THE EVENING PAPER IS THE PAPER OF TODAY. THE MORNING PAPER IS THE PAPER OF YESTERDAY.

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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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DURRANT IS DEAD.

With His Last Breath He Protests His Innocence.

MET DEATH UNFLINCHINGLY.

Declares His Execution Would be a Shame on California.

FATHER WITNESSED THE FINAL SCENE.

Mrs. Durrant's Farewell—Her Son Becomes a Catholic—Scenes at Prison and Gallows—Body Taken by Parents.

San Quentin Prison, Cal., Jan. 7.—At 10:32, trap sprung on Durrant.

Durrant died brave. His last words being, "I am innocent."

Theodore Durrant was executed at 10:32 this morning in the state penitentiary. He ascended the scaffold calmly, following Father Logan, who administered to his spiritual wants, the prisoner being hurried into the Catholic church in the day. He made a brief speech in quiet tones, asserting his innocence and forgiving those who had prosecuted him, mentioning especially the press of San Francisco. His last words were "I am innocent." His death appeared to be painless.

After the drop Durrant did not struggle. In fifteen minutes he was cut down; the neck was broken by the fall.

HIS LAST MORNING.

When W. H. T. Durrant awoke at 4 o'clock this morning, he was apparently greatly refreshed by his night's sleep, which had been sound and peaceful throughout the night. His last night's meal, which had been one of excitement, as he had been visited by his parents, a minister and newspaper men for some hours, and did not retire until midnight, left an hour after his mother had left him.

Immediately upon his awake, he bade the guards good morning and without the slightest trace of nervousness proceeded to dress himself for the ordeal provided for his last appearance. The condemned man dressed with great care, but in order to avoid the necessity of removing them, Warden Hale had ordered the prisoner not to put his shoes on in the condemned cell by Captain Hogan. It was characteristic of the prisoner, who had always been scrupulously neat and dapper in his attire, that he should object to the shoes provided by the jail authorities, and demand black pumps for some hours, and did not retire until midnight, half an hour after his mother had left his side.

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Durrant read a little, and then retired, falling asleep at 12:30. He was awakened by Captain Hogan, who informed him that he was given a chance to deliver a short address from the scaffold.

BRIEFLY AFFECTED BY A VISIT.

Shortly afterwards Mrs. Durrant called at the prison and was admitted to the condemned cell for a last interview with her son. Their last meeting was affectionate, although both maintained control over their composures. Rev. Reverdy Davis, who had been called upon at his request, was present. Mrs. Durrant, at her request, was not admitted to the prison the morning by Warden Hale, and as the prisoner refused to see either Chaplain Pierce or Rev. William Rader, the Episcopal clergyman who visited him yesterday, it was decided that his mother and his mother that Rev. Father Logan should be sent for. This he did, and Father Logan came at once and made the necessary arrangements for the reception of Durrant into the Catholic faith.

At 9:30 Warden Hale visited the condemned man for the purpose of telling the death warrant to the prisoner. Durrant was then listened to the well-known Catholic ritual with attention, and was outward sign of fear. When it was finally decided that Durrant should be a Catholic, the priests and Father Logan left the sheriff's office, and accompanied by the death chamber. Here the prisoner was given calmness, and the Catholic service was the speaker for the prisoner's the most fervent in the service, which he concurred with his parents for a short time shortly after 10 o'clock, then bade farewell to the prisoner, and prepared for his march to the scaffold.

AT THE PRISON GATE.

On the arrival of the first train from San Francisco, the open space in front of the prison was rapidly filled with people, coming many of those who had witnessed the execution, as well as a large number of curious sightseers, the strangers were mainly curiosity, and several officials of various kind, including Mr. Lawler, prison director, arrived the following physicians, who had been at the scaffold: Dr. J. Y. Hall, San Rafael; Dr. J. Dickinson, San Rafael; Dr. J. P. Dwyer, San Francisco, and Dr. R. E. Ross, San Francisco.

