

A SENSATION IN
THE HUBBARD CASEIntimation That Mrs. Knox and Child Were
to Get Big Money for "Right Kind
of Story."

A decided sensation of the temperance cause was flashed with unexpected suddenness before the vision of the exclusive coterie of attorneys and witnesses in the Hubbard case in Judge Timmon's court room today. It was sprung by Judge Powers in a manner that indicated blackmail for undue influence upon the youthful victim and her mother. While the attorney on the witness stand, Hubbard's chief counsel extended the index finger of his right hand towards Attorney Alexander McMaster and asked with measured and accentuated deliberation if that gentleman had not visited her mother's home and assured her that if the "right kind of a story" was told they would get a sum of money—\$10,000 or \$20,000. The child in a manner frank and unsuspecting answered affirmatively and clung to the correctness of her statement. On the face of the answer was rather startling and temporarily promised a bona fide sensation. But investigation and explanation punctured the suddenly inflated bubble of all.

ATTORNEY MCMASTER'S STATEMENT.

Attorney McMaster was interviewed by the "News" during the noon recess and said: "All there is to the 'sensation' is this: Mrs. Knox consulted with several days ago the propriety of instituting civil proceedings against Hubbard. After talking the matter over with Mrs. Knox and her partner, Judge Powers, they concluded that there was good ground for action. The little girl was present and \$10,000 and \$20,000 were mentioned as also \$15,000 and \$20,000 and other sums which the child might just as well have mentioned. But all this had reference to the amount of the civil suit that we are going to bring against Hubbard. Not one word was said about the 'right kind of a story' or about testimony in any way whatsoever."

"We served a summons on Hubbard a few days ago and will file the complaint later. Just what amount we will sue for has not been agreed upon, but it will be in excess of the sum named by Judge Powers—\$10,000 or \$20,000."

JUDGE POWERS' VERSION.

Judge Powers, when spoken to this afternoon said: "I don't know what the make of the developments. I simply asked the girl if she had been told to tell the 'right kind of a story' and she said she had. When I questioned her as to who told her she replied that Judge McMaster had. When I asked her if he said they were to get money she replied that they were—\$10,000 or \$20,000, now that does not look quite right. Besides there seems to be a whole lot of undue haste in the matter. Hubbard had a summons served on him on the 23rd and again on the 24th. But there was no complaint. Of course, I know that under the law counsel has ten days in which to file the complaint. But so far as I can see, there is no reason why both should not have come together. The man was in jail and perfectly safe and that should have been enough."

THE HEARING BEGINS.

District and County Attorney's Offices Represent the People.

The preliminary hearing of W. E. Hubbard on the charges of kidnapping little Helen Knox began before Judge Timmon at 10 o'clock this morning. Long before the case was called the court room was crowded with spectators who appeared to be eager to catch every word that was spoken in relation to the case. On motion of Judge Powers, counsel for the defense, who with the exception of those immediately interested in the case and the representatives of the press. The prosecution was conducted by Deputy County Attorney Christensen, Assistant County Attorney F. C. Looftbourow and District Attorney Eichnor were present during the hearing.

CROSS EXAMINED.

In answer to Judge Powers Mr. McMaster stated that the transaction was covered with a screen of green cloth. Judge Powers then subjected the witness to a rigid cross-examination as to the exact measurement of each article of furniture in the room and the doors and windows and transoms. Asked to state the difference in the highest part of the wardrobe and the highest part of the transom witness said there was a difference of ninety-one hundredths of a foot.

MRS. LAWLER TESTIFIES.

Mrs. Sarah E. Lawler, proprietress of the Realty block, was the next witness. She testified that she knew the defendant; that he had been at her place since February 25th, 1901. Asked to state if her attention was called to anything unusual on the 5th of April Mrs. Lawler replied in the affirmative. She stated that on several occasions she had noticed little girls going to Hubbard's room. On this particular day about 5 o'clock she saw Helen Knox come down stairs and she asked her where she wanted. Helen replied: "I am looking for Uncle Will."

"I asked her who her Uncle Will was," said the witness, "and she said that he roomed in No. 2."

"Later," continued the lady, "I noticed the door of Hubbard's room slightly ajar. I went into room No. 2 and getting on the wardrobe I looked through the transom and saw Hubbard and Helen in the room. I saw Helen and Hubbard lying on the bed. I could only see part of Helen's body." Then

she claimed to have seen.

