

THE REBELS DRIVE THE FEDERAL ARMY FROM CHIHUAHUA

THE FLAG  
48 STARS  
TODAY

Everywhere that "Old Glory" Floats, the New Flag was Raised.

ARIZONA AND NEW MEXICO ARE "IN"

Today Uncle Sam unfurled his new flag, with 48 stars. Over every public building and government reservation throughout the land the new emblem was hung to the breeze, gloriously displaying the culmination of the great plan outlined by our forefathers in 1776. The new flag has an addition of two stars, one for each of the two new states—Arizona and New Mexico. The admission of these two states marks the end of the chapter of territorial acquisition that has added to the union, as all the territories of continental United States have now become states, and the only possibility of additional states being added is the partition of Texas into two or more states, which was reserved as a constitutional right by that state upon its coming into the union.

As the law of the land that upon Independence Day following the date of the admission of any state into the union a new star shall be added to the flag. And for the last five months Uncle Sam's workshops have been busy making up new flags for distribution all over the world. The new flag is shown for the first time today, not only in the United States, but in all the insular possessions. It was in the breeze blowing over the American warships all over the world, and in this way the nations of the world were notified by Uncle Sam that he has granted full sovereign rights to the last of his proteges, and that the United States of America has accomplished the great destiny outlined by our forefathers in 1776.

This Fourth of July will stand forth prominently as a blazing example of what may be accomplished through liberty and the freedom of man.

It is now 135 years since the United States of America was composed of 13 states, the greater number of which had a population of little more than that of the average city of today. Those 13 states have grown and multiplied until they are now a nation of nearly 100,000,000.

The American flag is the oldest flag among all nations, and it has been the present emblem of the ancient empire of China and Japan. The Star-Spangled Banner has a history unlike that of any other people. It is older than the flag of Great Britain, which dates from 1801; it is older than the flag of France, which dates from 1870; older than that of France—1789—or that of Spain—1788.

The first legislative action of which there is any record concerning the design and adoption of a national flag was taken in a resolution of congress at Philadelphia, June 14, 1777. The resolution was not until October 27, 1777, that a committee of three—Benjamin Franklin, John Adams and Roger Sherman—was appointed to design a flag and entered upon their duties. After long deliberation, this committee adopted a design consisting of the king's colors—the blue, white, and red—and thirteen parallel horizontal stripes, alternate red and white. A most strange and inexplicable when such an ardent patriot as Franklin was one of its authors.

This flag was unfurled for the first time over the camp of the continental army at Cambridge, on the 24 day of January, 1778. When the ensign was first displayed at Cambridge, the British regulars assumed it was intended as an indication of submission by the 13 states to the king's power.

From the date of the Declaration of Independence and for a year or more afterward the colonists passed almost everything as a symbol for their flag. Finally, one day in June, "Old Glory" was born. There is not a word to show who designed the flag or who presented the resolution, or how it ever got into the congress of the United States. The fact is simply recorded as follows:

"Resolved, That the flag of the Thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation."

So far as the vote is recorded in congress it was unanimous.

Safe enough and sane a plenty, El Paso observed the more or less "Glorious Fourth" after the modern manner of safety and order.

It was the quietest Fourth El Paso has had in many years. The usual bombardment of fireworks extended over the street car track was agreeably noticeable by its absence. That instrument of barbed wire, the dynamite cane, was absent from the downtown streets and navigation along El Paso, Oregon and San Antonio streets was as usual a sight along a country road. A few dynamite cans bobbed up Thursday afternoon and several charges of explosives were placed on the street car tracks on North Oregon street. But these were the exceptions which make the Fourth Fourth.

(Continued on next page).

NOTHING CAN STOP THE NEW PARTY

Conference of Leaders With Roosevelt Assures Its Organization.

CALL TO BE ISSUED ON NEXT MONDAY

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 13.—With the Democratic national ticket in the field, Col. Roosevelt and a group of his lieutenants have taken up the work of laying the foundation upon which they hope to build a new party. Since the birth of the party in Chicago little has been done, as Col. Roosevelt said he felt it necessary to await the outcome at Baltimore. The situation, in the light of the nomination of Woodrow Wilson, was discussed at a conference at Sagamore hill, which was attended by senator Dixon of Montana; William Finck, of Pittsburg; George W. Perkins and Frank A. Munsey, of New York; and E. A. Van Valkenburg, of Philadelphia.

