

# 15 DEAD AND 50 INJURED

## Football Players Mangled in a Railroad Wreck.

### 1,000 PERSONS WERE ON THE TRAIN.

The First Coach Containing Members of Purdue University Team, Was Smashed to Kindling Wood and the Bodies of the Victims Were Fearfully Mangled—Death List Likely to Grow.

Indianapolis, Ind. (Special).—Fifteen persons were killed and over 50 injured, some fatally, by a collision between a special passenger train on the Big Four Railroad and a freight engine with a cut of coal cars. The accident happened on the edge of this city. The passenger train of 12 coaches was carrying 954 persons, nearly all of whom were students of Purdue University and their friends, from Lafayette to Indianapolis, for the annual football game between the Purdue team and the Indiana University squad for the State championship, which was to have been fought in the afternoon.

In the first coach back of the engine were the Purdue football team, substitute players and managers.

Three players, the assistant coach, trainer and seven substitute players of the University team were killed, and every one of the fifty-three other persons were either fatally or seriously injured.

From the 12 coaches were coming the joyous cries of a thousand rooters for Purdue, clad in gala dresses, with colors streaming, while in the front coach sat 20 muscular fellows, trained to the hour, on whom the hopes of a brilliant victory on the gridiron were confidently placed.

Around a curve at the Eighteenth street cut Engineer Schumaker found directly in front of him the freight engine and coal cars moving slowly from a switch leading to a gravel pit. He reversed his engine and jumped.

The crash hurled the passenger engine and three front coaches against the steel freights loaded with coal, that plowed their way through and buried under a pile of wreckage weighing many tons fully 60 human beings.

The first car, in which were the players, was completely demolished, the roof being torn away and landing across a car of coal, while the body of the car was reduced to kindling wood against the side of the steel freight cars. The second coach, containing the band of musicians, was partly telescoped, while the third coach was overturned and hurled down a 15-foot embankment.

The other coaches did not leave the track. President Stone, of the university, with his family, was in the fifth coach and was not injured.

Immediately after the shock the passengers, men and women, began the frantic work of tearing away the wreckage and pulling out dead and dying classmates and fraternity brothers. Young women performed heroic work. Though the bodies were in several instances horribly mangled, one completely and one partially beheaded, they took upon their laps the heads of the dying and injured and soothed their sufferings as best they could, until the surgeons arrived. They bloodstained and grimy garments were gloomy witnesses of their heroism.

A general alarm was sounded, and every assistance the city could afford was rushed to the wreck, which was three miles from the business centre. Surgeons dashed up in automobiles, fire wagons, ambulances, express wagons, undertakers' vehicles, private conveyances, and even delivery wagons, were sent to carry away the dead and injured.

While these were being carried to the morgues and hospitals the work of tearing away the wreck and rescuing those pinned beneath, went on. Big muscular students wept aloud as they stood over the bodies of their dead friends and fellow-workers or gazed helplessly upon the sufferings of their college mates writhing in pain.

To add to the horror the wreckage caught fire, but the flames were extinguished by the students after a hard fight.

All the young men killed were in the first coach. They were found lying tangled and bleeding, with the injured pinned against them. The coach held about 70 persons.

While the work of rescue was going on there arrived in the city over 900 cheering followers of the red and white of Indian University, at Bloomington. Banners waved, college yells were being hurled from the windows and streamers were displayed from the windows of the car bearing the university football team.

As the happy and excited students poured from the train news of the tragedy to the black and gold of Purdue was received. Instantly all was sadness and sympathy. The throng melted into sorrowing groups that separated to search morgue and hospital for friends, or took cars for the scene of the wreck to lend any possible aid.

### Welsh Miners Reported.

Philadelphia (Special).—Twenty-two Welsh miners who were ordered deported by the immigration authorities at Washington sailed on the steamship Noordland, which left here for Liverpool. The miners came here, it is said, in violation of the Contract Labor Law, to work in the mines at Ellsworth, Pa.

