

TWO WIPED OUT

Towns of Whiting and Big Heart Practically Levelled by Tornado.

FIFTEEN WERE KILLED

Reports From Other Places Tell of Death and Devastation Dealt by the Winds—Probably One Hundred Have Been Killed in Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri.

A heavy wind storm, attaining the velocity of a tornado, in some sections, and accompanied by rain, hail and lightning, swept over western Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma Wednesday, killing 15 people, practically destroying two towns, injuring almost a hundred persons, wrecking scores of buildings and putting almost every telephone and telegraph wire in the territory out of commission.

The tornado levied its greatest toll of dead at Big Heart, Oklahoma, where eight persons were killed, 10 injured and almost every building in the town wrecked. Whiting, Kansas, was practically wiped off the map. Sixty buildings were blown down, 30 persons hurt and Mrs. David Stone killed.

At Powhatan, Kan., a woman and child were killed. A high school building was wrecked at Eskridge, Kan., a number of houses damaged and from 15 to 20 persons injured.

At Hiawatha, Kansas, a school house was blown down, an 8-year-old boy, named Pelton, was killed, and several buildings were struck by lightning. Several persons are known to have been hurt at Netawaka, Kas. A boy was killed at Manville, Kas.

The Kansas end of the tornado started near Whiting and swept in a southeasterly direction for a distance of more than 50 miles.

It is thought many more persons were killed or injured than have been reported at this time. Telegraph and telephone crews are working, now that the storm has abated, to get the wires in shape.

Two more deaths were reported from Hiawatha late Wednesday night. Geraldine Meisenheimer, 10 years old, and a small child of Otis Mellott are the victims. The Meisenheimer girl sought refuge with three companions in a country school house, and the building was wrecked soon afterward. The dead girl's companions were injured. It is not known now the Mellott child met its death.

A Topeka, Kansas, dispatch says a tornado traveling in a southeasterly direction destroyed the town of Whiting, 25 miles north of Topeka, late this afternoon. Sixty houses were blown down and 30 persons injured.

Eskridge is 25 miles south of Topeka. The storm struck there shortly before 4 o'clock. The high school building was blown down and 20 students were injured.

A woman and a child were killed at Powhatan. Mrs. David Stone, wife of a farmer living near Whiting, was swept from the steps of her home into a neighbor's yard half a mile away. She was picked up dead.

An interrupted telephone message from Netawaka says many persons were injured there. Only one telephone wire is working between here and Kansas City.

George A. Scott, an Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe engineer, who was in Eskridge at the time of the storm says at least 15 houses were blown down.

After he left Eskridge, says Scott, he could see the tornado sweeping across the country for a distance of 10 miles, overturning houses, barns and sheds in its path. He heard of no one being killed in Eskridge.

Benjamin Besch, a fireman on his engine was blown out of the cab window and hurled across the street. The only injury he sustained was a slight cut on his head.

While Mrs. Ray Garmum of Powhatan was sitting in her house, the storm swept the greater part of the building from over head. She was but slightly hurt.

A Big Heart, Okla., dispatch says eight persons were killed and 10 injured in a tornado which struck that place at 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, leaving but few houses standing.

The tornado swept everything in its path. Houses were blown from their foundations and the occupants were whirled through the air. This town was demoralized and telegraphic communication cut off. Relief trains were started from Avant and Pawhuska.

Big Heart has a population of 400. The St. Joseph & Grand Island depot and box cars at Manville, Kan., were blown over by a tornado Wednesday afternoon. A farm house was also wrecked and one child killed, according to information received by the Grand Island officers at that place. Telegraphic and telephone wires are down.

Blown Into River.

At St. Louis an eight-story grain elevator valued at \$700,000 located in the extreme northern end of the city on the Burlington tracks, was blown into the Mississippi by a severe wind storm Thursday night. Two women are reported to have died from fright, making three deaths up to the present, traceable to the storm.

TAKEN BY HIS UNCLES

A GREAT SENSATION CREATED IN LOS VEGAS, N. M.

Twelve Thousand Dollars is Paid for the Return of the Lad Who Was Kidnapped.

There is a great sensation on at Los Vegas, N. M. Implicated by the confession of Joe Wiggins, a former life convict, Will and John Rogers, uncles of little Waldo Rogers, were arrested for complicity in the lad's abduction. For his return \$12,000 ransom was paid, Will Rogers acting as agent for Mrs. Rogers.

