

A NEGRO WOMAN.

She Throws Light on Murder Mystery at Beaumont, Tex.

Men Were Drugged and Thrown Into the River—A Gang of Negro Women and White Men Engaged in Luring Strangers to Their Death.

Beaumont, Tex., March 13.—Mattie Bennett confessed Wednesday to Sheriff Lindley that she was at the head of a gang of negro women and white men who had for months been luring men into her house, drugging them, beating them and robbing them. If they died the victims were dragged to the river and thrown in. If they were only stunned they were taken out of the house to a remote part of some street and left for pedestrians or policemen to find.

A fear is felt that more than 12 men, among those who have come to Beaumont and were afterwards reported as "missing" have been murdered, and that their bodies are now at the bottom of the river. In the last three months at least 50 inquiries for missing men have been received and, while no one supposes that the gang has murdered so many as 50, there is a fear that some of the disappearances are due to their work.

Five bodies have been found in the river since the first of the year. The Bennett woman was arrested Sunday on suspicion of being connected with the murder of Benjamin Pearson, one of the five known victims. She denies being guilty of this crime, but alleges that one of the gang of which she is a member, discussed the commission of the deed. On the strength of her confession a white man, "Punch" Prim and a negro woman "Mary Jane," have been arrested. All of them have been "sworn" and Sheriff Lindley states that he expects a full confession, not only of the murder of Pearson, but of others within a short while. Sheriff Lindley is looking for two more negro women and six or eight white men, some of whom are wanted as witnesses.

Beaumont, Tex., March 14.—John Welsh, a white man who has been implicated by allegation by Mattie Bennett, the negro leader of the gang of robbers and murderers which have been operating here, was brought to Beaumont yesterday, having been arrested at Houston on the strength of the woman's confession. Welsh denies complicity in the murders. He was an iron molder employed in the foundry where Benjamin Pearson, one of the murdered men, worked.

In jail yesterday the Bennett woman talked freely to a reporter. She confessed everything except direct murder, and went fully into the details of the plans followed by the gang. "The business has been going on for six months," said she. "The men would go out to the saloons and street corners and find men that had money. They'd bring them to my house, and I and the other women would give them beer with knockout drops in it. Then the men would either beat them up there and rob them, or take them out into the hobo yard. I don't know how many men I've drugged; too many to remember, and all of them were robbed."

LIFE IS ENDED.

Ex-Gov. Altgeld Dies at a Hotel in Joliet, Ill.

Joliet, Ill., March 13.—Ex-Gov. John P. Altgeld died in the Hotel Monroe Wednesday morning at 7:00 o'clock. He had been unconscious since midnight. Mr. Altgeld was the principal speaker at a pro-boer mass meeting Tuesday night in the Joliet theater.

Just at the close of his speech a sudden dizziness seized him, and he was assisted from the stage. The meeting proceeded, the audience not realizing what had happened. Mr. Altgeld was taken to the door of the theater where several vomiting spells seized him.

Physicians were hastily summoned and Mr. Altgeld was carried to the hotel across the street. He retained consciousness and urged the newspapermen to keep the affair quiet for fear of alarming his wife. Shortly before midnight he became unconscious. He remained in this condition until death.

John P. Altgeld was born in Prussia in 1848, and came to this country when a child, and as soon as he was old enough, enlisted in the service for the defense of his adopted country and bore the part of a true soldier in the closing days of the civil war. He was an able lawyer and a distinguished judge.

PASSED AWAY.

W. J. Glenn, Doorkeeper of House of Representatives, Dead—Was Prominent in New York State.

Washington, March 13.—W. J. Glenn, the doorkeeper of the house of representatives, died here at 3:15 o'clock Wednesday afternoon from pneumonia, following an attack of grip. He was 39 years old. At the death he was a number of old Allegheny county friends. Mr. Glenn leaves a widow and two sons. His remains will be taken to his home in Cuba, N. Y., this evening.

Mr. Glenn had been chairman of every delegation sent from Allegheny county to New York state republican conventions during the past 17 years.

Depot Burned.

Dyersburg, Tenn., March 13.—The Illinois Central depot burned Wednesday together with five cars loaded with merchandise on a side track. The loss is about \$50,000. The fire is supposed to have been started by a spark from a passing locomotive.

Another Bank Burglary.

