

TOTAL WRECK

Cars on the Illinois Traction System
Crash With Dire Result

THIRTY SEVEN KILLED

Disregard of Orders Cause a Collision—Cars Are Completely Demolished, and the Passengers, Unable to Escape, Flung in Every Position and Mutilated Terribly.

Thirty-seven persons were killed and from sixteen to twenty-five injured in a collision on the Illinois Traction system, two miles north of Staunton, Illinois, late Tuesday evening. Three of the injured will die and maybe more.

The collision occurred between local train No. 14, north-bound, and an excursion train, No. 73, headed toward St. Louis and loaded with passengers on their way to view the parade of the Vellied Prophets at St. Louis. The accident, it is said, was due entirely to the disregard of orders by the crew of the local, which was in charge of M. A. Leonard, conductor, and John Lierman, of Staunton, motorman.

Train No. 14 had orders to pass train 73 at Staunton. The latter train was running in two sections and the orders given to No. 14 were explicit that it should pass both sections of the south bound train at Staunton. The first section of 73 pulled out on the main track and started north.

At a sharp turn in the road at the bottom of a decline, the two trains came together in a splintering crash. Train No. 14 and the second section of 73 were both on the down grade and moving at a speed of about forty miles an hour when they met.

The crew of No. 14 and the crew of No. 73, which was composed of W. V. Duncan, conductor, and E. J. Young, motorman, both of Springfield, Illinois, leaped for their lives as soon as they saw the collision was inevitable, and all four escaped without serious injury. They were badly shaken up, but were able to lend assistance to the injured an instant later.

None of the passengers had any chance to escape, as the crash between the cars followed immediately the cries of warning issued by the conductors and motormen as they jumped from the trains. The cars came together with a terrific crash, and both were demolished and piled in one huge mass of wreckage, through which the bodies of the dead and wounded were scattered. It is certain that by far the larger portion of the passengers on both cars were either killed outright or desperately injured. The two trains were so closely twisted together that it was a marvel that anybody escaped death or injury.

As quickly as possible word of the accident was telephoned Springfield and Peoria, and a special car was immediately rushed from those points. Other cars were also sent north from Granite City, Ill. These last took many of the injured and hurried them back to Granite City, where they were placed in hospitals.

As fast as the dead were extricated they were placed in one of the cars sent from Springfield. In a short time a car was containing twenty-eight bodies, and it was sent to Carlisle, where they were placed in an undertaking establishment. Late Tuesday night only three bodies had been identified.

General manager Chubbuck, of the Traction Company, was in Peoria when the news of the wreck was received. Accompanied by minor officials, he started at once for the wreck. At Springfield all the available physicians were placed on Mr. Chubbuck's special car and hurried to Staunton.

Within a few minutes after the collision occurred farmers from the surrounding country and nearly every man in Staunton was en route to the scene of the accident to render whatever assistance was possible. The early comers were greeted with a spectacle such as was never before seen in that part of the country.

The two cars had come together with such awful force that they were not only telescoped, but they were actually battered out of all semblance of their original shape. They were simply a mass of splintered wood and twisted iron and steel eight feet high. In this pile of wreckage the dead and wounded were flung in every conceivable position and every imaginable form of mutilation.

Some of the bodies of the dead were torn apart, and streams of blood flowed down the debris in a dozen places. The farmers and the citizens of Staunton worked with desperate haste, however, and in a short time had taken from the wreckage all of the living and most of the dead.

Killed Many Cattle.
Charbon, which has caused the death of hundreds of cattle in Southwestern Louisiana has been stamped out according to announcement made by the Louisiana Sanitary Live Stock Board.

MANY SUSPECTS HELD

FOR KILLING OF YOUNG PAUL
A. WILLIAMS.

In the Wholesale Arrests the Officers Claim That They Have the Guilty Man.

Nineteen men have been lodged in the Lexington jail charged with having connection with the killing of Paul Williams, freight clerk in the Columbia office of the Southern Railway, on Saturday night last, while riding on the circus train of Eagenbeck-Wallace, at a point near Gilbert, in that county.