### Preacher Uses a Pistol.

Gainesville, Ga. (Special).—Rev. W. O. Petty, a well-known minister, shot at John B. Lipscomb at the former's place of business. The shot went wide of its mark and struck Jones Jaines, who was inside the store, inflicting a painful but not serious wound. The shooting occurred over an exhortation in the public prints of this city by Petty of Lipscomb. Lipscomb returned Petty's fire, but missed. Each swore out warrants for assault with intent to commit murder.

## THE LATEST NEWS IN SHORT ORDER.

### Domestic.

A brilliant display of northern lights was observed in New York, Chicago, Cincinnati and other places. In some instances the electrical conditions interfered with the telegraph service.

An attempt was made to launch the steamship Manchuria at the New York Shipbuilding Company's yard, at Camden, N. J., but the steamship stuck on the ways.

William Frazer stabbed and fatally wounded Thomas Barrett in a saloon in Brooklyn, N. Y., while illustrating a tragic scene in a play he had just witnessed.

Robert McCulley, aged 70 years, an inventor of prominence, was accidentally asphyxiated by illuminating gas in his home, in Philadelphia.

The United States gunboat Nashville sailed from Kingston, Ja., under sealed orders, but her destination is believed to be Colombia.

A strike of the lithographers in New York was averted by an agreement to submit existing differences to a board of arbitration.

Oliver W. Buckingham, a cotton merchant, fell dead from heart disease in the corridor of the New York Life Building.

Three workmen were killed and four injured, one fatally, in the Newsam Coal Mine, at Farmington, Ill.

An infernal machine was sent to the home of Peter Kureghian, editor of Young Armenia, in Boston.

Two persons were killed and nine injured by a tornado near Hydro, in Oklahoma Territory.

John Murray Dowie, of Essex, Ia., declares that he is the father of Elijah the Restorer.

Vahtan Krikorian, the Armenian poet and journalist, pleaded "not guilty" to the charge of "political murder" in connection with the assassination of Sagat Sagouni in London when arraigned before a United States commissioner in Boston.

Miss Henrietta Adams, of Centerville, Mich., secured a verdict of \$30,000 damages for breach of promise against Robert Stuart Baker, a society man, of Grand Rapids, Mich.

The American Public Health Association adopted resolutions favoring the army canteen. It was decided to hold next year's convention in Havana.

Judge Newton C. Blanchard and Gen. Leon Geremski, gubernatorial candidates in Louisiana, came to blows at a political meeting at Ponchatoula.

Samuel J. Parks, walking delegate of the Housewives and Bridgemen's Union, was again found guilty in New York of extortion.

One man was burned to death and a number were injured in a fire that destroyed the Baltimore and Ohio elevator in Philadelphia.

The strike of the union boiler-makers of the Erie Railroad has extended to all the shops between New York and Chicago.

Major Robert L. Howze, charged with cruelty in the Philippines, was exonerated by the board of inquiry.

William Hays, colored, was hanged at Uniontown, Pa., for the murder of Edward Perkins, also colored.

The demand of the trainmen of the Pennsylvania Railroad for shorter hours was refused. Some minor concessions were granted.

The Illinois Tunnel Company, with capital stock of \$30,000,000, was incorporated at Springfield, Ill., to succeed the Illinois Telephone and Telegraph Company, and will construct 50 miles of tunnel under Chicago streets.

**Foreign.**

Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador to the United States, in an interview in Paris, says the reports that Russia has "reoccupied" Mukden, Manchuria, are misleading.

The German battleship Preussen was launched at Stettin in the presence of the Emperor and the Empress, the latter performing the christening ceremony.

Lord Goschen has been elected to the chancellorship of Oxford University, in succession to the late Marquis of Salisbury.

Emperor Francis Joseph has signified his approval of the new Hungarian Cabinet as formed by Count Stephen Tisza.