"You saw that reflected from the mirror did you not?"

"Yes, I did."

HEARD HELEN CRYING.

"How much of the bed was reflected?"

"About two-thirds."

Mrs. Lawler was almost overcome by emotion at this point of her testimony and asked for a drink of water. After composing herself for a few moments, Mrs. Lawler continued:

"When I got down off the wardrobe I went into the hall and soon I heard Helen crying. 'Stop! stop! you hurt me!' She said that several times. 'I ran down stairs to look for her.'"

"Did you have any conversation with Helen?"

"No, I did not."

Judge Powers then took the witness in hand and asked her if she screamed when she saw Hubbard and Helen on the bed.

"No," said the witness.

"You did not cry out?"

"No."

"You did not cry for assistance?"

"No."

"What! do you mean to say that you did not call for some of the roomers?"

"I did not."

"Were you looking for evidence?"

"Yes."

"And you were willing to let a crime be committed in order to secure evidence against Hubbard?"

"Yes; if you want to put it that way," replied Mrs. Lawler.

Judge Powers was most severe with the witness and compelled her to answer his questions briefly and to the point. She denied to him that she had testified in a case similar to this one.

HELEN ACCUSES HUBBARD.

Mrs. Lawler was excused and Helen Knox, the 11-year-old girl alleged to have been outraged by Hubbard, was called. In answer to Mr. Looftbourow she said that she lived at 255 South First West. She said she knew Hubbard, who she claimed told her to call him Williams. The little girl then gave her testimony in a fearless manner, but the details are too revolting for publication in this paper. She related the circumstances of her first meeting with Hubbard, of her going to the Sanatorium with him and later of going to his room. She accused him of assaulting her and corroborated the testimony of Mrs. Lawler.

OUTRAGED MORE THAN ONCE.

Upon cross-examination the child stated that she went to Hubbard's office on one occasion, but Hubbard was not there. She told of the times she went to Hubbard's room. She said that on the 6th of April she went to his room and he assaulted her. She was sure that he assaulted her on two occasions, that he gave her \$5 to purchase a kodak and that he gave her a silver bracelet. She also said that Hubbard cautioned her not to say anything about what happened.

Judge Powers asked Helen if her mother had brought suit against Hubbard. Helen did not know what counsel meant. Pointing to Judge Alexander McMaster, who was present, Judge Powers asked: "Did that gentleman go to your place and ask you to sign a paper and tell you that if you told the right kind of a story here you would get money?"

The question was objected to, and Judge Timmon hesitated in saying that no question in relation to any civil suit against this defendant will have any bearing on this case in this court."

The court permitted Judge Powers to ask the question and Helen replied that if she told the right story they would get \$3,000 or \$5,000.

The court then adjourned until 3 o'clock this afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The hearing was continued this afternoon with Helen Knox on the witness stand. Another motley crowd congregated to hear the testimony but were disappointed for the court room was cleared and the doors locked. The witnesses were again excluded from the court room. The defendant sat behind Judge Powers with his brother and appeared to be as indifferent as ever. At times he manifested some indignation at the testimony and at other times appeared to be weary.

Helen testified that the Tuesday she was assaulted by Hubbard was the Tuesday after Easter.

"On the side away from the window,"

"How many times were you at Hubbard's office?"

"Only once."

"What day was it?"

"Easter Sunday."

"About 8 o'clock."

A silver bracelet, a kodak and some Easter eggs were shown to Helen and she said she bought the kodak and eggs with the \$5 Hubbard had given her, but Hubbard gave her the bracelet the first Saturday she was in his room. She was shown an umbrella which she said she saw in Hubbard's room. The articles mentioned were offered in evidence and Judge Powers raised no objection.

In answer to counsel for defense Helen said she bought the kodak Tuesday and paid \$3.50 for it and \$1.50 for the bracelet.

"Has anybody talked to you since this morning about your testimony?" asked Judge Powers.

"No, sir."

"Has Mr. Looftbourow talked to you?"

"No, sir."

Helen said when she got the bracelet she showed it to her mother and told her that Mr. Williams gave it to her. She also the money to purchase the kodak. She said her mother did not say anything about it, that she did not know that she had been to Hubbard's room. In reference to the bracelets Helen admitted to Judge Powers that she took one of the bracelets out of the dresser drawer. Then Hubbard took the trinket from her arm and she told him not to take it but he took it nevertheless. They were both on the bed at the time.