The men were brought from Augusta, on Train 130, Tuesday night, in a private coach in charge of Sheriff P. H. Corley, who went to Augusta as soon as he learned of the crime, and the following officers of the Southern railroad; H. T. B. Boye, inspector of special service of Southern, Washington, D. C.; S. G. Lafar, special agent, Charleston; N. H. Bulloch, special agent, Columbia; J. D. Ehney, special officer, Columbia; E. H. Armes and C. E. Corley, of Lexington. A large crowd met the train at the depot, but they were forced to stand back by the sheriff.

The men were marched to the jail, a mile from the depot, Deputy Sheriff S. J. Miller in the lead. When the jail was reached there were fully two hundred people along the streets, all anxious to get a glimpse of the men. Two of the men were picked up at Graniteville Tuesday morning, and are being held on suspicion. They gave their names as Ralph Ingle and Carl Sheftlet. They are both white.

Those charged with connection in the crime are: Ed White, Paul Lewis, Frank Anderson, Elijah Clarke, Roy Richa, Jack Johnson, and Gordon Brown, negroes; John Wilson, J. O. Cabo, Hade Hooper and George Nichols, white. There are several others who are held as witnesses, the names of whom could not be learned on Tuesday night.

Sheriff Corley went before Magistrate T. F. Hahn, at North Augusta, Tuesday morning and swore out the warrants. The officers state that they have the most positive proof against the men, a number of eye-witnesses having been found. Sheriff Corley said, as did the other officers with him, that the credit for the arrest of the men is due to the efforts of Chief of Police Elliott, and his force of men in Augusta. Mr. Bulloch of the Southern, said that Chief Elliott should have the praise.

Felton Gilbert, the negro who was picked up in Columbia on Sunday, and who alleges that he was roughly treated while on the train, and who finally was thrown from the car while it was in motion and terribly injured, was brought from Columbia by Deputy Sheriff Miller Tuesday afternoon, and is being held in a room to himself. Gilbert says that he will be able to identify his assailants upon sight.

The men charged with the crime and the witnesses are being kept in separate cells. The officers of the Southern Railway, who have been aiding in the running down of the accused, say that this is the hardest case, they have ever tackled.

It is not known whether or not the accused will ask for a preliminary; in the meantime the officers of the Southern Railway will remain in Lexington until after Wednesday, awaiting development. Should a preliminary be ordered, Chief Elliott, of the Augusta police force, will be over and appear as a witness.

SAILORS ARE DROWNED.

Well Loaded Tender Bound for a Battleship.

Several sailors from the battleship New Hampshire were drowned by the upsetting of a tender in the North River off One Hundred and thirty years process—The tender was upset Saturday night. Estimates of the dead vary from three to as high as 12, but as no official count has been made of the number aboard the tender and as many men have shore leave, it was impossible accurately to fix the list of missing. The sailors were returning to the New Hampshire after shore leave and more than 100 of them, it is estimated, had crowded aboard the tender, which was being towed to the battleship. About 300 yards off shore the craft either swamped or was upset and the entire load of sailors was precipitated into the water.

BEEES STOPPED WORK.

Seventy-five Hives Were in Wreck of Freight Train.

Seventy-five hives of infuriated bees played an important part in delaying traffic at Brush, Col., on the Burlington Railroad Tuesday following a collision between two freight trains in which twenty freight cars were destroyed and a large quantity of merchandise damaged. The bees were in a car of household stuff. They kept the wrecking crew at bay for several hours before they were smoked out. S. D. Nelson, of Upland, Neb., the owner of the bees, who was traveling in the car with his goods, suffered the only injuries resulting from the wreck. He was severely stung before he could make his way out of the car.

BURNT A FIEND

An Alabama Mob Wreaks Terrible Vengeance on a Black Brute

PAID FOR AWFUL CRIME

He Assaulted White Woman, Crushing in Her Skull, and Injuring Her So Badly That the Victim May Die. The Lynching Was Done Quietly and Orderly.

Six hours after he had committed a brutal, criminal assault upon Mrs. Hiram Stuckey, a prominent young woman of Covington county, Ala., Bust Withers, a negro "trustee" at the Henderson convict camp, was taken from the warden's cell Monday night while en route to prison at Andalusia, tied to a stake by an infuriated mob of 400 men and burned.

The lynching was conducted in a quiet and orderly manner, after which the mob, formed from adjoining towns, dispersed to their homes, leaving no traces of their fury, save the ashes of the negro.

The crime for which the fiend was lynched was committed early Monday afternoon when he went to the farm of Mr. Stuckey for the purpose of getting drinking water for his fellow convicts who were employed at a camp nearby.

