

DEED OF BLOOD

John Quinsey in a Fit of Madness

Shoots His Wife in the Head,

And Then Tries to Kill Himself.

He is a Lawyer of Fair Repute,

But Has Wheels in His Head.

It is Said Trouble Over Property

Provoked the Frightful Crime.

Both Are Alive, But Death is Almost Sure to Result From the Shots.

Shortly after 11 o'clock last night John C. Quinsey shot himself and wife. The couple lived at the northeast corner of Ionia street and Fifth avenue. But few details are known of the tragedy.

A few minutes after 11, H. C. Upson, editor of the South End News, residing at No. 440 South Ionia street was awakened by hearing a pistol shot. A moment afterwards he heard another and then two more in quick succession. The sound of the shots indicated that they came from the Quinsey residence next door. He sprang to the window and thought he saw Mrs. Quinsey leaning against the window sash of her bedroom which was on the second floor of the house and faced Upson's residence.

He also heard a sound as if she was gurgling. Upon immediately summoned Patrolman Sturges, and taking a common house lamp from Upson's house, they put a ladder up to Mrs. Quinsey's bedroom, and started to investigate. As they reached the head of the ladder they saw the form of Mrs. Quinsey lying on the floor in a pool of blood. At the same instant the lamp was blown out. They then went around and broke in the side door. On reaching the door of the bedroom where the tragedy occurred they found it locked. Breaking it in they entered the room and found Quinsey lying on the bed, the sheets of which were stained and soaked in blood.

His wife was lying in the corner at the foot of the bed with the blood dripping from two ghastly wounds in her forehead and her night clothes partly saturated. Quinsey was moving about some on the bed. The officer immediately handcuffed him to prevent his doing any injury. He wasn't in condition to make any disturbance, however, and immediately settled into a semi-comatose state.

The police department were immediately notified and Dr. Best and Coroner Penwarden were summoned. Mrs. Quinsey was found to be the more seriously injured. One bullet had struck her squarely in the forehead and had evidently rebounded. The other struck a little to the left of the former and came out of the left side of her head directly over the ear. The shot had fired at himself had struck her squarely in the forehead and came out at the top of his head. The wound was about three inches long.

Soaked With Blood. The carpets of the room and the bedding were soaked in blood. The walls on the east side of the room near where Mrs. Quinsey was found were covered with the imprints of bloody hands. Above these bloody marks is a bullet hole in the plaster.

To the right of this and above the door is another and at the other wall of the corner in which the wounded woman fell there is another bullet about four feet from the door. When found Mrs. Quinsey was sitting on the floor, and she was very near the middle of the room when shot, and that she must have been standing not far from the head of the

bed. He was certainly very close to her and his aim had been true. After shooting her he evidently shot himself without stirring from his tracks and fell back on the bed.

While Dr. Best was attending to the wounds of the couple Quinsey raised his head slightly and attempted to speak. It was little more than a gurgle, but it was understood from his actions that he desired a priest and probably wanted to confess.

Father Paulin Arrives. Father Paulin of St. Andrew's cathedral was sent for and came to the bedside of the would-be murderer and suicide. As Quinsey could not speak, there was no confession to hear; but the priest administered the conditional absolution and extreme unction, and after offering up a silent prayer at the bedside of each victim, departed with the wish that he be again sent for in case any possible good could result from it.

The officers searched for some time for the weapon with which the bloody deed was executed and finally found it on the ground in front of the window.

Both Will Probably Die. Three flattened bullets were found on the floor of the room, one of them near Mrs. Quinsey's head. Two empty beer bottles were also found on the floor near the head of the bed.

At 8:15 this morning, Quinsey and his wife were both resting as easily as could be expected under the circumstances, although Dr. Best could give no positive assurance that either one or both of them would recover.

Quinsey is about 45 years of age, rather tall and thick-set and wears a thin, light mustache. Mrs. Quinsey is a medium-sized woman with a rather roundish face. She looks to be at least 60 years old.

Mr. Quinsey was a member of the law firm of Stace & Quinsey and was a well known, and respected member of the bar. He has been a resident of this city many years and prior to his illness enjoyed a lucrative practice.

