office until the day named, when the election by the people of their successors should be had. Provision was made for a General Assembly, representatives of the freemen of the colony, having full legislative powers, subject to the laws of England. Power was given to constitute courts, organize commissions and generally exercise the full powers of government. It was expressly declared that all English subjects who should inhabit the colony should enjoy all the liberties and immunities of the natural citizens of the English crown. Here, also, as you will observe, popular government was first, as in the case of Rhode Island, fully provided for. The Governor and all other officers were chosen by the people; the king is in the background. The Parliament is seen only in the shadow of those valued words which made colonial legislation subject to the laws of England, the provision being "to make, ordain and establish all manner of just and reasonable laws, statutes, ordinances, directions and instructions not contrary to the laws of this realm of England."

NO CIVIL RIGHTS GUARANTEED.

The charter of 1606, granted to the Plymouth Company and London companies, was without any concessions or guarantees of civil rights or powers of government, save a general reservation to the settlers of all liberties, franchises and immunities within any of the other divisions; to all intents and purposes as if they had been born in the realm of England. There was a council of thirteen members provided for each colony, to be appointed by the king, to govern and order "all manner of causes which should arise in civil colonies according to such laws, regulations and instructions as shall be in that behalf given and signed with our hand or sign manual and passed under the privy seal of our realm of England." The home council, also to be appointed by the king and to consist of thirteen members, was provided for. It was to have "superior management and directions of all matters that shall concern the government, as well of the colonies as of any part or place within them." It will be seen from this that in the last resort everything relating to the government under this charter was reserved to the king.

Speaking of the charter, Mr. Lodge said: "A more unequal scheme could hardly have been provided. An arbitrary and irresponsible council in America, another almost equally so in England, the legislative power reserved to the king, the governing body a commercial monopoly and the principle of society the community of property together, formed one of the most ingeniously bad systems for the government of men that could be devised. The extension of this charter in 1609 gave somewhat larger powers of government to the colony. It established a council, according to the declaration of the former charter, the members of which were named, and to this council power was given to appoint the Governor and other officers and ministers and to make laws for the government of the colony. The charter of 1611-12 provided that the treasury of the company of the adventurers might hold the court and assembly for the government of the plantation, and this court was to be composed of five members, a colonial council of the Governor and of fifteen others was to order and discharge all such casual and particular occurrences and accidental matters of less consequence and weight that might from time to time happen touching said plantation. All matters of greater importance, which were for the general good, and especially the matter of government, were reserved and committed to the General Assembly of the company, which met four times a year and was empowered to choose members of the king's council and nominate and appoint such officers as were requisite in the governing of the affairs of the company.

NEW HAMPSHIRE'S GOVERNMENT.

In 1624 the charter of Virginia was annulled by quo warranto in the Court of King's Bench. The Virginians became thenceforward a royal, provincial colony. New Hampshire never had a charter, but was organized under the royal commission for the government of the colony issued in 1680, the civil organization consisting of the President and the Council, appointed by the King, and two houses of burgesses, or General Assembly, to be composed of the inhabitants. The Council was elected by the people, but all questions as to qualification of the electors and the persons chosen were reserved for the decision of the President and Council. The judicial powers were vested in the President and Council, and all laws required their sanction. The charter of Carolina, which included the territory now known as North and South Carolina, under the provisions of the grant in 1663, vested in the proprietors full power to make laws. We see a popular element here again. "With the advice, assent and approbation of the freemen of said province, or of the greater part of them, who, for enacting the said laws, shall be assembled by the proprietors." Carolina became a provincial colony in 1629 by the surrender of the charter to the crown.

In the grant to Lord Baltimore of the territory called Maryland, made in 1662, it was provided that the proprietor and his successors might make laws for the government of the colony, with the assent and advice of the majority of the freemen or their representatives, and the government actually consisted of a Governor, Council and Assembly. In the Assembly, at the beginning, every freeman was entitled to appear. Subsequently a representative system was adopted and the legislative body was divided into two chambers, the lower to be chosen by the freemen of the province and the upper composed of the Council, especially designated and summoned by the proprietor. In Pennsylvania a proprietary colony, under the wise and liberal administration of William Penn, a representative government prevailed from the beginning. In a prelude to his "Frame of Government" he declares that "any government is free to the people under it, whatever be the form, where the laws rule, and the people are a party to those laws." The charter of 1681 provided that all legislation should be with the consent of the freemen of the province, or of their delegates, who should be called in general assembly. A veto was preserved to the King within five years of the passage of the law. The appointment of officers was vested in the proprietors, but the frame of government agreed upon in 1683 provided for the election of the Council, consisting of seventy-two members, one-third to retire each year, and in the choice of this body the right to both was extended to all freemen of the colony.

