

WAR SHIP FOR HAYTI

German Will Dispatch a Floating Arsenal to Port Au Prince.

VESSEL IS GIVEN ITS SAILING ORDERS

Goos to Insist Upon Redress for Arrest of Herr Leuders.

HAYTIANS ASSUME A STUBBORN ATTITUDE

Decline to Pay Indemnity that Has Been Demanded.

GERMANY DECIDES TO EMPLOY FORCE

Berlin Newspapers Censure the Government for Not Seeking Redress to Vigorous Means to Secure Satisfaction.

BERLIN, Nov. 11.—The German war ship Gefion is under orders to sail for Port au Prince, Hayti, this morning, in order to insist upon redress for the arrest there of Herr Leuders, a German subject, and his unlawful imprisonment for which Count Schweren, the German minister at Port au Prince, has demanded an indemnity. Leaders in now believed to be in Germany having been released from prison in order to avoid further complications, the natives of Port au Prince having threatened to mob the German legation and lynch Leuders. The fitting out of the war ship is being hastened as much as possible.

The officials of the German foreign office do not believe the matter will be adjusted for some time to come, because the Haytian government has formed a stubborn attitude.

The German newspapers are blaming the government for the delay in bringing Hayti to terms. The German version is that Leuders was sentenced to pay a fine of \$18 and to undergo a month's imprisonment for resisting a policeman, which Leuders denies.

Thereupon he demanded a second trial, obtained it, and witnesses testified that they had not seen him strike the police, but in spite of this Leuders was re-sentenced, this time to pay a fine of \$500 and to undergo a year's imprisonment. The original trouble between Leuders and the police, it is claimed in his brief, was due to one of the latter forcing his way to his residence, contrary to the law, in order to arrest one of his servants.

DEMANDS HEAVY INDEMNITY.

After Leuders' second trial the German minister took the matter in hand. On October 17 he went to the president of Hayti, Augustin Simon Sam, and demanded in the name of the German empire that Leuders be set at liberty, and also demanded for every day the latter had spent in prison, twenty-three days in all, an indemnity of \$1,000 in gold. The minister added that for every other day Leuders was kept a prisoner after October 17 he, the representative of Germany, would demand an indemnity of \$5,000 in gold.

President Sam at first refused to grant the minister's demands, and Leuders remained in prison six days longer. Thereupon the German minister notified the Haytian government that he had hauled down his flag and had sent the archives of the German legation to the legation of the United States, thus severing all diplomatic relations with the government of Hayti.

The action of the German minister caused a great deal of excitement at Port au Prince. There were threats to lynch the prisoner; the life of the German minister was threatened; it was proposed to attack the legation, and acting on the advice of his counselors, who were not desirous of precipitating further trouble, Leuders was released, reached New York October 20 and sailed for Europe the same day.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—A dispatch to the Morning Post from Berlin says: "The United States is credited here with offering its intervention in the difficulty between Germany and Hayti, but the German government is waiting for the arrival of Herr Leuders and the report of Count Schweren due by the next mail packet."

ENCOURAGE PLANTERS TO RESUME.

General Blanco Reverses the Policy of the Government of Hayti.

HAVANA, Nov. 11.—Captain General Blanco has issued a circular announcing that he has decided to furnish all the protection necessary to bring about a resumption of general planting, harvesting and reconstruction throughout the country, especially in the case of the sugar crop. He further decrees that all the authorities of the island are to lend unconditional support to the proprietors of farms in the efforts of the latter to gather their crops and tend their cattle. The civil authorities are instructed to encourage to the utmost those who wish to grind sugar cane and to offer the necessary military forces to protect themselves and their property. The regions where agriculture is more extended will be specially provided for. The authorities are authorized to assist those who are behind in their taxes and to do their utmost to increase the commercial facilities of the planters.

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SENATE NOT IN CONTROL.