TROUBLE OVER PROPERTY. It is Believed That Quinsey Was Made Insane by It. The immediate neighbors of the family stated that they had known for a long time that there was trouble between Quinsey and his wife. There have been frequent family quarrels. The trouble arose over property of which Mrs. Quinsey owned by far the larger share. Her husband has often tried to get her sign it over to him. This she has persistently refused to do and as a result they quarreled. It is well known to Mr. Quinsey's friends that he has not been mentally well balanced for about a year. At times he acted so strangely that his neighbors were convinced that he was insane. The natural theory is that he had attempted to kill his wife. But the revolver was found on the ground under the window. Mrs. Quinsey's body lay just inside the window leaning partly out. This situation led the officers who arrived first to the doubt as to whether Mr. Quinsey did the shooting or his wife. His body was found on the bed and three feet from the window.

MOVED HERE FROM GAINES. He Studied Law While Working on a Farm. Mr. Quinsey moved to this city from the township of Gaines several years ago and married his wife here. He has a brother, George Quinsey, a farmer now living in Gaines. He studied law while working on his mother's farm and practiced in the rural justice courts some time before he was admitted to the bar. He was considered to be a conscientious, studious and faithful young man by his associates, and his chief ambition was the mastery of the law. He was born in humble circumstances, having to depend upon his native energy for his education.

WAS A CHLORAL FRIEND. His Doctor Says He Was Undoubtedly Crazy. Dr. Falling, who had attended Quinsey during his past illness, was seen by a Herald reporter at his house shortly after the discovery of the tragedy at the Quinsey residence.

He said: "He has undoubtedly been insane for some months, and I have tried to have him taken to the asylum. He is a victim of the chloral habit, and that is the primary cause of his insanity. I do not know of his being a drinking man; never knew of his drinking at all."

SHOT FOUR TIMES. The Revolver is Found With One Chamber Loaded. The revolver was a thirty-two calibre American bulldog. It had been shot four times and the fifth cartridge showed evidences of having been hammered once at least and perhaps twice. When found the revolver was covered with blood and some sand. It was wiped clean with a towel by the officer before it was taken to police headquarters.

Threatened to Kill. Henry E. Humphrey was arrested about 3 o'clock this morning in a wild state of intoxication. He had been threatening to kill his wife with a razor and had assaulted her.

Fire at the Lake. The grand stand and fences of the ball grounds at Reed's lake were burned to the ground at midnight. Six valuable dogs were burned. The fire is supposed to have been started by tongs.

Speeding Toward Gem. PATERSON, Ore., July 13.—All of the National guard of Idaho are speeding toward the scene of Saturday's riot at Gem.

IT FAILED TO PASS

The House Kills the Free Coinage Act

ON A VERY DECISIVE VOTE

Ex-Speaker Reed Makes Some Telling Points Against the Unjust Measure.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Free coinage is shelved. Even the hottest friends of the base dollar now admit that there is little or no hope for them during the present session. But it is barely possible that the men that are pushing the scheme will not wholly subside until the day of adjournment. There was a large attendance of members, for which the energetic whips of both sides deserve credit. But the lack of public interest in the question was manifested by the small number of visitors in the galleries. The fight began promptly as the clock struck twelve and in a moment it was raging hot and fast. Mr. Catchings rose at the first stroke; the speaker recognized him and he sent to the desk a rule providing for the immediate consideration of the silver bill. The clerk read it, but before Mr. Catchings could say a word, after moving the adoption of the rule, Tom Reed sprang up and moved to lay the motion on the table. Mr. Catchings objected to being taken off the floor by any one and the speaker upheld him.

Together Yet Divided. He said he would vote for the previous question on the resolution, but on the final vote he would vote against it. The democrats stood together for tariff reform, home rule, states rights, but they were divided on the silver question. The republican party had tendered a protective tariff and a force bill as the issues of the campaign. It should be a fair and square fight on the great political issues. Silver was not an issue as both parties were divided upon it. Mr. Catchings: "I now yield to the gentleman from Maine."

Mr. Reed.—The gentleman from Mississippi would very greatly oblige me by saying how he stands in regard to half until some one has stated why this resolution should pass. That is customary, to give the minority a show before the hour is entirely exhausted.

Mr. Catchings.—Do I understand that the gentleman does not want to occupy the floor for a moment?

Mr. Reed.—I do wish to make a few remarks. He congratulated the democratic party upon its attitude of repentance (laughter) at the time the gentlemen were proclaiming how sorry they were for the vote they had just cast.