The disclosures have aroused the city to a degree of excitement that the authorities fear may result in a demonstration against the prisoners. The accused are in the county jail which is guarded by a large force of deputies.

The arrest of Wiggins came late Tuesday. His confession, which followed, gave a new and sensational turn to the mystery, which for more than ten days has surrounded the kidnapping of little Waldo Rogers, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Rogers, and his safe return upon the payment of \$12,000 ransom.

According to the story told by Wiggins, he first became acquainted with Jim Rogers through the law firm by which the latter was employed and which was instrumental in getting Wiggins pardoned from the penitentiary. Wiggins says that while working in the coal mines at Madrid, N. M., he received a letter from John Rogers, suggesting a scheme for making \$10,000 "easy money."

Wiggins says he came to Los Vegas in a few days and later entered into the plot. Waldo Rogers, the two-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Rogers, and the grandson of H. L. Waldo, a Kansas City millionaire, was kidnapped from the family residence on the night of March 29.

Taking advantage of the absence from the city of the boy's father two masked men went to the Rogers home shortly before midnight and at the point of a revolver compelled Mrs. Rogers to dress the child for a night ride and deliver him to them.

They repeatedly assured her that the child would not be harmed and that he would be returned safely provided the police were not informed and \$12,000 in small bills was paid to their representatives.

They named a lonely spot 11 miles north of Los Vegas as the place where the money was to be delivered by Mrs. Rogers' representative, who was to come to the rendezvous alone the following day.

Mrs. Rogers secured \$12,000 the following morning and delivered it to Will Rogers to carry to the place of meeting.

Rogers returned Thursday night with the child, who was well and unharmed. He told Mrs. Rogers and later the authorities that he had met at the appointed place a man who, after receiving and counting the money, directed him to a canyon 15 miles south of the place of meeting, where he found the boy lying in an arroyo, wrapped in a blanket.

A reward of \$20,000 was offered for the capture and conviction of the kidnapers and the vicinity was ablaze with indignation.

NEGROES NOT WANTED.

The Lily Whites So Declare at Their Meeting.

Indorsing the administration of President Taft and pledging him the 18 delegates from this State for his renomination and placing itself squarely against the appointment of negroes to federal offices in the South, the executive committee of the white Republican party of South Carolina, numbering 25 men from all of the congressional districts of the State, met in Columbia Wednesday. The meeting was held by call of John G. Capers. The meeting in Columbia was held for the purpose of perfecting the organization set on foot in Columbia last October when the negroes were eliminated. The resolutions adopted were most favorable and indorsed the Taft administration throughout. This white organization has not yet been recognized by the national party.

Sisters Are Drowned.

While driving from Brookport, Ill., to Metropolis, Ill., eight miles away, Mrs. Louis Herter and Mrs. James Wilford, sisters-in-law, were drowned when a bridge across Massa creek gave way, throwing both women into the swollen stream. The two horses the women were driving, swam to shore and thus gave the first alarm of the double drowning.

Killed Himself.

Jacob W. Clute, three times mayor of Schenectady, N. Y., killed himself with a pistol in the bath room of his home Wednesday while the sheriff and under sheriff were waiting at the door with a body execution for him, growing out of alleged irregularities in the handling of an estate.

"Bad Man" Found Dead.

At Lawter, Fla., John Bennett, known in that section as a "bad man," having been arrested many times for shooting affairs, was found dead on a street Thursday. There were several bullet wounds in his body and it is supposed that he had been killed by some enemy.

BRYAN LOVED

Seems to Have the Inside Track When It Comes to Popularity.

STILL DRAW THE CROWD

Possible Timber for the Presidency—Three of the Leaders to be Seen in Washington—Bryan, Harmon and Clark—Either One of Them Would Fill the Bill.

A special to The State from Washington says since congress began its extra session on April 4 Democrats have had an opportunity to take a look at three of the men who are mentioned as probable candidates for the presidency when the next nominating convention is held—William J. Bryan, Judson Harmon and Champ Clark.

They have been looked over with a scrutinizing eye—one that looks for the winning horse—and while it can not be said that either of these three mentioned has shown any decided advantage over the others there are unmistakable signs that point to Mr. Bryan's great popularity, whatever his enemies may say to the contrary.