The presence of these men at Sagamore hill gave rise to reports that the third party movement had suffered a serious setback as a result of the selection by the Democratic convention, and that some of Col. Roosevelt's leaders were in favor of abandoning the fight. Col. Roosevelt denied this emphatically.

"There was no thought of abandoning the fight," said he. "These men simply came to talk over the situation with me and to discuss details of the call for the national convention."

The statement of governor Osborne, of Michigan, one of the seven governors who asked Col. Roosevelt to become a candidate for the Republican nomination, in his opinion no third party was now necessary, was cited to the colonel to account for the current reports.

Governor Osborne had said about the same thing before," he said. "I did not expect to have his support. We are going to have some losses of this sort. Governor Hildreth came out for Taft, governor Osborne for Wilson. Our plans will not be affected."

Governor Wilson was in no way discouraged at the outlook, but on the contrary has received assurances of support from every section of the country. He would express no opinion of the chances of his ultimate success.

Col. Roosevelt was asked what the party would be named. "Search me, by George," he replied. "The names I have heard most frequently mentioned are progressive party and nation progressive party. The convention will decide."

Although senator Dixon said yesterday that the call for the convention would probably be issued tomorrow, Col. Roosevelt gave it as his opinion that it would be delayed until Monday. Senator Finck, however, expressed the belief by telegraph to the members of the temporary committee on organization.

DR. WILEY WILL SUPPORT WILSON

Former Chief of Bureau of Chemistry Withdraws From Old Party.

Washington, D. C., July 4.—Dr. Harvey Wiley, former chief of the bureau of chemistry of the department of agriculture, announces that he has quit the Republican party and will support the Democratic presidential ticket this year. Dr. Wiley made this known at a meeting which organized the Wilson-Markland Democratic club of the District of Columbia.

THIRD PARTY ALREADY LAUNCHED IN INDIANA. Indianapolis, Ind., July 4.—A third political party was launched in Indiana yesterday. The Republican party and the Democratic party were merged by Edwin M. Lee, former Republican state chairman, adopted resolutions endorsing the Chicago convention and declaring they would not abide by its acts. Provisions was made for tickets in every county as well as a national ticket. The Chicago convention Theodore Roosevelt's name frequently brought forth cheers.

The conference effected a temporary organization.

NEGUT RETRAITS OPPOSITION: WILL GIVE WILSON SUPPORT. Newark, N. J., July 4.—James R. Nugent, the Essex county leader, who was deposed from the state Democratic chairmanship after a bitter attack on Governor Wilson last winter, and who was one of the four New Jersey delegates opposed to him at Baltimore, declared yesterday that the Essex county organization would give governor Wilson loyal support.

UNCLE WALT'S DENATURED POEM  
Summer Pastime  
By Walt Mason.

WHEN I am tired and sad and worn, convinced that man was made to mourn, when all the world seems pale and sick, I take my trusty swatting stick and with it deftly paralyze about five hundred million flies. I love the pleasures of the chase! They bring the smiles back to my face, restore my feeble faith in man and in the good old mundane plan. Let other sportsmen seek the lair of tiger, warthog, wolf or bear and bring their useless trophies home from lands beyond the ocean foam, and thus their valor advertise—I'll stay at home and swat the flies, and win, by feats of skill and stealth, the plaudits of the board of health. Let other hunters take their guns and slay the furred and feathered ones, the harmless natives of the wild; my weapons won't be thus defiled. I shall not rob the birds of life to make a bonnet for my wife, nor yet assassinate the seal that she drowns in fur, may need with lethal tools I'll swat the fly, which can't do better than to die. It is a sport for kings and queens, so arm yourselves with swat-machines, and sing a joyous hunting song, and help the good crusade along!

THIRTY-FOUR BODIES TAKEN FROM DEBRIS

Express Train Crashes Into a Fast Passenger Train Near Corning, N. Y.

THIRTY-FOUR BODIES TAKEN FROM DEBRIS

Fully Fifty Persons Seriously Injured; Relief Trains Rushed to the Scene.

Corning, N. Y., July 4.—At least 35 passengers were killed and 50 injured today when an express crashed into the westbound Lackawanna passenger train No. 9, two miles east of this city.

The death list probably will run over 40. Thirty-four bodies had been taken from the debris three hours after the wreck. Many of the injured were mortally hurt. Among the sufferers were several babies and children.