The first arrivals was Rev. Reverdy Davis. He stated that he had been with Durrant at Rev. Father Logan's request, and that gentleman had left San Rafael for the prison. Father Logan arrived at his own buggy, and was quiet and unassuming. He was met by Warden Hale, and was at once taken within the gates. Then the prisoner's mother, Mrs. Durrant, was driven up. Her faith became strong, for she professed the Catholic religion and in the white chapel church. Many persons pressed for admittance, but the warden found it necessary to publicly announce that no further admittances would arrive and no more would be admitted.

PROTESTS HIS INNOCENCE.

At 10:20 the gates of the prison had been closed, the last man who would witness the hanging. The crowd witnessed in the cold bare room adjoining the place of execution but not long. At exactly 10:26 sharp, did the iron doors that separate the scaffold from the larger apartment swing to admit visitors.

The ceremony was very simple. The audience had no sooner entered the room than silence fell upon the gathering. The door of the condemned cell clacked and in a fraction of a minute thereafter Warden Hale entered followed by Father Logan and the prisoner led between two guards. The prisoner stepped aside and Durrant in a voice, emotionless and apparently unaffected, made a short speech. There was no sincerity in the man's words. They were cold and monotonous.

"This is to address you from the gallows. Mrs. Durrant did not witness the execution. She remained in a room in the lower part of the prison and showed unmistakable signs of grief tempered with a dogged desire to create the impression that she was too proud to weep.

Durrant died protesting to the last his innocence of the murder of Blanche Lamont and Minnie Williams. He maintained to the very end the same unevidenced coolness and nerve which characterized him throughout his long imprisonment and many trials and demonstrated that he was indeed the criminal of the century. His farewell words were spoken in a voice subdued, but clear, which, in its calmness and freedom of passion or emotion caused many heads to turn away and many eyes to fill with tears. He forgave his enemies with no trace of concealed resentment and proclaimed his innocence with the calmness of one asserting an indubitable truth. He was the least affected of any of the many people who witnessed the death scene and even after the fatal drop he quivered not nor gave other evidence of having suffered pain.

ON TO THE GALLOWS.

At 10:24 o'clock the frail door that guards the threshold of the gallows came swaying open and the little party descended. Theodore Durrant to the gallows. Father Logan led, draped in cassock and surplice and chanting the prayers for the dying. Durrant's father, a friend, Warden Hale and the guards followed.

The father and his friend left the party and walked around the gallows to the front, while the condemned man and his escort climbed the thirteen steps that led to the platform and the waiting trap.

At the top of the stairs Durrant stood upon the gallows. He gave no sign of weakening. His slight figure was as erect as though it had been in the marriage morning. The broad leathern strap that bound his arms to his sides allowed his wrists some play, and his fingers rested lightly on the strap. Five minutes later, when his body was for the moment a pendulum to watch the trap, the fingers, now all blue and chilled looking, still rested where he had placed them upon the cell.

MET DEATH UNFLINCHINGLY.

Instantly upon arriving on the gallows, the rope was knotted about his neck. The murderer held his chin high in the air to the last, for the stiff rope, like knotted in the peculiar fashion of the hang-man.

Immediately upon the arrival, the condemned was permitted to wear a low collar open front, and a white satin tie. It faded into the white, as was not the ashy paleness of terror. The disguised face of death was not in evidence, but in order to avoid the necessity of removing them, Warden Hale had ordered the prisoner not to put his shoes on in the condemned cell by Captain Hogan. It was characteristic of the prisoner, who had always been scrupulously neat and dapper in his attire, that he should object to the shoes provided by the jail authorities, and demand black pumps for some hours, and did not retire until midnight, half an hour after his mother had left his side.

