attache of the Coroner's office, was called, but did not respond.

Mr. Barnes explained that something had occurred at the Coroner's office to detain the witness.

Judge Murphy said that in future it must be seen to that the witnesses were on hand when called.

Then a recess of ten minutes was taken.

After the recess, Thomas Smith being still absent, G. F. Hallett, Deputy Coroner, was called to the stand. He testified that he was at the Receiving Hospital about 10 o'clock Sunday morning, April 14, when a telephone message came directing him to go to Emmanuel Baptist Church. He arrived there about 11 o'clock. Officer Gibson met him and told him there was a body upstairs to be taken to the Morgue. He went up with Gibson to view the body.

Peixotto—Did you take the body away then?

Hallett—No, I went downstairs to get a sheet and some candles.

WITNESS DARE IDENTIFYING THE CLOTHES FOUND IN THE BELFRY OF EMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH. A DRESSMAKER'S DUMMY WAS USED TO DISPLAY THEM.
[Sketched by a "Call" artist.]

Dickinson—Who went first upstairs into the belfry when you had broken open the door?

Riehl—Detective Gibson.

Dickinson—Was the dust so thick on the steps that you could see your own footprints?

Riehl—In some places.

Dickinson—Where?

Riehl—On the last three steps I saw footprints.

Dickinson—How far up did you go the first time?

Riehl—I went up till within three steps of the top landing. There I turned and saw the body.

Dickinson—When next did you go up?

Riehl—Only a few moments later.

Dickinson—Then you went clear up?

Riehl—Yes, sir.

Dickinson—Was it on this second trip that you saw the footprints on the steps?

Peixotto—D'd you get the sheet?

Hallett—I could not find a sheet, but I got a tablecloth downstairs in the church.

Peixotto—What did you then do?

Hallett—I went upstairs again with Mr. Smith. We laid out the tablecloth and placed the body on it. Then we carried it down.

Peixotto—Whom did you see at the bottom of the belfry stairs?

Hallett—I saw Mr. Noble. He looked at the body and identified it.

This about concluded the main examination by Mr. Peixotto, and Attorney Dickinson took up the cross-questioning.

Dickinson—Were there any people up in the belfry when you went for the body?

Hallett—Yes; three or four.

Dickinson—Did you request them to come down?

Hallett—Yes, sir.

Dickinson—Do you know who they were?

Hallett—No; they were strangers to me.

Dickinson—Do you know whether they were connected with the church?

Hallett—They might have been. I do not know.

There were a few more similar questions, but they elicited nothing of importance. Then Mr. Dickinson said, "That is all."

Judge Murphy—Is Mr. Smith here?

Mr. Barnes—Not yet, your Honor.

Judge Murphy—Let an attachment issue for him, Mr. Clerk, returnable at this court at 2 o'clock.

Then the court was adjourned for the noon recess, but not until Judge Murphy had suggested to the spectators that good manners alone ought to show them the propriety of remaining seated until the curtain had actually fallen.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

Starr Dare Tells of the Finding of the Clothes in the Belfry Rafters.

Witness Smith was still in contempt of court when the afternoon session convened, which was not exactly on the hour, because of the absence of two jurors. They made their appearance in a few minutes, however, and then Policeman E. J. Coleman was called to the stand.

In company with Sergeant Reynolds he was on duty at Emmanuel Baptist Church on April 16. His testimony was devoted to the finding of the knobs of the door leading to the belfry and the condition of the door when the examination was made. The knobs were offered in evidence, and together with the paper in which they had been wrapped were marked People's Exhibit G.

Barnes—Where did you find these knobs?

Coleman—In an opening under the floor to the left of the door as you enter by and near the southeast corner of the north belfry I found one doorknob. Then I looked further about four feet and found the other one.

Barnes—Where did you stand while making the search?

Coleman—Behind the door on the inside of the belfry.

General Dickinson objected to the admission of the knobs in evidence on the identification given of them by the witness, and proceeded to interrogate the witness in support of his objection.

Dickinson—What did you do with the knobs?

