

DURRANT'S HEART TOUCHED

A Salvation Army Warrior Lays Siege to it and Makes Him Pray.

Defence's Line of Appeal—Will Plead Newspaper Intimidation of the Jury.

San Francisco, Nov. 5.—Durrant knelt on the hard floor of the county jail yesterday, and prayed. A jury of twelve men had decided that he was not entitled to mercy and must die, but a Salvation Army warrior told him that when they denied mercy and forgiveness the father of all sinners as well as his own, would turn a deaf ear to any supplication. Cold, hard, unimpaired, Durrant seemed. His heart was hard as flint. It may be flint-like still, but a weaver of the Salvation Army uniform struck a spark from it today. The man who persuaded Durrant to pray was Harry Park, one of the editors of the War Cry.

Shortly after noon a quartette of Salvation Army preachers and singers visited the cell. They stationed themselves in the yard in the rear of Durrant's cell, in which is a little window. Prisoners who are confined for petty offenses were permitted to join in the services. When the first hymn was sung the little curtain over Durrant's window was pulled aside and his pale face appeared at the opening. He gazed passively at the enthusiasts. "There is Sunshine in My Soul To-day" they sang. There was none in Durrant's. His soul was apparently as gloomy as the sky.

He dropped the curtain, but the exhortations of the army workers reached him through the window. When Parks, who had made an appointment to see Durrant, called after the departure of the other Salvationists, he found the way to Durrant's sensibilities paved for him. Parks introduced himself in a manly, considerate way. He told Durrant he was his friend, whether he was innocent or guilty of the crime had been considered by the court. He was a minister of God, whose duty it was to give spiritual comfort. Parks was evidently sincere, and Durrant expressed his thanks. Then Parks spoke of God and his eternal life beyond the grave. He asked Durrant to devote his thoughts to that other life, if did not rant, but spoke with feeling. While he was thus engaged a lady belonging to the Society of Christian Endeavor, in which was the Durrant case, entered the room. She had been visiting some of the prisoners, and after making the rounds of the cells, she paused at the door of the cell of the prisoner in question, and finding that there was no objection to her presence, she joined in the religious talk. The three conversed earnestly for some minutes. "Let us pray," said Parks, who he felt doing the proper moment for kneeling had come. "Mr. Durrant, will you join with us in prayer." The lady went on her knees, and Durrant needed no urging. The three looked into each other's faces and for fully ten minutes prayed. Parks concluded his visit, and the others following him. When the avocation was over the three sat and exchanged a few words. Then Durrant's visitors shook him by the hand, bade him goodbye, and he returned to his cell.

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GREAT NORTHERN STRIKE

The Usual Cowardly Tactics Adopted by the Strikers in Wrecking Trains.

A Narrow Escape—Strike Only Partial in Washington—Debs on the Situation.

Kalspell, Mont., Nov. 5.—An attempt was made to wreck the Great Northern westbound passenger train today near Columbia Falls. A torch was applied to this side of the Columbia Falls, and the fire was gaining headway as the train dashed on to the bridge. The engineer applied the air brakes, and the train stopped on the bridge. A reward of \$500 has been offered by the Great Northern company, and as much more by Governor Richards, for the apprehension of the person who attempted to wreck the train.

Spokane, Wash., Nov. 5.—The strike on the Great Northern is only partial here. The eastbound passenger train went through on time, and the officials claim that all trains are moving regularly.

Woodstock, Ill., Nov. 5.—Eugene V. Debs has not held to his agreement today with reference to the threatened strike on the Great Northern railway system. The policy of the Great Northern in relation to its employees is totally dishonest and disreputable. For seven months a scheme has been in operation to disrupt the union, notwithstanding the solemn pledge of President Hill that no employee should be interfered with on account of his connection with the organization. The strike of April, 1894, resulted in an agreement between the company and the union, which was effected May 1 under the auspices of a board of arbitration, composed wholly of merchants and manufacturers, and of which Charles A. Pillsbury was chairman. Tremendous reductions, ranging from 10 to 40 per cent., had been made by the company, and these were restored by the board. From that day to this the company has not held to its agreement. Competent and trustworthy men have been discharged again and again for no other reason than that they belonged to the union.

