

WILL RULE OR RUIN

GOVERNOR BLEASE TRIES TO OUST DR. BABCOCK

THE SENATE FOILS HIM

Bleasé Got Mad Because the General Assembly Refused to Elect His Family Physician, Dr. Houseal, Trustee of the Medical College, and He Gives Him Dr. Babcock's Place.

Dr. W. Gustave Houseal, of Newberry, was appointed by Governor Bleasé as superintendent of the State Hospital for the Insane Thursday night, succeeding Dr. J. W. Babcock, who was sent to the Senate, and by request of the Governor, was read in open session. An executive session was held by the Senate to pass on the appointment.

Gov. Bleasé had expected Dr. Houseal to be elected a member of the board of trustees of the Charleston Medical College and said that he gave the position of superintendent of the State Hospital for the Insane to Dr. Houseal to show what he thought of him, the Governor being very much disappointed over the failure of the General Assembly to elect Dr. Houseal as a trustee of the Medical College.

Dr. Houseal is a resident of Newberry and the personal physician of the Governor. Dr. Babcock was appointed superintendent of the Asylum by Governor Tillman during his first term in the early 90s and has held the position ever since. The Constitution gives the Governor the right to appoint the superintendent and board of regents of the State Hospital for the Insane.

The naming of Dr. Houseal to succeed Dr. Babcock came as a great surprise to the General Assembly and to people generally, and caused much discussion. The reason for the appointment is attributable to the failure of the General Assembly to name Dr. Houseal as a trustee of the Medical College.

The Senate went into executive session at once to consider the appointment of Dr. W. G. Houseal as superintendent of the State Hospital for the Insane. A hot debate took place over the matter, and during the course of the discussion the splendid work which Dr. Babcock has done for the State Asylum was lauded by member after member. Dr. Houseal was referred to in highest terms, but the Senate did not approve of the Governor's attempted ousting of Dr. Babcock.

The statements that the Constitution requires that the board of regents of the Asylum and the superintendent be appointed with the advice and consent of the Senate; that the Constitution forbids the holding of any office for life, except that of notary public, and that the appointment of Dr. Houseal was illegal, were brought out during the thrashing out of this matter. The Senate debated the matter until after midnight, when a vote was taken on the appointment.

By a vote of 37 to 3 the Senate refused to confirm the appointment of Dr. W. Gustave Houseal to be superintendent of the State Hospital for the Insane, and Dr. Babcock will hold over. The vote came after midnight, and before it was taken the Governor for his action was severely denounced. The vote shows that even Governor Bleasé's friends in the Senate refused to sustain him.

Governor Bleasé was on the floor of the Senate when his message first came in, but left soon afterwards. His sudden action caused a sensation. It is conceded on all sides that Dr. Babcock, who is a close personal friend of Senator Tillman, has no superior in the country as a superintendent of insane asylums, and his refusal of the Senate to vote for his removal will meet with the approval of the public generally. He is undoubtedly the right man in the right place.

WANTED A HUSBAND PRO TEM.

Woman Sought License to Wed for One Year Only.

Katherine Scollie and Erich Storniski caused surprise in the marriage license office at New Castle, Pa., when they applied for a license to be married for one year only. The clerk asked the young woman's reason for seeking but one year of marital bliss and she coolly informed him that she had a husband in Russia who could come to this country a year hence and if she found on his arrival that she loved him she would return to him. The young woman was much chagrined to learn that a license could not be issued on such conditions.

FELL IN A CLAY HOLE.

Eight-Year-Old Sumter Lad Meets a Tragic Death.

Neill McCormick, the eight-year-old son of C. E. McCormick, a well known jeweler of Sumter, met a tragic death Wednesday afternoon, when he fell in one of the clay holes at the brick yard and was drowned. The body was found more than two hours afterward by one of the searchers. The whole city was shocked to hear of the drowning of the little boy, and in less than an hour more than a hundred persons had joined in the search for the body. It was in a hole only a couple of hundred feet away that three little boys were drowned about five years ago.

WOLVES CHASED HUNTER

THE TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE OF JOEL HENDERSON.

He Has Just Arrived at Minneapolis From a Two Weeks' Hunting Trip in the Wilds of the Woods.

