

**YAQUI INCITED BY A WOMAN**

**A Mexican Saint Said to be Responsible for the War.**

**POSSESSES PECULIAR POWER.**

**Natives of Chihuahua and Sonora Believe the Woman Possesses Supernatural Powers—Largely a Fight to Retain Ceded Territory.**

EL PASO, Texas, Aug. 8.—Santa Teresa, a Mexican woman who has long been revered as a saint by the natives of Chihuahua and Sonora, and is believed to possess the power of healing the sick by the laying on of hands, is believed to be more or less responsible for the present outbreak among the Yaqui Indians. George Harold, an old Texas ranger, says that he is confident that Santa Teresa is responsible for the outbreak. Harold was one of the officers who rounded up the ringleaders of the raid on the Mexican custom house at Palomas, Chihuahua, a few years ago.

"Santa Teresa," he says, "was implicated in that rebellion, which was crushed in its infancy. Every rebel captured on this side of the line had a picture of the woman in his possession and on the back of the picture was inscribed one of her prayers."

After the Palomas raid the Mexican government made an effort to apprehend her. She escaped to this town, however, and remained here a year or more. While here she was visited by thousands. About a year ago the woman disappeared from this locality and it afterward turned out that she had gone to Sonora and had taken up her abode in the edges of the Yaqui villages, where she was safe from molestation from the Mexican government.

It is believed she incited the Yaquis to revolt. The woman is described as frail and delicate in appearance. She undoubtedly possesses great magnetic powers. Harold and others are confident that her presence in the Yaqui country had much to do with the uprising now assuming alarming proportions.

**DEWEY'S NAPLES CALLERS.**

**The Admiral Refuses to Talk About Germany—To Sail in a Week.**

NAPLES, Italy, Aug. 8.—Admiral Dewey, who arrived here Saturday morning from Trieste on board the United States cruiser Olympia, positively refuses to discuss his operations in the Philippines or his relations with the German navy. The mayor of Naples yesterday called on Admiral Dewey, who will return the visit to-day.

The Olympia will sail for Leghorn Saturday or Monday, proceeding to Genoa or Nice.

Vice Admiral Gonzales will give a banquet to-night in honor of Admiral Dewey. Lewis M. Iddings, secretary of the United States embassy at Rome; R. C. Parsons, second secretary of the embassy; M. de Castro, United States consul general at Rome; the officers of the Olympia and the Italian authorities here have been invited to be present.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The Naples correspondent of the London Daily Mail telegraphs the substance of an interview he has had with Admiral Dewey, who is represented as having said: "I was given to understand that the American victories over Spain had excited ill feeling against us in Europe, but so far as I am concerned the reception given me could not have been more flattering."

"It will give me pleasure to say this when I return to America, and I shall be happy to do what I can to dissipate any American prejudices against Europe excited by criticisms on American civilization."

Admiral Dewey, according to the Daily Mail's correspondent, refused to talk regarding the Philippines, but the correspondent asserts that he has the best reasons to know that "Admiral Dewey does not share the pessimistic views of some Americans about the possibility of subjugating the insurgents."

**Third Cavalry Troops Leave Fort Myer.**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Troops A, D and M, Third cavalry, left Fort Myer, Va., to-day for Seattle, on the way to Manila. At Chicago the detachment will be joined by other commands. Five other troops of the Third from Fort Ethan Allen will join the command at Seattle. The mounts for the cavalrymen accompanied them in specially arranged stock cars.

**Chaplain Barry Starts for Cuba.**

FORT RILEY, Kan., Aug. 8.—Chaplain T. W. Barry left to-day for his new station, Pinar del Rio, Cuba, by way of New York. His family will stay at Fort Riley during his absence on foreign service.

**The President to Go to Chicago.**

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 8.—President McKinley has at last promised to attend the Chicago autumn festival to be held the week of October 9.

**Gomez's Popularity is Reviving.**

HAVANA, Aug. 8.—A mass meeting in honor of General and Mrs. Maximo Gomez yesterday afternoon was attended by some 5,000 people. In three parts, a procession started from Central park and arrived at the house of Gomez before sundown. The general and Senora Gomez stood in the doorway to review the parade. Francisco Gomez, who made the address, characterized the presence of Senora Gomez as a "symbol of peace." He touched on the loss of their son, who died a martyr with General Maceo.