"Whether the employees strike or not will be determined by themselves. I am unable to forestall their decision. Disputes between labor and capital in connection with the board of mediation, are on the ground, and I have faith in their judgment that will approve their course, whatever that may be. According to my advice the Great Northern Company has already begun the hiring of thugs and ex-convicts at various points." Cleveland, O., Nov. 5.—First Assistant Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, who represents Chief Arthur during the latter's absence in Europe, said today: "As far as known at headquarters the engineers on the Great Northern had no grievances whatever." It is believed it is highly improbable that they would in any way become involved in the strike.

RAVAGES OF CHOLERA.

In Japan Twenty Thousand Have Died—In Cuba Soldiers Are Dying.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 5.—Reports to the marine hospital service show continued prevalence of yellow fever at Havana. There were 160 cases and 43 deaths from the disease from October 10 to 24. A large percentage of the deaths are in the military hospitals. During the week ending October 24 out of 25 deaths 13 were soldiers in the hospitals. The ravages of cholera in Japan are shown in the abstract of cases and deaths up to September 12. The main points of the outbreak are Osaka, 6550 cases, 4618 deaths; Hiogo, 3430 cases, 2523 deaths; Hiroshima, 3024 cases, 2284 deaths; Kanagawa, 2029 cases, 1178 deaths; Tokyo, 2008 cases, 1301 deaths; Kioto, 1689 cases, 1309 deaths; Nagasaki, 1610 cases, 1103 deaths; Miyagi, 1470 cases, 859 deaths; Fattoria, 1014 cases, 659 deaths; Yamaguchi, 1935 cases, 1385 deaths; Fukui, 1871 cases, 1143 deaths; Yehime, 1226 cases, 816 deaths.

WANTS THE CHINA TRADE.

San Francisco Companies Feel the Effects of Sound Competition.

San Francisco, Nov. 5.—The big tramp steamer Evandale, the largest cargo carrier that has ever entered this port, is being fitted up to transport Chinese passengers. She is to be sent to China this time with 350 of these passengers as an experiment, and if it is found that satisfactory arrangements can be made with the owners of the steamer it is likely that she may be permanently chartered by the Occidental & Oriental Steamship Company for this trade. This is a move of great confidence to the company, and to its allied business, the Pacific Mail Company, and is taken with the aim of keeping the Oriental passenger trade closer to San Francisco, and to offset the almost frantic efforts of the northern steamship companies to carry the trans-Pacific business to Puget Sound. For years an important part of the passenger list on all these Oriental steamers has come from the Chinese steamer. The money paid for the transportation of Chinese passengers has been no small part of the business of the Pacific Mail and Occidental & Oriental companies. The northern companies are trying very hard to cut into this by offering to carry these passengers at ridiculous figures.

THE SULTAN'S TROUBLES

He Appeals to the British Fleet for Protection From the Young Turks.

Armenians Are Now Aggressive, and Are Reported to be Doing Much Damage.

London, Nov. 5.—A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Vienna says that highly respectable European eyewitnesses write horrible descriptions of the Turkish massacres. Beer, Kanak, Giese, Gross, and Panzer were arrested, it is said, before the Armenians were dispatched. The Athenian journals, of today affirm that the Sultan has appealed for the protection of the British fleet against the machinations of the Young Turks.

Paris, Nov. 5.—Dispatches received here from Constantinople report that the Armenians have pillaged the Turkish houses at Zeitoun, and have killed women and children there.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 5.—The Turkish legation has received from the Sublime Porte the following telegram under yesterday's date: "About twenty Armenians of Biverje Vilayet of Derabekir, attacked some gendarmes and patrolling soldiers, killed several, and Musulmans and set fire to the bazaar. The necessary measures were taken for the preservation of order. The authorities of Erzeroum report that about 600 Armenians, dressed in the costumes of Kurds and Arabs, surrounded the village of Manli, Terdhan, inhabited by Musulmans and Christians alike. They were, however, dispersed. The insurgents of Zeitoun attacked the village of Telohun, killing his wife and taking away his belongings. They also attacked the village of Ismaels and burned three houses. An Armenian of respectable standing was arrested in the act of making cartridges in his own house. A few Armenian spies, dressed in the costumes of soldiers or of officials of the Regie, were also arrested."