Joel Henderson of Terre Haute, Ind., has arrived at Minneapolis on his way home from a two weeks' hunting trip near International Falls, Minn., and with him has arrived a marvelous hunting story.

Jonah, according to Biblical lore, is alleged to have been swallowed by a whale. Mr. Henderson, who is carrying his right arm in a sling, asserts that he "went the old Hebrew one better" and crawled into a moose skeleton to protect himself from a pack of wolves who were behind him and urging him to make a speed greater than that of which he was capable.

The story, which is vouched for by the most truthful citizens of the Minneapolis village, happened, according to Mr. Henderson, in this wise:

Mr. Henderson left one of the hunting camps near International Falls on the afternoon of January 12, armed with a 303 Savage repeating rifle and the intention of bringing to earth a moose or elk. After tramping many miles through the forests, dusk came on and he decided to halt and set up camp for the night.

After partaking of some jerked venison, which he had brought along in case "luck was poor", he crawled under his hunter's blanket, intending to sleep until daybreak and then start his quest anew. Soon the tired hunter was in the midst of dreams of moose, deer, elk and bear. He also dreamed that he was hearing the howling of a wolf pack.

The dream became so vivid that the hunter awoke, rubbed his eyes and looked around him. He decided it was no dream. His next decision was to run for it. Seizing his trusty gun, he made a mad dash forward. Suddenly he tripped over a fallen log and fell. The rifle dropped from his hands.

The cries of the pack came closer, and abandoning his gun, Henderson made another dash in search of a tree which might look easy to climb. Such trees seemed few and far between. Suddenly a cylindrical object having a number of small bars exposed loomed up before the fleeing hunter.

Mr. Henderson recognized this white object. It was a moose skeleton. With a regular football tackle he fell upon this object, which he decided must be his salvation.

With a mighty wriggle he managed to work himself into the abdominal cavity of the skeleton. Once here he felt that he was safe from the howling wolves. The ribs would serve as bars to protect the prisoner from his pursuers.

The wolf pack came. Then found that while not treed, their intended victim was effectually out of their reach. For five hours, or until daybreak, Henderson, who arrived in Minneapolis Friday night a week ago, asserts he lay in that moose skeleton and listened to the howls of twenty wolves.

Upon his arrival Henderson was carrying his right arm in a sling. "Did one of the wolves get you?" he was asked.

"No," he replied; "that was done when my partner came next day and rescued me. He had to break the ribs of the moose skeleton so that I could get out. In breaking one he broke my arm. But a broken arm is nothing compared to what would have happened to me had I not seen that moose skeleton."

CURES CLAIMED AT ALTAR.

Several at Revival Said to Have Recovered from Disease.

At Pottsville, Pa., the revival services at the Wayside Mission, under supervision of Rev. J. D. Dougherty, are arousing the attention of physicians, owing to the number of persons known to be seriously ill who have apparently been cured by faith while kneeling at the altar of the mission. Rheumatism, neuralgia and heart trouble are among the diseases of which participants at the meetings have been cured. One aged woman is said to have walked to the services on crutches with rheumatism, and during the meeting she was afflicted with twelve years, is declared to have left her, so that she was able to walk home rapidly without crutches.

SEVEN APPENDICES SORE.

Head of the Family Makes it Unanimous With the Malady.

While John Mandler, of Fountain Spring, Pa., boasted that although his five children had been operated on, and his wife treated for appendicitis, he was immune, he, too, was stricken with the malady. He was removed to the State Hospital, and his appendix was removed. This is the sixth operation for appendicitis in the family and the seventh treatment. All the previous patients have recovered, and the surgeons say there is no reason why the head of the family should not.

1,000 BUILDINGS BURNED.

A great fire, which occurred in the center of Tokio Wednesday, destroyed a thousand buildings. These included several churches, the Baptist Tabernacle, the Salvation Army Hall, the School of Foreign Languages and several other schools. The fire burned fiercely for five hours and troops were called out to guard the section.

Five Miners Killed.

Five miners were burned to death by an explosion in the Searaves Mine near Eldorado, Ill., Wednesday. Three others were hurt.