Picture of Democracy. His mind was occupied by a picture of the democratic party as a minority of this house in the last congress. He remembered how fierce they then were on the floor. He remembered the announcement of the distinguished gentleman who had since become a speaker of the house, that once the democratic party yearned for free silver. [Laughter.] He remembered that the distinguished gentleman who, on account of his many virtues, was made chairman of the committee on ways and means and the leader of this house announced that he, too, representing the democratic party, was in favor of the free coinage of silver, which caused applause on the democratic side. He remembered how cheer after cheer followed by the speaker of the house.

He said that the great principle which underlies the democratic party is power of office. [Applause.] The republican party opposed any plan which would injure the business of the people. It was not complaining, he said, that the democratic party had the courage of its bad principles. The democratic party catered to the lack of knowledge of the people to win offices and votes. The was glad for that redeeming principle which makes some of the recalcitrants. He did not criticize the votes in relation to silver annuities announced their return home. [This remark completely upset the gravity of the house and roars of laughter followed.] Mr. Reed continuing said there were different classes of men who were in favor of the free coinage of silver in the west who were honestly controlled by their interests and who did not see the damage they would do to the business of the country or even to themselves. With such men he had a reasonable degree of sympathy, for they were the pioneers of civilization, broadening the paths of the great country, and what he could do for the country he would gladly do, but he could not do this thing. But there were men on this floor who had no idea that this thing was right and honestly believed for the good of the country. The republican party was not established for the purpose of procuring offices. [Jeers on the democratic side.] It stood for principles and today they were enabling by its action a democratic house to do a better service for ourselves than a republican senate could do for us. [Applause.]

Pierce's Speech. Mr. Pierce, democrat, Tennessee, followed with a speech in support of the resolution. He said that he would cast his vote in accordance with his action heretofore. The silver bill was in strict accordance with the doctrine of the democratic party. Its leaders have said that it was in favor of free silver. He censured his colleagues, Mr. Clark of Alabama and Mr. Patterson of Tennessee, for repudiating the platform of their party and of the national convention and called the tariff measure passed, pop-gun tariff bills. He closed by saying that when the smoke of battle cleared away his colleagues from

Tennessee would be found under the silver flag which he now repudiated.

Culberson Speaks. Mr. Culberson (democrat) of Texas came to the relief of the silver advocates in the most effective speech of the day. He inquired why were the galleries crowded with people, and why were the members of the press gallery. This was not a tariff debate; it was the great battle of the common people against monopolies. This matter must be discussed at length and might be covered up, but it would come to the front. It was a battle between the common people and the money power of this country. He would hurl back to the gentleman from Maine the charge that the democratic party was in favor of debasing the currency of this country. The charge was unadvised. From the organization of the democratic party until the present day it has been the defender of sound money in the country. The republican party through domestic and foreign bond holders, destroyed silver in 1873 and 1874 and robbed the people of this country of millions in money. [Cheers.]

Democratic Struggling. From 1873 to 1878 the representatives of the people—the democratic party—struggled as men never struggled before to break this accursed financial despotism which had been placed upon the people. In 1878 this object was accomplished. A free coinage bill was passed in the house which was non-concurred in by the senate, a compromise was forced on the house and on that compromise we have accumulated since then 400,000,000 of silver dollars; but the democratic party of the country has been struggling along with a hundred millions of silver money, whereas we have at this time 600,000,000 of money. The money of the people is hoarded in the vaults of the banks and is doing the country no good.

committed to Bi-Metalism. Referring to the silver plank in the democratic platform, Mr. Culberson said it was an unqualified declaration of bi-metalism. It committed the democratic party absolutely to that and for that he thanked the representatives of the people who were there. It was one step in the march of progress. The speech of Mr. Culberson was the feature of the discussion, and he was frequently interrupted by applause.

The debate was closed by Mr. Bland, who went into a technical discussion upon the silver question, quoting statistics to show the present condition of that metal.

Mr. Catchings then demanded the previous question on the passage of the resolution.

The house was now all excited, the anti-silver men were eagerly engaged in debate, and the roll call had proceeded very far it was known that the resolution was defeated, yeas 146, nays 154. Upon the announcement of the vote, Mr. McKean (democrat) of Nebraska, a member of the coinage committee and a pronounced free silver advocate, before the roll call had proceeded very far, stood in the main aisle and plainly showed his chagrin.