Havana, Nov. 5.—It is announced that the insurgents hanged yesterday some negroes in the town of Pinar del Rio, and Santa Clara, near Guasimal, and not far from Santi Spiritus, also, in the province of Santa Clara, the insurgents have derailed a train by use of a dynamite bomb. There had of cattle were killed, and the train was stopped by a rough one. The editorial then proceeds to argue that the Armenians, by their revolutionary tactics, have forfeited the sympathy of the British government, which have already let their interest go as far towards providing a disastrous disagreement with European powers as would be permissible to a prudent nation. The Constantinople correspondent of the Standard says: "The fact that the Musulmans are doing great execution by buy arms greater numbers. Capt. Lloyd, of the steamer which transported the victims, has declared that the Austrian consulate that he was an eyewitness of the 'drowning of the fifty young Turks' who were taken away executed for conspiracy. The Berlin correspondent of the Standard says it is reported here that Tewfik Pasha is to be appointed grand vizier."

ANOTHER BLANCHE LAMONT.

Ida Gaskin's Mutilated Outraged Body Found in a Barn.

Omaha, Nov. 5.—Ida Gaskin's mutilated body was found in a small outbuilding in the rear of No. 1807 1/2 Howard street, in the business district of Omaha, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. She had been outraged and murdered within an hour George Morgan, Ed. Sandford and Henry Booker, three young men, were in custody charged with the crime. Ida Gaskin was 11 years of age. Her mother, a widow, lives in the third floor of a tenement house at 1814 1/2 Howard street. Ida was missed from her home early in the evening. Her mother searched for her but failed to find any trace of the missing girl. At about 11 o'clock she reported to the police station that her daughter was missing. When the police search developed the murder three hours later, a rigorous investigation led to the arrest of Booker on suspicion. While all were out of the room save Mrs. Gaskin's little son and a Bee reporter, the little boy remarked: "I know who killed Ida." On being questioned he said that during the afternoon "George and Ed. sent me upstairs to tell Ida they wanted her." The reporter learned that "George and Ed." were Morgan and Sandford, and that they occupied rooms on the floor below. Hurriedly calling an officer, the reporter secured the arrest of the pair. At the station most damning evidence was found on Morgan's person. Neither he nor Sandford were understood when arrested. On Morgan's underclothing fresh blood stains were found and he refused to say a word. Both men are nervous. The little girl was choked to death, her throat showing plainly where the cruel fingers seized her tender windpipe.

ANOTHER NIAGARA SUICIDE.

A Man From Philadelphia Is the Latest Victim of the Rapids.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., Nov. 5.—At 5:30 o'clock this afternoon a Philadelphia, Pa., man, committed suicide by jumping from the Goat Island bridge into the rapids. The body caught on a rock a short distance above the falls and was hanging there until it was discovered. It was made to recover it. Hafta has been hanging about the city for several days, and the opinion of the police is that the case is conclusive against Morgan.

WISCONSINERS ARE PREMATURELY GRATIFIED.

Whiskers that are prematurely gratified should be colored to prevent the look of age, and Buckingham's Dye exceeds all others in coloring brown or black.

TURKISH NEWS DISQUIETING

The Appointment of the Armenian Commission Appears to be Too Late.

Armenians Seem to Have Forfeited the Sympathy of the British Government.

Constantinople, Nov. 5.—The official announcement of the composition of the Armenian commission of control is as follows: President, Cheikh Effendi, of the court of appeals; Djemal Bey, manager of the Bank of Agriculture, engineer; Effendi and Abdullah Bey, councillors of state; Johanno Effendi, procurator of the imperial court of accounts; Djemal Bey, of the court of appeals; Diber Effendi, legal councillor to the minister of finance.

Official telegrams received here state that several persons were killed and wounded at Diarbekir on Friday during some riots arising from an attack upon the mosques. The American missionaries in Bitlis have again complained to United States Minister Terrell that they are in imminent danger. Mr. Terrell and Hon. Michael Herbert, the British charge d'affaires, have therefore again made a demand upon the Porte to insure the protection of Americans. The reports which have been published concerning attacks upon Kharpout, Sivas, and elsewhere by the Turks, are not fully confirmed, but both the grand vizier and the Armenian patriarchs have sent telegrams enjoining the people to put forth efforts to calm the excitement. It is rumored that the Turks are still pillaging the Armenian shops in Erzurum, where the riots are found to be more serious than was at first reported. It is now said that two hundred corpses have already been counted. The Armenian population of Anatolia are sending delegates to petition M. Nefedoff, the Russian ambassador, to request Russia to temporarily occupy the Armenian provinces. The Sultan has summoned Tewfik Pasha from Berlin to discuss the situation.