Immediately upon his awake, he bade the guards good morning and without the slightest trace of nervousness proceeded to dress himself for the ordeal provided for his last appearance. The condemned man dressed with great care, but in order to avoid the necessity of removing them, Warden Hale had ordered the prisoner not to put his shoes on in the condemned cell by Captain Hogan. It was characteristic of the prisoner, who had always been scrupulously neat and dapper in his attire, that he should object to the shoes provided by the jail authorities, and demand black pumps for some hours, and did not retire until midnight, half an hour after his mother had left his side.

Durrant read a little, and then retired, falling asleep at 12:30. He was awakened by Captain Hogan, who informed him that he was given a chance to deliver a short address from the scaffold.

"I forgive everybody who has persecuted me, an innocent man, whose hands have never been stained with blood, and I go to meet my God with forgiveness for all men."

Durrant began his address at 10:24 and ceased at 10:26. He delivered his few sentences at times poorly constructed, full of repetition and the phrase of his innocence in a low sing-song, growing slightly vehement tone he declared that he was sacrificed for the crime for which he had been sent to the gallows.

AT FATHER WITNESSED IT ALL.

His father, who stood with reddened eyes, though tearless, on the floor in front of his son, showed back the moment. Upon being informed that he had they should fall in respect to one so near his earthly end. But the crowd though breathless and unemotional, was not a mob, and no sound of approval or the contrary disturbed the speaker nor interrupted the solemn proceedings. Durrant finished calmly with a falling intonation.

Immediately shortly after the guards for the suspense was harder on them than on the condemned. Drew the bolts and the trap fell. As the descending cap covered his face, there was no change in the expression of the man, who seemed to die the same instant was dead. Hardly was the cap adjusted when the trap dropped with its loud rattle, the sound echoed in the resonant silence. The body dropped, there was the sweeping and tugging of the rope as it drew taut under the weight of the body and that was all. A vibrating rope and the body hung at the end of hemp quite motionless.

The elder Durrant gazed steadily at the proceedings until that moment when his head fell forward upon the shoulders of young Smythe, Dempsey's clerk, and he buried his face and the expression of his grief from the sight of men.

The doctors gathered about the suspended body, listened for the respiration and watched the pulse. In just seven minutes and 20 seconds, all action had ceased and the Durrant case was ended. The physicians detected no respiration after the drop. During the first second afterward the pulse registered 67 to 69 during the seventh second, 56 to 60, and in the tenth second 36.

BODY GIVEN TO THE FAMILY.

The body with the cap on was placed in a black pine box, after the cap was removed and the corpse enclosed in a casket with the cap on. Then Mrs. Durrant did not witness the removal. She remained with Theodore until 10:45, fifteen minutes before the end. She watched Father Logan bathe her son in the Catholic church and bade him a last farewell. The remains were then taken immediately to San Francisco by an undertaker.

LAST DESPERATE EFFORTS OF ATTORNEYS.

Washington, Jan. 7.—L. P. Boardman, attorney for Durrant, left the hotel at an early hour this morning to make the last desperate effort to stay the stay of proceedings for the condemned man. His plan was to see the individual members of the Supreme court, in the hope of securing from one of them his signature to a writ of habeas corpus. Failing in this he will appear before the court en banc and move for a writ of habeas corpus in probability. Any decision by an individual justice would be communicated to the clerk of the court, and thus in a formal way. Up to 10:30 the court officers had received no notice that any action had been taken, and a strong impression prevailed that no stay would be taken until the court assembled at noon.

10:30 a. m.—Justice Shiras of the supreme court today refused the application of Attorney Boardman for writs staying the execution of Theodore Durrant. Application was made by Mr. Boardman at the residence of the justice before he went to the court chamber, and was in the same form as the application made yesterday to Justices Brewer and Harlan. Justice Shiras did not go into the reasons for the decision, but simply announced that he could not entertain the application. Boardman did not see the other members of court but after the failure with Justice Shiras announced his intention of making an effort to the same direction before the full Supreme court. He will ask for a writ of habeas corpus.