Coleman—I turned them over to Sergeant Reynolds a few minutes after I discovered them.

Dickinson—Prior to turning them over did you make any mark on the paper in which you wrapped them.

Coleman—Not then.

Dickinson—Did you put any marks on the locks.

Coleman—No, sir.

Dickinson—The knobs were not exposed to Sergeant Reynolds' view when they were turned over to him?

Coleman—Yes, in the way I picked them up. He was right by my side. I wrapped them up myself.

Dickinson—How did you know they were the same knobs that belonged to the door.

Coleman—Because I was particular and tried them on where they were broken off.

Dickinson—Was there anything peculiar about those knobs?

Coleman—No, except that they seemed to fit this door, and that they were broken off.

Dickinson—Was there anything peculiar in the breaking of those knobs that attracted your attention?

Coleman—Nothing, more than I say that they are broken apart.

General Dickinson renewed his objection to the admission of the knobs in evidence and the court overruled him. Mr. Barnes resumed the direct examination of the witness. The knobs and the paper and the handwriting on the paper and the string that was picked up on the floor of Emmanuel Baptist Church and used to secure the packages were identified satisfactorily by the witness.

Mr. Barnes proceeded to question Coleman as to his action in fitting the broken-off knobs to the door that led to the belfry. The knobs were specifically designated. The one retaining the shank which passes through the lock was marked G1, the other G2.

Barnes—What did you do with reference to the door and knobs.

Coleman—I put this one (G1) through the lock and saw that it fitted.

Barnes—Look at the broken part of that knob (G2) and tell me if that is a new break or an old one.

Dickinson—We object.

The court—He hasn't shown that he is possessed of a knowledge of that branch of it.

Barnes—The defense may cross-examine.

In the cross-examination two photographs of the belfry door, and which had been previously submitted as defendant's exhibits 11 and 12, were used for the purpose of showing that the witness' observation of the door did not agree in every detail with the condition in which the art of the photographer had represented it.

Dickinson—I present you with two photographs—one showing the door closed and the other showing the door open. Which one of these knobs was on the outside of the door when it was closed and which one was on the inside?

Coleman—The way I put them in—I put—

Dickinson—Wait a moment. That is not answering my question.

The court—Do you claim that these photographs show the knobs?

Dickinson—No; they show the place for the knobs.

The court—I should think he should testify as to how he did fit them. I do not see any other intelligent answer he can give. The question it seems tends to confuse the witness. He should have an opportunity to show how he fitted them in, and you may show how they might be fitted, but you should not ask him how they belonged in the door.

Dickinson—We take exception to the remarks of the court that the question tends to confuse the witness.

The court—You can have your exception. If the witness can answer the question he may.

Coleman—I cannot.

Dickinson—That is all.

Barnes—Which of these knobs did you fit on the inside?

Coleman—The long one (G 1). I put the other on the outside, but they did not meet on account of the lock being sprung and kept the shank of the knob (G 1) from coming through.

General Dickinson further cross-examined the witness and wanted to know if he was a locksmith or had had any experience in building locks. Coleman disclaimed any such experience and stated that the lock was considerably sprung and he did not make an effort to force the shank through the lock. He then proceeded.

Dickinson—Did you observe while making this examination anything with regard to the jamb of the door, the right hand jamb or casing, near or about or immediately below where the lock had been or was?

Coleman—Yes, sir; there was a mark on it.

Dickinson—Was it visible when the door was shut?

Coleman—Yes.

Dickinson—Did you make an examination as to those marks, their nature, how they had been placed there?

Coleman—Yes; they looked as though they had been done with a chisel or jimmy.

Dickinson—Did you observe a number of indentations or marks on that casing?

Coleman—No; I did not.

Dickinson—Can you tell from an examination of that photograph, aided by your recollection, the number of marks on that casement, showing that they had been made by any instrument?

Coleman—Yes; there are two as shown by the photograph, but I do not recollect at that time how many there were.

Dickinson—Was any instrument presented to you or used?

Coleman—Yes, a chisel, that night or evening, after the finding of the knobs in the afternoon. I think Sergeant Reynolds came up from the back part of the church with it.