In the house on the day congress assembled for its extra session work, the reception accorded Bryan and Harmon was not noticeably different unless it was the fact that more persons seemed to shake hands with Bryan than with the great Orator. This may have been due to the larger acquaintance of Mr. Bryan and to the fact also that on three different occasions he had been on the course and in that way naturally knew and was familiar with more of the house Democrats than his distinguished friend from Ohio.

Be that as it may, however, the fact that Mr. Bryan was in the capital draw around him wherever he went a tremendous crowd. Even those who are opposed to the political policies of Mr. Bryan have been forced to admit that his reception in Washington, at the capital, around the hotels and clubs, and at private residences and entertainments where he appeared, was nothing short of marvelous considering the fact that he has been the candidate of the Democrats for president three times and three times has suffered defeat.

Both Judson Harmon and Woodrow Wilson draw crowds when they come to Washington, not only because of the fact that they are now in the public eye as presidential timber but because of their personality and the friends each of them has. Their greetings here are sincere and genuine and one who comes in contact with them as they move from point to point can not fail to observe how the very grasp of their hands indicates their party fervor and loyalty.

But with Mr. Bryan it is possible that neither Harmon nor Wilson can approach him in the way the people—rich and poor alike—politician and plain man—crowd to hear what he has to say. Last Sunday he was scheduled to speak at a number of the Washington churches on religious topics. Everywhere he appeared crowds fought their way to gain entrance, and it was necessary in some cases for policemen to beat the people back, so desirous were they of getting to a place where they could hear what Mr. Bryan had to say.

In front of the churches the crowds packed the streets to such an extent that it was necessary to send officers through the crowds to make room for pedestrians.

Not satisfied with their failure to hear Mr. Bryan speak many of these people so insisted on his talking to the overflow crowd outside the church doors, and this the great Nebraskan willingly did.

Such a manifestation of admiration may mean something or it may not, but it certainly shows that, however Mr. Bryan may be held in the minds of those opposed to him politically, he draws tremendous crowds whenever he appears in public in Washington, second only in size to the crowds that go to see and hear a president of the United States.

Paid Not to Marry.

Three New Haven, Conn., girls, the Misses Belle, Henrietta and Marion Feuchtwanger, will receive \$10,000 each from the estate of their uncle, Meyer Feuchtwanger, who died in New York April 6, for not marrying during his lifetime. The young women have just filed a petition, saying that they had complied with their uncle's wishes.

Bitten by Mad Dog.

Two boys and one man were bitten by a mad dog at Beaufort on Friday week ago. The dog was killed and its head sent to the Pasteur institute in Columbia for inspection. A telegram was received promptly, stating that the dog had a bad case of hydrophobia, and that the bitten ones should be treated at once.

Train in the Ditch.

Mobile & Ohio passenger train No. 4, leaving Mobile Tuesday morning, went into the ditch two miles south of Menden, Miss., that afternoon. The engine and baggage car was derailed, the engine turning completely over and killing Engineer Jasper Adams and injuring the baggage master, porter and five passengers.

SLUSH FUND STORY

ATTORNEYS DISCREDIT THE DENIAL OF HINES.

Drawing the Lines Tighter and Tighter Around Him and the Other Corruptionists.

Developments in Thursday's hearing at Springfield, Ill., of the State senate committee investigating the election of United States Senator William Lorimer were attempts by attorneys and investigators of the committee to discredit the denial of Edward Hines, a Chicago lumberman, accused of having collected a fund to elect Senator Lorimer, and the practical refusal of Edward Tilden, a Chicago packer and banker, to produce before the committee his accounts in the various banks through which he does business.

Mr. Tilden's attitude on the witness stand resulted in the serving of a second subpoena upon him as he stepped from the witness chair this afternoon.

It commands Mr. Tilden to produce before the committee next Thursday the records of his various bank accounts in the year 1909.

Refusal to do so, Mr. Tilden was given to understand by the committee, will result in an order of contempt being issued against him.

The testimony given a week ago by Clarence S. Funk, general manager of the International Harvester Company, was corroborated to a considerable degree by Herman H. Hettler of Chicago, president of the Herman Hettler Lumber Company.

Although Mr. Hettler stated that Mr. Hines said nothing of the use of money or improper methods in the election of Senator Lorimer, Mr. Hines was quoted as boasting a personal achievement in "putting Lorimer over."

WHEN THE WAR BEGAN.

Half a Century Ago Fort Sumter Was Fired On.