As soon as the news of the accident spread, hundreds of automobiles dashed to the scene, blocking the roadway and interfering with the removal of the dead and injured. A detail of police was sent to keep the roads open and to keep the crowds back from the wreckage.

A special relief train from Elmira brought physicians and nurses. Coroner Herbert B. Smith ordered all the bodies brought here and planned to hold an inquest while all passengers are here.

Passenger Henry Leland, of New York at 8:45 last night was heavily loaded and was drawn by two engines. It was running about an hour into the night when the crash occurred. Most of the dead and injured it is believed, were New York City and New Jersey people. The passenger train had been standing on the track a few minutes when the express train, which carried no passengers, struck it in the rear at full speed. The two day coaches attached to the rear of No. 9 were hurled down an embankment and the express plunged half way through the rear Pullman of the standing train before it came to a stop.

Holiday Travelers the Victims. Most of the killed were passengers on the day coaches who were going home to spend the Fourth. W. H. Drake, of Passaic, N. J., the Pullman conductor, said four passengers were killed in the Pullman.

A score of physicians soon were on the scene and the injured were brought to the Corning hospital.

A number of the injured are still planned under the wreckage and their groans and shrieks can be clearly heard.

The bodies of the dead were laid on the top of the embankment along the track at the roadside and were covered with blankets from the Pullman.

All Undertakers Called Out. Every undertaker in Corning was called to help care for the dead, their wagons were pressed into service to carry injured to the hospitals.

As yet the cause of the wreck has not been determined. The place where it occurred was a straight stretch of track. So far as can be ascertained

the engineer of the express had no warning that the passenger train was in his way. It is believed that when he first saw it he thought the train was starting on a parallel track.

The fact that many passengers were undressed generally delayed the identification of the dead and injured who were unconscious.

Twenty-three unidentified dead. At 11 o'clock this morning there were 23 unidentified bodies at local undertaking establishments. Others had been removed to Elmira. A revised list of the dead shows 22 deaths at least.

One of the unidentified bodies was that of a young woman believed to have been just married. She had upon her finger a ring bearing the inscription, "F. C. M. and A. E. July 2, 1912."

On the body of another woman, unidentified, was found nothing but a pendant set with amethyst and three pearls. The body of a little girl, five or six years old, was among the unidentified.

PASSENGER TRAIN HAD STOPPED TO LET FREIGHT TRAIN PASS. Scranton, Pa., July 4.—Information received by the Erie company says that the train No. 9 had stopped at the Corning freight station to allow a freight train to pass. It is believed that the express train smashed into it at almost full speed. It is believed that it was impossible to get a flagman back in time to prevent a crash. The express having entered the block close behind the passenger train.

Nearly all the cars in both trains were wrecked and thrown across the tracks, breaking down telegraph wires so that full details are impossible at this time.

CLARK SAYS BRYAN CAUSED HIS DEFEAT

Declares He Will Support Wilson and Hopes He Will Be Elected.

Washington, D. C., July 4.—Champ Clark has issued this statement: "I have never made a better or braver fight for any man in this world than my friends all over the country and gave me 200,000 more in the states where governor Wilson and I competed in the primaries and caused me to lead on 39 ballots in the convention in spite of which I had a clear majority. Nevertheless, the nomination was bestowed on governor Wilson."

"I have never received a Democratic ticket or bolted a Democratic nominee in my life. I shall not change my mind. I believe in the man who has the power I possess and I hope he will be elected."

"I lost the nomination solely through the evil machinations of Bryan. It is true these slanders were by innuendo and insinuation but they were no less deadly for that reason." (Signed) "Champ Clark."

COMMITTEE TO CALL ON NOMINEE WILSON

Baltimore, Md., July 4.—The Democratic national committee left here today for Sea Girt to call upon governor Wilson, who has been named as the party nominee. The committee has no political significance, as it has been the custom for years for the national committee to make a call on the party nominee. The call is an informal one. While the campaign will come in for an informal discussion it was agreed that no plans would be reached or issued.

A subcommittee, composed of chairman Mack, secretary Woodson and three other members of the committee, is going to talk over with governor Wilson the naming of the head of the national committee to succeed Mr. Mack, who has announced his retirement.

JOHN JOHNSON'S COMPLETE VICTORY OF GOVERNMENT TROOPS

Animated Scene in Las Vegas Before Battle—Flynn 22 Pounds the Lightest.