Speaker Crisp.—For what purpose does the gentleman rise? Mr. McKean.—To make a motion. The speaker.—The gentleman will state his motion. Mr. McKean.—I move to adjourn if Wall street—before he concluded the sentence his voice was drowned with cries of "rats," and other unseemly invectives. The speaker rapped him to order with his gavel. This evoked a protest from the Amalgamated association and president of the advisory board. He did not know even the approximate cost of producing iron. He said that no new improvements had been made in the 119-inch mill since they were built.

What money was made by the men when they quit work? "A mass meeting was held at which most of the men not affected were present and agreed to stay with us. An advisory committee was chosen. Committees were appointed who became acquainted with the conditions of the works outside the fence. The best, soberest men we had were placed on the committee. They were told to not use force."

Violence Was Not Ordered. "Were they ordered to use violence to keep men out?" "No, sir; their orders were to keep all out by peaceable means." "Did you see the sheriff?" "I did on July 5, I think." "Did he demand possession of the works?" "Where did you see the Pinkertons first?" "I am compelled to answer?" "No, you are not." Mr. O'Donnell finally said, after stating he was not afraid of the severest cross-examination: "I was awakened about 3 o'clock a. m. and went to the river accompanied by Captain O'Connell; I heard shots and I saw men with pistols and advised them to put them away. Hundreds of voices called out to the boats not to land."

The First Shot. I got within about forty feet of the land and stood with my back to the river addressing the crowd. There was one rifle shot followed by a volley. I am sure the crowd near the water had no guns.

Big Sale of Pine Lards. DULUTH, Minn., July 13.—The millionaire lumber firm of Wright, Davis & Co. signed papers today disposing of one of the largest tracts of pine land ever closed out in the entire west. The firm owned 4,000,000 feet of standing timber on Swan river, a tributary of the Mississippi. This has all been sold to the Pine Tree Lumber company for a sum approximating \$1,300,000.

Fusion in Minnesota. ST. PAUL, July 13.—The people's party executive committee selected A. B. Stewart for temporary chairman of the state convention tomorrow and F. M. Ringold secretary. It seems very probable that fusion with the democracy on the electoral ticket will carry the day, and possibly the fusion may extend to the state ticket also.

FACTS TO BE KNOWN

Congressmen Asking Sharp Questions

CONCERNING THE LOCKOUT

McLuckie Swears That Low Tariff and Over-Production Are the Causes of Low Wages.

PITTSBURGH, July 13.—When the congressional committee returned today, Mr. Frick resumed his testimony. He evaded a question as to his direct responsibility for the hiring of the Pinkertons. Captain Rogers detailed the trip to Homestead and read the agreement with Mr. Frick. He said James H. Gray accompanied the party as a deputy sheriff. Sheriff McCleary he said was notified by the Carnegie people about July 5 that they would employ Pinkertons and was asked to deputize them. To this he did not reply. He told of his unsuccessful efforts to secure deputies by proclamation and personal service resulting in the formal demand for troops on Sunday last to which the governor responded. He said Gray was sent with the Pinkertons "to order them back if there was any trouble." The Homestead men had offered to furnish him 500 deputies, but he rejected the offer because he thought they would keep everybody away.

Captain Rogers was recalled and said Deputy Sheriff Gray was understood to be in charge of the expedition and was looked to for orders. President Weithe Sworn. President Weithe of the Amalgamated association was the first witness sworn for the iron workers. He also explained the working of the sliding scale of '92 and then pointed out the objectionable features of the new scale, as proposed by the firm. The men objected because they could not stand the reduction in wages averaging about 18 per cent and they did not want the year to expire with January. Other objections were that in some jobs they were reduced before they reached the scale. Men were taken out by the new scale and other men were asked to do the extra work without pay. Allowances are always made by the Pinkertons and the jobs are done away with, no objection is made. Weithe then told of the conferences with Mr. Frick, stating that the firm had set a date after which no conferences could be had. The Amalgamated association has 25,000 members, but the objects of the association are to obtain remuneration and see that no advantage is taken.

Conceded by the Company. Mr. Taylor.—Why do the workmen think they are justified in taking possession of the mill? "I do not think there are any in the association who do. I think the men would have protected the mill."

"Are they willing that the state or congress shall pass an arbitration bill to settle all such objects of the association?" "I cannot answer for the association. The history of most arbitrations I would say has been against the workmen."

"Is it advisable to establish compulsory arbitration?" "I do not know whether compulsory arbitration would be successful. The state trades unions have a voluntary tribunal, but it has not worked. The trouble in estimating wages is that the firm will not show up what the exact cost of production is. If there were no minimum when the market came to be set by the firm, it would go into the markets and cut rates."