"Was your teacher Miss Brown at your place Saturday?"

"Did your mother tell you to tell Hub-

bard to come down to your place and see some rooms for rent?"

"No, sir."

By Mr. Looftbourow—

"Who asked you first about Mr. Hubbard taking a room at your house?"

"Mr. Hubbard. He asked me what mama did and I said she kept furnished rooms and he said he might rent one."

CHILD'S MOTHER TESTIFIES.

Mrs. Francis E. Knox was called and testified that she was Helen's mother and that the child was eleven years old. She said that when Helen brought home the bracelet and kodak she said that a gentleman had given them to her. Helen told witness that she had been up to "Mr. Williams'" room. Mrs. Knox identified some underwear which Helen wore on the day of the assault.

In answer to Judge Powers Mrs. Knox said that Helen told her that she had been up to "Mr. Williams'" room but she told her she did not want her to go there any more. She said that Helen said that "Mr. Williams" would not hurt her, that he had a sister there.

"Was Helen's teacher at your house on the 14th?"

"Yes."

"She talked to you about this case and asked you if Hubbard was guilty?"

"Yes, sir."

"And Mrs. Brown asked you why you allowed Helen to go to Hubbard's room, and did you not reply that it was necessary for Mrs. Lawler to get more evidence against Hubbard?"

"No, sir."

Witness was positive that no conversation of that kind occurred. She admitted that she has brought suit against Hubbard and sent him a summons before a complaint was worn to.

"When did you swear to a complaint?"

"I don't remember."

"What damages do you claim?"

"Ten thousand dollars."

Judge Powers offered two summons in evidence, but it was objected to by Mr. Looftbourow on the ground that it was immaterial. The objection was overruled.

Mrs. Knox was on the stand when this report closed.

TITTLEBAUM IS RELEASED

Set at Liberty on His Own Recognizance by Judge Stewart.

Joseph Tittlebaum, whose trial for unlawful carnal knowledge of a female under the age of consent, has been set by Judge Stewart for May 20, was this morning, on the representation of F. J. Gustin, his attorney, set at liberty on his own recognizance. It had been satisfactorily shown to the court that Tittlebaum was not in a condition of health to suffer confinement. His attorney said he would do all in his power to have his client on hand on the day set for his trial.

Rabbi Hahnovitz, father of the prosecuting witness, was again present in court. Before court was opened he sought Judge Stewart in his chambers and, pleading poverty, asked that he and his family might be a care on the county's bounty till the date set for Tittlebaum's trial. The judge did not see his way clear to take any steps in the matter and referred the rabbi to the county commissioners.

SKIPPED TO DAWSON.

H. F. Minnigh, Deserter by His Wife, Sues for Divorce.

H. F. Minnigh has called in the aid of the district court to dissolve the bonds of matrimony between him and Ellen Minnigh, who, he claims, has been living with a man called Allen at Dawson City since August, 1899. The marriage took place in this city on January 4, 1898. There are no children.

Change of Attorneys.

A change of attorneys has been ordered for the defense of Frank Brown, charged with felony. William M. McCrae has been appointed to withdraw, and the court has allowed in his stead Attorney P. C. Evans. The trial will be next Wednesday.

New Trial for Wilson.

Attorney Wanless had the date of Harry Wilson's re-trial on a charge of robbery changed from next Thursday to tomorrow morning. Mr. Wanless has business in Denver next week, and asked to have the trial set for next Friday, but as this conflicted with the Tripton trial and Prosecutor Eichnor and Attorney Gustin, of counsel for Tittlebaum, objected, the Tripton case will be heard on Friday next as scheduled.

CHILD IS BADLY SCALDED.

Little Job Hensley, of Sugar Ward in Serious Condition.

Little Job Hensley, Jr., of Sugar House ward, is lying at his home in a precarious condition, the result of being scalded. The accident came about in this way: The family lives in a double house, and the lady in the other side of the house left a boiler of hot water on the porch. Little Job toddled up to the vessel and while playing around it he fell in. He saw one hand and leg by grabbing the rim of the boiler, but the right leg and hand and the child's screams were frightfully scalded. The screams of the little fellow brought some members of the family to his rescue. He was tenderly taken into the house, where everything was done that could be thought of to soothe the terrible pain. Dr. J. S. Richards was summoned, and after working with him for some time, succeeded in alleviating most of the pain. The doctor states that the baby has sustained a most severe shock and the consequences may be serious.