Entering the house, it is declared the negro assaulted Mrs. Stuckey, who was alone after which he cudgelled her into insensibility in an effort to still her cries. Tuesday the woman is reported to be in a precarious condition with little hope of recovery. Fracture of the skull is feared.

Before lapsing into insensibility Mrs. Stuckey informed her rescuers of the assault, naming the "trustee" whom she knew, as the perpetrator of the deed. The negro was caught and hurried to the stockade at Sanford, six miles from Andalusia.

Upon hearing rumors of a mob, Warden J. L. Long at nine o'clock attempted to spirit the convict to the prison at Andalusia, but was intercepted on the outskirts of the village, where his charge was taken from him, tied to a stake, shot and burned.

The negro was sent up from Morgan county in 1901 on a charge of robbery. Up to the time of Monday's assault he had been regarded as a faithful employe at the lumber camp and served as water boy for the convicts. He was about 30 years old.

LEGS ARE CUT OFF BY CAR.

Thomas Cummings May Not Survive Shock of the Accident.

Thomas Cummings, of No. 23 Mary street, had both legs cut off this afternoon shortly before 3 o'clock, by a car of the Southern railway rolling back at Ann street, between Meeting and King. He may not survive the shock of the terrible accident.

Privates Hilton and Sigwald, of the police force, rushed with a private ambulance in response to a call sent in from the railroad offices for help, and as quickly as possible the injured man was taken to Roper hospital for treatment. Late Friday afternoon he was still alive, but his condition was critical.

Just how he fell under the backing car wheels is not clear, but it is thought that with several companions, he was lounging near the Ann street crossing, by a shed that is near the tracks, and perhaps nodding, was hit by the car, and thrown under the wheels.

The injured man lives in Mary street with his mother. He is about thirty-five years of age, and has had no regular employment for some time. If he survives the injuries, he will probably lose both legs, which were crushed and mangled by the car wheels. It was some time before he could be gotten out and taken to the hospital for treatment.

TEDDY MUST PAY DEBTS.

Owes Railroads Over One Hundred Thousand Dollars.

Roosevelt who fought the "interests" with his mouth while in office, whose congress passed laws forbidding the use of passes over railroads, the mighty enemy of the "trusts" and "monopolies," is indebted to the Pennsylvania railroad for \$100,000, incurred in the use of special trains during his trust-busting administration. The New York World publishes a letter from one of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania railroad, asking why this bill of \$100,000 has never been collected. It will be recalled that congress set aside \$25,000 to be used by the president to defray traveling expenses, the idea being, no doubt, to see to it that the president of the United States should not be obligated to any transportation company for valuable services rendered and unpaid. But \$25,000 was not enough for Mr. Roosevelt. On the slightest pretext he ordered special trains, and the richest fare and attention the road afforded, and, it seems naught was said of remuneration.

NAMED THEIR TICKET

NEW YORK DEMOCRATS PUTS UP A STRONG SLATE

John A. Dix Named for the First Place and Thomas F. Conway for the Second Place.

At Rochester, N. Y., on Friday night the State Democratic Convention nominated the following ticket for the next State election: Governor—John A. Dix, Washington County. Lieutenant Governor—Thomas F. Conway, Clinton County. Secretary of State—Edward Lazansky, King's County. Comptroller—Wm. Solmer, New York.

State Treasurer—John J. Kennedy, Erie County. Attorney General—Thomas J. Carmody, Yates County. State Engineer and Surveyor—Jno. A. Bense, New York. Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals—Frederick K. Collins, Chemung County.

This list of candidates, prepared after a day of almost continuous conferences, went through shortly after midnight with two halts in its quick progress. This was the presentation of the name of Congressman William Sulzer as the only rival candidate for Governor, Mr. Sulzer received 16 of the 450 votes of the Convention, and Mr. Dix got the rest.

Supreme Court Justice James A. Bates, of Ulster County, was the only other candidate presented in opposition to the leaders. For Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals he received 22 votes, but before the result of the balloting was announced the nomination of Mr. Collin was made unanimous on the motion of Ulster's delegate.

The ticket was concluded by the nomination of Frederick K. Collin, of Elmira, for Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals.

Then John B. Stanchfield, of Elmira, moved that the Convention endorse the candidacy of Irving G. Vann, who has been nominated to succeed himself in the second vacancy on the Court of Appeals Bench. The motion was carried unanimously.