London, Nov. 5.—The Times says editorially: Turkish news is of a grave and depressing character. The great things Turkish, the appointment of the Armenian commission of control appears to have come too late. The Porte seems to hope that the summoning of the rebels will restore order, but, at best, a rough one. The editorial then proceeds to argue that the Armenians, by their revolutionary tactics, have forfeited the sympathy of the British government, which have already let their interest go as far towards providing a disastrous disagreement with European powers as would be permissible to a prudent nation. The Constantinople correspondent of the Standard says: "The fact that the Musulmans are doing great execution by buy arms greater numbers. Capt. Lloyd, of the steamer which transported the victims, has declared that the Austrian consulate that he was an eyewitness of the 'drowning of the fifty young Turks' who were taken away executed for conspiracy. The Berlin correspondent of the Standard says it is reported here that Tewfik Pasha is to be appointed grand vizier."

HALF THE BIG HAUL TAKEN IN LONDON IS RECOVERED.

Comment on Nicaragua—Minister Influence—Socialism in Berlin.

London, Nov. 5.—The police have seized fifteen ingots of silver in connection with the great silver robbery which occurred on September, when thirty-one ingots of silver, valued at \$4,900, the property of the Midland Railway Company, were stolen from a van in which they were being conveyed from the company's station through the streets of London. Commenting upon the Nicaragua canal, the Chronicle says this morning: In face of the present feeling in America over Venezuela and the Monroe doctrine, there is not much inducement for a British partnership, still as congressional guarantee is not everything, and undoubtedly our money will be needed, and with France deeply involved at Panama, we stand in relation to the Nicaragua enterprise in a stronger position than we did when M. DeLesseps commenced. The Paris correspondent of the Times praises the cabinet for having the courage to advance frankly, a radical policy whose premeditated ambiguities scarcely conceal the real goal towards which they are thus going. He says that he is counted for. At least a dozen persons are believed to have been working in Miller's book bindery on the second floor. Some of these who escaped from the wreck, report that they heard the screams of the bindery girls as they fell pinned to the work. The Habbin type foundry, on the third floor, and the Journal's stereotyping department on the fifth floor, each contributed a number of victims. Many men are digging in the bricks and debris, but the fire underneath makes it probable that some bodies have been incinerated. William Livingston, manager of the Journal, said: "In the Journal's lease of the building from Newbury and Tait, power was to be furnished, and the power under the contract was taken from Newbury's boilers." Two of the boilers were looked over casually by an outside engineer only last Saturday. He says they were each about 14 feet long, 50 inches in diameter, and of 200 horse power. About fifteen minutes after the explosion, those standing at the east side of the wrecked building saw a movement in the rubbish; a hand appeared, followed by an arm and helpers ran to the rescue. A moment later John M. Winter, an employee of John Davis' spice and mustard mills, was dragged out. Arthur D. Lynch, one of the Journal's stereotypers, was taken from the ruins conscious and not hurt. Several others were later rescued, but with slight bruises. H. C. Kohlbrandt, owner of the Kohlbrandt Engraving company, whose rooms were on the third floor, said two of his employees, John Bowman and Henry Welch, each about 15, were in the ruins. Those known to be injured are Cornelius George, foreman of the Journal mail room; Pressman Webber, both legs and arm broken, supposed fatally injured; Tom Williams, assistant foreman of the Journal, struck on the head by a steam pipe, seriously injured; Frank O. Melner, artist, seriously cut about the head with glass; Miss O'Donogh, arms broken, taken out unconscious; Martin Meyer, advertising solicitor, Evening News, badly cut in the head and neck.

WHALING SEASON FAILS.

This Has Been the Worst Season in Very Many Years.

San Francisco, Nov. 5.—Five more of the whaling fleet arrived from the north today, the steamers Nya and Orca, the brig Hilo, the bark Alce Knowles and Lydia. With the arrival of the late season dies. The Rosario brought the news that the whalers had gone to work, and there was yet a hope for blubber hunters to redeem themselves. According to Captain McGregor there were any number of whales to the westward, but it was impossible to get an account of the ice. Captain McGregor says this could be the worst season he has ever experienced in the Arctic ocean. He caught one whale.

