THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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TURKEY PREPARING FOR WAR

Indications that the Sick Man Proposes to Resist the Powers.

HURRYING AMMUNITION TO THE FORTS

Should Great Britain Attempt a Naval Demonstration the Passage Through the Dardenelles Will Be Resisted.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 9.—(Via Sofia, Bulgaria.)—The situation over the Armenian question here, although practically unchanged, has assumed a more critical phase within the past twenty-four hours. The gravity of the situation may be understood when it is stated that the representatives of the powers are in almost continuous session, while the Turkish ministry is giving itself no rest.

Summed up in brief words, the situation is this: The powers insist steadfastly upon the reforms in the administration of Armenian affairs, already outlined in these dispatches. The porte continues its profuse promises of an early compliance with the demands of the powers, but makes no show of carrying the promises into effect.

In the meantime, there is greater activity in the Department of War than in the Department of Justice. As stated yesterday the torpedo defenses of the Dardanelles have been materially strengthened and large quantities of ammunition have been hurriedly forwarded to the forts commanding the strait.

The English fleet of fourteen war ships is at the mouth of the Dardanelles and the inference is perfectly obvious that the porte expects nothing less than an attempt upon the part of Great Britain to make a naval demonstration before Constantinople.

The blockade of the Armenian churches continues. All efforts of the authorities and the Armenian patriarchs have failed to persuade the Armenians who have sought refuge within their walls to return to the houses, as they put no faith in the assurance of protection given them. The Turks, however, will only allow Armenian ecclesiastics to enter the churches, and when they leave the building they are carefully searched.

In accordance with the demands of the representatives of the powers, the police authorities have commenced releasing the Armenians who were imprisoned as a result of the recent rioting. Two of these unfortunates who were allowed to leave the Saptieh prison were found to be in a pitable condition, both suffering from seven or eight wounds. They have made a statement which has been communicated to the representatives of the powers, that the prisoners had not received food or medical treatment for three days previous to their release. They also claim that the prison is horribly overcrowded and in a shocking state of filthiness.

The streets of Constantinople and its suburbs are still patrolled by the police and troops and it is understood that the torpedoes sent to the Dardanelles have been or are being placed in position in the straits. Ammunition has also been sent to the forts and from other military movements which are going on it would seem that the Turks are preparing to defend the passage of the Dardanelles should Great Britain attempt a naval demonstration in these waters. There does not seem to be any material change in the diplomatic situation. The Turkish ministers have held another conference and additional communications have been exchanged with the representatives of the powers; but these formalities no longer attract much attention and few people believe that any decided change in the condition of the Armenians is likely to occur unless the Porte is forcibly compelled to enter upon the work of bringing about reforms in Armenia.

There no longer seems to be any doubt that the Armenians anticipated a serious disturbance when the attempt was made Monday a week ago to present a petition to the sultan through the grand vizier, and they claim that those of their race who fell in the streets of Constantinople upon that occasion were martyrs, who gave their lives for Armenia in the hope of forcing the powers to put extra pressure upon the porte in the efforts being made to bring about reform in the administration of Armenia.

WAITING FOR A REPLY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 9.—The representatives of the six powers are today waiting for a definite reply to the identical communications recently handed to the Turkish government on behalf of their respective governments, and in which they specify the reforms for Armenia, which in their opinion should be accepted by the government of Turkey, and promulgated in an imperial decree. Suggestions, semi-official notes, and visits to the envoys of the powers followed the receipt of this identical communication; but the distinct, categorical reply of the Turkish government seems to be delayed by one quibble and then another until the patience of the European governments is becoming exhausted and definite action upon their part may shortly be expected. In view of the continued increasing gravity of the situation the British Mediterranean squadron remains at Lemnos (Stalimo), within a short steaming distance of the entrance of the Dardanelles. The obstinacy of the porte under the circumstances is not generally understood. No reply has been made to the request of Sir Phillip Currie, the British ambassador, made shortly after the massacre, that he be allowed to visit the prisons in which the Armenians charged with rioting are confined, to take their depositions for transmission to the various European governments interested.

Many More Armenians Killed.

TREBIZOND, Armenia, Oct. 9.—Serious conflicts between Turks and Armenians occurred here yesterday. Many Armenians were killed.

DON'T LIKE UNCLE SAM'S MUSIC.

Illinois Federation of Labor Adopts Resolutions Against It.

PEORIA, Oct. 9.—At the meeting of the State Federation of Labor this morning President Rietler announced the standing committees. A communication was read from Edward F. Cragin of the Union League club, Chicago, urging the convention to pass resolutions in sympathy with Cuban revolutionists, and hold mass meeting in Peoria for that purpose. The matter was referred to a committee of one from each city to report this afternoon.

Resolutions were submitted and referred protesting against the reduction of wages and the refusal to treat with union or employ union members by Heywood-Morrill Rattan company of Chicago, and also against the engagement or management of army or navy bands by any civilian manager or contractor for any proposed concert tour through the United States. The convention took a recess until this afternoon.