A CHARTER OF PRIVILEGES.

In 1701 a charter of privileges for Pennsylvania was granted by Penn, with the approval of the General Assembly. It provided for a yearly meeting of an Assembly to be chosen by the freemen of the province, for the election by the Assembly of its own officers, and gave to the Assembly power to judge of the qualifications of its own members and to sit upon its own adjournment. I pause to remind you that many of the things which seem to be unimportant I am simply endeavoring to bring to your minds, and shall gather them together later. Some of those incidents of government we will find appear afterwards in the Constitution of the States and in the national Constitution. The Council in Pennsylvania did not participate in legislation, but was an advisory body. The local officers were to be appointed by the Governor, upon the nomination of the freemen of the district in which the officer was to serve.

This hasty sketch of the frames of the governments provided for these colonies shows the measure of popular government stipulated for by the King; how various it was, how in some cases it was a mere color, and in others contained ample provisions for the establishment of popular government, so ample that the colonies exercised their functions and duties as States under these royal charters. The measure of authority exercised by the people was always larger than the grant. Judge Story says that the colonists of Massachusetts extended their web far beyond the charter, and the charter's expression of power, and while they wholly claimed protection for it against the royal prerogatives, they did not feel that it furnished any limit upon their exercise of legislative, governmental or judicial functions, and this was also in a degree true of the other colonies. The previous charter of William and Mary for Massachusetts for the representation of freemen in the General Assembly was rather a recognition of a prior grant than a new one, for as early as 1634 the colonists of Massachusetts had demanded and secured the admission of delegates chosen by the towns to the General Court, and Plymouth had a representative Assembly as early as 1639. In Virginia, in the year 1619, the Governor was authorized, in order to allay popular discontent, to summon representatives, and when, on July 30 of that year, the Burgesses chosen by the people assembled with the Governor and his Council, the representative principle had its first exemplification in American history.

Speaking of this and of the general subject, though not with perfect accuracy, Governor Hutchinson, of Massachusetts, says: "It was observable that all of the colonies, before the reign of King Charles II, accepted and settled a model government for themselves. Virginia had been for many years districted under the government of Presidents and Governors, with councils in whose nomination or removal the people had no voice, until the year 1620 a House of Burgesses broke out in the colonies, the King and the grand council at home not having given any powers or direction to or for it. The Governor and assistants of Massachusetts at first attempted to rule the people, and, as we have observed, obtained their consent for it, but this lasted two or three years only, and although there is no authority for it in the charter, yet a house of delegates appeared suddenly in 1634, to the surprise of the magistrates and the disappointment of the schemes for power. Connecticut soon after followed the plan of Massachusetts at New Haven, although the people had the highest reverence for their leaders, and for nearly thirty years, in judicial proceedings, submitted to the magistracy. It must be remembered, however, that this magistracy was not elected by the Legislature, without a jury, yet in matters of legislation the people, from the beginning, would have their pleasure by their representatives. New Hampshire combined together under the same form as Massachusetts."

It is not my purpose to follow any further the origin and development of the representative legislative frames in the colonies; the examples given will suffice. The important fact to be noted is that such assemblies had before the year 1700 become a part of the constitution of every colony except Georgia, and they became a part of the constitution of that colony in 1754. In each of the colonies except Pennsylvania and Delaware—the latter, you will remember, was under the ten proprietors—they had a separate Legislature. The legislative bodies had, very naturally, assumed the form of the upper and lower houses, constituting parliaments in Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island. Both the council and the assembly were chosen by the people, the council at large by the assembly and the members of the assembly in specified towns or districts. In other colonies the council was appointed by the crown, while the delegates, or assemblymen, were chosen by the people.