President Loubet informed the French Cabinet council of the terms of the letter he received from the Czar, in which the Russian ruler refers to the maintenance of general peace.

A new plot has been discovered against the murderers of King Alexander and Queen Draga in Serbia, and the former aid-de-camp of the late king has been rearrested. The arrest of other officers is imminent.

Professor Mommsen, the historian, has suffered a severe apoplectic stroke at his home in Berlin. His left side is paralyzed and there is little hope for his recovery.

Forty-five persons aboard the Tokai-Maru were drowned when that vessel collided with the Russian steamer Progress off Hakora, Japan.

Baron E. Nordenskjold has arranged for a zoological and anthropological expedition to the frontiers of Peru and Bolivia.

Count Apponyi has tendered his resignation as president of the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet.

Great Britain has taken decisive steps for the annihilation of the Mad Mullah's power in Somaliland.

The Russian and the French foreign ministers held a lengthy conference at Versailles on the Far Eastern question, and the Russian Minister presented President Loubet with a letter from the Czar expressing the Russian ruler's gratification at the course of France in extending the cause of international peace.

A serious riot occurred in front of the Labor Exchange in Paris, in which several policemen and a number of rioters were seriously injured.

Russian troops entered Mukden, Manchuria, and reoccupied the guard-houses because of the weakness displayed by the Chinese authorities.

## DAY FOR THANKSGIVING

### President Theodore Roosevelt Issues His Proclamation.

#### THE RIGHTEOUSNESS OF LIBERTY.

Thursday 26th, Appointed for the Annual Service of Praise and Thanksgiving—Why We Have Abundant Cause to Be Grateful to Providence—Our Responsibilities as a Self-Governing People.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The President issued his annual Thanksgiving proclamation in the following terms: By the President of the United States of America—A Proclamation.

The season is at hand when, according to the custom of our people, it falls upon the President to appoint a day of praise and thanksgiving to God.

During the last year the Lord has dealt bountifully with us, giving us peace at home and abroad, and the chance for our citizens to work for their welfare unhindered by war, famine or plague.

It behooves us not only to rejoice greatly because of what has been given us, but to accept it with a solemn sense of responsibility, realizing that under heaven it rests with us ourselves to show that we are worthy to use aright what has thus been entrusted to our care. In no other place, and at no other time, has the experiment of government of the people, by the people, for the people, been tried on so vast a scale as here in our own country in the opening years of the twentieth century. Failure would not only be a dreadful thing for us, but a dreadful thing for all mankind, because it would mean the loss of hope for all who believe in the power and the righteousness of liberty. Therefore, in thanking God for the mercies extended to us in the past, we beseech him that he may not withhold them in the future, and that our hearts may be roused to war steadfastly for good and against all the forces of evil, public and private. We pray for strength and light, so that in the coming years we may with cleanliness, fearlessness and wisdom do our allotted work on the earth in such a manner as to show that we are not altogether unworthy of the blessings we have received.

Now, therefore, I, Theodore Roosevelt, president of the United States, do hereby designate as a day of general thanksgiving Thursday, the 26th of the coming November, and do recommend that throughout the land people cease from their wonted occupations, and in their several homes and places of worship render thanks unto Almighty God for his manifold mercies.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 31st day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and three and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-eighth.

**THEODORE ROOSEVELT,**  
By the President. **JOHN HAY,**  
Secretary of State.

### PEACE DECLARED?

Western Union and Pennsylvania Said to be on Good Terms.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—It was learned from high authority that the disagreements that have existed between the Pennsylvania Railroad and Western Union telegraph poles were cut down along the lines of the railroad are settled, and that cordial relations now exist between these two important financial interests.

During the past week there has been increased activity in all the Gould stocks, led by Missouri Pacific and the Washashes, and there has been large buying of Pennsylvania as well.

It is believed that basis of settlement is the sharing of business in the Pittsburgh district between the Pennsylvania and the Goulds, who, with the Washash extension into that section, now practically control all the rich tonnage that has its origin there.