"The firm concedes the justice of a minimum," interrupted P. C. Knox, of Knox & Reed, attorneys for Carnegie. Hugh O'Donnell, leader of the Homestead workmen, was then sworn and stated he was a member of the Amalgamated association and president of the advisory board. He did not know even the approximate cost of producing iron. He said that no new improvements had been made in the 119-inch mill since they were built.

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left, but had not reckoned on the thousands who were coming.

Captured by the Rabble. "They came from all sides and the boats were soon in possession of the mill. The detectives received most inhuman treatment, but our men did every thing they could to protect them as I can prove."

"Are the persons affected by the proposed change American or foreign born?" "American."

"Why is it working people are so generally opposed to Pinkertons?" "It may have been in this case due to the fact that five men had been shot dead and many others wounded. They looked upon Pinkertons as armed invaders and as allies of the capitalists. Also that if the Pinkertons got possession that they would shut the firm in bringing in non-union men." At 1:30 p. m. the conference adjourned to meet at 4 p. m.

Afternoon Session. At the afternoon session John McLuckie, burgess of Homestead, was sworn. McLuckie is a member of the Amalgamated association. He knew nothing of the proposed scale except through hearsay. "I believe there are three points involved in it that differ from the old scale. The first change is in the minimum; the second is the change in time of expiration of the scale, and the third, reduction in wages. The converting department shut down June 29 on account of the disagreement between the company and its employes." Mr. McLuckie had heard there was some trouble at the mill occasioned by the attempt to land Pinkertons, but he did not witness the battle. On invitation from the committee, Mr. McLuckie said I wish to be put on record to this effect:

McLuckie's Opinion. "I think it a gigantic conspiracy on the part of this company and its representatives aided and abetted by vicious legislation created with a view to depriving the workmen of this country of their most sacred rights under the constitution to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. I think the fact has been pretty clearly demonstrated and if an opportunity were afforded I think we would have no difficulty in establishing the truth." "That opinion is based on observation, and the preparations building of fences and bringing in of Pinkerton guards, and the consequent management of that mill. Years ago at this same mill we had trouble of a similar character. After considerable trouble the firm finally signed the scale. The capacities of the mill were at that time quite limited. The cause of the trouble was the reduction of the tariff on this article on which our wages were based, viz., steel billets, and raised the tariff on all other articles of production."

A Gigantic Conspiracy. "It was a gigantic conspiracy to rob the laborer of a fair day's wages for a fair day's work. The Carnegie company holds the mortgages on their employes' property to a considerable extent. There are employes who have bank deposits, to what extent I do not know. Our people as a general thing believe the Pinkertons to be a horde of cutthroats, thugs and lawless invaders, employed in the submission of honest labor into slavery and the demands of capitalists for their dislike of the Pinkertons."

Judge Taylor here objected to such sweeping declarations. Mr. Oates—Your idea, then, is that the company, after having obtained a reduction of wages on the market value of billets, caused the duty on steel billets to be reduced.

Mr. McLuckie—Yes, sir. They shortly converted the Duquesne works into a bill mill and increased the production and flooded the country, so that prices may be reduced and our wages. The Duquesne produces large amounts of billets.

McLuckie Grows Caustic. Under cross-examination by Judge Taylor, Mr. McLuckie said that his statements were made from information received. He had carefully read the McKinley bill and denied that the bill called for a decrease on all other articles also.

Judge Taylor—"You think the less the tariff the less the wages?" Mr. McLuckie—"You are a lawyer and a judge; I do not care to limit myself on that subject. On being asked when he thought the duty on steel billets was reduced, he said: "The witness rather dubiously admitted that he thought they were Mr. Frick and others."

SHOT BY A SHERIFF

Fatal End to a Missouri Political Quarrel

ASSESSOR SMITH IS KILLED

Sheriff Doenbach, After His Passionate Act, Gave Himself Up to the Officers

St. Louis, July 13.—Sheriff Emil Doenbach of Clayton, St. Louis county, shot and killed County Assessor Smith early this morning over a bitter political argument. The men were both strong republican partisans, but belonging to different factions. They had been storming at each other a few moments when Smith exclaimed: "Doenbach, you're a white-neck and a dirty liar."