Almost immediately after the members of the Supreme court took their seats Attorney Boardman sought to present a petition for a writ of habeas corpus. He had not been admitted to the bar, and to save time presented a personal petition. Boardman read the petition at length, consuming half an hour. The Justices then asked many questions to get at the exact status of the case. The Justices then retired to the conference room to consider the case.

The United States Supreme court at three minutes to one o'clock today rendered its final decision in the case of Theodore Durrant, refusing to interfere. The crime was before the court on an application made by Attorney L. P. Boardman, for leave to file a petition for a writ of habeas corpus in Durrant's behalf. This application was only made by Mr. Boardman as he had exhausted all other remedies in the shape of individual members of the court. After seeing Justices Brewer and Harlan last night, he called upon Justice Shiras before the convening of court, to meet with the same denial which he had received at the hands of the other Justices. He saw Mr. Shiras at his residence, and to him presented his application for an appeal from the decisions of the California courts in a brief form.

In announcing the decision of the court the Chief Justice said:

"In the matter of application for a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Theodore Durrant, the petition to its application for a writ is denied upon the unanimous opinion of the court."

AT THE PRISON.

San Quentin Prison, Cal., Jan. 7.—With eyes riveted on Washington, flashing, pleading, the father and mother of Theodore Durrant spent the night in a little inn outside the prison walls, while the condemned man made an effort to so calm his nerves that he might spend in sleep the most of his few remaining hours. Hoping against hope, demanding miracles from the slight difference in time between Washington and California executing some phenomenal action on the part of the justices of the Supreme court of the United States when they should take their seats at noon on the day fixed for the execution of "the criminal of the century," the unhappy father and mother spent alternately climbing the heights of sanguine anticipation and then plunged in the deepest abysses of despondency.

With the consciousness the it would indeed be the unexpected happening, which would again set the wheels of the complicated machinery in motion, also anxiously awaited the click of the wire from Washington. Every other avenue of escape and relay failing and effectually closed, all awaited with nervous anticipation the final appeal of Attorney Boardman to the supreme court before the United States justices for a writ of prohibition or of habeas corpus.

The prisoner's every breath was followed by six watching eyes never for a moment withdrawn. The vigilance of the death watch 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 twice relieved of the responsibility of watching by the prisoner since Durrant was committed to their keeping. His training in the medical college, where his special study was anatomy, had so qualified him for facility in self-destruction, that his guards were ever on the expressiveness of his slightest movement.

Durrant's guards had a precise and absolute knowledge that he could not commit suicide. The most innocent looking pencil was not allowed to get near his face for fear that by sucking it another he might jab it through his eye into the brain. The guards were ever in fear of poisons, of the razor, cutting, and when yesterday the number of his watchers was increased from two to three, they felt sure that he would have had difficulty in making the slightest movement which could not promptly observed.

But Durrant apparently had no thought of suicide. He passed his time in reading, writing and talking. Last night the prison physician reached reassurance that he would not commit suicide, and he was given a hypodermic of morphine, which he took to give him stimulants, his sagacity quite and easy measured into half a grain. He was so well that he would seem such support or comfort.

KEEPS HIS NERVE WELL.

When asked if he felt at all unnerved, Durrant held his head high and triumphantly demonstrated that it had no tremor. Then with an air of pride he exclaimed, over a grandiloquent he said:

"I will have to die, I will die like a Durrant, that is all. I belong to a race which can meet even death without flinching."

He impressed was the penitentiary doctor with the attitude of the condemned man and he said afterward:

"Why, that fellow is the man of the century. Any one who thinks he is going to break down is easily mistaken. I have never seen any one approaches him. He is hard to be cool. I have seen men not more than a few hours to live except by the unfortunate intervention could talk of his death with the coolness with a joke. He is in fine physical condition as a man could ask. I have not slept much of late, but I think he could do the same if, at such a crisis. He is particular about his appearance as if he were 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 succeed himself by saying that it would be all right in a few days."

"His vanity was shown again when

(Continued on page two)

CUBAN PATRIOT ARMY.