The Convention took its final adjournment at 12.25 A. M., and the delegates made a rush for their trains.

CLAIMS THEY WERE SWINDLED.

Citizens of Warren, Pa., Makes Very Serious Charge.

Alleging that they were induced to buy timber lands in North Carolina through false representations and though assured the title was clear and no squatters were living in it, the land was at the time and has since been in dispute by other claimants, who have been in possession, Wm. J. Knupp, Otis S. Brown and others of Warren, Pa., entered in equity in the United States court there Saturday against Oliver D. Jackson of Norfolk and others asking that defendants be ordered to deliver to the plaintiffs \$12,000 claimed to have been paid on the lands, together with \$2,000 additional expenses incurred by the plaintiffs in visiting Norfolk and in fighting a suit in the United States court of the western district of Pennsylvania. The bill also asks that the defendants be restrained from further prosecuting the case in the courts of the western district of Pennsylvania until the action of the plaintiffs is settled.

FIRST HAIRCUT IN 30 YEARS.

Texas Democrat Kept His Vow Concerning Maine Politics.

The result of the Maine election has had its effect in Texas. Jap Stein, a well known citizen of Corpus Christi, Tex., was so firm in the belief, when Maine elected a Democrat governor 30 years ago, that that state would continue in the Democratic column that he made a solemn vow that he would never have his hair cut until it again went Democratic.

He kept his pledge. His hair grew and grew until it attained a length of 16 inches. When news of the result of the recent election in Maine reached him he remembered his vow and proceeded immediately to a barber, who quickly severed his longhair, close to the scalp.

GIRL IS BURIED AT SEA.

Body of Miss Marjorie Miller Was Consigned to Gulf of Mexico.

In conformity with a parent's promise that in the event of her death she would be buried at sea, a casket containing the body of Miss Marjorie Miller was conveyed down the Mississippi, and, heavily weighted, was consigned to the water of the Gulf.

Miss Miller, a member of the senior class at Newcomb College, was a daughter of Dr. Walter Miller, dean of the academic colleges of Tulane University. She was drowned August 29 in the Tallulah river near Tallulah Falls, Ga., while bathing with a party of friends. Announcement of her funeral was made by her family, who said that the burial at sea had been attended by only the simplest ceremony.

COTTON REPORT

The Number of Bales Ginned and the Condition of the Crop

A SMALL CROP FEARED

Number of Bales Ginned in Each State This and Last Year Up to the Same Time, and the Average Condition of the Crop This and Last Season.

The Census bureau's cotton report issued Monday, shows 2,302,211 bales, counting round as half bales, were ginned from the growth of 1910 to September 25 as compared with 2,568,150 for 1909; 2,590,639 for 1908, and 1,532,602 for 1907. There were 37,767 round bales included. The number of sea island bales included were 7,112.

By States the number of bales ginned with comparisons for the previous year is as follows:

State	1910	1909
Alabama	202,780	187,832
Arkansas	22,488	83,926
Florida	11,208	19,581
Georgia	258,565	524,212
Louisiana	45,536	65,616
Mississippi	33,090	96,825
North Carolina	47,408	80,403
Oklahoma	110,444	134,317
South Carolina	160,647	285,401
Tennessee	1,568	1,152
Texas	1,258,359	1,061,558
All others	117	2,172

The distribution of sea island cotton by States is: Florida, 2,938, Georgia, 3,967, and South Carolina 157.

Average Condition.

The average condition of the cotton crop on September 25 was 63.9 per cent of a normal, as compared with 72.1 a month ago, 58.5 a year ago, 69.7 in 1908 and 66.6, the average of the past ten years on September 25, as estimated by the crop reporting board of the department of agriculture.

The condition of the cotton crop by States, with the 10-year average, on September 25 was:

States	1910	Ten-Year Average
Virginia	78	74
North Carolina	72	71
South Carolina	70	70
Georgia	68	71
Florida	66	70
Alabama	67	67
Mississippi	63	66
Louisiana	51	64
Texas	63	62
Arkansas	68	67
Tennessee	73	72
Missouri	75	74
Oklahoma	70	69
California	90	

Cotton Prices Advanced.

