

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

New York, Nov. 11.—X-rays were used in court for the first time in this country in a damage suit before a jury in the Brooklyn superior court. Martin Hutchinson, 9 years of age, was subjected to ray examination for several minutes. He was injured on Christmas night, 1895, by being ejected from a street car.

The plaintiff contends that the head of the left humerus was fractured from the boy's fall from the car when the conductor threw him off. A dynamo was placed in front of the jury box and near the lawyer's table, and a large crookes tube was used. Soon after the case had been resumed young Hutchinson's jacket and outside shirt were removed. The arms and shoulders were exposed. Before the examination the question as to whether any possible injury would result from the examination was discussed. J. Stewart Ross, who represents the plaintiff, insisted that a limit as to the time of the examination should be set. It was decided that it should be three minutes.

When the boy took his seat with his left shoulder about six inches from the crookes tube he smiled at the jury and the physicians and lawyers. Dr. Wm. J. Morton looked at the boy's left shoulder through a fluoroscope, and Judge Johnson, who presided at the trial, stood up and timed the proceeding.

Dr. Geo. L. Fowler then took the fluoroscope and looked at the boy's left arm and shoulder until time was called. Dr. Morton and Dr. Fowler will tell on the stand the result of the examination. They are witnesses for the defense. Previous to that in court there had been examinations of the boy's left shoulder. Photographs of the bones had been taken. These photographs were in the possession of the plaintiff. The examinations were made to show the result of the fractures.

San Francisco, Nov. 11.—Joseph M. Shotwell, manager of the Merchants' Exchange of this city, died suddenly of apoplexy shortly after midnight at his home in Sausalito, Marion county. He was a native of New Jersey, and 68 years of age. He came to California in 1849; soon became prominently identified with the mercantile interests of this city. He has at various periods of his career been president of the local produce and stock exchanges and was also vice president of the California Safe Deposit and Trust company and commodore of the Pacific Yacht club.

New York, Nov. 11.—A dispatch to the Herald from Lima, Peru, says: A bill which legalizes non-Catholic marriages in Peru and which makes legal all civil ceremonies perfected by the mayors of the town in the presence of two witnesses was sanctioned by congress just before adjournment. There was great excitement when the measure was taken up for final action. The clericals tried to sustain a motion to postpone consideration, but on vote the motion was lost. Then the president put the motion to close the debate and this was carried amid great applause. The passage of this measure is a great triumph for the Liberal ideas and for the government.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 11.—A passenger train on the Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis road, which left St. Louis last evening and was due in this city at 7:30 o'clock this morning was derailed and entirely consumed by fire at four o'clock this morning near Leesport, nine miles from Louisville. No lives were lost and so far as is known no one was seriously injured.

High winds last night overturned a

box car standing on the Lewisport siding. The car fell directly across the main track on a sharp curve. It was not seen by the engineer of the passenger train until it was too late to stop his engine.

Washington, Nov. 11.—Secretary Alger has approved the estimates for the coast defense work submitted by Gen. Miles, and they will be submitted to Chairman Cannon of the House committee on appropriations some days before the opening of the sessions. In accordance with law the expenditures at the different seaports are itemized, but the secretary will ask for authority to spend the money in lump sums, so that work on any particular defense may be hurried to meet emergencies. General Miles divides the fortification appropriation as follows:

Mouth of Penobscot river.....	\$ 175,000
Mouth of Kennebec river	198,500
Portland, Maine	1,173,000
Portsmouth, N. H.	377,000
Boston Harbor	1,347,000
New Bedford, Mass.	204,000
Narragansett Bay	833,000
Defenses of Long Island sound	1,070,000
Eastern entrance, New York..	498,000
Southern entrance, New York.	1,489,000
Approaches to Philadelphia...	441,000
Approaches to Baltimore....	499,000
Approaches to Washington, D. C.	604,000
Hampton Roads	463,000
Approaches to Wilmington, N. C.	937,000
Charleston Harbor	150,000
Approaches to Savannah, Ga.	415,000
Key West, Fla.	50,000
Pensacola Harbor	32,000
Approaches to Mobile, Ala....	397,000
Approaches to New Orleans..	319,000
Galveston, Texas	412,000
San Diego, Cal.	725,000
San Francisco	1,336,000
Columbia river	605,000
Puget Sound	1,140,000
Lake Champlain	48,000