It Numbers Over Forty Thousand Active Men Under Arms.

CANNOT BE BEATEN OR STARVED OUT.

Controls a Great Part of the Island—Interesting Visit of a Newspaper Man to the Various Patriot Camps.

New York, Jan. 7.—A Herald correspondent in Cuba, who has just crossed the island on horseback, through the Cuban and Spanish lines from Pinar del Rio to the Juncro-Moro trocha, for the purpose of observing the actual strength and condition of the insurgent force today and their ability to continue the war, writes:

"When your orders reached me I was with the forces of Pedro Diaz, commander-in-chief of the six army corps, in Pinar del Rio province. We were encamped near Cuzco.

"Under Diaz, operating in that province, were General Lorente, commanding the second division, or the territory west of Paso Real, and Vidal Ducasse, commanding the first division, or the district east of Paso Real. General Lorente has 1,800 infantry and 400 cavalry, well armed and well fed, but lacking clothes. Ducasse has 2,600 infantry and 3,000 cavalry in the same condition.

"Operating against this force a month ago were only three columns of Spanish. These never succeeded in reaching the rebels' stronghold in the hills until General Parrado took the field. The only fighting was when the rebels turned it.

"From Cuzco I proceeded through the Cuban lines to Havana. I experienced no difficulty in entering the capital. Havana and Matanzas provinces are under the command of Genert Alexandro Rodriguez, chief of the fifth army corps. Under General Rodriguez are Juan Ducasse, Rafael Cardenas, Jacinto Hernandez, Juan Delgado Alberto Nordanse and Nestor Aranguren.

"The total force under these leaders is 1,800 infantry and 1,200 cavalry, all well equipped. In Matanzas, which belongs also to the fifth army corps, are Brigadier General Betancourt, Orlando Baragoy and Valdes, with 1,700 infantry and 300 cavalry. Only about half this force is armed. This is a difficult province to operate in. The men remain in the hills, cultivating the soil or watching the coast.

"The insurgent cavalry has been familiar to me for the last year, during which time I have been continually with the rebel forces, except when time was necessary to cross from the province of Havana. I can vouch for their existence on the ground, for I myself have met, ground, but the figures I have gained from actual observation.

"I took the field with Antonio Maceo in Santo Domingo, riding out in broad daylight with guides and within an hour was with the rebel forces encamped under General Arando. That evening I spent with General Arando to a suburban town, the name of which I had 100 infantry and 25 cavalry detailed to burn sugar cane.

"The next morning I rode thirty miles and joined Col. Alvarez, who had 4,000 infantry and 800 cavalry. There I met Dr. Joaquin Castillo, the physician, brother of Gen. Gomez, on his way to join the general. I traveled with him the rest of the way. Several days later, ashore at Alvarez's, were the day preceding we had sacked the town of San Juan de Yerro.

"The next day I rode twenty miles to the camp of Gen. Inclegarra in the Plantana hills, two leagues north of the town of Manicaragua. Inclegarra is the chief of our infantry brigade and had in camp 400 infantry and 150 cavalry. From there I rode three days through the Trinidad hills and 25 cavalry engaged in raising vegetables.

"I next proceeded to the camp of Roberto Bermudez in the Montanera hills. He had 100 infantry and 25 cavalry.

"Then I went to the camp of Brig. Gen. Mentegudo. He had 600 men in camp and assured me that his whole command numbered 2,500 infantry and 500 cavalry. I believe that he told the truth because riding in a straight line from Mentegudo's camp I met mentioned I actually saw 1,870 men.

"After leaving Mentegudo I entered the camp of Gen. Carrillo, in Santa Clara, under command of Jose Miguel Gomez. The whole strength of the command is 2,600 infantry and 350 cavalry. I did not meet Jose Gomez, but near El Mango I met Gen. Zayas and 100 cavalry. He seldom has more.