### TRAIN HOLDUP FOILED.

The Life of the Fireman Was Saved by His Watch.

Chicago (Special).—Efforts to hold up a fast outbound Chicago and Northwestern passenger train went astray near here, it is believed by the police, owing to the poor marksmanship of one of the bandits. Fireman Louis Ernst was shot, one bullet grazed Engineer Harry Ebets, and today five dynamite bombs were found near the scene of the attack. Detectives of the railroad and the police are working on the case, but no clue to the identity of the man or men who did the shooting has been unearthed. It is admitted by the railway officials that the bullets must have been fired by one or more persons who were riding on the water tank or the platform of the first coach. The unknown men made their escape in the darkness. The life of the fireman, who was seriously wounded, was saved by his watch, which deflected one of the bullets.

### Johnstown Opera House Burned.

Johnstown, Pa. (Special).—The opera house here was destroyed by fire. The Adams Express Company, Hammer's music store and several other stores occupied the building. The total loss will be about \$100,000 on the building and a large sum on the contents.

### Express Train Derailed.

Philadelphia (Special).—An express train which left this city for New York over the Reading Railway at 8 o'clock a. m., was derailed at West Neshaminy Falls, Pa., a short distance from this city, by the breaking of an axle on the engine. None of the passengers was injured, but the locomotive struck and killed Joseph Gorman, assistant foreman of a section gang, and seriously injured three Italian laborers. Two day coaches left the track and blocked traffic for several hours.

## NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS.

### Millions Paid Without Audit.

Various recommendations to cure defects in accounting methods under which abuses in the postal service have occurred are made by Henry A. Castle, auditor for the Postoffice Department, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster General. He says that the defects pointed out make infinitely greater postal abuses than those already disclosed not only possible, but safe. The report says the aggregate transactions of the postal service during the fiscal year were \$1,027,731,408, as follows: Revenues, \$134,224,443; expenditures, \$1,138,784,488; total amount of money orders issued, \$388,865,584; money orders paid, \$364,856,803.

Mr. Castle says: "Presumptively, there is a 'double audit' of all governmental receipts and disbursements, but literally, under existing laws and conditions, 90 per cent. of the postal transactions can have no examination whatever in the Postoffice Department. Less than \$150,000,000 of the \$1,000,000,000 annual transactions can have the shadow of a 'double audit.'"

As to claims for railway mail transportation, aggregating about \$40,000,000 a year, the report says the auditor must rely wholly on the last statement of the departmental authorities that the amounts certified are due and payable.

The report recommends an amendment to the law prohibiting the payment of any salaries or expenditures pertaining to the business of the Postoffice Department by order of a postmaster. It also recommends other safeguarding amendments together with an increase of 100 clerks to handle current business and vitally important work necessary to the safe audit of \$1,000,000,000 a year. The Auditor summarizes the recent investigation of the methods of his office and deprecates the fact that the auditor keeps no accounts for postage stamps, stamped paper and envelopes, etc., bought by the Postoffice Department from manufacturers or contractors, and urges a law to remedy this defect.

The Auditor recommends that Congress amend the laws so as to provide, when "any branch of the government desires to use a patented article in the public service, some just method of deciding on the value of that article, based on cost of manufacture, reasonable profit and fair royalty, and that the same be fixed at the price to be paid therefor. The manufacturer would doubtless in all cases be willing to accept the price thus established. He would have no motive for offering bribes to any official for improving the sale, and the government would secure the desired improvement at a minimum cost. If the manufacturer should refuse the price thus established, provision might be made for invalidating the patent as to articles required for the public service."

### Favors Nioclasse Boiler.

At a meeting of the Naval Board on Construction it was decided that it will not be necessary to change the contracts for the seven ships being built with the Nioclasse type of boilers installed, so as to provide them with a different boiler.