MADERO BETRAYED

HE WAS PUT UNDER ARREST BY MEN HE TRUSTED

WHOM HE HAD ADVANCED

The Change of Government Apparently Meets With Popular Approval. Crowds Lining the Streets Shouting "Vivas" for the Principals, Madero Given to His Enemies.

The news from Mexico City shows that President Madero was betrayed by men whom he had trusted and advanced to high position and turned over to the tender mercy of his bitterest enemies. Generals Huerta and Blanquet were in charge of the Federal army fighting the rebels in Mexico City when they betrayed Madero into the hands of Diaz, who was in command of the rebels, and the one man who is responsible for the terrible scenes that have been enacted in Mexico City during the past two weeks.

Both Huerta and Blanquet had assured Madero of their loyalty up to the very time they betrayed him into the hands of Diaz, the rebel leader, who now shares with them the responsibility for the government of Mexico, for his treachery. General Victoriano Huerta, who had been commanding the Madero forces against the rebellious troops under General Felix Diaz, has been proclaimed provisional governor-general of the republic, and General Blanquet, who was second in command of the Federal troops, but who aided with the overthrow of Madero, is provisional military commander.

These men were on the most intimate terms with Madero, and he relied on them to crush the rebellion, but instead, they betrayed their friend. The plot to overthrow Madero took definite shape about noon Tuesday.

It was arranged that Blanquet should play a role in the peace plan secondary only to that of General Victoriano Huerta.

The force of 1,000 men belonging to Blanquet's command was moved in from its position near the British cemetery and stationed near the national palace. It was explained that this force was intended to replace the reserve troops which had been there many weeks and whose loyalty to Madero was unquestioned.

General Blanquet brought about the arrest of Madero after he had made a speech to the crowd in which he said that the time had come when the slaughter in the city must cease. He had already detailed twenty men to march to the president's private office in the palace and guard the entrance. Colonel Riverell was placed in command of this squad.

The president's first intimation of the new turn of affairs came when he walked into the hall of the ambassadors, where he saw federal soldiers standing with their rifles at "ready." One of the soldiers, over enthusiastic, stepped forward and dropped his rifle into a line with the president's breast.

Madero thrust the rifle aside and seized the soldier. In the struggle, the gun was discharged, the bullet flying harmlessly away. The struggle and the report brought Madero's personal guards to his assistance, but they offered ineffectual resistance to the soldiers.

At the conclusion of the brief encounter two of the guards had been killed and six others wounded, among them, Colonel Riverell, who died a short time afterward. The capture of the members of the cabinet was effected without resistance and there appears to be excellent reason to believe that some of the cabinet members were involved in the plot.

Gustavo Madero, brother of the president, also was arrested. He had been denounced in many quarters since the first day of the Madero administration as an arch-politician and had been charged with being a false counselor of the president. A few hours later General de Laro and General Angeles, two military commanders, who were not in accord with General Huerta's plan were added to the list of prisoners.

Francisco Madero, always of a nervous disposition, appeared like a wild man at the moment of his arrest. He talked volubly about "traitors," denouncing bitterly those who had brought about his downfall. Later, however, he seemed to regard the matter more philosophically.

Great curiosity had been aroused by unusual activity in the national palace and the arrival there of General Huerta with Gustavo Madero, one of the brothers of the president. Hundreds of people gathered around the doors of the building.

When General Huerta saw that the populace was being held back by a line of soldiers, he gave orders to let them enter. The crowd poured through the wide doors in a solid stream until the court yard was filled.

General Huerta then made a short speech to the gathering, briefly outlining the results of his action. He assured his hearers that peace would soon be established throughout the republic. The people had expected to hear General Huerta announce the victor of the government forces or that Diaz had surrendered. Many of them stood for a moment stupefied by the statement which Huerta made. Then they broke into a cheer which reached the ears of Madero in his temporary prison.

All this was done without agreement and without the knowledge of Felix Diaz. General Huerta played the bold stroke of taking Diaz at his word, given some days ago, when he said he was not fighting for

WHERE THEY ALL STAND

POLITICAL AFFILIATIONS OF CANDIDATES.

Some of the Men Running for Governor Supported Bleasé and Some Did Not Support Him.