Dickinson—From the pastor's study; from a tool box?

Coleman—Yes, I think it was. It was fitted into this mark.

Dickinson—The putting of the point of the chisel into the indentation indicated what had been done?

Coleman—Yes, it looked as though some one tried to open the door and inserted the chisel in between the door and the jamb.

Dickinson—And that considerable force had been used?

Coleman—It looked so.

Dickinson—The indentation was considerably deeper than the chisel was thick, was it not?

Coleman—It was deep enough for the point of the chisel.

Dickinson—Had not the chisel been pried to the right as a lever, with the force exercised to the right?

Coleman—It looked that way.

Dickinson—Did it not leave quite a deep indentation as it moved to the right upon the jamb of the door?

Coleman—Yes.

Dickinson—And the indentation extended also pretty well in from the front of the jamb as you look toward it—toward the rear?

Coleman—Yes.

Dickinson—Were there no more that one of these chisel marks?

Coleman—Yes, there were others; but only one that I recollect—the large one.

Dickinson—Who was 't fitted this chisel into the indentations, was it you?

Coleman—Yes, and by Sergeant Reynolds. He took the custody of the chisel.

When Mr. Coleman stepped down and out, one of the Deputy Sheriffs brought up to the witness-stand a black draped dressmaker's model. On it, as was afterward shown, were the black waist and black dress skirt worn by Blanche Lamont when she left the High School.

They were found stowed away in the belfry under the rafters, and the man who found them, Starr Dare, son of John T. Dare, was called to the stand to identify them. He identified a great many other articles of clothing, also—what seemed to be the entire wearing apparel of the murdered girl, in fact.

The District Attorney began the cross-examination:

Barnes—Were you in Emmanuel Baptist Church Sunday, April 14?

Dare—Yes, sir.

Barnes—What did you do there?

Dare—I made a search of the premises.

Barnes—I call your attention to this black silk basque. Do you identify it?

Dare—Yes; I found that in the belfry.

Barnes—Point out on the model of the belfry just where you found it.

Dare—I found it in the rafters at the southwest corner, right there (pointing).

Barnes—In what condition did you find it?

Dare—There were sticks thrown on it. The waist looks about the same now as it did then?

Barnes—I now call your attention to this black skirt on the model. Did you ever see it before?

Dare—Yes.

Barnes—Where?

Dare—In the belfry of Emmanuel Baptist Church. I found it.

Barnes—Where?

Dare (pointing)—Near the southeast corner under the rafters.

Barnes—Were there sticks thrown on them?

Dare—Yes; just the same as on the waist.

Barnes—What did you do with these things when you found them?

Dare—I handed them down to Mr. Daley, who was on the platform.

Several other articles of wearing apparel were then shown the witness. He identified them all, and pointed out on the model of the belfry and tower the exact position in which each article was found. Some of the clothing was torn. Several pieces were found strewn along under the casing of the belfry on the north side near the northeast corner.

All of them were then placed in evidence and marked as people's exhibits.

Before they were admitted, however, Mr. Dickinson wanted to know how the witness could identify the clothing.

Dickinson—How do you know these are the same garments?

Dare—They are torn just as those were, and I remember them by general appearance.

Dickinson—Are you able to say these are precisely the garments you found, or do they only resemble them?

Dare—They are the garments I found in the belfry.

Under the objection of Mr. Dickinson the garments were then admitted as evidence.

Mr. Barnes showed the witness a hatchet and asked him if he had ever seen it before, and where?

Dare—In the belfry of Emmanuel Baptist Church.

Barnes—Under what circumstances?

Dare—I found it on a crossbeam on the east side above the main beam of the roof of the belfry.

Dickinson—Are you sure that is the same hatchet?

Dare—Yes, sir.

Dickinson—How can you tell it?

Dare—By the rust on it, and by its general appearance.

The hatchet was then admitted as evidence. Mr. Barnes asked some further questions.

Barnes—Have you seen any of these articles identified by you, since you found them in the belfry?