SEEKING STOLEN SILVER

Half the Big Haul Taken in London Is Recovered—Comment on Nicaragua—Minister Influence—Socialism in Berlin.

French Cabinet Policy—A Priest's Minister Influence—Socialism in Berlin.

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DESTRUCTION IN DETROIT

Explosion in the Journal Building Causes a Wholesale Collapse This Morning.

Workmen and Girls Caught Like Rats in a Trap and Are Buried Alive.

Detroit, Nov. 6.—At nine o'clock this morning the boiler in the Journal building exploded with terrific force. A portion of the building, 40 feet wide, immediately collapsed, burying scores of people. Four dead and a number injured have already been taken out. A large number of girls and women were employed in the building. The editorial department of the Journal is reported saved, but there are probably a hundred or more persons still in the wrecked portion of the building. Shortly after the explosion, the ruins broke out in flames and the great clouds of stifling smoke materially impeded the work of rescue. The large building is cut cleanly in two from front to rear by a gap forty feet wide at the bottom, and the whole is almost a pile of timbers, brick and debris, into which for the first hour or two the work of searching for bodies made little progress. The gap extends through John Davis & Co.'s store on the first floor of one end of the building. The Journal's mailing department on the first floor was demolished, and a few of the employees there are not yet accounted for. At least a dozen persons are believed to have been working in Miller's book bindery on the second floor. Some of these who escaped from the wreck, report that they heard the screams of the bindery girls as they fell pinned to the work. The Habbin type foundry, on the third floor, and the Journal's stereotyping department on the fifth floor, each contributed a number of victims. Many men are digging in the bricks and debris, but the fire underneath makes it probable that some bodies have been incinerated. William Livingston, manager of the Journal, said: "In the Journal's lease of the building from Newbury and Tait, power was to be furnished, and the power under the contract was taken from Newbury's boilers." Two of the boilers were looked over casually by an outside engineer only last Saturday. He says they were each about 14 feet long, 50 inches in diameter, and of 200 horse power. About fifteen minutes after the explosion, those standing at the east side of the wrecked building saw a movement in the rubbish; a hand appeared, followed by an arm and helpers ran to the rescue. A moment later John M. Winter, an employee of John Davis' spice and mustard mills, was dragged out. Arthur D. Lynch, one of the Journal's stereotypers, was taken from the ruins conscious and not hurt. Several others were later rescued, but with slight bruises. H. C. Kohlbrandt, owner of the Kohlbrandt Engraving company, whose rooms were on the third floor, said two of his employees, John Bowman and Henry Welch, each about 15, were in the ruins. Those known to be injured are Cornelius George, foreman of the Journal mail room; Pressman Webber, both legs and arm broken, supposed fatally injured; Tom Williams, assistant foreman of the Journal, struck on the head by a steam pipe, seriously injured; Frank O. Melner, artist, seriously cut about the head with glass; Miss O'Donogh, arms broken, taken out unconscious; Martin Meyer, advertising solicitor, Evening News, badly cut in the head and neck.

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Two of the boilers were looked over casually by an outside engineer only last Saturday. He says they were each about 14 feet long, 50 inches in diameter, and of 200 horse power. About fifteen minutes after the explosion, those standing at the east side of the wrecked building saw a movement in the rubbish; a hand appeared, followed by an arm and helpers ran to the rescue. A moment later John M. Winter, an employee of John Davis' spice and mustard mills, was dragged out. Arthur D. Lynch, one of the Journal's stereotypers, was taken from the ruins conscious and not hurt. Several others were later rescued, but with slight bruises. H. C. Kohlbrandt, owner of the Kohlbrandt Engraving company, whose rooms were on the third floor, said two of his employees, John Bowman and Henry Welch, each about 15, were in the ruins. Those known to be injured are Cornelius George, foreman of the Journal mail room; Pressman Webber, both legs and arm broken, supposed fatally injured; Tom Williams, assistant foreman of the Journal, struck on the head by a steam pipe, seriously injured; Frank O. Melner, artist, seriously cut about the head with glass; Miss O'Donogh, arms broken, taken out unconscious; Martin Meyer, advertising solicitor, Evening News, badly cut in the head and neck.

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