Thursday was the fiftieth anniversary of the firing of the Confederate forts and batteries on Fort Sumter, then garrisoned by the United States troops, precipitating the civil war, culminating in the surrender of Fort Sumter two days later, are comparatively few and fast becoming extinct. The battle was witnessed by thousands of people, who crowded the water front in Charleston.

For two days the battle endured at intervals, more or less protracted and by night as well as day, the crowds of interested and enthusiastic people lined the levee or water front and witnessed it. The booming of the guns would call the crowds to the water front, as quickly as a temporary termination of hostilities would result in a dispersement of the spectators. The engagement was particularly beautiful at night with the hurling of the red hot projectiles through the air and the bursting of many bombs, causing fires frequently wherever the shells landed.

A three-cornered fight was in progress. From the "Iron Battery" on Morris Island, so-called because it was constructed of railroad iron, laid at angles to deflect projectiles, from Fort Johnson, from Fort Moultrie and from a floating battery at the end of Sullivan's Island, near the wharf of the old ferry company, a steady stream of shot was poured at Fort Sumter and the game little fortress returned the fire, pluckily holding out to the last before Major Anderson was finally compelled to surrender.

Shooting Scrape.

Sample Golphin, a negro, has surrendered himself to the sheriff of Aiken county, he having killed another negro, John Black, near Silvertown some days ago. The negroes met near Golphin's home, and it is said that it was about Golphin's wife. A shotgun was used, and Black's brains were blown out. He died a short time after he was shot.

Took His Own Life.

A. C. Hutchins, formerly of Charlotte, N. C., president and treasurer of the Alta Vista cotton mills at Alta Vista, a short distance south of Lynchburg, Va., shot himself through the head Wednesday, death being instantaneous. A coroner's inquest returned a verdict of suicide, but the evidence threw no light on the cause leading to the act.

Bleese Satisfied.

Governor Bleese said Thursday, upon his return from the Red Men's convention in Greenville: "From inquiries among the 152 delegates and the people from the cotton mills and elsewhere, I satisfied myself that I was much stronger politically with the people who elected me than ever I was before."

Cloaks His Calling.

After the arrest of Andrew Buctus at Chicago on a charge of counterfeiting, United States secret service men found a counterfeiting plant for raising \$2 bills to \$20 hidden under a pile of Bibles in Buctus' room. When arrested, Buctus said he was a Bible salesman.

LEFT THE RAIL

Southern Railway's Fast Train Wrecked Near Black 'e.

SAVED BY STEEL CARS

Luckily No One Was Seriously Hurt—Cause of the Accident Not Determined Yet—The Wreckage Was Soon Cleared and Regular Traffic Resumed.

Steel framed cars saved the lives of more than a score of passengers Thursday, when train No. 31, the Southern railway's "Southeastern Limited," left the track four miles south of Barnwell, says Joe Sparks in the Columbia State. The train was running over 45 miles an hour. The officials failed to determine the cause of the accident.

There were 43 passengers on the train, but none were seriously injured. The passengers were slightly jarred. The train was in charge of Conductor J. W. Blanton of Charlotte. All of the seven cars were thrown from the track except the two Pullmans. Not one of the train crew was injured. The wreck occurred at 10:10 o'clock Thursday morning, and the track was cleared at 8:45 o'clock the same night.

The following is a list of those injured as announced by the officials of the road.

Mrs. Alice Hard, Allendale, hip sprained.

Mrs. Etta G. Hahn, Chattanooga, nervous shock.

M. S. Iverman, Cleveland, Ohio, bruised about forehead and leg.

C. C. Ferris, Winston-Salem, N. C., knee sprained.

Employees injured include the following:

J. E. Buster, express messenger, ankle sprained.

N. H. Bullock, special agent, left hip bruised.

B. A. Overstreet, mail clerk, right hand cut.

J. P. Thompson, mail clerk, right arm sprained.

Sam Millen, colored, porter, bruised.

"No one can tell what caused the wreck, and it is very probable that the cause will never be known," said Henry Williams, the veteran railroad man and superintendent of the Columbia division of the Southern railway, who personally looked after clearing away the wreckage. Various theories as to the probable cause of the accident were advanced.

John G. Richards, Jr., a member of the railroad commission, inspected the wreck. He failed to find the cause, and said that it was a wonder that all on the train had not been killed. The general conclusion is that the wreck was caused by a decayed crosstie, a broken flange or a broken rail. There was no testimony to support any of these theories.