Titusville, Pa., March 13.—Safe crackers blew open the vault of the Farmers' bank of Townville, this county, Tuesday night and stole between \$7,000 and \$8,000. Of this \$3,000 was in bills, \$1,300 in silver and the balance in gold.

WAGES WILL NOT BE RAISED.

Anthracite Mine Owners Issue a Notice to the Mine Workers.

Philadelphia, March 14.—The following notice will be posted to-day at all the collieries throughout the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania: "Rates of wages now in effect will be continued until April 1, 1902, and thereafter subject to 60 days' notice. Local differences will be adjusted as heretofore."

The rate of wages now paid to mine workers in the anthracite region is the same as that granted them as a result of the great strike in the fall of 1900. At that time the coal operators promised that the rate should remain in effect until April 1, 1901. Prior to the latter date the miners, through the officers of their national organization, made several demands on the operators, among them the recognition of the union. This the mine owners refused, but instead continued the rate of wages granted in 1900 to April 1, this year.

At the recent national convention of the United Mine Workers of America at Indianapolis, it was voted to again ask the operators to grant the men several concessions. Among these were the recognition of the union and an eight hour day. At the same time the national officers were instructed to seek a conference with the operators, and accordingly letters were sent to the presidents of the several coal companies asking for such a meeting. As far as is publicly known none of the presidents granted the request. Failing in this the miners have called a convention to be held at Shamokin next Tuesday, at which all the coal miners in the anthracite region will be represented and at which the vital question of whether or not to strike will either be finally decided or referred to the national officers with power to act.

Altoona, Pa., March 14.—The United Mine Workers of America met the operators in joint session yesterday. National Secretary William B. Wilson, who had just arrived from Indianapolis, was called to preside. After some general discussion, a scale committee was appointed consisting of four operators and four miners. This joint committee held its first meeting last night. The operators will demand a revised scale, alleging that car shortage and other conditions has made the coal business less profitable than last year.

GUDEN OR DIKE?

A Conflict of Authority Between Rival Claimants of a Sheriff's Office.

New York, March 14.—Five deputy sheriffs and clerks, who formerly served under Sheriff Guden in Kings county, and who accepted office under Norman S. Dike, whom Gov. Odell appointed to the office, left Dike's service yesterday and returned to Guden.

Jerome Wernberg, attorney for Guden, on Thursday served an order on Dike signed by Supreme Court Justice Gaynor requiring Dike to appear in court to-day to show cause why an order should not issue commanding Dike to surrender the authority he has assumed as sheriff by appointment, as well as the books and papers now in his possession officially.

Gov. Odell was in conference at Albany yesterday with Kings county republican leaders and decided to telegraph instructions to Dike to take possession of the sheriff's office, using force if necessary and to seize the books and records of the office wherever found. Dike swore in 30 special deputies. Guden has locked up all papers in his possession in the office safe, preparatory to standing siege if that should be necessary.

Held to the Grand Jury.

Washington, March 14.—Dr. Charles E. Hagner, for 30 years a physician in this city, and a member of one of the oldest families in this section, was yesterday held for the action of the grand jury as the result of an inquest over the body of a prematurely born baby of Mrs. Peter Blair, found alive and doubled up in a shoe box thrown into a garbage can in the rear of the Blair house. At the inquest a colored woman pointed to Dr. Hagner as the man whom she saw place the box in the can. The latter, admitting he was the man, said he believed the child was dead at the time.

Alleged "Queer" Showers in Trouble.

Norfolk, Va., March 14.—E. T. Sterling and Joseph Sherer, white men, charged with flooding Huntersville with spurious five-cent pieces were held yesterday for the United States grand jury by Commissioner Bowden. The evidence against the men was strong. At the hearing it was brought out that Sherer had served a term in the penitentiary. Sterling claims to be an attorney from Chicago and says that at one time he had a good practice there. Since coming to Norfolk he has done carpenter work.

Agreed on G. A. R. Encampment Rate

Washington, March 14.—By agreement with the executive committee of the G. A. R. the Eastern Passenger association has agreed on a uniform rate of one fare for the round trip to Washington for the encampment to be held here in October. This action has been certified to the Trunk Line association, which controls the rest of the country, and almost certainly will be met by a uniform concession of one cent a mile from all points west of the Ohio river.

Steel Production Statistics.