Advices from New York say that although Monday's Government report on the condition of the cotton crop did not fully bear out some of the extremely bullish private estimates, it was bullish enough to start an active buying movement, which advanced prices to a new high record for the season.

While there was some realizing, the market advanced to 14.13 for December and 14.31 for March before there was any reaction of consequence. Even then offerings were so well absorbed that after selling off some 15 to 25 points from the top, the market again rallied and at the close was firm, with last prices 20 to 30 points above the closing figures of Saturday.

Business was more general than at any time since last May, for the excitement which attended the closing phases of the old crop bull campaign did not represent such widespread interest as the market now appears to be attracting, owing to an apprehension that another small crop is to follow.

For the last two or three weeks the market has shown an advancing tendency, based upon a bullish view of crop prospects and it now appears that some of the same bull leaders who were prominently connected with the movement of last season are already accumulating large holdings in anticipation of further high prices. The foreign buying had been considerable and before the Government's condition figures were issued to-day December contracts, which had sold at 12.83 last month, were selling at 13.94, while March contracts, which had sold at 12.87 after the culmination of the old crop bull campaign, had advanced to 14.12.

While the acreage this year is larger than last season, bull authorities assert that the crop this year is so late that calculation based upon the condition figures will prove misleading, unless there is an abnormally late growing season. The census report issued during the day had no immediate influence on the market. Late cables from Liverpool reporting that the labor troubles in the cotton mills had not yet been settled, seemed to attract comparatively little attention there, although they may have promoted some of the selling during the afternoon.

The Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged to 1-4c higher, but local buyers profess to believe that the South will be found ready to follow the speculative advance.

TOLL OF THE JUNGLE

POISONOUS SNAKE CAUSES THOUSANDS OF DEATHS IN INDIA.

War is Not One Sided for in the Same Period.—70,498 Serpents Were Killed.

Poisonous reptiles, leopards and tigers caused the death of over 21,000 people in the jungle and forest of India during the year of 1908. These figures of sudden and violent death are set forth in the Blue Book just issued which deals with statistics of the empire. The list goes into detail and shows that in 1908 no fewer than 909 people fell victims to tigers, 302 to leopards, while wolves claimed 269 as their prey. "Other animals" killed 686. But the ravages of the eaters were nothing compared to those of the snake. The poisoned fangs of these reptiles caused the death of 19,733 lives. During the same period 98,307 cattle were killed by the same beasts of prey.

Bounties on the destruction of denizens of the forest during the year totalled \$50,000 and the records indicate that 17,926 tigers and leopards fell before the rifle and that 70,498 snakes, roughly speaking four for every person they killed, were destroyed. Thus the war goes on in India and while conditions are still very bad it is declared they are far better since bounties are paid than ever before.

As might be expected in a land so densely populated as India, physical and mental infirmity is by no means rare. Altogether the total population afflicted is 584,489, out of the total of 294,361,056, among whom are only 3,000,000 Christians. Lepers, male and female, number 107,340, blind over 300,000, and deaf mutes about 150,000. The insane population is only 68,000, remarkably low proportion. There are 55,841,315 houses in the great empire, though that does not approach the number of homes.

The average Indian does not indulge in overmuch letter writing. Altogether the post office dealt with 876,255,832 letters, post cards and parcels—an average of about three per head of the population; but this seems less curious when it is remembered that all but 15,500,000 of India's 300,000,000 people are described as illiterate.

JAPANESE MAKING PEARLS.

They Have Discovered a Way to Make Them Cheap.

The existence of a secret method in making pearls if disclosed, would make them as plentiful and as cheap as the Park Row Collar button, was told Saturday by Professor Bashford Dean of Columbia University, to the American Fisheries Society in session in New York.

"In little harbor south of Japan there has been produced successfully by a secret process pearls that are of the finest type," said Professor Dean. "When I was at the University of Japan the Emperor of Japan himself opened these oysters and took therefrom this new pearl I now exhibit, so there is no doubt about the genuine success of this experiment. But the secret has even been withheld from the Emperor, otherwise the whole pearl industry would be revolutionized."

STORM DEVASTATES FARMS.

Big Hailstones Do Great Damage Near Macon, Ga.

Hailstones, many as large as a guinea egg and reaching an average depth of five inches on the ground, accompanied by a terrific wind, an area of one and a half square miles in the neighborhood of Ibburne, near Macon, Ga., Friday afternoon, stripping the cotton stalks of both leaves and bolls and beating the corn crop to shreds. No accurate estimate of the loss in money could be secured, but it is known that it will amount to thousands of dollars. Hundreds of trees were blown down.