In his report as secretary and treasurer, submitted this morning, Walter M. Graves of Chicago could not state how much the assessments were for the defense of miners incarcerated in the Taswell county jail, for they were sent direct to the treasurer of the relief fund at Bartonville.

Speaking of the last legislature, he said some twenty-seven bills were at one time in the hands of President Rietler and himself, all more or less important to organized labor, but with the exception of some relating exclusively to mining only one succeeded in "passing the gauntlet of the hot fire of corporations and unscrupulous members of the house and senate" during the regular session. Most of the important bills that failed to pass were bills relating to convict labor, arbitration, child labor, blacklist, parole of prisoners, and protecting men in claims for wages. It would be necessary to amend the child labor and convict labor bills to secure their passage.

Mr. Graves said that federation is handicapped by want of funds to do anything practical, and he advised assessments for organizing and legislative work, and to keep a representative at the capitol through the entire session of the legislature.

CAMPOS TALKS OF HIS PLANS.

Spanish Troops Will Be Divided Into Small Detachments.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—The World copyright cable from Santa Clara, October 5, via Key West, Fla., tomorrow will say:

"Captain General Martinez de Campos conversed with me two hours today at the general headquarters of the Spanish army in this city. The statement which follows is what General Campos said in response to a series of questions I addressed to him verbally as the special correspondent of the World:

"At present the military situation in Cuba is satisfactory. The rebellion in Cuba has attained greater scope than I anticipated when I embarked from Spain.

"At the present there are numerous small bands of insurgents scattered about the country in the provinces of Santiago, Camaguey and Lavillas. In Matanzas there are only a few rebels against authority.

"The insurgents are not well armed, and their supply of ammunition is deficient in some districts. There is a considerable number of Spanish troops on the island, though it is not as large as the conditions warrant. I have given orders that prisoners shall not be cruelly treated, and that wounded insurgents who may fall into the hands of the troops shall be well cared for. I do not kill prisoners.

"The country paths are generally too bad at the present time for a persistent campaign. Again, I do not wish to expose the soldiers continuously until the season is improved.

"In November there may be looked for as active and as aggressive a campaign as I can make.

SENT OUT SMALL DETACHMENTS.

"My present plan is to divide the troops into small detachments, the number of each column varying according to circumstances. Were I to send a column of say 5,000 men they would have to march for their pains. They would see no enemy. The insurgents would melt away into the dense and difficult country which is their shelter. They follow a good policy—military policy—for their side of the case, for they know that they could not withstand the attacks of regular soldiers.

"About this portion of Santa Clara I divide the soldiers into detachments of 200 or 300 men. If the enemy were to suddenly assail one of these bodies in greatly superior numbers they might do mischief, but there generally would be another detachment somewhere near that could go to the relief of their friends.

"In the Remedios district and in Santos Espiritu the columns are larger, 600 or 700 men, as the rebels, especially in the former district, are in greater numbers and better armed.

"In Santiago the largest column of all, say 1,000 to 1,300 men, is required. As an example of the futility of large columns at present I refer to the expedition led by General Suarez Valdez, who left this city a few days ago, going first to Maniguaragua, in the direction of the Trinidad mountains, with a provision train. General Valdez took 15,000 soldiers. The insurgents expected only 300 and were armed to the number of over 3,000. They hoped to capture the train. When the size of General Valdez' force became known to them the insurgents melted away like snow under the sun. General Valdez divided his force into four different detachments when he placed the supply train and is now nearer Seguanea valley. As soon as he divided his men the rebels reappeared and skirmishing has gone on since.

FAILED TO FIND GOMEZ.

"In Puerto Principe General Mella was sent out with a strong column to look for Maximo Gomez. He could not find any of the opposing forces, and after long marches divided his army into four smaller columns. He did not succeed in having an engagement.

"I do not understand Gomez's course, I think highly of his military capacity, but he does nothing. Perhaps he is restricted by the orders of the junta in New York, which is, I am informed, to pursue a Fabian policy, or he may be very short of ammunition. An army cannot fight without cartridges.

"Canella did good work. His men came upon Maceo and sowed torpedoes in the road. The explosion killed and wounded several. The insurgents abandoned their camp without resistance. It was out of the question for Canella to follow the rebels to the hills. The thickets were too dense and the feeling in the country was too intense for him to attack with less than 5,000 men.

"The Spanish blood does not naturally seek a fight. It rather avoids one, but when compelled to fight the Spaniard becomes a hero. The regular troops have an advantage, for the officers send their men in. They are disciplined thoroughly. The insurgents are without discipline and are rarely aggressive fighters. Drive a Cuban into a corner with his back to the wall and he will fight like a hungry wolf. Witness the action of Amador Guerra and twenty men when they were forced to fight sixty Spanish soldiers near Manzanillo. Guerra showed his Spanish blood, and he met his death like a brave man.