POLICE STOP THE FIGHT; FLYNN BUTTS

Hingale, East Las Vegas, N. M., July 4.—Jack Johnson was awarded the decision over Jim Flynn in the ninth round this afternoon after Flynn had repeatedly butted the black champion in the stomach with his head.

It was clearly Johnson's fight from the beginning and he had Flynn bleeding profusely. Johnson landed on Flynn at will and frequently stuck his stomach out to the white man to hit, which he exchanged remarks with the audience.

Flynn was clearly outclassed throughout. Wide Interest Manifest. Despite the outside look of the betting commissioner's board, there appeared to be a wide interest in the fight. A great many fight followers had gathered in this city to witness the match and Las Vegas looked in a small way today much as Reno did two years ago.

The rattle and click of roulette wheels, the drawing voices of the game dealers were missing, but the same restless, foot weary crowd surged back and forth all morning along the narrow sidewalks.

There was a marked difference in the way the fighters spent the last hours before the battle. Johnson devoted last evening to the Unhollyokeum fight in the arena in which he was to meet his opponent. Today's fight apparently was not in his mind.

Flynn paid his first visit in several days to the hotel. He was seen in the morning, his face and spry step, which indicated a perfect health, was followed by a mob of fight fans.

Comparison of Men. While the exact weight of the men will not be recorded until just before the fight, Johnson probably will tip the beam at 212 pounds and Flynn at 190, or thereabouts. In other respects the men compared physically as follows: Johnson, when measured a few days ago:

Height 6 feet 7 1/2 in. Reach 72 1/2 inches Neck 11 inches Right biceps 15 inches Right forearm 15 1/2 inches Left biceps 15 1/2 inches Left forearm 15 1/2 inches Chest at rest 40 1/2 inches Full inspiration 42 inches Waist 26 1/2 inches Thighs 17 1/2 inches Calf 15 inches Ankle 12 1/2 inches Age 29 years To Hingale Just Before Two.

The fighters just before two. The arena until just before 2 o'clock, just before the fight started. They dressed in their fighting clothes and came to the arena in automobiles. At the camp the morning was very quiet and neither man did anything to indicate the start of the fight. Confidence they have made repeatedly. Indications this morning were for perfect weather.

Johnson's confidence in the length of the fight appeared to be the most absorbing one in the minds of the fight fans. Johnson's confidence in the length of the fight appeared to be the most absorbing one in the minds of the fight fans.

Johnson himself reiterated today his statement that he would win in 15 rounds. Flynn, however, remarks to make as to the length of the fight. "I am going to win," was all he would say.

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WOLGAST AND RIVERS FIGHT

Both Men Considered in Good Condition For the Fray.

Los Angeles, Calif., July 4.—Garbed in the old clothes which have borne the brunt of his training since in mountain and valley, Ad Wolgast, champion of the world's lightweight division, spent the morning today making remarks to the training camp within sight of the big Vernon arena, where nearly 12,000 men struggled for the privilege of seeing him defend his title this afternoon against Joe Rivers, the young Los Angeles Mexican.

Rivers, a faint pink showing under his swarthy complexion and his eyes aglow with anticipation, remained at his quarters at Venice until an hour before the going was scheduled to start. The formality of weighing in was delayed until the little fighting men arrived at the arena after the last preliminary. Each one came in a big automobile, crowded with seconds, camp boys, trainers, advisers, officials and volunteer and other camp followers.

Wolgast was examined this morning by several physicians and surgeons, one of whom stated the wound made in his groin when he was operated on last September would cause no trouble today. The champion, however, said he expected Rivers to play for his supporters and would give his best.

Orders have been given, presumably by petty military officials to disarm all foreigners, but Salazar says no such order has come from his party and he is willing to defend all foreigners against such usurpation of authority by bandits.

CHICAGO BETTORS NOT ENTHUSIASTIC

More Bets Placed on Wolgast-Rivers Fight Than on Las Vegas Contest.

Chicago, Ill., July 4.—The heavyweight championship fight between Jack Johnson and Jim Flynn at Las Vegas today was a matter of little interest to the betting public here.

OROZCO'S FORCE RETREATS FROM BACHIMBA, AFTER BURNING BRIDGES.

Rebels Propose to Slip Into Sonora and Scatter in Small Bands Over Chihuahua State and Harras the Federals—Orozco to Come to Juarez, Headquarters, and Then Go Into Sonora.