Philadelphia, March 14.—The American Iron and Steel association has received complete statistics, direct from the manufacturers, of the production of Bessemer steel ingots in the United States in 1901; also of the production of Bessemer steel rails by the producers of Bessemer steel ingots. The total production of Bessemer steel ingots in 1901 was 8,718,302 gross tons, against 6,684,770 tons in 1900, showing an increase in 1901 of 2,028,532 tons. The production of 1901 was by far the largest in the history of the country.

MEN ARE WINNERS.

Big Strike of Boston Freight Handlers Is Ended.

Railroads Yield—Obnoxious Rates Which Caused Men to Strike Abrogated Through the Efforts of Gov. Crane and Prominent Merchants.

Boston, March 14.—Through the united efforts of representatives of the great mercantile bodies of the city, seconded by the chief executives of the city and state in conference with the recognized leaders of organized labor, the great strike of freight handlers and kindred trades represented in the Allied Freight Transportation Council was broken last night. Fully 20,000 men who have been idle for four days will go to work to-day.

This result was attained at a conference last evening at the office of Gov. Crane. The decision was at once reported to the Allied Freight Transportation Council at a special meeting and unanimously endorsed.

All of the old men for whom places can be found will be taken back by the railroads, but owing to the suddenness with which the strike was ended and the large number of new men who have been installed it is likely that many of the old employees will find no vacancies ready for them now. Eventually, it is believed, they all will regain their old positions.

Teamsters and longshoremen will find an unprecedented demand for their services, and traffic of all descriptions, which has been virtually at a standstill for the past three or four days, will be resumed with a rush.

The Brine Transportation Co., the loading and unloading of whose non-union teams precipitated the strike of the New York, New Haven & Hartford freight handlers, does not appear to have figured in the settlement of the present controversy, and as far as the company is concerned, the settlement against it on the part of the labor unions is as bitter as ever. Under the new arrangement, however, union men will not be required to load or unload that company's teams.

The freight houses are blocked with goods which gangs of Italians brought from many places by the New York, New Haven & Hartford and Boston & Maine roads, and strapping young countrymen gathered in by the Boston & Maine road, have been unable to dispose of.

Boston, March 15.—The labor situation in Boston is extremely perplexing. To give weight to statements of labor men who spoke without authority that harmony is not restored, is to make the outlook far more critical than at any time since the Allied Freight Transportation Council began its fight against the R. S. Brine Transportation Co. On the other hand, Gov. Crane and the state board of arbitration believe that the problem is being solved quite rapidly, considering the immensity of the strike, and only ask for time and patience from both laboring and business men to remove all obstacles for a resumption of freight traffic under customary conditions.

As a matter of fact, the strike was completely broken yesterday, although trouble cropped out in many quarters, some of which was settled without delay and others dragged along in an unsettled condition, so that they came in for consideration by the various labor bodies last night. During these meetings, judging from what was argued by the men, independent strikes of bodies seemed impending, but the leaders in the strike just ended are sanguine that they still hold control of the entire organized labor body and will not again order a strike of the freight handlers.

The special side of the strike breaking Friday presented an army of workmen rushing to get their old positions back. There had been more than 20,000 places vacated, but fully ten per cent of the union men found their places filled. This was the reason for friction all day, for concerns were too busy raising the embargo of goods in their keeping to talk of unfairness.

With the breaking of the strike, employers of freight handlers, team drivers or lumpers rushed into print with calls for more help. Even concerns which heretofore have been bound to unionism seem to have grasped the opportunity of hiring whom they liked.

The real battle yesterday was between the men who controlled the strike and the representatives of great interests who had been prevailed upon to consider certain propositions as a way to a settlement of the trouble.

A Daring Robbery.

Chicago, March 14.—One of the most daring of recent Chicago post office thefts is engaging the attention of postal officials. Some one, by means of a duplicate key, opened a mail wagon last night and extracted a registered mail sack. The contents of the pouch are estimated to be of the value of \$1,700. The robbery was committed in front of the Masonic Temple in State street, as hundreds were passing. Driver Hannum went into the temple station to take up a registered mail sack there. He was absent only five minutes.

Generous Carnegie.

New York, March 14.—Andrew Carnegie was the principal speaker last evening at the annual dinner of the New York Library club. Among the other guests were 300 librarians of New York City and vicinity. Mr. Carnegie said: "I have been much gratified by the many applications of small communities in the west for libraries. And in this connection I will say that I have dealt with about forty of these applications to-day, and am glad to say that in all except perhaps two cases I have seen my way to grant them."

PRINCE HENRY.

He Salts for Germany Very Much Pleased with His Visit to This Country.