Train No. 31 is the Southern railway's fast flyer from New York to the Florida winter resorts. The train was composed of two Pullman cars, a dining car, passenger car, combination car and a mail and an express car. The engine was No. 1913. The engineer was D. G. McAllister of Columbia, considered one of the best men in the service of the company.

All who witnessed the tumbled heap of wreckage along the track for over 500 feet wondered how it was possible that no one was killed or even seriously injured. Engineer McAllister said that he was running about 45 miles an hour. He heard a grinding noise. Turning in his seat he saw the front wheel of the tender leave the track.

The engine tore itself loose from the train and was brought to a stop several hundred yards away. Seeing that the tender had jumped the track the engineer applied the emergency brake. This brake is almost instantaneous on the new type of locomotives used between Columbia and points South.

The mail car, just behind the tender, gave a sudden lurch forward and landed 75 feet away from the track in a cotton patch. The coach fell on its side. E. O. Overstreet and J. T. Thompson, the two mail clerks were not injured. It happened so quick that they did not realize that an accident had occurred until they tumbled from the side of the coach through a door to the soft sand.

The express car was thrown across the track. It required some time to remove this car. The combination passenger and baggage car, used by negroes, was thrown from the track and one end was buried several feet in the soft sand. There were a number of negroes in the rear car, all of which were very excited.

The passenger car, occupied by about 20 passengers was thrown off the track. The dining car left the rails. The two Pullman cars did not leave the track. Although there was a general shaking up, not a window glass in any of the cars was broken. The trucks of all cars were torn away and massed into a heap.

A wrecking train was hurried to the scene as soon as possible. The through trains were delayed for only one hour, having detoured by the way of Fairfax, over the Seaboard Air Line.

A POPULAR SENATE

HOUSE VOTES FOR DIRECT ELECTION BY PEOPLE.

Rushed to Its Passage Over Protests of Republicans.

The house of representatives, by a vote of 296 to 16, early Thursday evening passed the Rucker resolution proposing a constitutional amendment for the direct election of United States senators. This is the first of the Democratic program measures passed by the house. Backed by a solid Democratic phalanx, it went through without modification and with a speed that brought protests from the Republicans.

The resolution, as the house approved it, is in the form of the Borah resolution reported out of the senate judiciary committee in the closing days of the last congress. Republican opposition to the Rucker resolution in the house was based on the fact that it did not contain the change afterward made in the fight in the senate, which assured to congress continued control over elections in the several states.

After six hours of debate, in which many demands were made for this change in the resolution, all but 15 of the Republicans voted for the passage of the resolution.

Mr. McDermott (Ill.) was the only Democrat voting against the resolution.

Jos. G. Cannon, former speaker, Jas. R. Mann, Republican leader, and others of the Republicans who voted against the measure declared that its form was such as to threaten federal government with the loss of the control over senatorial elections in the States given to safeguard the integrity of these elections. They insisted that other Republicans who ultimately voted for the resolution, should be offered without any language attached that might be dangerous to the future congressional supervision of senatorial elections.

Democratic leaders declared that the resolution was open to no such construction and that it offered the most nearly perfect constitutional amendment that could be devised. An amendment offered by Representative Young (Mich.) adding language that resembled that of the Sutherland amendment adopted in the senate two months ago, was defeated by a party vote, 121 to 190.

The Republican insurgents, led by Representatives Lenroot and Cooper of Wisconsin, forced a record vote on the final passage of the resolution. The house voted overwhelmingly in favor of the measure when Speaker Clark called for the viva voce vote, but the insurgents demanded a roll call in order to put the house on record on the subject. The Democrats quickly seconded this demand. It was a day of lively debate. Practically every man who spoke favored the direct election amendment. The difference arose mainly over the constitutional argument of whether the powers of the federal government were in any way threatened.

HE DECLINES TO GO.

The Governor Is Invited to Go to the Hot Place.

While at Greenville on Wednesday Gov. Bleese made the following statement: "I will show the people that a county officer like Goodwin can't tell the Governor of this State to go to Hades. I expect to pursue the regular course in presenting papers for the collection of the salary of Detective Head, and, if the county of Greenville refuses to pay the money, I will secure the services of a lawyer and take the case to the State courts. If that fails, I will take it to the Supreme Court."