CAIRO, Egypt, Nov. 11.—An official denial is given to the report that a British syndicate has obtained sole control of the trade of the Soudan in exchange for the payment of an annuity to the Egyptian government and the defrayal of the expenses of military occupation. The report involves the reconstruction and the working by the syndicate of the railways between Suakim, on the Red sea, and Berber, on the Nile, the southernmost point reached by the Anglo-Egyptian column for the reconquest of the Soudan.

GERMAN GOVERNMENT PROTESTS.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The Berlin correspondent of the Standard says: "The German government has protested against the enlargement of the Apia district in the Samoan group by the American chief justice, because its revenue is obtained mainly from German firms. Germany is determined to protest emphatically against an illegal interference in the Samoan island, and will certainly never recognize annexation by the United States."

BOMBAY, Nov. 11.—The bubonic plague is raging in the districts of Poonah, Salapur and Surat. It has also appeared at Kotri, near Karachi, in Sind, and at Jand Kewal, in Kulundun district, near Harwar, a colony of monkeys has been attacked by the disease. The local authorities are trapping and isolating the diseased animals.

DAMAGING FLOODS IN SPAIN.

MADRID, Nov. 11.—Great damage has been done by floods in various parts of the country in the last twenty-four hours. This is notably the case in the provinces of Saragosa, Valencia and Malaga, where railway traffic and telegraphic communication have been seriously interfered with.

REJECT DEMAND FOR ILOI CATH.

VIENNA, Nov. 11.—When the Reichsrath assembled today, the sitting of yesterday having been suspended, owing to a renewal of the disturbances and conflicts between the representatives of the German and Czech elements, which have been the features of

STATISTICS OF SEAL CATCH

Figures Submitted at the Conference at Washington.

GREAT FALLING OFF FOR THE SEASON

British Vessels Credited with Much More Than All Others Combined.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Today's conference began at 1:15 with a full representation of the British, Canadian and American officials. For the first time the statistics of the catch of seals for the present year were available. These were compiled by the American officials and brought out prominently two features which were regarded as most important in supporting the American contention, namely, that the catch had fallen off about one half during the present season, showing conclusively in the opinion of the American experts that the seal herd was being rapidly wiped out; and, second, that the catch of seals from the American islands in Bering sea was about 15 to 1 as between the Canadian sealers under the British flag and American sealers.

The same proportion was shown to exist throughout the waters of the north Pacific. In detail the figures for this season's catch, now available for the first time, are as follows: Total catch of seals in the north Pacific for the present season, 35,700, against 73,000 last year. The total catch this year is divided as follows: Taken by British vessels, 30,800; by American vessels, 4,100; by Japanese vessels, 3,800. The catch in Bering sea, which is that portion of the north Pacific in which the United States is interested, is 16,650 for the present season, against 25,500 last season, a reduction of about one-half.

Of the catch in Bering sea British vessels took 15,000, American vessels 1,500. The figures make no distinction between British and Canadian vessels, as practically all the sealing is done by Canadian vessels, which, however, are nominally classed as British.

The falling off of about one-half in the total catch, both in Bering sea and the north Pacific, is said to be most significant in view of the circumstances. The present season was a better one, the experts say, for the taking of seals than last season. The same regulations apply this season as last. Under the circumstances it is concluded that the conclusion to be drawn from this year's figures is that the seal herd has been greatly reduced by indiscriminate slaughter at the alarming rate of about one-half in the last year.

SHERMAN AND LAURIER CONFERENCE.

Secretary Sherman and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the premier of Canada, this afternoon began the first of a series of conferences for the purpose of bringing about an agreement by which as many as possible of the questions now causing friction between the United States and the Dominion of Canada may be amicably adjusted by treaty or otherwise. These conferences will be independent of the Bering sea seal fisheries conference, which was the immediate occasion for the Canadian premier's present visit to Washington. Among the matters of friction between the two countries is the question of the rights of citizens of either to pursue business callings in the territory of the other and the tariff question. The conference this afternoon was brought about by a note which Secretary Sherman this morning sent to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, asking him if it would be convenient to the latter to meet the secretary this afternoon, the Canadian premier responding in the affirmative. The conference, accordingly, began at 1:30 p. m. in the State department.