"From official reports shown me to Gen. Gomez, the total force in Santa Clara, in Puerto Principe, where the Cuban government headquarters are established, and in Sancti Spiritus, I should say with only an insignificant number of infantry. In Santiago there are 2,500 infantry and 1,500 cavalry. These figures are conservative.

"Taking the two armies as previously stated, that the main strength of the Cuban insurgents lies, not only in the number of men but in the control of the country, and a identical spirit of force is easily secured. There is nothing to the restoration of Puerto Principe and Santiago fully 10,000 people not actually engaged in warfare but cultivating the soil as if there were no war, and contributing supplies to the rebels.

"All the cavalry I saw on the trip were armed with rifles. I saw no instances of cavalry charges. In two instances the combatants were badly off for shelter.

"With regard to the food supplies—a good many of the men are sometimes so hungry for one day, not seldom for a long time. There is not much chance of starving the rebels out. In western Santa Clara the soldiers shelter on vegetables and fruit and a species of animal something like the opossum, which they catch. Yes, I ate a few the thousands in the east. There are plenty of rents.

"In several instances I saw regular rows of cultivation in the hills, never molested and supplying a considerable portion of the food of the insurgent forces in the mountains. I saw many small portable sugar mills at work. I also saw numerous small tobacco crops, but the tobacco is worth little which is sold among the soldiers.

HANGED FOR MURDER.

This Man Also Professed His Innocence of Killing a Woman.

Greenfield, Mass., Jan. 7.—John O'Neil Jr. was hanged in the Franklin county jail today for the murder of Mrs. Hattie E. Poirier, at Millers Falls, on the 4th of last year. O'Neil protested his innocence to the last. Mrs. Methana was found with a wound in her throat, which she had been walking to her father's farm, where she resided. There were indications that she had been strangled to death. O'Neil, 28 years of age, of bad repute, was arrested for the crime. He had in his pocket a claim of money corresponding in amount to the sum Mrs. McPoirier was known to have had when she was killed, and this proved a strong link in the chain of circumstantial evidence that led to O'Neil's conviction.

One More to the Hanged List.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 7.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from Bainbridge, Ga., says:

Bennie Hopkins, colored, was hanged here at 11:10 today. He made a confession to the effect that he insulted a white woman, whom he knocked down and killed him.

Maryland Has a Mixture, Too.

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 7.—Louis Hechter was elected speaker of the house of delegates on the first ballot today by a union of Democrats with the 13 holding Republicans.

It is not definitely known what effect this combination will have on the election of a senator.

GERMANS ON CHINESE SOIL.

Secretary Sherman Thinks Germany Will Establish a Big City.

Americans Would Have the Same Rights but are Not Likely to Make Efforts in that Direction.

New York, Jan. 7.—Speaking of the situation in China to a Herald Washington correspondent last night Secretary Sherman said:

"I think it will now be in line for Russia and France to take possession of China ports. Their interests will require such action. Great Britain has Hong Kong, which is the head for British interests and now Germany has Kiao Chau. Russia is desirous of obtaining a southern port, so that her ships will not be frozen in during the winter. Besides her commercial interests are such that she will want to be a Chinese port such as Germany has obtained.

"So far as American commerce is concerned, I expect it will have the same rights in Kiao Chau as that of Germany. This depends, however, on the commercial regulations which Germany may adopt. If she shut up the port, or if she opens it, the number Germany is not given title to the territory, but she has the right to establish rules and regulations for those which the Chinese have hitherto had in force. Her merchants will probably have the same rights as those of China at Kiao Chau but will be required to observe German laws.

"I presume that Germany will now establish a large city at Kiao Chau and push their commercial interests as vigorously as possible.

"I suppose that if the United States were to indicate to China its desire to obtain a coaling station, the government would be willing to grant it. But we want no such port. Our commercial interests are such that we need no such port. We need only the protection of our merchant vessels and leading at Hong Kong—and we will probably have the same rights at Kiao Chau—we are granted the freedom of the port in the same way as are the English."