In his report to the secretary, Gen. Miles makes no reference to possible complications with Spain, but says:

"Although the general desire of our people is to maintain a condition of peace with all nations, and the policy of the government is one of good will and peaceful relations with all others, yet nothing could be more injudicious than to remain in a condition of insecurity and permit the lives of millions and the accumulated wealth of many generations to be destroyed or endangered by any foreign power with which we are liable to come in contact, and the general plan for defense which has been adopted by the government should be steadily pursued until the nation is in a condition of security and safety, which a due regard for self-preservation would demand."

San Francisco, Nov. 11.—William Henry Theodore Durrant will not be hanged at San Quentin Friday morning after all, the supreme court of this state having granted him another respite at the eleventh hour.

Up to the time this afternoon when the news flashed over the wires from Sacramento that the court, now in session there, had granted a writ of probable cause and instructed Warden Hale not to carry out the execution of Durrant until further orders, there was apparently no further hope for the condemned murderer of Blanche Lamont and Minnie Williams, as his attorneys, Messrs. Dickinson & Boardman, had made a futile effort to secure another writ of habeas corpus in the United States circuit court, and had not even been granted permission to appeal from the decision to

the Supreme Court of the United States.

Meanwhile, however, Attorney Deuprey hastened to Sacramento and applied to the state supreme court for a writ of probable cause for the purpose of staying the proceedings against his client upon the grounds that no official knowledge of the action of the Supreme court of the United States in the matter of Durrant's appeal from the decision of the federal court had yet been received; that the superior court had acted too hastily in sentencing Durrant to be hanged tomorrow, as the law required that he be given at least sixty days' grace; and, consequently, that the pendency of another appeal in the supreme court affecting the condemned was of itself sufficient cause of a stay of execution.

The matter was partially argued in chambers, and later argued before the full court and taken under advisement. Shortly afterward the court announced its decision, granting the writ applied for, in which all the justices concurred.

San Quentin Prison, Cal., Nov. 11.—This has been a day of great but suppressed excitement in and about the penitentiary. The preparations for the execution of Theodore Durrant had all been completed, and the prison officials were in readiness to carry out the death sentence, from which there seemed no further appeal.

The man alone was hopeful that he might yet obtain a longer lease of life. He spent the greater part of the day in reading, and had little to say to any one.

At 4:20 p. m. the news that the supreme court had granted a reprieve was received at the prison in a message to Warden Hale from Chief Justice Beatty. Capt. Edgar, who opened the dispatch in the absence of the warden, immediately wrote a note conveying the information to the condemned man. The message was sent to the death cell by a guard. Durrant quickly read it, and without any great display of emotion, fell on his knees and prayed silently for several minutes.

Mrs. Durrant, the mother of the prisoner, was a passenger on the 3:30 boat from San Francisco. When she reached the prison the news was told to her. She was cheerful on the way over, saying that she had put her faith in God and felt that He would not desert her. On arrival at the prison she was informed that her son's life had been spared, and that she might see him later. "Thank God," she said. Then she went to a hotel for rest and refreshment.

At 7 o'clock this evening she returned to the prison and was admitted to Capt. Edgar's office, where her boy was waiting to meet her. The death veil was removed when Durrant was brought down to the office, and it will not again be placed over the prisoner unless required by future developments in the case. Mrs. Durrant remained with her son in close conversation for some time.

San Quentin, Cal., Nov. 11.—An Associated Press reporter was admitted to the prison office where Durrant and his mother were seated on a sofa in each other's arms. Durrant had expressed a desire to make a statement to the Associated Press, and in the course of an interview said:

"Naturally I was greatly elated at the news of the reprieve, although my first intimation, based on a telephone message, was not positive. Soon afterward the news was confirmed. All I could do was to thank God."

"Was the reprieve a surprise?" Durrant was asked.

"Not exactly. All along I have had perfect faith in my God. This afternoon I was visited by two Sisters of Charity,