In Pennsylvania there was no struggle for a representative assembly. It was a part of the frame of government. Under that frame of government of 1682 the legislative power was exercised by a council and General Assembly taking a part, the first proposing and framing the laws and the latter approving or rejecting them. The members of both were chosen by the people, and the law ran: "By the Governor, with the assent and approbation of the freemen in the provincial Council and General Assembly." The new frame of government proposed and accepted in 1701 provided for a single legislative body or General Assembly, and the laws then ran: "By the Governor, with the consent and approbation of the freemen in the General Assembly met."

PENN'S WISE WORDS.

Penn had been a student of the new theories of government. Writing to a friend shortly after receiving his grant, he said: "Because I have been somewhat exercised at times about the nature and end of government among men, it is reasonable to expect that I should endeavor to establish a just and righteous one in the province, that others may take example by it." These forms of government are instruments well worthy your attention and study. What more discrimination or more comprehensive, or more noble than the end and purpose of civil government as described by him. To support power in reverence with the people and to secure the people from the abuses of power that they may be free by their just obedience, honorable for their just administration—for liberty without obedience is confusion, and obedience without liberty is slavery.

Let us now see how far some of the other incidents of free government were exercised. The right to petition, which afterward came to such prominence, was generally admitted in the work of the local legislative assemblies and governing authorities of the people. An early law of Massachusetts guaranteed to every one, whether settler or foreigner, slave or freeman, the right, in an orderly and respectful manner, to present to any court or assembly any complaint or petition. So the rights of free discussion and free speech were an incident of the popular assembly. They were gathered for discussion and the exchange of views, and this implied a certain equality among those assembled. It was not until after these rights had been in practical use in the colonies that the origin and legal basis of them came to be discussed among the colonists. They were used as the necessary appliances of the State in which they found themselves. A system of small civil subdivisions for the control and ordering of affairs had been established in all the colonies. The title by which these subdivisions were known were various, but they were quite like and quite close in their resemblances to the early English subdivisions. In Virginia these subdivisions were, at the beginning, designated as cities, hundreds, and the like. Some "hundreds" still survive as local designations. Subsequently they came to be known as parishes and counties: the designation of parishes and counties being common in the Southern colonies, while the word town or township prevailed in the Northern. The laying out of highways, building prisons, workhouses for the relief of the poor, and other local regulations, were committed to these neighborhood boards.

In some colonies, such as Pennsylvania, County Commissioners were given powers to fix rates and levy taxes for county purposes, and the townships to make rates for the support of the poor, and these arrangements still exist in many of our States. The General Court of Massachusetts, in 1636, passed a law which, after reciting "That, Whereas particular towns and many things which concerned only themselves and the ordinance of their own affairs and disposing of business in their own town," granted to the towns power to make orders and laws not repugnant to the general statutes. A law quite similar had been adopted in the Plymouth colony a few years before, and the same general order prevailed in Connecticut and throughout the New England colonies. Mr. Frothingham says: "In each the voters chose their own officers; each had its courts of justice; each in relation to its peculiar local interest had a jurisdiction as wide as its territorial limits. In this way each locality provided for the concerns of social comfort and of police, of education and of religion. This work was never done for the people, but always by them. They tested their own decisions and could correct their own judgment."

THE ANCIENT LAWS.

It appears, then, that before the breaking out of the revolutionary war, the constitution, the civil organizations of all the colonies, had in common, only different degrees, by charter or by use of these elements:

First—They were subdivided into town or townships, and these were combined into hundreds of counties, according to convenience.

Second—A colonial legislature, generally composed of two bodies, one at least of which was chosen by the inhabitants, which had power to make laws not inconsistent with the laws of England subject to the approval of the King. In some of the colonies this right rested on the charter, in others its foundation was disputed; the people claiming it as a natural right, the crown holding it was at the King's pleasure. The intimation that the colonial laws were not to be inconsistent with the laws of England was not construed by the government to subject colonial legislation to such laws as might thereafter be made by Parliament, but only to the primitive, ancient and fundamental laws of England, as the phrase ran. In the West Jersey concession in New England the assemblies were chosen annually, in the other colonies the terms varied, in some being three years, in Maryland and New York seven.