"If our soldiers became so scattered in the wild fastnesses occupied by the insurgents they would be in danger, for the insurgents know every point suitable for an ambush. They know the paths, byways and the fords of one of the most difficult countries in the world. During the last war the Spanish troops were at times placed at a great disadvantage because they did not find the best river fords.

MUCH LIKE INDIAN WARFARE.

"This war makes me think of the Indians in the western United States. The Indians used to fight when a good opportunity occurred and ran away when pressed. There are many more insurgents than Indians and there is a vast extent of territory to cover with the troops—mountains, deep ravines, impenetrable virgin forests and deep jungles. In conducting a war under European conditions, 1,000 soldiers will do as much as 5,000 here. The lack of arms and ammunition has always been a drawback to the insurgents. They usually have nearly as many unarmed men as armed ones. When there is an engagement the unarmed men carry off the dead and wounded, taking care to secure the fallen men's arms first.

"I have been satisfied with the sanitary condition of the army during the past summer. During September there was less sickness than I expected. Yellow fever has not been epidemic except in a few localities, and the losses from that cause have been comparatively small. Some of the newly arrived battalions, which landed toward the end of that month, have had the yellow fever.

"Havana has escaped an epidemic, and in Matanzas and Las Villas there has been only a little fever.

"The soldiers are having paludial (malarial) fevers now and are likely to have them during the next two months.

"The insurgent torpedoes were very rudely constructed and not as effective as they might be. I do not regard hidden torpedoes as especially dangerous to our side. They might prove like a two-edged sword.

"I hear of no injurious moral effect upon the soldier caused by the fear of contact with torpedoes. I have not as yet any confidence in the use of dynamite or any of the similar high explosives in projectiles, great or small.

"ARSENIO MARTINO DE CAMPOS."

INSURGENTS BLOW UP A BRIDGE.

Principal Railroad of Santa Clara Province Rendered Useless.

HAVANA, Oct. 9.—A dispatch received here from Remedios announces that the insurgents have destroyed with dynamite one of the arches of the finest and largest bridge of the Sagua la Chica railway not far from Camajuani, in the province of Santa Clara.

Advices received here from Mantua, province of Pinar del Rio, today say that the safe, ammunition and light guns of the wrecked cruiser, Cristobal Colon, have been saved by the crews of the Conde de Vanadito and Infanta Isabella, but it is considered doubtful whether they will be able to save the heavy guns.

Iowa Postmaster Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—(Special Telegram.)—Moses M. Payne was today commissioned postmaster at Payne, Ia.

DURRANT PERFECTLY COOL

Told a Straightforward Story of His Doings on April Third.

ANSWERS BRIEF AND TO THE POINT

Asserted that He Was Present at Dr. Cheney's Lecture and Took Notes—Denies that He Was Ever in Oppenheim's Pawn Shop.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 9.—Theodore Durrant, assistant superintendent of Emanuel Baptist church Sunday school, was placed on the stand today for the purpose of convincing the jury selected to try him that he did not murder Blanche Lamont in the belfry of the church on the 3d of April last.

With the same coolness that has characterized his conduct since his arrest he denied the principal allegations that have been made against him by the most important witnesses for the prosecution. His answers were always brief and to the point, and by many were interpreted to mean that he had studied his part well before taking the stand. Only once during the course of the direct examination did he show any nervousness or hesitancy. When Attorney Dickinson asked if he took notes at Dr. Cheney's lecture on the afternoon of April 3, he cast his eyes toward the floor and for a moment was silent. He replied that he had taken notes, but that they were very brief.

The hesitancy of the prisoner may be understood when it is explained that Gilbert F. Graham, one of Durrant's most intimate friends, will testify that Durrant asked to borrow his notes of the lecture. When the request was made Durrant explained that he only needed the notes to establish a good alibi. Graham refused the request.

Taken altogether, Durrant's direct testimony, which ended at 3 o'clock, when the cross-examination began, probably had a tendency to strengthen his case. His demeanor while on the witness stand was certainly intended to impress the jury with the opinion that he was telling the truth. Questions that would ordinarily cause a visible impression upon a guilty man were answered by Durrant with the utmost unconcern. Even when Attorney Deuprey asked him if on the 3d of April or at any other time he murdered or participated in murdering Blanche Lamont, the prisoner coolly replied in the negative.

A significant feature of the testimony was the fact that while Durrant was telling of several incidents that took place at a prayer meeting held on the evening of April 3, Mrs. C. M. Noble, Blanche Lamont's aunt, shook her head several times, as if to indicate that statements made by the prisoner of what he had positive knowledge, were not correct. Durrant did not look at Mrs. Noble while he was testifying.

CURTAILING CROSS-EXAMINATION.