**SHUTS OFF SUPPLY OF ARMS.**

**Fillbastering in the Philippines Receives a Check.**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—James Goodnow, consul-general of the United States at Shanghai, has rendered a decision as referee in the consular case, which will be of far reaching importance during the continuance of the war in the Philippines. The case was in relation to the steamer Abbey, charged with taking arms from Canton to Luzon. It has been in contention for some time. The owners of the vessel gave a bond that the ship should land the arms purchased at Singapore, but she did not do so. The bond was demanded by the Chinese authorities. Mr. Goodnow holds that it must be paid. The importance of the decision is pointed out by the Shanghai Mercury, which says:

"The effect of the decision of Mr. Goodnow reaches much beyond the mere fact of being judgment for the plaintiff with the penalty of the bond and the costs of the suit. Hitherto the American forces at Manila had to fight against Filipinos well armed with modern rifles and guns, and it is no secret that the majority of these arms have been landed in the Philippines from Chinese ports. When United States consular officials have received information that cargoes of weapons were about to be shipped from China, their urgent protests have been the means of stopping shipment. But when the United States officials, through want of knowledge, have been ignorant of such contraband runs, the Chinese officials have likewise been blind to the shipments, though no doubt well aware of such. It is in this respect that Mr. Goodnow has scored such an important point. On the strength of that judgment the officers of the imperial maritime customs of China must necessarily do all in their power to stop shipments of arms to suspicious destinations. It has been decided, on the motion of customs, that China is liable for any shipments of arms which get to the Philippines through lack of diligence or honesty on the part of the customs or the Chinese officials. Therefore, the case of Drew against Sylvester will be the means of checking the chief source of supply of arms and warlike material that the Filipinos have possessed."

**GENERAL TORAL ACQUITTED.**

**Spanish Court-Martial Decides That He Acted Under Orders of Superiors.**

MADRID, Aug. 8.—The supreme court-martial, before which Generals Toral and Pareja have been on trial, charged with surrendering Santiago de Cuba to the United States forces without having exhausted all means of defense, has acquitted both officers on the ground that they acted upon the orders of their superiors and only surrendered when it was impossible to do otherwise.

The judgment severely censures those in high command in the colonies and in Spain, as well as the government's responsibility for the lack of resources for the defense of the colonies. It was rendered by a majority of only one vote, and is not well received by the press and public, who wanted a clearer exposure of relative responsibility.

**COLLISION OF STEAMERS.**

**Vessel W. B. Morley Goes to the Bottom With Cargo.**

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 8.—As a result of a collision the steamer W. B. Morley, with a cargo of hard coal, lies sunk in the river and the car ferry steamer Lansdown is sunk in its slip at Windsor.

The Morley was bound up, having hard coal for Duluth. The Lansdown, one of the Michigan Central car ferries, was crossing the river from Detroit to the Canadian shore. There was some mistake in signals and the two boats came together with a terrific crash.

**Head of the Riot Act.**

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 8.—In all the churches of East St. Louis Sunday a letter was read from Bishop Jansson concerning the rebellion in St. Patrick's congregation. The bishop gives the parishioners until next Wednesday to recognize Father Cluse, his appointee, as pastor of the church. All who refuse to submit after that day will be excommunicated from the Catholic church.

**Lad Slays His Father.**

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 8.—Captain A. B. Watkins, a county official and well-known in Tennessee, was stabbed to death by his 11-year-old son Clarence yesterday. The boy has been arrested. Watkins was whipping the boy on account of breach of family discipline, when the lad became enraged, pulled his knife and plunged the blade through his father's heart.

**Pioneer Missourian Dies.**

SHELBY, Mo., Aug. 8.—James Worland died at his home, east of this place, yesterday, aged 76 years. He crossed the plains to California in 1849 and accumulated a fortune. He returned here about 1854 and has since been a prominent farmer.

**Smallpox at Sedalia.**

SEDALIA, Mo., Aug. 8.—There are two cases of smallpox quarantined at the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway hospital. They were received a week ago from the Indian territory, before the nature of the disease was known. They were promptly placed in an isolated ward and are convalescing.

**Ex-Governor Atkinson Dying.**

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 8.—Former Governor W. Y. Atkinson is seriously ill at his home in Newman, and it is believed his recovery is impossible.