Mr. Sherman and Sir Wilfrid were together for two hours. It can be stated to the satisfaction of the press that the consideration of the questions affecting the general relations between the United States and Canada, having been while in the senate, author of several resolutions in that direction. Sir Wilfrid has been the conspicuous exponent of the same views in Canada. It was realized on both hands, however, that the discussion now in progress was not one which could bring immediate results, as many of the border controversies are of long standing and many practical difficulties were in the way of settlement. The purpose, however, was to approach the general subject in a spirit of friendliness and allow this to develop ways and means for dealing with the numerous questions relating to both countries, namely, border immigration, reciprocity, fishery rights, the railway bonding privilege, etc.

IN VIEW OF CABLE REPORTS FROM LONDON STATING THAT Mr. Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies in the Salisbury cabinet, had expressed to Lord Aberdeen, governor general of Canada, strong disapproval of any move by Sir Wilfrid Laurier looking to placing the United States on the same basis as Great Britain in tariff affairs, the matter was called to the attention of the Canadian officials. In response an authoritative statement was made that no such disapproval had been expressed by the imperial authorities and that Lord Aberdeen had received no such notification from Mr. Chamberlain or other authority, as his lordship was with members of the Laurier party up to the time it left Ottawa and no mention was made of any such disapproval from imperial quarters.

ENTERTAINED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Premier Laurier Dines at the White House. WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian premier; Sir Louis D'Amboise, the minister of marine of Canada, and the other officials who are taking part in the Bering sea negotiations, were entertained at dinner by President McKinley at the executive mansion tonight. The list of guests included the members of the cabinet. The guests assembled in the blue parlor shortly before 8 o'clock, where President Laurier met them. Escorting Premier Laurier the president led the way to the private dining room, where the table, simply adorned with white chrysanthemums, was set. The Marine band played throughout the dinner.

BRITISH APPROVAL IS NECESSARY.

Conditions of Seal Treaty with Japan and Russia. CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—A special to the Journal from Washington, D. C., says: "A most significant incident in connection with the beginning of negotiations with the Canadian premier, Wilfrid Laurier, and the British ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote, is a report that the sealing treaty which our State department has just negotiated with

NEW JURY IN THORN TRIAL

Case of Appendicitis Causes a Sudden Change of Program.

OPERATION PERFORMED ON SICK JUROR

This Necessitates the Impaneling of Twelve New Men and Beginning the Trial Again from the Start.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The trial of Martin Thorn for the murder of William Guldenuppe, which was begun last Monday at Long Island City, was suspended today, owing to the dangerous illness of Juror Magnus Larsen. The jury will be discharged tomorrow morning and a new trial ordered.

Juror Larsen was taken ill yesterday and the court adjourned on that account. Physicians called to attend him found he was suffering from appendicitis. At the opening of the court this morning it was announced that Larsen was unable to attend, and an adjournment was taken until tomorrow. Late this afternoon an operation was successfully performed on the sick juror, and it is expected he will be able to leave his bed in two weeks. District Attorney Youngs tonight notified the other eleven jurors to appear in court tomorrow morning and receive their discharge. He will then ask the court to call a new jury. All evidence for the prosecution, whose case was nearly completed, will have to be introduced again, and Mrs. Nack will be requested to go on the stand and tell her horrible story anew.

Several hundred men and women who assembled in the court room today, expecting to hear Martin Thorn refute the testimony which Mrs. Nack gave so dramatically yesterday, were doomed to disappointment. Captain Mehem brought Thorn into the court room, the prisoner looking none the worse for his ordeal yesterday. Judge Taylor opened court a few minutes later and District Attorney Youngs informed him of the serious condition of Juror Larsen and with the consent of the lawyers on both sides Judge Smith adjourned court until 9:30 tomorrow. The sickness of Larsen brought up a discussion among those interested as to what would be done in case the juror's illness would be protracted.