New York, March 12.—Prince Henry of Prussia sailed for Germany on board the steamer Deutschland yesterday.

The prince breakfasted early and about 10 o'clock began to receive official farewell visits, including representatives of Germany in this country and those of the United States government. Mayor Low, of New York, was also a caller.

The Deutschland sailed at 3:45. As she moved away from the pier, the cheering was continuous. The prince appeared on the bridge and bowed. All down North river the passing tugs and craft of every description gave the great liner and her distinguished passenger a noisy sendoff. At the Battery a great crowd cheered as the vessel steamed on down the bay. Forts Wadsworth and Hamilton fired salutes which were answered by the Deutschland's whistle, and the garrison at Fort Wadsworth lined up on the bluff until the steamer had passed out into the lower bay.

Washington, March 13.—The following cablegrams were made public yesterday:

Wilhelmshaven, March 12, 1902.—President of the United States of America, Washington: Now that my brother has left the hospitable shore of the United States, homeward bound, I feel it a pleasing duty to express to you how deeply grateful I, and the whole of the German people feel, for the splendid hospitality and the cordiality of the reception which was accorded to Prince Henry by all classes of the American people.

My outstretched hand has been met by you with a firm, manly and solid grip. May heaven bless our relations with peace and good will between the two great nations. My best compliments and wishes to Miss Alice.

Washington, March 12, 1902.—Empress William, Wilhelmshaven: Your brother's visit to this country has accomplished much in showing the depth of the kindly feeling which exists between the two nations. It has been most fortunate in every way, and I trust you will permit me to congratulate you on the admirable manner in which he has borne himself. He has won the genuine and hearty sympathy and regard of all with whom he has been brought in contact. We have welcomed him for his own sake, and we have welcomed him still more heartily as the representative of yourself and of the mighty German people. I thank you in the name of the American people for what you have done, and I thank you personally in addition for the gracious form which your courtesy took. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

FOURTH CAUCUS FRUITLESS.

Another Conference of House Republicans on the Reciprocity Question Is Called for Next Tuesday.

Washington, March 12.—The fourth conference of the house republicans on the reciprocity question was fruitless, like those that preceded it, the conference adjourning at midnight until next Tuesday. The victory was with the advocates of reciprocity, as the motion to adjourn was carried—72 to 53—after a motion to amend the motion to make it a sine die adjournment, offered by Mr. Littlefield, of Maine, one of the leaders of the opposition, had been voted down—61 to 79.

Earlier in the evening the opponents of reciprocity had insisted on a vote upon the main proposition. The session was a stormy one. Mr. Sibley, of Pennsylvania, offered a compromise proposition for a reciprocity arrangement to last until December 1, 1903, which he claimed had the approval and endorsement of President Roosevelt.

Representative Long, of Kansas, a member of the ways and means committee, opened with an exhaustive argument in favor of the 20 per cent concession advocated by the ways and means committee.

When Mr. Long finished speaking Mr. Taylor, of Ohio, presented a protest against the plan of the ways and means committee. The protest was drafted at the conference which the republicans opposed to reciprocity held Monday night. It was in the nature of a manifesto setting out the grounds on which their opposition was based, being largely an amplification of the contention that a reduction of the duty on Cuban sugar involved a relaxation of the protective principle. In lieu of the Tawney proposition for rebate Mr. Taylor offered the following resolution: "First—That we reaffirm our adherence to the republican national platform of 1896, insuring adequate protection to the cane and beet sugar industries in the United States, and to the policy of reciprocity as declared on our platform of 1900.

"Second—That we have maintained, and will continue to faithfully discharge the obligations to Cuba assumed by virtue of the treaty of Paris and the Platt amendments, and that we favor such commercial agreements with her as her government when established may be willing to make and which will be in harmony with our national policy of protection and reciprocity, and

"Third—That no further action be taken respecting the proposition to reduce the tariff on Cuban products coming into this country."

Major Gen. Stanley Dies.

Washington, March 14.—Major Gen. David S. Stanley, U. S. A., retired, a notable figure in many campaigns and one of the few remaining corps commanders of the western army, died at his residence here Thursday, aged 73 years.

Spanish Cabinet Resigns.

Madrid, March 14.—The premier, Senor Sagasta, on Thursday notified the queen regent that the cabinet had resigned. Her majesty asked Sagasta to form a new cabinet to include all sections of the liberal party, but he declined to do so.