OLD FOLKS ENTERTAINMENT

Veterans of Granite Stake Assemble at Murray Today.

The old folks of Granite Stake this afternoon and tonight are being tendered a complimentary outing by the Old Folks' committee of that Stake. This afternoon the Murray opera house was packed with the veterans who had congregated to witness the performance of the operetta "The Sleeping Queen," which was rendered in a charming manner by John Robinson, Thomas Ashworth, Miss Luella Perrow, Miss Barrow and other artists assisted by Prof. W. C. Clive and Miss MacPherson, accompanist. The occasion was a joyous one and the veterans enjoyed themselves immensely.

EIGHTY BODIES RECOVERED

Taken from the Debris of the Electro-Chemical Works Near Griesheim.

Fighting Flames All Night—Disastrous Scenes—Children Hauled in the Main and Drowned.

Frankfort, April 25.—By 11 o'clock this morning eighty bodies had been recovered from the debris at the electro-chemical works near Griesheim, but there are still many missing. About 150 persons were injured, many of them seriously. The work of fighting the flames proceeded throughout the entire night, though the danger of further explosions was regarded as averted at midnight. The search of the ruins continues. The scenes which occurred throughout the night were most distressing. Villagers and survivors were groped about the ruins in search of relatives and comrades and endeavoring to recognize in the charred bodies or dismembered and mutilated corpses the identity of missing friends.

The flames gutted Marx & Mueller's chemical factory and a part of the Griesheim color works.

A number of children who were hurried by the explosion into the river Main, were drowned before the rescuers could reach them. Several firemen are among the victims. A special train with relief firemen and additional doctors and nurses was sent to the scene of the disaster this morning. A number who it was feared had perished were rescued from the ruins.

Noon.—There was a fresh outbreak of the flames among the ruins at Griesheim, which revived apprehension and after the explosion of a great benzine reservoir, at 11 o'clock this morning, orders were issued that every one in the village of Griesheim and its vicinity must vacate their premises forthwith. The inhabitants fled, panic-stricken, with such possessions as they could hastily collect, most of them going to Frankfurt. Even the firemen, salvagers and soldiers left the scene of the disaster. The railroad service to Griesheim is suspended on account of the danger.

At 120 m. It transpires that during the panic this morning a number of women and children were thrown down and trampled under foot.

The danger of fresh explosions necessarily retards the drawing up of a correct death roll. The latest report does not indicate that this is so large as was at first reported.

NO DECISION REACHED.

Demand of Machinists Presented to Illinois Central.

Chicago, April 25.—No decision was reached today in the conference between the Illinois Central officials and the committee of the International Association of Machinists which yesterday presented the association's demands to the company's superintendent of motive power, William Henshaw. The conference lasted several hours and an adjournment was taken until tomorrow.

ST. LOUIS MAYORALTY.

Lee Meriwether Serves Notice of Contest on Mayor Rottis Wells.

St. Louis, April 25.—Notice of contest was served today on Mayor Rottis Wells by Lee Meriwether, the municipal ownership party's candidate for that office. In the notice of contest, Mr. Meriwether asserts that he received a majority of the votes cast for mayor on April 2nd, and that from 25 to 150 ballots cast for him in each precinct were counted for Wells. He further charges that there was no legal election, that 15,000 names were registered from the precincts, and that the registration books and voted by the judges and clerks and hired repeaters, and that a conspiracy to steal the election existed between the Democratic managers, the police and the Jeffersonian club.

THE CALLAHAN TRIAL.

Testimony Concerning Crowe and Schneiderwind House.

Omaha, Neb., April 25.—B. K. Munshaw, who lives near the Melrose Hotel, was the first witness called this morning on the trial of James Callahan and the other defendants in the kidnapping case. He identified the picture of Crowe as that of a man who came to his house about three weeks before the kidnapping and wanted to know who owned the Schneiderwind house.

Munshaw said he told him and the man came back later and said he had rented it and paid \$1 down and would pay the balance when he moved in the following Monday.

Munshaw testified that he saw Crowe there in the day before the kidnapping and talked with him again, and the latter said he would move in the next Monday.