Gold Nugget Display in Chicago.

Chicago, Jan. 7.—Twenty-seven pounds eleven ounces of gold dust and nuggets from Alaska and Washington arrived in Chicago today. The nuggets quite a crowd in front of the window at the Great Northern railroad ticket office in the city. The gold was brought to Chicago by Moses M. Folsom, advertising agent of the Great Northern. The largest nugget weighs one and a half pounds and is valued at $324. It was mined in the Klondike district. Washington, and was found by Folsom. Mr. Folsom will take the exhibition east, where it will be put on display in some of the principal cities.

This Woman Murderer Hanged, Too.

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 7.—Thomas Cyrus, colored, was hanged here at 12:40 a. m. The crime slipped from behind his cabin and shot Annie Lee, a young woman, in the back, with a shotgun, killing her. He made no statement whatever on the gallows.

The crime for which Cyrus was hanged was the murder of Annie Lee, a young woman, who was employed at the home of Cyrus' father, Kinnen as a domestic. The murder was committed on the night of June 5th, 1897, a little over three months after the girl came to the city. Cyrus was infatuated with the woman, who had seen his mistress and had left her employment. Cyrus and her had quarrelled, and failing to receive a satisfactory answer, he went to her cabin and shot the woman. She died the next day.

Shot His Wife, then Killed Himself.

Fort Scott, Kansas, Jan. 7.—Walter Carr, about midnight last night, shot his young wife twice and then sent a bullet through his own brain. The woman's life is not yet extinct, the bullet was shot in the shoulder and will probably recover. His wound is fatal.

The trouble was caused by his father. C. Carr, a cider manufacturer at the Carr ranch, four miles south of this city. The family has entertained quite a number of Chicago and young Carr, who had been drinking, became jealous of his wife because she had danced with a whipper, conversation with her leather-lacing. Young Carr shooting his wife, the shooting was discovered and he rushed out Mr. and Mrs. Carr and his mother.

Shot Two Years Ago.

St. Louis, Jan. 7.—Judge Zachritz in the criminal court last night passed sentence of twenty years in the penitentiary on Otto Willig for murder in the second degree. Last February Willig was shot by Frank Rosenthal, who blocked for him. Willig was engaged at the act and the evening soon after the shot. Rosenthal was killed in a crowded room. Nobody saw Willig fire the shot, but the day before she died said Willig was her murderer.

Descendant of Brandreth Gets an Appointment.

Mishawaka, Ind., Jan. 7.—Rev. S. John Rahm has been appointed provincial of the Order of the Holy Cross in the United States to succeed the late Father Corby of Notre Dame University.

Dr. Rahm is 46 years old and his ancestors were prominent in the rebellion of the Order of the Holy Cross in Louisiana. The scheme, it is alleged, has been in operation for about three years, business making multitudes regularly mailed to a descendant from the family of one Brandreth, of Brandreth, Ohio. He was born in Perry county, O., and graduated from the College of the Order of the Holy Cross. He was 15 years of age in the library of the institution. Dr. Rahm is a teacher light and he lectures on evening have given him credence not only among distinguished members of the Roman Catholic church, but among the learned men of the world.

Pope Leo XIII. was called to Home several months ago on an important consultation with Pope Leo, discussing the Rahm case. Rahm expects to leave for America Sunday.

FOR HAWAIIAN ANNEXATION.

Sixty-One Senators, or More Than Sufficient Now Claimed to Be Favor.

Washington, Jan. 7.—"When the Hawaiian treaty comes up for consideration, we will have a majority of the senate in favor of ratifying the treaty," said one of the leaders of the Senate, "and I feel that we will have a majority of the senate in favor of ratifying the treaty." We have received assurances from southern Democratic senators that they will represent southern Democratic states. It is true, however, that some of the very men we have relied upon are strong and strong-at opponents from this section, who are now in the minority of opinion and in all probability will be forced to vote in favor of ratifying the treaty.