HUNDREDS KILLED.

Rebels Lose Heavily During a Hot Battle in Colombia.

The Government Troops Managed to Escape from a Largely Superior Force and After a 17 Day's March Reached a Position of Safety.

Panama, March 15.—The government generals Castro and Ortiz arrived here Friday and received one of the most enthusiastic welcomes ever witnessed in Panama.

Referring to the engagement at Agua Dulce, February 20, Gen. Castro said that the government troops, numbering 800 men, were attacked by 3,000 revolutionists. On the third day of the fighting both drinking water and ammunition in Agua Dulce became scarce and Castro ordered his troops to retreat. To do this the government forces had to break through the rebel lines.

Gen. Castro says he knows positively that of the forces under the revolutionary Gen. Herrera over 700 were killed or wounded. He characterized the bravery of the revolutionists as something extraordinary and said that many of them were killed within three feet of the entrenchments.

Colon, Colombia, March 15.—The following report was obtained from the government troops which arrived here from Bocas Del Toro:

Upon finding the revolutionary attack upon Agua Dulce to be irresistible, owing to the enemy's superior numbers, their artillery and their supplies of ammunition, Gen. Castro decided to retreat to David and Chiriqui, which towns were known to be hard pressed by the revolutionists. This is a long and tiresome march of over 200 miles.

Shortly after leaving Horconitos a small body of government troops was met. These men reported that Col. Luque had been killed in battle and that the revolutionists were in possession of David. Gen. Castro, therefore, decided to try and effect the difficult march across the mountains to Bocas Del Toro. Considering the hardships of the march Gen. Castro's troops arrived there in fairly healthy condition, and are enthusiastic to continue the struggle. The march from Agua Dulce to Bocas Del Toro occupied 17 days, during the last five of which bananas were the only obtainable food.

Castro's soldiers report that 800 men were killed during the fighting at Agua Dulce. The revolutionists lost 550 and the government forces 250 men. It is also said that the Indian chief Lorenzo and his half-caste Indians participated in the attack and killed many of the government soldiers with machetes. Their rifle fire during the Agua Dulce battle was deadly and persistent. The din of the rifles was so great that the cannon fire could not be heard. The slaughter and massacre at this battle are described as something awful.

TRADE REVIEW.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Summary of Business Conditions.

New York, March 15.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: Business in Boston was completely paralyzed by the strike of freight handlers and teamsters which directly affected 30,000 men and indirectly rendered other thousands idle by holding back supplies of raw material. Fortunately this struggle was brief, but another will begin on Monday at Fall River mills and other textile plants in that vicinity. Outside of Massachusetts, however, the labor situation is exceptionally free from controversy. Distribution of spring merchandise is making rapid progress.

Consumers of iron and steel products are still anxious regarding conditions during the next three months. After July 1 it is believed that deliveries will be ample. The resumption of many idle plants this month practically assures new high water marks in the near future. Labor disturbances have tended to strengthen the tone of textile products by reducing available supplies. All divisions of the cotton goods market are affected.

Failures for the week were 233 in the United States against 209 last year, and 34 in Canada, against 33 in 1901.

AN OPEN SWITCH.

A Nickel Plate Passenger Ran Into It and Wrecked Some Freight Cars—Four Persons Injured.

Knox, Ind., March 15.—The west-bound Nickel Plate passenger train, due here at 2:50 p. m., ran into an open switch yesterday, resulting in a disastrous wreck. The following persons were severely injured: A. A. Schwind, engineer, Fort Wayne. C. L. Dalton, fireman, Fort Wayne. C. M. Alexander, baggage master, Cleveland. William Browne, mail clerk, Cleveland.

The train was running at a high speed when it collided with a number of freight cars that were standing on a side-track. The baggage coach was torn to pieces and the engine and six freight cars were piled in a heap, which was completely destroyed by fire. The fire raged for several hours, blocking all traffic for more than four hours. No one was killed.

Gen. Garrard Dies.

London, Ky., March 15.—News was received here Friday of the death of Gen. T. T. Garrard at his home near Manchester. Gen. Garrard served as an officer in the Mexican war and as brigadier general in the federal army during the civil war. Garrard's children are Maj. Joseph Garrard, of the regular army. Gen. Garrard lived on a farm given his ancestors by Virginia patent and conducted a famous salt works. He was the patriarch of the Garrard tribe of feudists, but the hope of his life was to see permanent peace established.