At Gen. Huerta's Federal Headquarters, Bachimba, Mex., July 4.—When the federal artillery had fired a few shots at daybreak today and received no response from the hills north of Bachimba, flying squadrons of cavalry were sent forth by Gen. Huerta to locate the enemy, but the bird had flown. None but the dead and a few wounded were lying in the positions which yesterday the rebels had held in the mountain pass here.

A badly torn railroad north of the canyon indicated that as heretofore the rebels had withdrawn, destroying the railroad behind them as they proceeded. NORTHWARD ADVANCE BEGINS.

The federal advance northward began today, the city of Chihuahua being the objective. Daylight confirmed the federal victory of yesterday and enthusiasm in the government ranks rose to great heights, eagerness to pursue the rebels giving Huerta's forces a stimulus that was apparent as they marched north today.

The federal officers say they are not perturbed over reports that the rebels will attempt to send columns south to cooperate with Gen. Argumedo in the vicinity of Torreon. Gen. Trucey Aubert has already come north to Torreon with reinforcements for Gen. Blanguet and from Sinaloa and Pacific coast states federal forces are said to be moving rapidly to help check the invasion of the state of Sonora.

FEDERALS HAD HEAVY GUNS. Twenty-six cannon and sixteen machine guns distributed on the east and west sides of the mountain pass had defeated the rebels, their artillery in comparison appearing defective and erratic.

Losses in the first day's fighting apparently were great, as today the battlefield was strewn with the dead and wounded of both sides. The rebels clung tenaciously to their positions, but the combined assaults of infantry and cavalry, supported by the deadly fire of the artillery, had forced them to yield all strategic hills and ranges overlooking the canyon. The federal troops carried out orders with mathematical precision. Conspicuous in the fighting besides Gen. Huerta, the commander-in-chief, were his lieutenants, Gens. Rabago and Teles, as well as Raoul Madero, a brother of president Madero.

PROTECTING CHIHUAHUA CITY. (By Associated Press.) Chihuahua, Mexico, July 4.—Defeated at Bachimba and in retreat, Gen. Pascual Orozco arrived here at 11 o'clock this morning, but only a small portion of his army stopped here. The remaining troops were sent through the city at 15 miles an hour, affording none an opportunity to get off.

Determined to save the city if possible from looting and rioting, Gen. Orozco declared that he had sent his troops through the city and in various directions from Mapula, avoiding a return to the city of Chihuahua. He added that the troops trains which had been sent through the city of Chihuahua without stopping would be halted at Sauc and Mochterua, 190 and 114 miles south of Juarez.

SALOONS ARE CLOSED. Gen. Orozco ordered all saloons closed here. It may be three days before the federals can repair the bridges and enter the city, but in the meantime Gen. Orozco proposes to have a garrison keep order. The populace is nervous, however, and foreigners are keeping under cover.

JUAREZ THE CAPITAL. Juarez will be the rebel capital hereafter. Rebel governor Felipe Gutierrez and members of the revolutionary legislature will move there today in a special train.

It is now confirmed that Juarez and Casas Grandes will soon receive the bulk of the rebel troops and that a determined stand will be made to hold Juarez. RETREATED IN DARKNESS. Under cover of darkness last night the rebel army withdrew from Bachimba, 25 miles north to Mapula, which is but 15 miles below the city of Chihuahua. The rebels attribute their defeat to a lack of ammunition.

Gen. Orozco gave the order to retreat after his troops had been subjected to the heaviest fire they have yet experienced. The rebel commander and a large part of his force will return to the city of Chihuahua today but only for a temporary halt. Gen. Orozco will go north to Juarez, opposite El Paso, Tex., on the Mexican Central, perhaps turning back there southwest along the Mexico North Western railroad to Casas Grandes, which is now the rebel rallying place.

From Casas Grandes, which is in a mountain country where the federal artillery cannot be brought into action advantageously, the rebels will invade the rich state of Sonora.

ALL LEADERS AGREED TO RETREAT. The retreat followed a council of war long after midnight. It was the unanimous opinion of the rebel chiefs that a further waste of ammunition was foolhardy if the revolution was to be continued. It was decided to follow a new plan altogether. Flying columns will be sent north, west and south, the strongest to the south to cooperate with Gen. Argumedo and Col. Murillo, last reported at Nazas, in the southern part of the state of Durango, pursued by the federal forces under Gen. Blanguet.