The statement was made in connection with the Supervisor Goodwin's refusal to pay the salary of Officer Head, dispensary constable appointed by Governor Bleese, for the reason that the county delegation failed to make appropriation for the salary and therefore the county has no funds to apply to this purpose. The Greenville view is that the Governor has misunderstood the situation. Supervisor Goodwin, in an interview says he has always treated the Governor with utmost respect, especially in the matter under discussion.

Ear Sewed On.

At Chicago Edward W. McCarthy, 51 years old, fell down stairs in an office building Wednesday night, severing his left ear. He was taken to a hospital, the ear soaked in warm water for a while and sewed on again. Ambulance Physician D. M. Wall declared the ear would probably become securely attached to the head and said McCarthy's hearing would not be injured.

Damaged by Storms.

Considerable damage was done to crops and property in central Louisiana Wednesday by rain, hail and wind storms. At Covington, on Lake Pontchartrain, several residences were shaken from their foundations. In New Orleans the streets were flooded. Reports from Baton Rouge say the storm was the worst experienced there in several years.

TOOK A HAND

Uncle Sam's Boys in Blue Cross Border and Stop Mexican Fight.

PROTECT OUR PEOPLE

Shots From the Battlefield Endangered Douglas, Arizona, Where a Number of People Were Killed by Stray Bullets, and American Soldiers Put an End to the Battle.

A dispatch from Douglas, Arizona, says during a battle which lasted all Thursday afternoon and resulted in the capture of Agua Prieta, by the Mexican rebels, the American troops crossed the border and stopped the fighting. The action was taken after three men had been killed and several wounded in Douglas, and the continued firing was endangering the lives of Americans on United States soil. Douglas was under constant fire for three hours.

A dispatch from Agua Prieta, Mexico, says the rebels have attacked Agua Prieta and a fierce battle is in progress. Two Americans have been shot. One of them, C. W. Crow, is dead, and the other, Ben Armstrong, has been taken to the hospital, seriously wounded. Both were on the American side of the line and were struck by stray bullets.

Americans rushed to the international line, but as the firing continued, they had to seek shelter behind buildings and in ditches. About 15 minutes after the firing on the town began the headquarters of the commissariat blew up with a terrible report. It is not known whether a rebel bullet struck the magazine at the headquarters where the dynamite was recently stored or the federals blew up the magazine to prevent the rebels getting supplies.

The rebels arrived on the train they captured at Fronteras earlier in the day, and their appearance was entirely unexpected. The federal garrison of 65 men had stood its ground well, as is indicated by the fierce fighting.

The rebels attack is from the west. Detraining just below the town, they marched to the west and then with little rushes took shelter behind the railroad embankments, resting their rifles over the rails as they shot into the town.

One federal office on top of the commissariat at headquarters remained and directed the movements of the federal troops. The federals urged from doorways and from any barricade that could be used.

Two groups of rebels advanced until they were in the shadow of the American custom house, where they continued to fire. The federals, a few minutes later, essayed a rush from the centre of the town and took possession of an adobe almost within the rebels' ranks.

The rebels retreated before this sortie. One dropped within the shadow of the custom house and is still lying there. His faithful dog lies beside him watching over the body.

The rebels, cheered on by the cries of "Viva Madero" from a thousand Mexicans lined up at the American custom house, repulsed the sortie after a few minutes' firing. Soon a thin line of federals began pouring out of Agua Prieta straight for the American boundary.

At this juncture, with a cloud of dust, the United States First Cavalry troops, under Capt. Guajol, charged down the line from their headquarters, and the fleeing federals stopped. Some took refuge in the adobe house on the line, while others dropped into trenches partly filled up some time ago by order of Maj. Gardner, then commanding in Douglas.

Later a third American was shot in Douglas. In an adobe building near North street a man was killed. Many bullets fell in Douglas, as the rebel force of the southwest fired into northwest Douglas where the Mexicans live. Cries of "Viva Madero" were stopped by the Americans as it was feared the federals might fire on the American custom house.

Twenty minutes after the battle began a squad of rebels took their station at the American custom house and fired from a distance of 10 feet from the sight-seers. The rebel commander claims that reinforcements are coming immediately.

Fell Into Boiling Soap.

While playing with other children in the yard of her parents' home, near Friendship Baptist church, Wednesday, Gertrude Hargrove, aged 12, stumbled and fell into a kettle of boiling lye soap, sustaining burns from which she died early that day. The child was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hargrove, a prominent family of Stokes county, N. C.

Found Dead in Stable.

Dr. D. M. Hollingworth, one