RULES OF WARFARE.

The Senate in Executive Session Ratified the Hague Agreement.

Washington, March 15.—The senate spent an hour in executive session yesterday on the convention growing out of the Hague peace conference relating to the conduct of war on land and sea, and finally ratified the agreement. The discussion turned entirely on the conduct of the war in the Philippines and related especially to Gen. Funston's capture of Aguinaldo. Senator Teller inquired whether or if this treaty had been in force at the time the method of Aguinaldo's capture could have been justified.

Senator Burton replied to the inquiry, speaking especially for Gen. Funston, and said that he was sure the proceeding on the general's part had been not only humane, but that it had been in accordance with the rules of civilized warfare. He said that Gen. Funston and his force had acted somewhat in the capacity of spies, but what they had done had been in the line of honorable warfare.

The countries party to the treaty are Germany, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, the United States, Mexico, France, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Netherlands, Persia, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Serbia, Spain, Sweden and Norway, Turkey and Bulgaria. The provisions of the treaty are: Binding only on the contracting powers in case of war between two or more of them and cease to be binding when a non-contracting power is one of the belligerents. The most notable feature of the treaty is that prohibiting the use of "dum-dum" bullets. Among other things specially prohibited are:

To employ poison or poisoned arms. To kill or wound treacherously individuals belonging to the hostile nation or army. To kill or wound an enemy who, having laid down arms, or having no longer means of defence, has surrendered.

To declare that no quarter will be given.

To employ arms, projectiles, or material of a nature to cause superfluous injury. To make improper use of a flag of truce, the national flag or military ensigns and the enemy's uniform, as well as the distinctive badges of the Geneva convention.

To destroy or seize the enemy's property, unless such destruction or seizure be imperatively demanded by the necessities of war.

Rules of war and the employment of methods necessary to obtain information about the enemy and the country, are considered allowable.

The treaty provides as follows regarding spies:

"An individual can only be considered a spy if, acting clandestinely, or on false pretenses, he obtains, or seeks to obtain information in the zone of operations of a belligerent, with the intention of communicating it to the hostile party.

"Thus, soldiers not in disguise who have penetrated into the zone of operations of a hostile army to obtain information are not considered spies. Similarly, the following are not considered spies: Soldiers or civilians, carrying out their mission openly, charged with the delivery of dispatches destined either for their own army or for that of the enemy. To this class belong individuals sent in balloons to deliver dispatches, and generally to maintain communication between the various parts of an army or a territory."

TO BE SOLD FOR TAXES.

The Old Lincoln Farm in Indiana Is to Go Under the Hammer.

Evansville, Ind., March 15.—The old Lincoln farm in the heart of Lincoln City, Spencer county, will be sold for delinquent taxes. For years the taxes on the farm have not been paid and the county officials decided to offer the farm for sale. Attempts heretofore have been made to turn the farm into a park and to secure from congress an appropriation for this purpose, and this may be done after the farm shall pass into other hands.

The old cottage that stood on the farm and in which Abraham Lincoln lived, was removed to New York many years ago and was sold for several thousand dollars. The commissioners of Spencer county have received many letters from people over the country wanting to buy the farm, and bidders will doubtless be numerous when the tax sale shall be held. The mother of Lincoln is buried on the farm. The burial lot is kept in good condition by the commissioners. The county received a deed for the lot several years ago.

Killed Two Men, Wounded a Third.

Nashville, Tenn., March 15.—A special from Lexington says Sam Pratt shot and killed two men and wounded a third. John Linsey, Tom Hancock and his son-in-law, Sam Hancock, and Neal Murray were taking a drink when Pratt rode up and was invited to join. He refused, saying the liquor had been stolen from his home. Tom Hancock resented the imputation, whereupon Pratt put a ball through Hancock's heart. Linsey was then shot through the head. Pratt fired at Sam Hancock, but the ball missed and lodged in the hand of Murray. Pratt came to Lexington and surrendered.

Two Street Cars are Dynamited.

Leavenworth, Kan., March 15.—Two cars of the Kansas City-Leavenworth electric line were dynamited here last night. One woman was injured. The first explosion occurred early in the evening on the line to Fort Leavenworth. The car was damaged beyond repair. A 60-pound rail was split in two. A second explosion occurred later in the evening on the Fifth avenue line. No damage was done beyond breaking windows. The company has offered a reward of \$250 for information leading to the arrest of the dynamiters.