TYPHOON SWEEPS ISLANDS.

Thousands of People Are Homeless And the Crops Much Damaged.

At Manila, P. I., a typhoon of unusual severity swept over the valley of the Cayan river in the provinces of Cayan and Isabella, northern Luzon, on September 24. Four towns, including Iigan, the capital of Isabella province, were practically demolished. A thousand persons are still homeless and destitute, but the dispatches so far received indicate that there were no casualties. The tobacco crop was seriously damaged. The government is making relief plans.

LOOKS THAT WAY

Congressman Hitchcock Thinks the Republicans Are Doomed

TO A STINGING DEFEAT.

No Incident in the Campaign Thus Far Has Given the Republicans Reason to Expect Victory in November is the Statement Made by the Senatorial Candidate.

"I believe it will not be disputed when I say that not a single incident in the campaign thus far has given the Republicans the slightest reason for confidence in a victory this fall." This was the statement made in Washington on Friday, by Gilbert M. Hitchcock, now representing the old Bryan district in Congress and a candidate for the Senate from Nebraska to succeed Senator Burkett, says the correspondent of the News and Courier.

"Every test between the two parties that has been made shows a gain for Democracy." Mr. Hitchcock continued. "In some cases this has been even greater than the sanguine ones of the party anticipated. There is not the slightest doubt, now that the coming House will have a heavy Democratic majority. I am sure that the Republican leaders are convinced of this, although few of them will make the public confession. Some of the representative Republicans have said, according to published reports, that the Democratic victories have been the result of local conditions or the influence of insurgent Republicans. In many parts of the West members of the insurgent wing of the Republican party are speaking of the Democratic landslide in Maine as an evidence of the tendency of the people toward their faction of the party."

"I do not agree with them on this point, I feel sure that the people are leaning toward Democracy, and that the Democratic party deserves the credit of the change in popular sentiment. The voters of the country are beginning to vote their protest against the insincerity and selfishness of the Republican party as shown in its tariff legislation. The principles of Democracy afford the relief which they demand."

"Republicans have been in the habit of boasting of the solidarity of their party and have long pointed to the ease with which the party gets together after a brisk battle within the party lines. The conditions are vastly different now. The Republicans can hardly hope to present an undivided front at the coming election, a feat which will be easy for the Democrats, as there are practically no dissensions."

"In Nebraska, for instance, by opponent in the primaries, Mr. Metcalf, the associate editor of the Commonwealth, is supporting my candidacy for the Senate sincerely and vigorously. Mr. Bryan has accepted the results of the primaries without rancor, and is working for the election of the Democratic candidate."

"About three-fourths of the Democratic candidates and about one-half of the Legislature have pledged themselves to stand by the decision of the popular election for United States Senator. There is no doubt that the remainder will follow their example."

"The Democrats of Nebraska will send at least four, maybe five, Representatives out of six to the next House. The prospects are for a Democratic victory in the 4th district, now represented by Mr. Hinshaw. Mr. Norris is not sure of his seat, and the Democrats of the district feel pretty confident. He was elected to the present House by a majority of only 22 votes over his Democratic opponent, Mr. Ashton."

"Thus it will be seen that from the far West comes the glad acclaim of victory for the Democrats sounding the death knell of the G. O. P. In this connection, one of the first questions with the coming session of Congress will be forced to grapple will be to determine how the next apportionment of the next House shall be made."

The Constitution requires that a reapportionment shall follow each decennial enumeration of the people, and accordingly a redistribution of the House membership has taken place hitherto soon after the conclusion of each census. No fewer than twenty-three members hold their seats on fractions. That they should do so is strictly in accordance with the law, which provides that any deficiency occurring on an even division shall be supplied from the States having the largest side of the division.

Kills His Father.

Within sight of his home, J. S. Lyda, a prosperous farmer of the Fruitland section of Herkerson county, North Carolina, was shot and instantly killed Saturday morning by his son, Meridith Lyda. The young man fired three shots at his father, two of which took effect. The cause of the tragedy is not stated in the dispatch. The slayer was arrested that afternoon in a field. He attempted to kill himself when he saw the sheriff approaching, but his effort was frustrated by the latter.