Munshaw added that on the night of Wednesday the dog barked late in the evening and he went out by the well and saw a buggy or spring wagon drive past and draw up to the steps of the Schneiderwind house. He was down from the porch and the parties were outlined against the sky. The night was dark but he could see the outlines. He saw what he thought was two men go up the steps and into the house, and he thought the parties were in some of their goods.

Crowe, Munshaw testified, was accompanied by a woman when he called the first time in a buggy and inquired about the house.

He testified that he talked with Callahan at Fourteenth and Douglas about three weeks before he was arrested. Callahan claimed that he was going to work switching for the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha route the following morning. They talked about Pat Crowe and the kidnapping and Callahan expressed his belief of Crowe's innocence and said he had taken Crowe with him to his sister's house and introduced Crowe to her as Mr. Johnson. This Callahan said was just after the Northwestern train robbery, when Mrs. Kelly was living in Council Bluffs.

Savage testified that later Callahan admitted to the chief of police that he had introduced Crowe to his sister as Johnson. He testified that Callahan said he could not turn up Crowe, and that he would not if he could.

George Wright identified Callahan as a man who passed by his house on the day before the kidnapping between 12 and 1 o'clock. He said he and his wife both watched the man while he traveled 300 or 350 feet, and until he passed out of sight.

TOLSTOI TO THE CZAR.

Another Version of the Famous Letter to Russian Monarch.

Berlin, April 25.—The National Zeitung today prints Russian special correspondence which contains another version of the letter Count Leo Tolstoy had addressed to the czar and cabinet. The letter protested against the system of forcibly suppressing intellectual and political progress and commended the liberation of the peasants

from despotic treatment, the removal of all barriers to enlightenment and the free profession of any faith. The letter concludes:

"This appeal have I, Leo Tolstoy, written not as a personal conviction but as the conviction of millions belonging to Russian intelligence."

The correspondent asserts that the letter has made the deepest impression throughout Russia.

The "Cologne Zeitung" prints a St. Petersburg special, which says the university situation has suddenly grown worse. From Moscow university word has been given to persist in passive opposition until all the sentenced students have been secured.

The Vorwarts publishes a joint protest from the proletariat to the world bearing the signatures of the leaders of the socialist movement, including those of the United States, dated from Brussels, against the brutalities of czarism.

BOND-BLAINE CONVENTION.

Premier of Newfoundland Wants Its Ratification Secured.

London, April 25.—Premier Bond of Newfoundland has requested the British government to request the ratification of the Bond-Blaine convention and Mr. Chamberlain has notified Mr. Bond that he has taken the matter up and has communicated with Canada.

A representative of the Associated Press learns that the negotiations between Canada, Great Britain and Newfoundland are likely to come to a definite conclusion shortly after Mr. Bond's arrival here in the Tunsan, on which vessel he sails May 2.

BRIG. GEN. LUDLOW.

Appointment as Governor of Visayas Revoked Because of Illness.

Manila, April 25.—Owing to his illness, the appointment of Brig.-Gen. William Ludlow, to be military governor of the department of the Visayas, has been revoked. A board of surgeons has made an examination and reports that Gen. Ludlow suffered from an attack of grippe and localized congestion of the lungs, and that he is in a dangerous case of tuberculosis. Gen. Ludlow will return to the United States by the first transport.

Shamrock II Draws 19 Feet.

Glasgow, April 25.—A measurement of the Shamrock II, at her dock shows she draws exactly 19 feet. The draft of the Shamrock is twenty feet four inches, and that of the Valkyrie III, nineteen feet six inches.

Two Hundred Christians Killed.

New York, April 25.—A dispatch to the Herald from Rio de Janeiro says: Reports from the state of Bahia indicate that the Christians killed in a fight ensued and that 200 Christians were killed. No official report has been received.

Sandowne Park Races.

London, April 25.—H. J. King's Esmeralda II, ridden by Lester Reiff, won the Princess of Wales handicap of 500 sovereigns at Sandowne Park today. Richard Cecil Harrow, who was riding Reiff up, finished second, and Nabisband came in third. Nine horses started.

EXPRESS CAR ROBBED.

Robbers Secured Several Hundred Dollars on the Georgia Central.