"Would the people go on with the case with eleven jurors?" was asked.

"CANNOT WAIVE HIS RIGHTS." Lawyer William F. Howe, counsel for Thorn, said an Italian named Canemi had killed a policeman in Broome street in 1857 and, one of the jurors falling sick, the lawyers agreed to proceed with eleven jurors. Canemi was convicted and on appeal the court of appeals ruled that neither counsel for the people or prisoner could waive the constitutional rights of the accused man, which called for a trial by a jury of twelve men instead of eleven. District Attorney Youngs was asked whether, in the event of the death of a juror, he would press for a new jury and proceed with the case during the present term. He replied that he would have to consult with his associates before answering the question.

"How long will the term last, and how long would it be necessary to wait for the recovery of Larsen?"

To these questions Mr. Youngs replied: "Both of these matters are in the discretion of the court."

After court adjourned Mr. Howe and Mr. Meem had a brief talk with their client, Thorn, before he was taken back to his cell. Later Mr. Howe outlined his proposed plan of defense which he has completed to adopt owing to the confession of Mrs. Nack.

"Thorn will take the stand tomorrow," he said. "He will testify that the murder was conceived and plotted and planned by Mrs. Nack. He will prove that she wanted the girl of Guldenuppe in order that Thorn might take his place. Thorn will state that when he got into the cottage at Woodside on June 25 he found that Mrs. Nack had shot Guldenuppe and that it was she who said, 'I have killed him.' In other words, Thorn is going to tell the whole truth about it—absolutely the whole truth," said Mr. Howe with a dramatic gesture.

DISPOSITION OF THE HEAD.

"Will Thorn testify that Mrs. Nack took away the head or will he state that it was himself who threw it into the river?" Mr. Howe was asked.

The big lawyer hesitated for a moment and then replied: "Wait till we put Thorn on the stand tomorrow. He will tell about it."

Lawyer Meem, who is associated with Mr. Howe in the defense of Thorn, was asked if, in the case of a new trial being ordered, the defense would accept an offer from the people for a plea of murder in the second degree from Thorn.

"Certainly not," he replied. "We would spurn such an offer."

When this was told to District Attorney Youngs he said that it was ridiculous and unworthy of a moment's attention.

District Attorney Youngs and Judge A. N. Weller, who have charge of the case for the people, had a conference today with Judge Wilmut N. Smith. They were closeted for nearly an hour and after they separated Judge Weller said the prosecution had adopted the following program: If Juror Larsen be not sufficiently recovered to attend to his duties in the jury box tomorrow (Friday) the people will ask for an adjournment until Monday and then if, in the opinion of the physicians, the juror will not have sufficiently recovered, the district attorney will ask that the present jury be discharged and a new panel be drawn from which a new jury will be selected at once and the trial will be pushed through during the present term.

REPUBLICAN EDITORS FOR HANNA.

They All Say He is Entitled to Re-Election. CINCINNATI, Nov. 11.—The Commercial-Tribune sent an inquiry to the republican editors of Ohio for their views on the senatorial question. The replies will be published tomorrow and they all say that Senator Hanna was endorsed by the late state convention, stood before the people as the senatorial candidate, and would be elected the same as the nominees on winning national tickets are elected by the electoral college. Most of the republican editors deprecate the present agitation as one that would blow over before the legislature assembles, and as a temporary disturbance that was being exaggerated by the opposition.

WEAVERS WIN THEIR FIGHT.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11.—The 220 weavers employed by F. A. Bachmann & Co., who struck about three weeks ago for higher wages, returned to work today, the firm having granted them an advance of from five to eight points. The strike of the weavers threw nearly 1,000 persons out of employment, as the mill could not part up until the weavers returned.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska—Fair; Variable Winds.