Just where Gen. Orozco's headquarters will be has not yet been determined. As for Gen. Huerta, the federal commander, the rebels now call him "the king of Chihuahua," for they think he will rule in the city of Chihuahua and nowhere else. It is the rebel intention to cut the railroad in every direction around the city as soon as the federal enter, which, however, will be delayed several days, because several bridges for a distance of 40 miles will have been destroyed between Bachimba and Chihuahua by nightfall today.

INSURECTOS TO KEEP FIGHTING. The insurgents believe they can make life miserable for the federal army in Chihuahua by cutting communication on all sides of the town. When the last train left Bachimba today, the work of destroying bridges had begun.

The rebels are not exactly prepared to split into guerrilla bands. They will still maintain an organization in large columns, but their efforts for some time will be concentrated towards getting ammunition.

It is believed that with the entire army nearer the American border and especially Gen. Orozco himself, ammunition will come faster than heretofore. The rigid border patrol of the American troops is blamed by the rebels for their lack of ammunition and feeling toward the United States for its strict embargo on the passage of arms into the rebel zone has not improved.

NORTH WESTERN RAILROAD CUT. Owing to the fact that the North Western railroad is cut, due to a big bridge having been burned on the Ladera-Chihuahua division, the rebels could not take that route to reach Casas Grandes, and all troops will have to be transferred there through Juarez and sent south from Juarez over the North Western. Some of this transferring will be done this afternoon and tonight. It is possible that the first of them will reach Juarez this evening.

HUTCHINS READY TO BRING TEXAS TROOPS

Austin, Tex., July 4.—Adj. Gen. Hutchins today received advices of the reported approach to the American border of Orozco and his army of rebels, but beyond this he would not say what immediate action would be taken by the military.

"Have orders been issued for the movement of the militia to the border line?" Gen. Hutchins was asked. "No," he replied. He was then asked if such action would be taken now, in view of developments, and he replied: "I cannot talk about that now."

It is understood that Gen. Hutchins is awaiting instructions from governor Colquitt before definite action is taken. Gen. Hutchins was asked if he had heard from the governor and the said he had not, but intimated that he would try to get in touch with him. Not only the Dallas battery, but other organizations of the guard stand ready to move at a moment's notice.

(Additional Mexico News on Next Page.)

MURDERER BY THE MEXICANS

Is Ninth Victim of Cold Blooded Murder, Without the Culprit Being Brought to Justice—Wm. Adams Shot While Wife Lies Dead in the House.

Rebels Take Flour Without Pay.

Colonias, Dublin, Mex., July 4.—William Adams, of Colonia Diaz, was shot through the neck Tuesday and killed. The details are not full, but as nearly as can be learned from the messenger, a daughter and son-in-law of Mr. Adams came in from the United States in an automobile to attend the funeral of Mrs. Adams, who died Monday.

He failed to get a passport and was placed in jail at La Ascension Monday night. Tuesday some of the officials of the rebel army went over to Colonia Diaz and began using abusive language to Mr. Adams. He told them he was not responsible for the action of others, and one of them immediately shot him in his own doorway, in front of the house in which his wife was lying dead.

This makes the ninth victim who has been killed in cold blood and not one of the murderers has yet been brought to justice, and one of the Mr. and Mrs. Adams left five little children, one deaf and dumb, and

a number of grown sons and daughters. Gen. Salazar and Gen. Campa came in to Casas Grandes Monday evening. Salazar is sick. Campa is talking of taking what rebels there are here and going to Sonora to head off the federals. The returning soldiers who were in the battles near Chihuahua say they were terribly in the heat.

Fifteen armed men went to Colonia Juarez last evening and spent the night searching for E. C. Taylor. Yesterday the rebels sent down an order for flour and other merchandise and brought no money to pay for the flour. They took 15 sacks of flour from Farnsworth and Romney regardless of their protests.

Orders have been given, presumably by petty military officials to disarm all foreigners, but Salazar says no such order has come from his party and he is willing to defend all foreigners against such usurpation of authority by bandits.

EXCURSION BOAT SINKS; TURNS TURTLE IN RIVER

Memphis, Tenn., July 4.—The pleasure steamer Mattie Couch, plying between Memphis and the Arkansas side of the Mississippi river turned over in midstream while outbound with scores of pleasure seekers early this afternoon. None was drowned, although a number of passengers had thrilling experiences.