Macon, Ga., April 25.—An express car of the Atlanta and Savannah road going from Atlanta to Savannah was robbed this morning by two men who boarded the train at Macon. After the train pulled out the two men who had secreted themselves in some way, entered the express car and confronted Express Messenger J. N. White. They seized and bound his hands and feet, and threw a sack over his head. They then went through his packages and secured about \$250. He left a \$1,000 package lying on the floor. The safe resisted their attempts to open it. At Gordon, twenty miles from Macon, the robbers dropped off the train. The messenger was uninjured. Detectives and company officers are now scouring the country in search of the robbers.

No Attempt on King Charles' Life.

Bucharest, April 25.—There is no truth in the report that an attempt has been made on the life of King Charles. The innately recently three shots at a window on the ground floor of the palace, but he was promptly arrested and has been placed in an asylum.

BROWN APPEARS IN COURT.

His Trial is Set for Next Tuesday Afternoon.

The arrest of Charles Brown by the police yesterday afternoon as announced in last evening's "News," has caused a big sensation in the neighborhood in which he lived.

The sensational feature of the case is the announcement made by the officers last evening that Brown is the man who assaulted Miss Della Smith a few nights ago. The officers declare that they have evidence to prove that Brown blacked his face to give him the appearance of a colored man.

Officers Gellispie, Davies and Sperry have been working on the case for several days, and they say that a number of little girls told them that Brown was the man who assaulted them.

The charge against Brown at present is insulting Emily Foster, a ten-year-old girl who resides at 351 North Fifth West street. She is the child of Charles Foster. According to the story of the little girl the offense was committed last Tuesday evening about 8 o'clock. The 9-year-old daughter of F. W. Solomon, and Minnie Graham, aged 14, were seen by Brown of assaulting them. Both have identified the man.

The belief that Brown is the man who assaulted Miss Smith is based on the story told by Miss Mary Haslam of 541 West Fourth North. She says that about two months ago she and two girl companions were on their way home from meeting when a man who appeared to be a negro made an assault upon them. Miss Haslam says she thought she recognized Brown disguised as a negro. Another suspicious circumstance is that some black streaks were found on Miss Smith's face the night she was seized on First South. After Brown's arrest he refused to talk to any one. Chief Hilton asked him a number of questions last evening, but the man said he would explain all to the judge when the proper time came.

Brown appeared in court this afternoon but stated that he was not ready to plead. He has employed J. M. Hamilton to defend him. Prosecutor Diehl asked the court to fix the defendant's bonds at a reasonably large amount as the case was a serious one and it is likely that more complaints will be fixed against him. The court fixed the time for pleading and trial next Tuesday afternoon, and placed his bonds at \$300.

WATER AT TWELFTH SOUTH.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon the water in the reservoir at Jordan canal had reached Twelfth South street.

TRAIN ROBBER
BLACK JACK HANGSRope Broke, but His Head Was Jerked Off
—Wrote Letter to President Saying
Certain Men Are Innocent.

GUARDING THE JAIL.

Clayton, N. M., April 26.—Twenty armed deputies were on guard all night at the jail here in anticipation of an attempt to rescue Thomas E. Ketchum, the train robber, under sentence to be hanged today, but if any friends of the bandit were here they made no demonstration. Hundreds of armed men, many of them cowboys from the surrounding country, thronged the streets today.

Ketchum received the ministrations of a priest this morning. He ate a hearty breakfast, took a bath and said he was ready to die at any hour. At 11:30 a. m. he called for music. A violin and a guitar were sent for. Ketchum talked for over an hour with visitors today, cooler than any who met him. He declared with preference to imprisonment. Ketchum told of robberies in which he was concerned, but declared that he had never killed a man and only shot three. He said that he was not "Black Jack" and that at hand still lived. Ketchum refused to give names of friends still at liberty.

Besides giving a full account of the Steen's Pass robbery, exonerating the men who were convicted of that crime, Ketchum said that Bud Upshaw was innocent of the murder of A. P. Evans in Texas, of which he is accused. This killing, Ketchum said, was the result of a conspiracy to which he was party.

KETCHUM TO PREST. MCKINLEY.

Denver, Colo., April 26.—A special to the Denver Post, from Clayton, N. M., says that Thomas E. Ketchum, who is to be hanged today, mailed the following letter to President McKinley this morning:

Clayton, N. M., April 26, 1901.

To His Excellency, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.

Sir:—Being now at the town of Clayton, N. M., awaiting my execution which is set for this day and realizing the importance to the liberty of other men and the duty which I conceive to be incumbent upon myself, standing in the presence of death, where