The purpose of the defense to curtail cross-examination as much as possible was shown when District Attorney Barnes asked the first question. Durrant was asked if he was not born at Toronto, Can., on April 24, 1871. Attorney Deuprey objected to the question. He said that Durrant could not have positive knowledge on the subject, and any belief that he might have would be based on hearsay. The court overruled the objection, and the prisoner gave an affirmative answer. Several other equally unimportant questions were objected to by the defense. The objections in most cases were overruled.

It was the original intention of the defense to recall Charles Lenahan this morning and have him tell more about the occasion upon which he tried to pawn a ring at Oppenheim's shop. Lenahan contradicted himself so many times yesterday that doubt was cast upon his testimony, and this morning he did not respond to his name when called in court. An attachment was made out for Lenahan, and when he was found an hour later he was placed in the charge of the sheriff in order that he might be found when needed. In the meantime, however, Durrant was called to the stand.

The examination of Durrant was begun with questions relative to his age and his early life in this city. Coming down to the day upon which Blanche Lamont was murdered, the prisoner was asked to relate his movements from the time he left his home in the morning until he returned at night. He said he met Miss Lamont on his way to school, and rode with her on a street car until he reached Cooper Medical college. He said he remained at the college until 10 o'clock, when he and another student named Ross went for a walk. When he returned an hour later he went to the library, where he was engaged in his studies until noon. Then he went to luncheon with a student named Diggins and returned at 1 o'clock. After luncheon, Durrant remained in the library until 3:30 o'clock, when he attended Dr. Cheney's lecture.

PRESENT AT ROLL CALL.

He said he was present at the roll call at the close of the lecture and answered to his own name. At the close of the lecture Durrant said he boarded a street car and rode to Emanuel church for the purpose of repairing the gas-burners. He denied that he was accompanied by Blanche Lamont or anybody else. Upon entering the church he said he left his coat and vest in the library, obtained the necessary tools, and ascended to the gallery. A blackboard was provided and Durrant drew a rude sketch of the church and its tall spire to illustrate the manner in which he made the repairs. He said to make the repairs it was necessary for him to lie at full length on a plank with his head much lower than his feet. While in this position he said he inhaled so much gas that he was made ill. To illustrate the manner in which the gas escaped, Durrant took a burner and descending to the jury box explained the construction of the burner to the jury.

After repairing the burner, Durrant said that he descended to the auditorium, where he found George King playing on the organ. King remarked that Durrant looked pale. Durrant replied that King would be in the same condition if he had been nearly overcome by escaping gas. At Durrant's request, King bought some bromo-seltzer, which the prisoner drank. The medicine made him feel better and at 6 o'clock Durrant left the church in company with King. He went out of his way two blocks to converse with King, after which they separated and Durrant went home to dinner. Durrant said he felt ill and ate but little.

CONTRADICTED OTHER WITNESSES.

In the evening he went to prayer meeting at Emanuel church. He saw Mrs. Noble and asked her if Blanche was coming to prayer meeting. Mrs. Noble replied that she did not believe her niece would be present. He related a number of other minor incidents in connection with his conversation with Mrs. Noble, who evidently did not endorse his statements from the fact that she shook her head several times. At the close of the service, Durrant said he went home and retired. Durrant denied that on the afternoon of April 3 he was at the corner of Powell and Clay streets, as testified to by Mrs. Vogel. He also denied the statement of the three school girls who testified that Durrant and Blanche Lamont boarded a Powell street car at Clay street and rode toward Market street. He said he did not ride on a westbound Valencia street car with Blanche Lamont, as testified to by Mrs. Crossett. He said he was never in Oppenheim's pawnshop.

"Did you upon April 3, in San Francisco, or elsewhere," asked Attorney Deuprey, "inflict any violence upon Blanche Lamont, or did you kill or participate in killing her?"

Durrant replied that he did not and the direct examination was at an end.

The cross-examination, which lasted only an hour before court took a recess until tomorrow, was confined to questions relative to the life of Durrant prior to April 3.

Pension Bureau Surgeons Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—(Special Telegram.)—Dr. R. M. Lapsley was today appointed an examining surgeon for the pension bureau at Keokuk and Dr. J. S. Hurd at Hampton and Dr. J. C. Wood at Logan, Ia.

TAMMANY MAKES ITS NOMINATIONS.

Platform Endorses Cleveland and Condemns the County Democracy.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—Tammany Hall wigwam was crowded tonight at the opening of the county convention to nominate candidates for the city and county. The following ticket was nominated: For justices of the supreme court, Charles H. Truan and Frederick Smith, Tammany, and Charles F. McLean, democrat and G. A. R. U. candidate; for judges of the court of general sessions, Joseph E. Newberger and General Martin I. McMahon; county clerk, Henry D. Hurroy; register, William Sohmer; justices of the city court, Robert A. Van Wyck, renominated; John P. Schuchman and Edward F. O'Dwyer.