1. German War Ship Will Go to Hayti.

2. Bogus Indian Warrant Investigation.

3. Deal in Compiling State Returns.

4. Editorial and Comment.

5. Test of Anti-Peddler Law.

6. Connell Bluffs Local Matters.

7. Safety Appliance Law Postponement.

8. Big Hustle at the Exposition Grounds.

9. Insurance Companies in Bad Odor.

10. Pontius Pilate Story a Fake.

11. Commercial and Financial News.

12. A Waivinet Wooling.

Indian Hosts and Portraits.

Temperature at Omaha:

Hour. Deg. Hour. Deg.

5 a. m. 34 2 p. m. 48

6 a. m. 33 3 p. m. 48

7 a. m. 31 4 p. m. 49

8 a. m. 32 5 p. m. 48

9 a. m. 35 6 p. m. 47

10 a. m. 37 7 p. m. 47

11 a. m. 41 8 p. m. 43

12 m. 44 9 p. m. 42

1 p. m. 45

COLORADO AT THE EXPOSITION.

Local Directors Indicate How Much Space They Desire.

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 11.—(Special Telegram.)—The local directors of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition held a largely attended meeting last night in the governor's office at which the following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That as our secretary is about to visit Omaha in the interest of the Colorado section to secure such space as may be necessary for the display of exhibits, we hereby give him authority to ask the Department of Exhibits in Omaha to reserve for the present the following spaces in the different buildings, to-wit: Horticulture, 2,000 square feet; Agriculture, about 4,500 square feet; Mines and Mining, about 4,000 square feet; Department of Educational and Liberal Arts, about 3,000 square feet, this to include wall space of 1,000 square feet. However, as there are no available funds now we hereby instruct our secretary not to make any binding arrangement with the exposition authorities, but, if possible, ask of them to reserve choice locations in the various buildings; also of space to be as the above given figures.

The committee depends upon the generosity of the county boards of the fifty-six counties to make appropriations to cover the expense. An address was issued to the various county boards, impressing upon them the necessity of liberal appropriations in order that Colorado will be as well represented as other western states.

A letter from prominent men of Leadville was read stating that Lake county would make a good sized appropriation and would make the mining exhibit the leading feature. Mrs. Marble's illustrated exhibit of Colorado's resources was indorsed as a good thing to be taken to Omaha by such men as the governor, Senator Teller and Chief Justice Hayt.

BANK PRESIDENT FOUND GUILTY.

Charged with Receiving Deposits Contrary to Law. KANSAS CITY, Nov. 11.—President J. C. Darragh, who has been on trial for the last week at Independence charged with wrecking the Kansas City Safe Deposit and Savings bank, was found guilty shortly after 5 o'clock this afternoon and sentenced to two years in the state penitentiary. Notice of a new trial was made and leave granted by the court to appeal to the penitentiary.

The bank failed on July 10, 1893. It was the largest savings bank in the state. It had \$2,000,000 in deposits, nearly all from poor people, and when it failed only \$11,000 in cash was in its vaults. Darragh and Elmer C. Sattley, the bank's cashier, were both arrested charged with receiving deposits when they knew the bank was in a failing condition. Sattley owed the bank \$85,000, all except \$5,000 of which was unsecured, and Darragh owed it \$164,000, of which \$95,000 was protected by doubtful securities. Both were highly respected and the failure caused a sensation. Each was indicted on numerous counts. Sattley was tried and convicted in August, 1894, and sent to the penitentiary for four years. He was pardoned this year by Governor Stephens and went to Chicago. Darragh was also tried in 1894, but the jury disagreed. In the present trial, which began November 1, most of the Sattley evidence was rehearsed.

The case went to the jury at 3 o'clock this afternoon and a verdict was rendered after two hours' deliberation. Darragh took the verdict compositionally.

ARE IN FAVOR OF ARBITRATION.