This action, it is understood, was taken largely as a result of the recent trial of the battleship Maine, which is equipped with Nioclasse boilers and which made such a satisfactory run from Hampton Roads to Culebra and return.

The boiler question is now one of the most important before the department. It has been held by some naval engineers, prominent among whom is Rear Admiral George W. Melville, formerly Chief Engineer of the Navy, that the Nioclasse boiler is not adapted to the needs of the Navy. Besides the Maine, seven of the large ships under construction are to be provided with the Nioclasse boiler. Before retiring Admiral Melville recommended that these new ships be given another type of boiler. The action taken by the Board of Construction settles the question in favor of the Nioclasse type.

### More Pay for Marine Band.

The annual report of Maj. Gen. Chas. Heywood, commander of the United States Marine Corps, contains estimates for the following, among other improvements, at the yards and stations named:

Washington, enlargement of the present new quarters and the acquisition of a site for new barracks and parade grounds adjoining the navy yard; Norfolk, Va., the purchase of a site outside the navy yard as a site for barracks; Algiers, La., increased appropriation for the construction of barracks. Reference also is made to the need of barracks at the Charleston (S. C.) station.

General Heywood expresses the hope that a site for barracks at Culebra, P. R., be allotted in the near future, as the marines' quarters there, under canvas are put to a great deal of suffering and inconvenience during the rainy season. He has directed that the estimates be made for suitable barracks and officers' quarters at San Juan.

### Can Call for Troops.

Captain Mercer, the officer mentioned in the dispatch from Ferguson Falls, Minn., as subject to charges for alleged misconduct as agent of the Chippewa Indians, has authority from the War Department to call on the department commander at St. Paul for troops in case of any disturbance arising from the disputes in relation to the lumber on the reservation. He has informed the War Department that the Indians are very much agitated and that troops may be necessary.

It is stated at the War Department that the charges against Captain Mercer are made by lumbermen who are not satisfied with his action in endeavoring to protect the Indians in their rights.

### In the Departments.

The Navy Department is arranging to hurry the cruiser Dixie from Guantanamo, across to Santo Domingo, if an emergency growing out of the revolution should develop before the cruiser Baltimore, now on the way, reaches the island.

The President appointed Sanford B. Dole to be United States district judge for Hawaii and George K. Carter to be governor of Hawaii.

The terms of a parcels post treaty between the United States and Hongkong, China, were agreed upon.

## SANTO DOMINGO REVOLT

### The Cruiser Baltimore Will Protect American Interests.

#### ORDERED FROM NORFOLK IN HURRY.

Her Commander Bears Instructions From the State Department to Minister Powell for His Guidance During the Revolution on the Island—The Entire Northern Part of the Island in Revolution.

Norfolk, Va. (Special).—The cruiser Baltimore cleared from the navy yard at 2 o'clock for Santo Domingo to protect American interests. Fresh ammunition and extra bunker coal were taken on at the navy yard, and the vessel is prepared for business. It is understood that her commander has full authority to land marines and bluejackets if the situation demands it. The Baltimore will return here after the trouble in Santo Domingo is over to convoy the torpedo flotilla to Manila.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—A cablegram received at the State Department from United States Minister Powell at San Domingo reports that conditions in the republic are in a state of great disturbance. The State Department is making vigorous efforts to communicate with Mr. Powell by cable, but with unsatisfactory results owing to the fact that the insurgents appear to be in possession of the land telegraph lines connecting the capital, San Domingo, with the cable station on the east coast. Incidentally, this has interrupted communication with Venezuela. So to guard against any further cable lapses the State Department is sending through the Navy Department written instructions to Minister Powell for his guidance during the revolution, and these went forward on the telegraph line yesterday.

Santo Domingo (Special).—The political situation in this city is unchanged. Quiet prevails, but serious trouble may arise here at any time and the presence of a foreign warship is desirable.

The Clyde Line steamer Cherokee, from New York, arrived here. She had been prevented by the Dominican government cruiser Independencia from calling at Puerto Plata, Samana and Macoris. She reports that the whole of the northern part of the island has joined in the revolutionary movement.