The platform adopted endorsed the administration of President Cleveland and the candidates for state offices; claimed the interference of the Chamber of Commerce with the politics of the city was on behalf of the republican party. The inconsistency in the state and county platforms was referred to as an effort to catch votes. The action of the state democrats in uniting with the republicans for the sake of spoils was severely censured. The platform further said:

"We believe in the enforcement of the law, but protest against and denounce the discrimination that has been made between the rich and poor in this severe, oppressive and unintelligent exercise of power by the police board of this city. We condemn the employment of spies furnished with money to induce others to commit violations of the law as savoring too much of the despotic methods of countries whose governments deal with their people as subjects, not free citizens. The democratic party is, as it has ever been, strictly in favor of Sunday by abstaining on that day from all unnecessary employment and yet mindful of the rights of every citizen to the enjoyment of worship, comfort and recreation according to his own conscience and wishes, as far as compatible with a regard to the beliefs and desires of others; it favors the immediate enactment by the next legislature of modification of the present oppressive excise laws, and in addition promises to secure such legislation from the coming legislature as will enable this community to determine for itself by popular vote whether the sale of food, beverages and all necessaries shall be permitted on the first day of the week during certain prescribed hours and in a manner so restricted as not to interfere with religious observances."

POPE LEO ON THE RECENT FETES.

Hoped to Have Been Spared the Sight of Such a Celebration.

ROME, Oct. 9.—The letter of his holiness, Pope Leo XIII., to Cardinal Ramapolla, the papal secretary of state, on the recent fetes in celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the entry of the Italian troops into Rome, was published this evening. It is as follows:

The sentiment of humanity, which even minds dominated by passion retain, seemed to permit of the hope of some consideration in our old age, but this has been brutally ignored. We have been reduced to become almost an immediate witness of the apotheosis of the Italian revolution and the spoliation of the holy see. That which most afflicted us is the design to perpetuate, rather than to terminate, the conflict, of which no one can measure the disastrous effects.

The final object of the occupation of Rome was not to complete political unity, but in destroying the walls of the temporal metropolis to more closely attack the spiritual power of the pope. The object was to change the destinies of Rome, return to paganism and give birth to a third Rome and third era of civilization. This it was desired to celebrate recently under sanction of the new law, by noisy demonstrations conducted by a sect which is the enemy of God. The nation suffer, not only are the promises of mutual helps unfulfilled, but morally Italy is divided and subservient to factions which increase all civil and social institutions, in augmenting numbers and force. Nothing will ever confer veritable independence upon the papacy so long as it does not have temporal jurisdiction. This condition they pretend having guaranteed us, subordinated to the arbitrary will of others, and lately there has been a suggestion of a threat to abrogate even the guarantee itself.

The letter of the pope then vaunts the blessing of the pontifical sovereignty and invites Italians not to be bound up with sects and to consider how pernicious it would be to perpetuate the craft which is profiting over the enemies of Christ. It affirms that the head of the church follows with loving vigilance humanity's road and does not refuse to accept the reasonable necessities of the times. The letter of his holiness concludes:

If Italians, throwing off the Masonic yoke, would listen to us we could open our heart to the fondest hopes. Otherwise we can but predict new perils and greater disasters.

CUBAN FORCES SHORT OF ARMS.

Campos Preparing for a General Occupation of the Island.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—A dispatch to the Times from Havana, dated October 5, which will be published tomorrow, will say:

I have just returned from a long tour through the province of Santa Clara. I found that the bitterness of feeling between the Cubans and Spaniards is growing stronger. Whilst the numbers of the insurgents in the province of Santa Clara have largely increased lately, I do not see how it is possible for the insurgents to make an attack upon the Spanish forces unless they obtain a great addition of arms and ammunition.

Judging from the conversation of Captain General Martinez de Campos and the general distribution of troops, it is evident that a detailed military occupation of the island is considered necessary at the present time and probably continuing next year. The sugar planters of Santa Clara express great uncertainty whether to make sugar. A crop is lost and this means absolute ruin to many establishments. In a circular letter sent to the planters of the southern division of Santa Clara the insurgents demand contributions for the insurgent cause, according to the value of the property, and stated that if the demands were not complied with destruction would follow.

In an interview, a copy of which I cabled on Thursday last, Captain General Martinez de Campos expressed annoyance at the attitude of the United States at the present time, and particularly regarding the attempts of the Spaniards to prevent the landing of expeditions, and quoting the Alliance steamship affair as an instance of unnecessary trouble.

The damage done by the late hurricane to the Western railway is estimated at £30,000 and through traffic is still impossible.

VIEWED GEN. MAHONE'S REMAINS.

Many of His Old Friends Pay Their Last Respects to His Memory.

PETERSBURG, Va., Oct. 9.—The remains of General Mahone reached Petersburg this morning at 10 o'clock. They were met by the members of the A. P. Hill camp confederate veterans, under command of Lieutenant Morgan and a large number of citizens. The procession moved to the family residence on Market street, where the casket was opened and the dead soldier and statesman was viewed by his old comrades and other citizens.