It is rather early for a political line-up for an election that is nearly two years off, but the candidates to succeed Gov. Bleasé are not letting grass grow under their feet, and it is expected that there will be a good deal of activity between now and the summer of 1914, when the campaign will be in full swing. All of those mentioned for Governor are well known in the state.

Railroad Commissioner Richards is serving his first elective term on the railroad board, but he had already served part of a term by appointment of Gov. Ansel. He was for many years a member of the House of Representatives and was a candidate for governor in 1910, when Gov. Bleasé was elected for his first term.

Capt. Richards has long been an intimate political and personal friend of Senator Tillman and was charged by Gov. Bleasé's friends last year that it was at his house that the candidacy of Judge Ira B. Jones for governor against Bleasé was brought to a point. This was denied by Capt. Richards.

Speaker Smith has been long in public service. He was speaker for four years from 1903 to 1907, and elected again in 1911 and re-elected at this session. He was considered a likely candidate for Governor several years ago, and has also been spoken of as a possible candidate for United States Senator.

Lieutenant Governor Smith is serving his second term as Lieutenant Governor. He has been a prominent prohibitionist leader and has been talked of more than once as the probable candidate of the prohibitionists for Governor. Attorney General Peoples is a comparatively new man in State politics. Mr. Rembert is the recognized leader of the Bleasé faction in the House of Representatives.

HER MARRIAGE OPPOSED.

Court Asked to Decide Whether Aged Woman May Wed Man of 66.

Unable to decide whether Mrs. Carolina Elisalda, 105 years old, should be permitted to marry Pleasantino Leon, aged sixty-six, Superior Judge Mivos continued the case in probate court Tuesday for one week. The court ordered the attorney for Mrs. Elisalda, who is wealthy and of a prominent Spanish family, to produce her at the time in order that he may base his ruling upon personal observation.

Mr. Leon, who says he has loved Mrs. Elisalda for more than half a century, was an interested auditor while lawyers wrangled over his courtship. Mrs. Elisalda's relatives object to the marriage. Their fight is being waged by a granddaughter, who was recently appointed the aged woman's guardian.

personal ambition, but merely for the removal of Madero. News of Huerta's coup was sent to Diaz through the American Embassy. It was very late at night before the final peace papers were signed by both parties.

It did not take the public long to realize what had occurred. Long before the details of the formation of the provisional government under General Huerta had been completely worked out, residents of the capital had begun to give vent to their joy and relief all over the city.

The shouts that were sent up were not those of the partisans of a victorious army, but of people whose nerves had been worn to tatters by enforced participation in a long and desperate battle in the confined space of a great city.

American residents congregated in the district about the United States embassy were just as demonstrative as the Latin-Americans. In diplomatic circles where the tension also had been great the solution which had been found was greeted heartily.

Along San Francisco street and in other thoroughfares of the downtown district, extending as far as the big open square in front of the national palace, tens of thousands of people pushed their way back and forth waving banners which had been improvised out of the first material at hand and on which were printed the one word, "peace."

Shouts of "Hurrah for Huerta," "hurrah for Blanquet," "hurrah for Diaz," "hurrah for Monragon," sounded everywhere throughout the city. Diaz and Monragon were responsible for all the trouble through which Mexico passed in the last two weeks, and yet, they, with the two arch traitors who had betrayed Madero were acclaimed heroes by the fickle populace.

"My Address is Heaven."

At Sedalia, Mo., Rev. W. N. Phillips, a retired Baptist minister, died, aged seventy-nine years. Here is a paragraph of an obituary written by himself: "Having fought the fight, I am ready to be offered. Farewell, comrades. Meet me there. Goodby. My address is Heaven."

WITNESSED A BATTLE

HE TELLS OF FIGHTING IN MEXICAN CAPITAL.

An Englishman on Way to Candada Describes Wounding of Two Americans During Battle.

Herman O. Weiss, civil engineer of New York and Washington, was wounded during the fighting in Mexico City last Tuesday week, according to J. B. Gibson of Yancouffer, B. C., who was among the refugees who returned to the United States via San Antonio, Tex. While in that city he talked interestingly of the battle in Mexico City. He said:

"Weiss, with Sydney Sutherland, a newspaper reporter, D. E. Hammer and an American whose name I did not know, was viewing the battle from the roof of a hotel when a fusillade was fired in that direction and Sutherland and Weiss were wounded. Weiss was standing with his foot on a coping and a bullet struck his leg at the knee and came out at the hip, but without touching the bone.