### SALVATION ARMY LEADER KILLED.

Mrs. Emma Booth-Tucker Victim of Railroad Wreck.

Kansas City, Mo. (Special).—Mrs. Emma Booth-Tucker, consul in America of the Salvation Army, wife of Commander Booth-Tucker, and second daughter of William Booth, founder of the army, was killed in the wreck of the eastbound California train No. 2, near Dean Lake, Mo., 85 miles east of Kansas city, at 10 o'clock p. m. Col. Thos. C. Holland, in charge of the Salvation Army at Amity, Col., was fatally injured. Fifteen others were more or less seriously hurt. The dead and injured were taken to Fort Madison, Ia.

Mrs. Booth-Tucker was rendered unconscious and died within half an hour after being injured. Her skull was fractured and she was injured internally.

Mrs. Booth-Tucker was on her way from a visit to the colony at Amity, Col., to Chicago, where she was to have met her husband.

The wrecked train ran into an open switch just outside of Dean Lake. Only the three last cars, two Pullmans and a diner were wrecked. The Pullmans were completely demolished, while the diner was badly damaged. In the forward Pullman Mrs. Booth-Tucker and Colonel Holland, who were the sole occupants of that car, had just gone to the forward end for a consultation. Two of the Pullmans struck a steel water tank with such force as to move it five feet from its foundation and when the crew reached the scene, both Mrs. Booth-Tucker and Colonel Holland were found unconscious. They, with the other injured, were, after much delay, taken to the depot platform a few blocks distant, where everything possible was done for them.

### Assassinated in His Home.

Vincennes, Ind. (Special).—In his own home William J. Engle, secretary of the Vincennes Distilling Company, was shot and died from the wounds. Engle had arisen to take a train for St. Louis. He was dressing to go to the station when he heard a noise in the kitchen. He went down stairs, and as he reached the kitchen he was met by a volley of shots. Two bullets entered his head, and he fell unconscious to the floor. He remained in an unconscious state until he died. Officers are searching for the assailants. Mr. Engle was one of the most prominent business men in this city.

### Lives Lost in Collision.

Yokohama (By Cable).—A collision occurred in a fog off Hakodate, Japan, between the Russian Yushen Kaisha Company's steamers Progress and Tokai-Maru. The latter sunk. Of 100 passengers and crew on board the Tokai-Maru only 56 were saved.

### Negro Murderers Hanged.

Luverne, Ala. (Special).—Jim Chambers and Lou Shaw, negroes, were hanged here for the murder of William Champion, another negro, in March last. Sale Arrington, an accomplice, turned state's evidence and was released. The hanging was public, and the military was used to help preserve order.

### Crank Calls at White House.

Washington (Special).—Edward Tanner, 33 years old, a native of Switzerland and a crank, tried to see the President, but he did not get far beyond the doors of the Executive offices before his condition was discovered. He was taken to police headquarters and later to St. Elizabeth's Insane Asylum. His delusion was that he was being continually pursued by airships. He thought the President would make them stop bothering him.

## ALSO WANTED ECKSTEIN TO DIE.

### Miss Bechtel's Murderer Committed Suicide in His Cell.

Allentown, Pa. (Special).—Thomas Bechtel, who was held awaiting investigation of the murder of his sister, Mabel N. Bechtel, at their home a few days ago, committed suicide in his cell in the Central Police Station.

The police consider this act as a practical acknowledgment of Bechtel's guilt.

Bechtel was in cell No. 2, on the right side of the corridor. Several relatives and friends were admitted to see him during the afternoon. About 4 o'clock he called across the corridor to Alfred Eckstein, Miss Bechtel's affianced lover, who was also held pending the coroner's inquest.

"Hello, Al, are you there?" "Yes," answered Eckstein.

"I wish you were here with me now that we might die together," Bechtel responded.