Dare—Yes, sir.

Barnes—State when, where and under what circumstances?

Dare—In a room nearly opposite Chief Crowley's office, in the presence of Captain Lees and two police officers. This was about on the 15th of last month.

Then Mr. Dickinson began his cross-examination proper.

Dickinson—What moved you to search the belfry for the clothing?

Dare—The fact that the body had been found there.

Dickinson—Did any of the detectives or police officers accompany you into the belfry?

Dare—I don't remember.

Dickinson—There were policemen and detectives in the building?

Dare—Yes.

Dickinson—Did you know the deceased in her lifetime?

Dare—No, sir.

Dickinson—How near do you live to the church?

Dare—About a block and a half.

Dickinson—Did you attend service at the church?

Dare—A few times.

Dickinson—What times?

Dare—No; I never attended service there. I went to some entertainments at the church. Once when Pastor Gibson assumed charge, once to a fair there.

Dickinson—Did you ever see Blanche Lamont at the church?

Dare—Not to my knowledge.

Dickinson—What was done with the garments as you handed them down?

Dare—They were rolled up in the skirts into a bundle.

Mr. Dickinson then projected a large number of questions calculated to elicit the witness' knowledge concerning the care taken of the clothing after it was found and whether he could positively identify it all. Mr. Dare answered them all carefully and without hesitation.

He admitted that there was an interval of about four months during which he had not seen the clothing, yet he felt sure these were the same garments.

Dickinson—Did you examine each piece of clothing as you pulled it out, or did you just hand it over without looking at it?

Dare—I looked carefully at each piece.

Dickinson—What made you do that?

Dare—I wanted to make sure whether it was clothing or merely a piece of cloth. I had pulled out a piece of cloth.

Dickinson—Was there dust on the floor in the belfry?

Dare—Yes, sir.

Dickinson—Did you see any footprints?

Dare—I did not.

Dickinson—Did you look for footprints?

Dare—I did not.

Dickinson—Did you see a chisel?

Dare—No, sir.

Dickinson—Did you go to the pastor's study that day?

Dare—Yes, sir.

Dickinson—Before or after you made the search?

Dare—I went in that way.

Dickinson—Have you made a written report about the things you found in the belfry?

Dare—No, sir.

Dickinson—Or a verbal report to any one?

Dare—No report at all.

There were a few minor questions asked, but they elicited nothing that had not already been testified to by this witness, and then his cross-examination was concluded.

Simultaneously the hour for adjournment came. Judge Murphy explained that as Monday was a legal holiday there would be no session of the court until next Tuesday, it having already been agreed that Saturday sessions were not to be held.

Thereupon court adjourned until next Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.

BIENKOWSKI'S IDEA.

A Newsboy's Phonograph That Will Talk All Languages.

A Bienkowski, the newsboy, has an idea. He has retired from the business of selling daily papers and will enter into competition with the phonograph exhibitors.

After five years of strict attention to his own business, the young man has accumulated enough capital to place himself in the way to see the world and gather in a margin on his investment.

His phonograph will talk in thirty-nine different languages, and he proposes to entertain his patrons with a novel exhibition that will give them an idea of the variety of uses to which the aspirates and the gutturals and other expressions of the human throat may be put.

He has picked up here in cosmopolitan San Francisco a native of each of thirty-nine countries and induced them to talk into his machine. Now he expects to hear the nickels dropping when he gets his Babel in operation.

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FUNERAL NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE GRAND SECRETARY, GRAND LODGE, F. AND A. M. OF CALIFORNIA.

The Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of California will hold a special communication in King Solomon's Hall, at the Masonic Temple in this city, on SATURDAY, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of conducting the funeral of our late esteemed and beloved brother,

M.·. W.·. WILLIAM CALDWELL BELCHER,

Past Grand Master of the Jurisdiction.

The Grand Officers, Past Grand Officers and members thereof, and the officers and members of the several lodges in this jurisdiction are hereby notified and requested to be in attendance.

By direction of the Grand Master.

GEORGE JOHNSON,
Grand Secretary.

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