**FORTY-NINE LIVES LOST.**

**Accidents on a Trolley Car and a Gang Plank.**

**EXCURSIONISTS MEET DEATH.**

**Twenty-Nine Persons Killed in a Fall of Forty Feet From a Trestle and Twenty Were Drowned Crossing to a Ferry Steamer.**

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 8.—An open trolley car, twisted, bent and smashed, lying in the middle of Peck's mill pond at Oroquoque, about six miles north of here, this morning, is the only visible indication of an accident of yesterday afternoon, when twenty-nine lives were lost and twelve persons seriously injured from the car leaving the trestle which crosses the pond at this point. The cause of the accident is not known. Engineer W. W. Starr, who superintended the building of the bridge said to-day that the bridge was perfectly safe. In his opinion the motorman became bewildered as the car began to travel fast down the incline, and, finding himself in a dangerous situation, lost his head and turned the current on instead of reducing it.

The road was opened for business Thursday. The accident occurred midway between Shelton and Bridgeport. The car was on the way to Shelton. It was in charge of Conductor John Carroll, who was killed, and Motorman Hamilton, who escaped by jumping.

The trestle is 440 feet long, made of iron, with stone foundations, and was not protected by guard rails. South of the trestle is an incline, down which the car ran at a high rate of speed. After it ran onto the trestle for about ten feet the trucks left the rails and the car continued on the ties for about seventy-five feet, when it went off the trestle and dropped into the pond below, overturning completely and up-ending. When the car struck, the four-ton motor and the heavy trucks crushed into it, instantly killing many of the passengers.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 8.—Twenty persons were killed yesterday by the collapse of the gang plank of the Mount Desert ferry. Those killed were members of one of the many excursion parties on the way to Bar Harbor to see the war ships that were expected there yesterday.

All the morning long trains packed with excursionists were rushing to Bar Harbor. The train which left Bangor at 8:25 consisted of twelve cars jammed with people. At Mount Desert ferry, the terminus of the line, the train is left for the boat, for an eighteen-mile sail to Bar Harbor. From the wharf a slip, or gang-plank, forty feet long and ten feet wide, leads up to the boat.

The slip was hinged at the inner end and was raised or lowered to suit the tide. The wharf extends on both sides flush with the end of the wooden gang plank, five timbers four by twelve inches, set vertically ran the length of the plank and these were crossed by two inch planks. It is said that there was no support for the plank between the hinges and the outer end.

When the excursion train from Bangor arrived at the ferry, there was a rush for the steamer Sappho. The first few passengers had crossed the gang plank safely, and it is estimated that 200 people were massed on the plank. Suddenly they felt the plank give way beneath them.

The long timbers supporting the plank broke in the middle. The hinges held up one end and the chain the other while the broken ends of the plank dropped, and a struggling, screaming mass of humanity was plunged into the water, fifteen feet below the wharf.

A few clung to the inclined sides of the plank, but at least 150 were struggling in the water. The piling of the wharf practically penned them on three sides, and the boat lying at the wharf closed the outer end of the opening. After the first moment of stupefaction the work of rescue began. Ropes and life preservers were thrown to the crowd, but in the panic people in the water clutched one another and many sank thus in groups.

**Old Passenger Conductors Discharged.**

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 8.—An order from the general officers of the Illinois Central railway, discharging six of the company's oldest passenger conductors, has caused quite a stir among the employees of the road here. Superintendent Bailey of this division of the road has refused to assign a reason for the discharges. Freight conductors have been promoted to take the places of the passenger men who were removed.

**Longstreet to Review Nebraska Troops.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8.—General James Longstreet, United States commissioner of railroads, has arrived here on his annual tour of inspection of the government aided lines. He has accepted an invitation to review the Nebraska regiment at the Presidio.

**The Printers' Strike on New York Sun.**

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—A steamer from Philadelphia arrived here this morning with 104 non-union men to take the places of men who struck on the New York Sun Saturday night. Only nine of this number, on arrival here, went to work, and after working for less than one-half hour five of these joined the ranks of the strikers. A printer who had gone from this city as an emissary of the strikers was aboard the steamer, and he spent the time on the trip to this city in explaining the situation to the non-union men.