At the epithet Doenbach also uttered a curse and whipped out his revolver. Bystanders rushed forward, but not quick enough. Up went Doenbach's weapon, and one—two—three came the reports. The men were within a few feet of each other. When the smoke cleared away Smith was seen to be shot. He reeled and fell to the floor. One bullet had entered his right eye and another his right side. The third ball entered the ceiling of the room. After seeing the work he had done, Doenbach succumbed to the shock of the wound and gave himself up to the coroner. Smith died soon after being shot, the wound in the eye being the fatal one.

In the last two weeks feeling has run high in St. Louis county over the congressional election of William C. Doansey and Dr. Richard Bartholdt. Both have hosts of friends in the district. Tuesday evening it appears there was a meeting of the Sons of Veterans at Clayton. Sheriff Doenbach's two sons took a prominent part in the meeting and succeeded in getting a resolution passed by the body that thought it favored chances for congress. Smith and other friends of Kinsey were angered at this action on the part of the Sons of Veterans, and the Doenbach boys in particular. Thus the trouble arose which ended in the death of Assessor Smith.

KNOCKED OUT BY A WOMAN. A Variety Actress Finishes Off Gambler. Doll in Ten Rounds. COVINGTON, Neb., July 13.—A variety actress named Curtan, playing at the Fashion theater and giving exhibitions in boxing, walked into George Doll's gambling house yesterday and commenced a shooting craps. Doll made some caustic remarks to her, she resented it by striking him with her fist. Doll clinched her, but they were separated by the crowd. They were not satisfied, though, and so it was agreed that they should engage in a finish fight, marquis Queensberry rules to govern. Light gloves were worn, and the populace of the town formed in a ring in the street. The two went at it and fought for ten rounds. The woman had the best of it, and at the end of forty minutes knocked Doll out.

Nerve of a Sheriff. SPOKANE, Wash., July 13.—Luke Bowles, sheriff of Whitman county, stopped here last night with Sam Harris and his wife, whom he had arrested at White Sulphur Springs, Mont., for horse stealing. Bowles had also resented it by striking him with her fist. Doll clinched her, but they were separated by the crowd. They were not satisfied, though, and so it was agreed that they should engage in a finish fight, marquis Queensberry rules to govern. Light gloves were worn, and the populace of the town formed in a ring in the street. The two went at it and fought for ten rounds. The woman had the best of it, and at the end of forty minutes knocked Doll out.

Stole \$2,500 From His Wife. CHICAGO, July 13.—Lelia Besser married Miss Fanny Cole, a Chicago woman, in New York last spring. In May they came to Chicago. A short time ago he mysteriously disappeared. Coincident with his departure Mrs. Besser noted the loss of two \$1,000 bills and one \$100 bill. Police officers found Mr. Besser in Little Rock, Ark., and brought him back to this city, where Mrs. Besser entered complaint against him for larceny. E. A. Morse, the prosecutor, is sure that the Illinois statutes sustain the complainant's case, in account of Mrs. Besser's illness the matter went over to the next term. Defendant being held in bonds of \$4,000.

Murderer Redfern Lynched. FRANKLIN, Ky., July 13.—J. R. Redfern, who yesterday shot and killed R. P. Dunn, ex-circuit court clerk, and fatally wounded John Hobby, was taken from his cell by a mob last night and hanged. At midnight the jailer was aroused by a mob of fifty determined men who secured the keys and speedily gained admission to the murderer's cell. He was dragged out, securely fastened on a horse and taken to Sharp's branch, near the scene of his crime, where he was hanged. The doorman man pleaded piously for mercy as he was carried through the streets, but to no avail. The morning his dead body hangs from a limb on an old tree.

Murdered With a Penknife. PITTSBURGH, July 13.—At Chariton last night David Hughes, a lad of 15, murdered Thomas Conners, aged 15. A common penknife did the work, the victim dying in six minutes after receiving the gash in his throat. The boys had quarreled during the day. Last night they met on the Chariton bridge and Conners kicked Hughes. A struggle followed, during which the tragedy occurred. Hughes is an orphan, and has lived as the adopted son of his uncle, William Hughes.

Lost in a Mine. WILKESBARRE, Pa., July 13.—Terence O'Brien, 70 years of age, a footman in the Gaylor staff at Plymouth, was found by a searching party last night. He had been lost in the mine for fifty-two hours, during which time he was without food. O'Brien's light went out while working on Saturday and in some manner he wandered off into an old heading. It is feared that he will go crazy from the terrible strain upon the mind.