At the time I left Mexico City Thursday, Diaz was not only strongly entrenched in the arsenal with the Y. M. C. A. building," said Mr. Gibson, "but had men stationed on all tall buildings in the neighborhood. It was understood that about 3,000 rounds of cartridges were stored in the arsenal with 60 cannon and a number of machine guns. The accuracy of his fire was remarkable. He has some of the best artillerymen in the Mexican army, and they are well equipped with range finders.

"I saw a force of about 100 rurales charge a rebel position Tuesday, and when Diaz turned his machine guns and cannon on them, it was sickening. A few may have escaped, but the greater number was struck several times. I was informed by a foreign diplomat Tuesday that Madero's loss was more than 1,000 killed and wounded.

"Wednesday night a crowd looted the salesroom of the Goodyear Rubber company. While there is no police protection, there is very little disorder among the lower element."

Mr. Gibson said foreigners were much concerned over reports that the United States might intervene. Such a report, he says, was circulated by a newspaper correspondent and caused much feeling.

"I am a British subject, but all foreigners who speak English are looked upon as 'fringes,' and should an anti-American outbreak have occurred I would not have considered my life worth a cent," said Gibson.

HUNTING W. H. ROBERTS.

His Wife and Children Are Very Anxious About Him.

Information is wanted concerning William H. Roberts. He is described as five feet seven inches in height; gray-blue eyes; brown, wavy hair; weight about 170 pounds; in 1911, has mark around left eye, due from eight stitches. The information regarding Mr. Roberts is wanted by his wife, Mrs. William H. Roberts, Schuykill Haven, Penn., who has not heard from him since last August. Mr. Roberts had been in the South and Mrs. Roberts had heard from him from Savannah, Charlotte and from South Carolina. He sent her a kodak picture taken in this State. Mr. Roberts stated in his letter of August 30, mailed on the train, marked "Charlotte and Augusta," that he would reach home in September, but Mrs. Roberts has not heard from him since. She is very much worried and would appreciate any information that can be given by any one regarding his whereabouts. She and her three children, the oldest 11 years of age, anxiously await news about him. Letters may be addressed to Mrs. William H. Roberts, Schuykill Haven, Penn. In his letters, Mr. Roberts had been complaining of not feeling well.

HIS KINSMEN TO THE RESCUE.

But Plan to Take Tom Henderson From Lockup Falls.

Thomas Henderson, a young white man, went on a spree in Landrum Thursday night and terrorized the town. Defying all comers to interfere with him, he smashed windows and bombarded houses with rocks. Reinforced by a dozen citizens, the police undertook to arrest him. Several shots were fired in the melee which followed, but nobody was injured. After he had been clubbed, Henderson was carried, struggling like a wildcat, to the guard house. An hour or two thereafter Perry Henderson, his father, and other relatives, armed themselves and vowed they were going to rescue Tom. The citizens took steps to repel the attack and the Henderson clan were finally dissuaded from their purpose. Henderson was carried to Spartanburg Friday for safe keeping. He will be returned to Landrum for trial when the situation becomes less tense.

Pass Act Over Veto.

The house, by a vote of 98 to 6, passed over the veto of the governor the act to authorize the State Agricultural and Mechanical society to execute a mortgage on its property to the city of Columbia to secure certain bonds. The vetoed act, with the governor's message, was sent to the house by the senate.

Ran Into Freight Cars.

Saturday night at 7:30 the passenger train on the Atlantic Coast Line ran into some box cars on the main line, in front of the passenger depot at Bennettsville, the collision resulting in serious injury to several passengers and damage to the engine and cars.

MADERO IN PRISON

NEW MEXICAN CABINET WAS SWORN IN OFFICE

DIAZ COCK OF THE WALK

Further Charges Are Made Against the Deposed President, Who May Have to Explain Depleted Condition of Government Treasury—Also Held Responsible for Death of Col. Riveroll.

A dispatch from Mexico City says that Francisco Madero will get out of Mexico without having to face official investigations for one thing or another now appears improbable. He already has been charged with responsibility for the death of Col. Riveroll, whom he is alleged to have shot at the time of his arrest in the palace.