**KILLS 13-YEAR-OLD GIRL.**

**Fension Examiner in Washington Commits Terrible Murder.**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—A horrible murder was committed yesterday in the northeastern section of the city. The murderer was Benjamin H. Snell, a special examiner in the pension office, a man 45 years of age. His victim was Liza Weissenberger, a girl 13 years of age, who had been employed in his household until a few months ago, when she was taken home by her parents, who became suspicious of Snell's conduct toward her. Snell seemed to be infatuated with the child and paid her a great deal of attention, which, however, she resented. Yesterday morning Snell went to the victim's house and entering at the front door passed on through the middle room, where the girl was sleeping, to the dining room door. While standing at the door the mother ordered him out of the house. Snell started to go, passing again through the room where the child was.

He bent over the sleeping child and drew her from the bed. Awakened suddenly she screamed in terror. Twisting one hand in the girl's hair and throwing back her head Snell drew a razor from his pocket and swept it across her throat. Twice he slashed her throat and once he missed, cutting a great piece of flesh from her cheek. The head was almost severed from the body and both the murderer and his victim were drenched with blood.

Attracted by the child's screams the mother ran to the rescue. In a frenzy she grappled with the murderer and was badly slashed on the arm with the razor. The murderer attempted to escape, but was soon captured by the police and locked up. He refused to give any explanation of his acts and says he remembers nothing about them.

**YAQUIS WELL PREPARED.**

**It Will Take Mexico a Long Time and a Large Army to Subdue Them.**

TERRAZAS, Chihuahua, Mexico, Aug. 8.—The Yaqui Indians are arranging for a prolonged war, and it is going to take the Mexican government a long time and a big force of troops to quell the rebellion. The Yaquis are better prepared now than ever before for a long and bloody campaign. They are well fixed financially, nearly all of them having saved the \$200 per head which the Mexican government paid them when they signed the treaty of peace two years ago. They have been making money since then, too, and it is known to be a fact that they have been laying in big supplies of arms and ammunition for some time.

It has been common talk among the American prospectors in the Yaqui valley that the Indians were preparing for another outbreak, but as the braves had always shown a friendly spirit toward the Americans it was thought they would not molest them when they did go on the warpath. They are determined to recover all of their lost country, however, and will kill everybody they find within the limits of their old possessions.

A number of miners and ranchmen in and near Coecori have been slain and their property laid waste.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 8.—Information received here by private advices is to the effect that the Mexican army will open up active and continued warfare on the Yaqui Indians to-day. For a week the Mexican soldiers already in the Yaqui territory have been engaging the Indians, until the main body of men could be mobilized. In doing this, they have lost quite a number of their soldiers, while the Indians have lost comparatively few warriors.

**STEAMER'S NARROW ESCAPE.**

**With 200 Persons on Board Comes Near Foundering.**

SOUTH HAVEN, Mich., Aug. 8.—The passenger steamer City of Grand Rapids, with 200 persons on board, narrowly escaped foundering in midlake last night. The steamer was bound for Milwaukee and was thirty-three miles out when a large quantity of water was discovered in the hold. The water was pouring in from many leaks and to make the situation more desperate, the engineer was unable to start the pumps. When the water rose until it was within two inches of the fire, the steamer was turned around and headed for South Haven.

The passengers were awakened and told to prepare themselves for what might happen. A wild scramble for life saving apparatus followed. Just before the fires were put out by the incoming water, the engineer succeeded in rigging up one of the pumps, which held the water in check until port was reached again at 6 o'clock this morning.

Two inches more of water would have shut off the supply of steam from the boilers, and the steamer must have sunk in mid-lake; most likely with great loss of life.

**Shoots Wife and Himself.**

DUNSMUIR, Cal., Aug. 8.—This quiet village was the scene of a double tragedy yesterday, when Henry Brown, a mill sawyer, shot his wife and then himself, both expiring immediately.

**President Was Late.**

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 8.—President McKinley, accompanied by Secretary Cortelyou, attended church Sunday morning, driving up from the Hotel Champlain. Although the man who drove had lived in Plattsburg all his life, he drove the party to the Presbyterian church instead of the Methodist church, making the President about fifteen minutes late. The pastor of the church, however, delayed services until the arrival of the President.