These were the last words heard from Bechtel. A short time later Eckstein called Bechtel and got no answer, but he thought he heard an unusual gurgle. House Sergeant Frank G. Roth had been through the cells only a short time before.

At 5:15 o'clock he entered the corridor and called both men. Getting no answer from Bechtel he looked into his cell and was appalled to see a pool of blood on the cell floor.

Bechtel had laid himself on the bench in his cell and cut his throat with a knife. He was dead when found. The knife lay near him on the floor.

How he got the knife is not known. He was carefully searched when placed in the cell and no weapon was found. There is a rumor to the effect that a newsboy passed the knife to him in the cell.

Bechtel was a single man and 30 years of age. He was a laborer, doing odd jobs about the town and in the country. He was a hard drinker, and when intoxicated was easily angered and prone to fight.

The suicide was followed by the police officials telling the story of the murder of Miss Bechtel gathered by them.

Last Thursday Eckstein accompanied Miss Bechtel to Philadelphia. He left her there and returned home. Weisenberg met her in Philadelphia and accompanied her to Allentown, leaving there Sunday at 4 p. m., and reaching here four hours later. They remained together until midnight. Thomas Bechtel heard of this and, being strenuously opposed to Weisenberg, he upbraided his sister in her room upon her return home.

In his anger he struck her a powerful blow on the cheek, causing her to fall heavily against a bureau, contact with which caused her death.

Members of the family held a council, and decided upon the story made public on Tuesday and upon the disposition of the body and clothing as found. Charles Bechtel's slater's hatchet was then used in striking a blow on the head of the dead girl to give semblance of an assault.

This happened immediately after midnight. The body was concealed in the home until Monday night, when it was placed in the arway where it was found Tuesday morning.

Eckstein knew nothing of the murder, the police say.

### A PLOT TO KILL 300.

Armenian Leader in New York Says Sagouni Fomented Trouble.

New York (Special).—The assassination of Sagouni in London has unmasked a plot to massacre 300 compatriots in this city. In the Armenian colony the scheme of extermination is the sole topic of conversation. Not it years have the New York Armenians been so excited.

Sarkis Havoosopian, of this city, a member of the new Huntchagist Society of Revolutionists, against which another section has declared a feud, revealed the existence of the assassination plot. He said:

"The fight is between the members of the old Huntchagist Society, which misappropriated some \$20,000 of funds raised by Armenians in the United States for assistance in freeing Armenians from Turkey, and the new society, which detected the irregularity of the first society."

"Only a few days ago the members of the new society in New York city, of which there are some 300, received warning that their lives were in peril. Former members of the original Huntchagist Society have declared that we shall pay the penalty with our lives."

Some Armenians looked on the assassination of Sagouni with complacency. One recognized as a leader said:

"Sagouni was undoubtedly killed by an Armenian, probably from the United States. He is known to be a fomenter of trouble and a Russian emissary. He has pretended to work for the Armenians, while in reality he has been in the employ of the Russian Czar."

"I and my countrymen here believe that much of the slaughter of Armenians is due directly to Sagouni and several others like him. Two of these have lately been killed, and now Sagouni has suffered a similar fate."

"While we feel the means are extreme, yet it seems to us that under the circumstances they are justified."

### Killed the Woman.

Jacksonville, Fla. (Special).—While attempting to secure her husband, who lived near Jennings, Fla., a mob of men shot to death Jennie McCall, a negro woman. The mob surrounded McCall's house, and, thinking he was inside, fired a volley into the house, instantly killing the woman. A posse is reported to be in pursuit of the assailants.

### Attempt to Kill President Diaz.

Guanajuato, Mex. (Special).—Great excitement was caused here by an attempt on the life of President Diaz, who was a guest of the state government during the festivities here. The President, his staff and guests were passing by the Cantagor Garden in a street car, when a man of the lower class named Ellis Toscano approached the car shouting and fired five shots from a revolver at the car. None of the shots took effect.