A committee of Deputies now has asked that Madero be forced to account for moneys expended by the Administration. This committee called on President Huerta Thursday afternoon and urged that Madero be held accountable for the depleted condition of the treasury.

The last details of the organization of Mexico's new government were completed at 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon, when members of President Huerta's official family took the oath in the yellow room of the palace, immediately above that occupied by the deposed President and Vice-President.

Although unable to witness the scenes from their room, Madero and Suarez could hear plaudits of the crowds in the streets and in the big square in front, and the bugle calls of the united army. Significant of the birth of the new administration was the frank display of soldiers, and the effect on the crowds was not lost. It served as a reminder that even if it was not a military dictatorship that has been established, the present administration was of much sterner quality than that which had just fallen.

Gen. Felix Diaz was among those in the yellow room when the ministers took the oath and heard pronounced the formal time-honored phrase: "If you keep the oath, the country will reward you; if you don't, it will call you to account." Gen. Diaz was present ostensibly in no official capacity, but merely as a private citizen, which he became many months ago on resigning his commission as a general in the regular army.

Madero and Pino Suarez betrayed in their faces the chagrin and humiliation which they must have felt, according to officers of the guard. Neither deigned to ask questions as to what was happening in the room above, but the conversation of the guards served to acquaint them with the proceedings. A sneer showed on the face of Madero, but the dejection of the former Vice-President was too great, apparently, to permit a play of other emotions.

Federico Gonzalez Garza, the former Governor of the Federal district, is the third prisoner occupying the room. There is no partition. Each man is furnished with a bed and meals are brought periodically and served jointly. Madero has ceased to refuse food and so far as personal comfort is concerned he no longer resists efforts in that direction. Outside the room stands a guard of soldiers, and although there are no windows in the room, another guard is constantly on duty within, even during the sleeping hours.

No one has been allowed to talk with the prisoners, although their wives have been permitted to send verbal messages. Madero has signified nothing regarding his future plans, even if permitted to leave the country. Members of his family are equally reticent, but by those most intimate with them it is considered 'no' improbable that the entire family will emigrate to South America if the opportunity is afforded them.

Gustavo Madero, who was shot Monday, remarked on one occasion that South America had been considered as a refuge just before it became evident that the government of Porfirio Diaz was weakening. The Maderos said that time considered that they were beaten and had made all arrangements to buy property in South America.

The treasury department is at present closed, pending its formal delivery to the new authorities by the retiring minister of finance, Ernesto Madero. All the other officers of the government are open for the conduct of affairs as usual.

The arsenal has been formally delivered over to Gen. Blanquet, the new commander of the post. The Diaz forces were roundly cheered as they marched out.

Francisco Cosío Robelo, who succeeds in attracting to his banner of revolt against Huerta possibly 100 rurales, is making little headway. Gen. Francisco Romero was Wednesday arrested for complicity in this revolt and Thursday Col. Arturo Valle, of the rural guard, also was placed under arrest on the same charge.

Gen. Diaz came into his own late Thursday afternoon so far as manifestation of popular approval was concerned. Riding with the head of his troops, which, for nine days without attacks of the government, Diaz reached such an ovation as had not been witnessed since the triumphal entry of Madero at the close of his revolution.

Crowds filled the streets to witness the march of troops from the arsenal and the big square in front of the national palace where the troops passed in review before the new President, was one great mass of humanity. In the line were the guns which had battered the palace and squads of men without uniforms

VERY OLD MAN WAS SHOT

MADERO NOT ALLOWED TO LEAVE THE COUNTRY.

His Wife, Who Was at the Station Prepared to Go to Vera Cruz When Told the News, Weeps.

A dispatch from Mexico City says Adolfo Basso, superintendent of the national palace at Mexico City, was executed at 3 o'clock Thursday morning. Basso was an aged man but is said to have faced the firing squad bravely and laid bare his breast to the riflemen. His last words were "viva Mexico!"

The fate of ex-president Madero is still in the balance. Preparations had been made at midnight for his departure with members of his family into exile, but these were suddenly halted by orders from General Huerta.