**DREYFUS ON TRIAL AGAIN.**

**The Captain Faces the Court-Martial at Rennes.**

**PROTESTS HIS INNOCENCE.**

**Sobs Interrupted the Prisoner's Declarations of Innocence—Brought Into the Room Through Lines of Soldiers—Colonel Henry's Widow There.**

RENNES, Aug. 8.—The proceedings of the court-martial before which Captain Dreyfus is on trial opened at 7:10 o'clock this morning. Captain Dreyfus entered the court room with a firm step, though his features were pallid. He is partly bald, and what hair he has is gray and close cropped. He answered the formal questions of the judge as to his name, age, etc., in a clear, determined voice. He sat facing the judges, with his hands resting on his knees.

The trial opened, so far as Rennes is concerned, in an atmosphere of perfect tranquility. The population is apparently indifferent. A detachment of infantry was drawn across the avenue in two double lines, leaving between them a passage for Captain Dreyfus to cross the avenue from the military prison at the entrance of the Lycee.

The crowd which by that time had increased to a few hundred was kept back by the gendarmes to a distance of 150 yards on either side of this passage. Captain Dreyfus emerged from the military prison under escort of a lieutenant and four gendarmes. He crossed the railroad quickly and disappeared within the Lycee, the soldiers hiding him from view.

The principal personages in the trial arrived between half past 6 and 7 o'clock. The generals, Dreyfus' enemies, passed with hardly a cheer from the spectators. General Mercier alone was greeted with a few cries of "Vive l'Armee," and "Vive Mercier" as he drove up in a closed carriage. Lieutenant Colonel Picquart arrived on foot at half past 6 o'clock, wearing a silk hat and black frock coat with the red ribbon of the Legion of Honor in the buttonhole. No demonstration was made upon his arrival. The scene inside the court room was most animated. Every inch of space was filled a quarter of an hour before the proceedings opened.

The widow of Lieutenant Colonel Henry, dressed in deep mourning, was present in the court and replied to her name in the roll of witnesses. After the court had decided not to adjourn on account of the absence of certain witnesses the clerk of the court was ordered to read M. D'Ormescheville's bill of indictment of 1894, which he did in a loud voice, Dreyfus in the meanwhile listening unmolested as the charges against him were read.

Dreyfus, in a new uniform of captain of artillery, dark blue, with red facings, fixedly regarded the judges, and without stirring hand or foot, scarcely even moving his head during the whole proceedings, except when he entered and left the room. After the formal proceedings, which occupied a couple of hours, Colonel Jouaust, president of the court martial, began the examination of Dreyfus respecting the famous bordereau, and what Dreyfus did with or could have known of its contents.

When Dreyfus, wearing eye-glasses, rose from his seat for examination, he stood erect, holding his kepi in his hand before him. He looked Colonel Jouaust in the face during the whole interrogatory.

Colonel Jouaust began by saying: "It results from the documents just read, that you are accused of having brought about machinations or held relations with a foreign power, or one or more of its agents, in order to procure means by delivering it documents indicated in the incriminating bordereau to commit hostilities or undertake war against France. I notify you that you will be allowed to state during the course of these proceedings anything that appears to you useful for your defense."

Colonel Jouaust then handed the prisoner a long slip of cardboard upon which the bordereau was pasted:

"Do you recognize this document?" Dreyfus replied with a passionate outburst:

"No, my colonel, I am innocent. I declare it here as I declared it in 1894. I am a victim—" his voice was choked with sobs. The voice of the speaker did not seem human. It resembled the cry of a wounded animal. As he ended his reply with the words, "My wife, my child, my God, I am innocent, innocent," Colonel Jouaust said: "Then you deny it?"

Dreyfus replied, "Yes, my colonel." The prisoner grew more composed as the examination proceeded, answering every question without a moment's hesitation.

Colonel Jouaust submitted Dreyfus to a rigorous examination, more in the style of a prosecuting counsel than a judge, and made gestures of impatience at some direct denials which Dreyfus gave repeatedly to the judge's questions. The prisoner's voice resounded frequently through the court room, as he energetically replied:

"No, my colonel!" or "Never, never," to questions put to him.

When the court called the roll of witnesses the most notable absentees were Esterhazy, Du Paty de Clam and Mademoiselle Pays. Dreyfus half turned his head towards the seats of the witnesses when the clerk of the court called Esterhazy. But when no response was received, Dreyfus returned to his previous attitude, looking straight in front of him, at Colonel Jouaust. Altogether 100 witnesses

will be called on both sides.