The funeral took place from St. Paul's Episcopal church this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock and was very largely attended. The service was conducted by Rev. John Rydeout, rector of Grace Episcopal church. The floral tributes were very numerous. The service at the church over, the remains were escorted to Blandford cemetery by the Petersburg Grays, confederate veterans and a detail of twenty veterans from R. E. Lee camp and delegations from the "Old Grays" society of Richmond, and also a delegation from the Soldiers' home of that city. When the cemetery was reached Rev. Dr. Rydeout read the burial service and as the body was being placed in the vault three volleys were fired by the Petersburg Grays, which concluded the ceremonies.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, Oct. 9.

At Southampton—Arrived—Aller, from New York for Bremen.

At Liverpool—Arrived—Rhineland, from Philadelphia.

At Bremen—Arrived—Kaiser Wilhelm II., from New York via Southampton.

At San Francisco—Arrived—Australia, from Honolulu.

At New York—Arrived—New York, from San Domingo; America, from Amsterdam; Majestic, from Liverpool.

At Genoa—Arrived—Saale, from New York.

TESTED THE GAS CYLINDERS

Method Adopted Was Fatal to the Man Who Made It.

SEVERAL OTHER PERSONS INJURED

Fearful Accident at the Corsicana Opera House, Where the Devil's Auction Company Was Playing.

CORSICANA, Tex., Oct. 9.—At 3:30 this afternoon a terrific explosion occurred in the Merchant's Opera house, where the Devil's Auction company was preparing to play tonight. A force of stage workmen were engaged in readjusting the scenery and otherwise getting the stage in shape, and Harry Coleridge, master of transportation and manager of the calcium lights, was testing a cylinder. There arose some doubt as to whether or not it contained gas, and a bystander suggested that he try it with a match. He struck a match and touched it to the cylinder, and the explosion at once followed, wrecking the scenery and tearing out two windows thirty feet distant. The noise was heard for many blocks in every direction, and in a few moments hundreds of people had congregated. The curiosity and horror of the crowd were fed from minute to minute by blackened and injured men running frantically out on the awnings and to drug stores for relief from their injuries. The scene presented was one of devastation, over which a cloud of smoke hung. Scenery lay around in disorderly confusion, much of it totally wrecked. In the left fly there was a hole five feet square though which Arthur Sutherland had been blown into the street. When the scenery was removed and gas cleared away, Harry Coleridge was found lying in a pool of blood. He was disemboweled, and one of his legs was blown entirely off.

The following is a list of the killed and injured:

HARRY COLERIDGE, killed.

Walter Moore, property man, "Devil's Auction" company, hand badly cut, and otherwise bruised.

Arthur Sutherland, local stage manager, cut in the face and bruised.

Bud Dibbles, colored, blown through the property room and badly hurt.

Unknown negro, hand badly cut and seriously injured.

Alcus Manzet, hands badly cut and seriously injured.

Charles Ball, colored, face injured and bruised.

Roy Avoy, hand hurt and bruised about the face and body.

Two little girls, members of the "Devil's Auction" company, more or less injured.

PASSENGER CARS LEFT THE TRACK.

Three Persons Killed and a Number of Others Injured.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 9.—A special from Manor, Pa., says: While mail train No. 13 on the Pennsylvania railroad was passing through this city at 7 o'clock the two rear coaches jumped the track, swinging against an eastbound train, which struck the passenger cars with such force as to knock them over a forty foot embankment against a coal train standing on the siding. Conductor J. W. Miller was standing beside his engine and was killed instantly. One coach turned completely over on its side. Mrs. Thomas Donahue of Greensburg was thrown through a window, but escaped without a scratch, while her husband, who sat beside her in the train, was badly injured. About 20 passengers were seriously injured. John Baker, assistant station agent at Manor, was struck by one of the coaches and is fatally injured. Mrs. John Pace of Alleghany, Pa., has just been taken from the wreck in a dying condition.

Robert Pitcairn, superintendent of the Pittsburg division of the Pennsylvania railroad, has issued a statement that only one man was killed outright, and that Miss Washington will probably die. He also furnishes the following list: Killed:

JOHN MILLER, Derry, Pa., freight conductor.

Seriously injured:

H. Kunkle, Johnstown, shoulder bruised.

Thomas Donehoe, Greensburg, head lacerated.

Mrs. Margaret Metzgar, Irwin, scalp wound and contusion of the hip.

Miss M. H. James, Johnstown, head cut.

Mrs. S. A. Pace, Alleghany, body terribly cut and bruised.

John Baker, Manor, body and shoulder bruised.

F. Nester, Wilkinsburg, collar bone broken and back injured.

Mrs. George Robinson, Roadstown, N. J., arm crushed.

Jennie Gray, Alleghany, bruised.