Senora Madero with her parts of exiles, waited impatiently for more than two hours at the station when she was informed by ex-foreign minister Lascurain that the ex-president would be "prevented from joining them on the journey."

Senora Madero, weeping bitterly, left the station and returned to the city. The fate of Madero is uncertain. Huerta's order preventing the departure of Madero gave rise to many rumors and conjectures.

Felix Diaz denies responsibility for the execution of Gustavo Madero and Adolfo Basso. The official report on the death of Madero says he was shot while attempting to escape, while being removed from one part of the arsenal to another.

Jan Arzcona, private secretary to Ex-President Madero, and Jesus Ureta, Madero's chief support in the Chamber of Deputies, were added to the list of prisoners. They had escaped during the upheaval at the palace, but were captured.

From closest estimates obtainable the casualties during the fighting on the streets shows about three thousand killed and seven thousand wounded. A great majority of the dead were non-combatants and included a large proportion of women and children.

WHAT TILLMAN WANTS.

Hoping and Praying for Reasonable Railroad Bill.

Senator Tillman said Saturday to the Washington correspondent of The News and Courier:

"I am watching the Legislature of South Carolina and hoping and praying that it will pass some reasonable railroad bill. It ought to pass a bill requiring every railroad selling mileage books to sell one good for any number of persons to go anywhere on the system, just as they do all over the North, east of the arid prairies.

"The requirement that holders of mileage books shall exchange mileage for tickets is a nuisance and an abomination, and the requirement that a member of his family buy a separate book for each member of his family is a robbery that ought not to be permitted.

"I don't see why the railroads in South Carolina can't treat us like white people as they do in the North, instead of like cattle. Only 'oussing' will do the subject justice. These nuisances ought to be abated, and the Legislature can do it."

THE DEADLY HOT SUPPER.

One Negro Shot to Death and Two Are in County Jail.

Wednesday night about 9 o'clock, in the vicinity of the Southern passenger station, at Winnsboro, several participants in a negro dance met with a serious tragedy, and as a result two negro men are in jail and one is lifeless. Charlie Younge tried to interfere in a disturbance which occurred in the festivities, and on being called out by Louis Henry Hall, found they were armed, one with a knife, the other with a pistol. Younge fired three shots and mortally wounded Louis Henry, who died instantly with a gasp in his temple. A coroner's inquest was held to fully ascertain the particulars in the case.

bore witness to the fact that Diaz had the support of others than mutinous soldiers.

Gen. Diaz, true to his standing as a retired army officer, was dressed in civilian clothes. He was on horseback. A detachment of troops followed and then a line of carriages containing the new members of the Cabinet. At the palace Diaz and his staff were received by President Huerta in a most cordial manner and felicitations were exchanged. Flags floated everywhere along the line of march and the appearance of Diaz was the signal for a great demonstration. Confetti and flowers were thrown from the balconies and "vivas" sounded in a vast chorus in which the foreigners joined.

At the close of the review the troops were dispatched to the different barracks. The crowds continued their justification; thousands marched through the downtown district carrying banners and dividing the "vivas" between the popular idols—Huerta, the President, and Diaz, the conqueror.

Child Burned to Death.

At Savannah Evelyn Smoke, four-year-old daughter of Mrs. Howena Smoke, of that city, died Monday night of burns sustained late Monday afternoon. The child, left alone with her brother, Alfred, aged 2, set fire to her clothing with a match.

Proclaims Himself President.

A dispatch from El Paso, Tenn., says Emilia Vasquez Gomez, recently released on bond at San Antonio, Tex., crossed the border at Columbus, N. M., and proclaimed himself President of Mexico.

SENT INTO EXILE

MADERO SENT UNDER GUARD TO VERA CRUZ

WILL SALE FOR EUROPE

General Huerta Elected Provisional President.—Gustavo Madero, Brother of the Deposed President, Shot to Death.—Members of the Cabinet and Others Released From Prison.

A dispatch from Mexico City says Francisco I. Madero, deposed from the Presidency Tuesday, will be exiled. Arrangements were made for his departure from the capital for some European port.

Madero will be accompanied by his wife and perhaps by his father and other members of his family. His loyal aide, Capt. Federico Montes, also will go, but in the capacity of a guard.