Major Carriere, the government's commissary, then said in view of the official mission of General Chanoiné and M. Paléologue, to furnish the court with all the necessary explanations respecting the secret dossier, their depositions, as witnesses, will be dispensed with, adding that the consideration of the dossier would probably occupy four days.

The court afterwards retired to deliberate on the case of the absentees witnesses, the soldiers in the court room, in response to the word of command of the lieutenant in charge, carrying and presenting arms, the judges leaving and re-entering to the rattle of the rifles, as the line of soldiers brought their weapons, like a piece of machinery, smartly to the "present" and then then dropped their butts heavily to the ground. This performance was repeated every time the court retired. Dreyfus was withdrawn into an inner room during the court's retirements.

On the final return of the court Major Carriere, for the prosecution, said he thought the absence of Esterhazy ought to prevent the trial proceeding. "Let him come or not," he said, "it matters not to us."

Colonel Jouaust read the bordereau and then examined Dreyfus closely, the captain denying specifically every allegation made.

Jouaust: "At the military school you were reproached with saying the Alsations were happier as Germans than as Frenchmen?"

Dreyfus: "No, I never uttered such words."

Jouaust: "How do you account for the bad note against you, written by a certain general?"

Dreyfus: "He said he wanted no Jews upon the general's staff."

Jouaust: "How do you know what he said?"

Dreyfus: "Through conversations."

Jouaust: "You attributed this bad note to your religion?"

Dreyfus: "Yes."

Colonel Jouaust then spoke of the interview with Du Paty de Clam, and Dreyfus replied: "I never confessed anything to Du Paty de Clam."

Here occurred one of the most dramatic scenes in the examination. Dreyfus, tremendously excited, swayed to and fro for a moment and then all his pent up emotion and indignation burst forth and he cried in a piercing voice, heard throughout the court and even by those standing outside:

"It is iniquitous to condemn an innocent man. I never confessed anything; never."

Dreyfus, after he uttered the words, raised his right white-gloved hand and held it aloft as if appealing to heaven to vindicate him.

Jouaust: "Did you say: 'If I handed over documents it was to have more important ones in return?'"

Dreyfus: "No."

Jouaust: "Did you say: 'In three years they will recognize my innocence?'" Why did you say "three years"?"

Dreyfus: "I asked for all means of investigation. They were refused me. I was justified in hoping that at the end of two or three years my innocence would come to light."

Jouaust: "Why three years?"

Dreyfus: "Because a certain time is necessary to obtain light."

Jouaust: "Had you an arrière pensee (afterthought)?"

Dreyfus: "No."

The examination of the prisoner was ended with a few minor questions and the court decided to sit behind closed doors by five votes to two.

**AMERICAN MURDER IN JAPAN.**

**Nelson Ward, a Virginian, and Two Japanese Women Killed.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8.—The steamer Hong Kong Maru brings particulars of the murder of R. Nelson Ward, a young American, and two Japanese women by an American sailor named Miller at Yokohama on the morning of July 17. Ward was the son of a wealthy man of Abingdon, Va., and was 23 years of age. His body was found with the head and ears and a hand and an arm cut off. The two Japanese women were also mutilated. The cause of the murder was jealousy on the part of Miller. The murderer is supposed to have lived at Buffalo, N. Y. He reached Yokohama on the Tam O'Shanter, where he deserted. The murder was done in the Rising Sun saloon, which was owned by one of the Japanese women. Miller will be tried by Japanese law, as the new treaty with the United States went into effect before the murders were committed.

**BECAUSE SHE REFUSED HIM.**

**A Colorado Man Shoots His Sweetheart and Kills Himself.**

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Aug. 8.—William Borden shot Miss Mabel McKenna yesterday because she refused to marry him. The shooting occurred while they were walking together on Caramillo street. Borden escaped and the girl was taken to St. Francis hospital. Several hours afterward the police, searching for Borden, found his dead body near where he had shot his sweetheart. He had shot himself through the head. McKenna is still alive.

**The Presidential Party.**

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 8.—President and Mrs. McKinley, Vice President and Mrs. Hobart and several invited guests will see the yacht races to-day from Dr. Webb's yacht. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian premier, has decided not to visit here during the President's stay. Secretary Root will arrive to-morrow.