Mrs. S. A. Kelly, Alleghany, scalp wound.

Fannie Washington, Alleghany, injured internally; will die.

HAWAIIANS DESIRE ANNEXATION.

Sentiment in the Islands Has in No Way Decreased.

DENVER, Oct. 9.—F. M. Davis, a Honolulu merchant, arrived in Denver today, enroute to Atlanta, Ga. He said: "It would, of course, be useless to deny that factional differences exist in Hawaii, and especially in Honolulu, and the republic, as it stands, has a good many supporters, but I am of the belief that if a vote on the question of annexation to the United States was taken today there would be an overwhelming expression in favor of it.

"As to the royalists," added Mr. Davis, "we hear very little of them now. Occasionally we read in the American papers of some uprising and some deep laid plot to restore the queen, and we are forced to laugh over them. The Americans should use several grains of salt with anything they may read about Hawaiian revolutions these days. It is a common saying in Honolulu, whenever these stories go out, that San Francisco is again in the throes of a south sea rebellion, for the majority of these stories are simply glittering testimonials to the imagination of the San Francisco newspaper men. The queen is not kept in close confinement and is allowed to drive about pretty much as she pleases. She has her own court, but as for causing trouble, I do not think she is lacking in common sense, and unless she is, restoration would be about the last thing she would attempt. Interest in her has about died out, even among the natives.

Demented Man Attempts Suicide.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Oct. 9.—Special.)—J. D. Kitchen, assistant operator for the Omaha at Montrose, attempted to commit suicide while temporarily demented as a result of an attack of typhoid fever. He has been suffering with the disease for some time and in a moment of delirium took a revolver and shot himself. The revolver was a 22 caliber and the bullet made but a flesh wound, from which the patient will soon recover.

Saloon Men Endorse Tammany.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—The meeting of the executive committee of the Society for Liberal Sunday Laws held this afternoon in the Astor house endorsed the Tammany political nominations. The society represents the united saloon interests of the city and its action is regarded as very important.

Shot the City Marshal.

SILVER CITY, N. M., Oct. 9.—City Marshal C. L. Cantley was shot and killed today by James S. Fielder, one of the most prominent attorneys at the New Mexico bar. Fielders was making considerable noise in a saloon and Cantley ordered him to keep quiet.

Deaths of a Day.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—Patrick Cavanagh, the well known Chicago distiller, died today of apoplexy.

Samuel M. Fleker, the well known detective, died today.

DEPUTIES SELECTED ATLANTA.

House of Bishops Not Likely to Concur in the Choice.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 9.—Another new diocese was authorized by the house of deputies of the Episcopal convention today, that of Northern Michigan.

The committee on the division of the diocese of Tokio, Japan, reported that it had no jurisdiction in the matter, and asked to be discharged. Judge Fairbanks of Florida reintroduced his resolution for an amendment to the constitution, giving the authority for the cession of missionary jurisdictions, but objection was made to its consideration and it went over.

The report of the committee of the fund for the relief of the aged and infirm men and widows and orphans of clergymen showed that the receipt for three years had been $1,494, and that for firty-nine clergymen, 166 widows and twenty-four orphans, $48,295 had been paid out. The house was asked to name a Sunday in each year as clergy relief Sunday.

There was a surprise when the house took up the report of the committee recommending Boston as the next place of the convention. Strong speeches in favor of Louisville, New Orleans, Atlanta, and Boston were made. An amendment to substitute New Orleans for Boston was voted down and so was a similar one for Louisville. But the clever speech of Rev. A. W. Knight in favor of Atlanta enabled him to snatch the victory from Boston. His amendment was carried by a decisive vote and Atlanta will be the convention city in 1898 if the bishops concur.

The announcement that Atlanta had won in the deputies was received with astonishment in the house of bishops, and it was declared by a number of the bishops that the upper house would not be likely to concur in the selection. The voice of the missionary bishops, is was said, would be in favor of Boston, as there was a better prospect of securng liberal contributions for missionary work in the older and wealthier cities.

The house of bishops adopted the recommendation of its committee, ordering the division of the missionary jurisdiction of Wyoming and Idaho into two districts, the present bishop to continue in charge of both. The question of filling the vacancy in the western see of Colorado was then taken up.

A number of messages was received from the house of bishops as to action on constitutional matters. One of the most important was the adoption of Article IV, providing for the creation of provinces of not less than five dioceses, the head of a province to be named archbishop. Consideration of this was deferred until the primate question could be settled. There was a lively debate over the point as to whether the primate should be elected or hold his office by virtue of seniority.