Action of the Miners' Convention at Streator. STREATOR, Ill., Nov. 11.—After remaining several hours in secret session today, the miners' convention adjourned after deciding in favor of arbitration with the mine operators of northern Illinois for the purpose of fixing a uniform scale and working rules. The miners hope to do away with the screen system and substitute the gross weight or mine run scale, as adopted at the Springfield convention and provided for by a state law passed by the last legislature. The convention also decided to call out the men now at Braceville, Carbon Hill and Diamond Mass meetings will be called throughout the Williamson-Braidwood district. Telegrams have been sent in all directions, calling for a gathering of labor leaders and orators at Braidwood.

J. D. ROCKWELL IS SUDDENLY STRICKEN WITH APPOXY.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Nov. 11.—(Special Telegram.)—J. D. Rockwell, who resides near Hatch, was stricken by apoplexy while at dinner at the Reed hotel, Ogden, today. He expired two hours later. The deceased was about 59 years of age.

UNKNOWN FRENCH SUICIDES.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 11.—A man, apparently of position and refinement, whose identity has not been clearly established, committed suicide this evening at Green's hotel, Eighth and Chestnut streets, by inhaling illuminating gas. He was about 35 years old and a Frenchman. He came to the hotel last Tuesday and signed the register as "William Rousseau, tourist." On the bureau was found a sealed letter bearing the following written in English: "In case an accident happens to me will the funds of this be kind enough to send to the French consul of which town I shall stay at that time." Then came the words: "To the French consul."

STILL PROFESSES INNOCENCE.

Then Durrant remarked that he could not understand why Christian people should beg him in letters to confess.

"I am innocent," he said, "and would never confess to any crime. Sooner or later the truth will be known. I have faith that the real perpetrator will yet be discovered and punished. All of these little stunts bring us nearer it. I know that the Lord will sooner or later set all things right. I shall never give up the fight, because the Lord is never me." He added, embracing and kissing his mother.

On Mrs. Durrant's face was a smile of contentment, but the son looked sad, and his eyes were dull. He earnestly repeated many times that faith in God would save him in the future, as in the past.

"You may say I am innocent," said Durrant in conclusion. "I will never yield, and God is with me."

After an hour's private talk with her son, Mrs. Durrant returned to her hotel and Durrant was taken back to cell No. 21 in murderer's row, which he had occupied before the death watch was set over him.

DURRANT REPRIEVED

Murderer of Blanche Lamont Will Not Stretch Hemp Today.

SUPREME COURT GRANTS HIM A RESPITE

Decision Announced Shortly After the Conclusion of Arguments.

REASONS WHY THE STAY WAS GRANTED

Superior Court Acted Too Hastily in Passing Second Sentence.

NO DATE FOR THE EXECUTION IS FIXED

Judges of Court Agree in Decision, Which Was Given After Attorneys Had About Abandoned All Hope.

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

Up to 4 o'clock this afternoon, when the news flashed over the wires from Sacramento that the court now in session there had granted a writ of habeas corpus 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, as his attorneys, Messrs. Dickinson and Boardman, had made a futile effort to secure another writ of habeas corpus in the United States court, and had not even been granted permission to appeal from that decision to the supreme court of the United States.

Meanwhile, however, Attorney Duprey hastened to Sacramento and applied to the state supreme court for a writ of habeas corpus 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 appealing 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 thirdly, that the pendency of an appeal in the supreme court affecting the condemned was of itself sufficient cause for 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.

EXCITEMENT AT THE PRISON. SAN QUENTIN PRISON, Cal., Nov. 11.—This has been a day of great suppressed excitement in and about the penitentiary. The preparations for the execution of 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 5:30 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. Captain Edgar, who opened the dispatch in the absence of Mrs. Marble, 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 THANKFUL. 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 he had put her faith in God and felt that he would not desert her. On arriving 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 refreshments. At 7 p. m. she returned to the prison and was admitted to Captain 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 under some restraint.

An Associated press reporter was subsequently 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 the interview said:

"Naturally I was greatly elated at the news of the reprieve, although my first intuition, based on a telephone message, was not positive. Soon afterwards 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 and I believe that their prayers and the prayers of all those who have interceded for me have been instrumental in bringing about this result."

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