The house of deputies had a sharp debate this afternoon on the question whether the primate, or head of the house bishops, should be elected or hold office through seniority of service. The vote was so one-sided as to make it seem as if the sharpness of the debate was not warranted. There was a strong element that was afraid the bishops would not have their own way in the matter and appealed to the deputies to show the other house more confidence and respect. They argued that while the elective principle might be an American idea, it would be a dangerous thing to interject it into the house of bishops and engender partizanship. The bishops had voluntarily cast away the elective idea, and should be allowed to manage their own affairs. The other side argue that with so many bishops to have the primate the oldest bishop in point of service would mean that the primate would always be an old man, unable to [illegible] the duties of the office. The deputies answered that he could be removed for non-ability or by a majority vote of the bishops.

An attempt was made to reconsider the vote by which the term "presiding bishop" was rejected in favor of "primate" and the motion only lacked eight votes of going through.

The deputies spent about all the afternoon discussing these two questions and when an adjournment was taken the section had not been adopted. It is understood that there is some form of a scheme on foot to defeat any revision by this convention. The plan is to have a joint committee appointed to which shall be be referred all amendments to the constitution adopted at this convention, with instruction to report to the next convention. Some of the more conservative delegates are becoming alarmed at the rapidity with which radical changes in the constitution are being suggested and the strength which they seem able to muster.

CONGREGATIONAL COUNCIL MEETS.

Triennial Session Formally Opened for Business at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 9.—The triennial session of the national council of the Congregational churches of the United States opened a six days' session in the Plymouth Congregational church today. About 300 delegates representing the United States were present at the call to order by Rev. Alonzo Quint, D. D., of Boston, Mass., moderator. Among the prominent Congregationalists in attendance were Rev. George S. Barrett, D. D., of Norwich, England, delegate from the Congregational union of England and Wales and Prof. Warriner of Montreal, representing the Congregational union of Canada. The following college presidents were also present: W. J. Tucker of Dartmouth, N. H.; William Brooks of Tabor, Ia.; W. G. Ballentine of Oberlin, O.; S. L. B. Penrose of Walla Walla, Wash.; H. C. Simmons of Fargo, N. D.; J. W. Strong of Carleton, Minn.; E. D. Eaton of Beloit, Wis.; W. G. Baldwin of Pomona, Cal.; H. P. Fuller of Drury, Me. Among the noted divines in attendance are: Rev. F. E. Clark, D. D., Boston; Washington Gladden, D. D., Columbus, O.; Rev. F. W. Gunsaulus, D. D., Chicago; Rev. J. K. McLean, D. D., Oakland, Cal.; Rev. G. H. Wells, D. D., Minneapolis; Graham Taylor of Chicago; E. I. Bosworth of Oberlin; Rev. Willard Scott, D. D., of Chicago; Andrew W. Hayes Ward, D. D., of the New York independent.

After short devotional exercises and the addresses of welcome Hon. Nelson Dingley, congressman from Maine, was chosen moderator without opposition, and Rev. Charles O. Brown of San Francisco and Prof. George W. Henderson (colored) of New Orleans were elected assistant moderators. Revs. John P. Sanderson of Michigan and William B. Hilyard of South Dakota were chosen assistant registrars by acclamation, and Rev. Eagan F. Webster of Neponset, Mass., was elected assistant secretary. Dr. Quint, the retiring moderator, then read his address.

At the afternoon session Rev. Henry A. Hazen of Massachusetts read the provisional and publishing committee report, and presented his report as secretary. The report of the treasurer was then presented by Rev. S. F. Forbes, treasurer. David N. Camp of Connecticut presented his report as auditor, saying that he had examined the treasurer's accounts and found them to be correct.

The report of the board of directors, acting for the board of trustees, was submitted by William Moore of Somerville, Mass.

Rev. E. H. Whitley of Ottawa, Ill., presented the report of the committee on ministerial relief. Rev. James Brand of Oberlin, O., read a paper on "Present Day Preaching." The report of the committee on church manuel was reached with interest. It was given by Rev. A. H. Quint, D. D. of Biston. It consisted of suggestions for rules, and establishment and government of churches and members, and covered the entire church policy. It presented no changes in the policy, but was the compilation of many established rules into a convenient form. The report was referred to a special committee, who will present a report later in the session. The report on ministerial standing was read.

At the evening session Moderator Dingley opened the meeting and Rev. James B. Gregg of Colorado Springs, Colo., offered prayer. Rev. F. W. Gunsaulus of Chicago was introduced as speaker of the evening. His remarks were largely upon the pentecost and the securing of universal peace. After prayer and a song the council adjourned until tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock.

IT KILLED THE ENGINEER

Wreck in the Union Pacific Yards Last Evening.

FIREMAN PROBABLY FATALLY INJURED

Engine Jumped the Track on a Curve and Was Smashed Up with Three Cars—A Fatal Spot.

Thomas P. Armstrong, engineer, was killed, and Charles L. Barkis, fireman, was fatally injured at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the wreck of a Union Pacific freight train at the foot of Jones street.

Engine 1,186 was drawing a train of twenty-two cars from the lower to the upper freight yard. Nearly all of these cars were heavily loaded, some with coal and some with merchandise. The point of the accident is marked by a sharp