Third—The rights of petition, public assembly, free speech, trial by impeachment, habeas corpus, were claimed and practiced by them, and were generally allowed in the colonies. Story says: "It was in the conscious and full possession of the rights, liberties and immunities of British subjects that the colonists in almost all the early legislation of their respective assemblies insisted upon a declaratory acknowledging and confirming these, and for the most part they thus succeeded in obtaining a real and effective Magna Charta of their liberty. The trial jury in all cases, civil and criminal, was as firmly and universally established in the colonies as in the mother country." If these things were a part of the British Constitution, they were also a part of the civil laws of each colony. They were not at all times in full exercise in England any more than in the colonies, but they were none the less the rights of Englishmen and the colonists equally. Supreme executive powers were vested in the King and were exercised by the Governor. The Governor was chosen by the people in Connecticut and Rhode Island, appointed by the proprietors in Delaware, Pennsylvania and Maryland, and by the crown in the other colonies. The powers of the Governors were not uniform. In most of the colonies the Governor had the power to summon and prorogue the Legislature, though in Pennsylvania his right to prorogue was successfully resisted. He commanded the militia, had pardoning power, generally limited, and appointed judicial and other important officers. He stood for the King, and his lot was for the most part an increasingly unhappy one. If he strove to please the people he lost the favor of the King, and if he was subservient to the King he was hounded with remonstrances and petitions and opposed by the Assembly, to which he must look for his supplies.

THE JUDICIARY.

Fourth—A judiciary whose justices were appointed generally by the Governor in Connecticut and Rhode Island by the Legislature. Its salaries were generally fixed by the Legislature, and paid out of the colonial treasury. At one period there was a very sharp controversy in Massachusetts over the question of the sources from which the judicial stipend should be drawn, the king insisting it should be paid out of the royal treasury, the colonists insisting the salaries of the judges should be voted by the colonial Assembly and paid out of the colonia treasury—one of those rare instances where there was a contention over the privilege of paying a debt. Speaking of the colonial judiciary, Franklin said: "They were formerly in most colonies appointed by the crown and paid by the Assembly; that the appointment being during the pleasure of the crown, the salary had been during the pleasure of the Assembly; that when it had been urged against the assemblies that their making judges dependent upon them for their salaries was making out an undue influence over the courts of justice, the assemblies usually replied that making them dependent on the crown for a continuance of their places would also make an undue influence over the courts, and one undue influence was a proper balance to the other, but that whenever the crown would consent to give them the judges during good behavior the assemblies would at the same time make their salaries for the term during their continuance in office. This the crown constantly refused."

The judgments of these courts were final except when appealed to the Privy Council or the King. They were domestic courts; the judges were taken from the inhabitants. Provision for an appeal in certain cases to the Privy Council or the King, or to the King and Council, was specially reserved in some of the charters. Mr. Story says: "In a practical sense, however, the appellate jurisdiction of the King and Council was in full and undisturbed exercise throughout the colonies at the time of the American revolution, and was deemed rather a protection than a grievance." It was held, however, by the Governor and Council of the Supreme Court of New York, in 1754, that this appeal did not involve a re-examination of the facts which were settled by the verdict of the jury, but the proceeding was in the nature of a writ of error of the relation of the colonies to each other, prior to the revolution. Mr. Story says: "Each was independent of the other; each, in a limited sense, was sovereign within its own territory."

They did not possess the power of forming any league or treaty among themselves which should acquire an obligatory force without the consent of the parent state. Notwithstanding this, they were fellow-subjects, and, for many purposes, one people. Every colonist had a right to inhabit any other colony, and, as a British subject, was capable of taking land in any other. A writer says that "Researches confirm and illustrate the fact that the colonists lived in the enjoyment of a more real autonomy and do-as-you-please enfranchisement than was assured to home subjects." Sir Richard Sutton said, in the debate on the court bill: "If you ask an American who is his master, he will tell you he has none, nor any governor but Jesus Christ."

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DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Pow[illegible]monia; No Alum.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

IOWA DRUGGISTS SPEAK.

They Say Alcohol Is a Greater Necessity Than Tea or Coffee.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 14.—The State Pharmaceutical Association at its session to-day adopted the following resolutions in regard to Senator Cockrell's remarks in the United States Senate as to the duty on alcohol, and the Iowa druggists' opinion of the same:

"Whereas, Dispatches quoted Senator Cockrell's disparaging remarks relating to the statement by our legislative committee that alcohol is a necessity, more so than tea or coffee, be it

"Resolved, by the Iowa Pharmaceutical Association, That, with due respect to the distinguished Senator from Missouri, we reaffirm the statement made by our committee, 'that alcohol is a greater necessity than tea or coffee,' and further recommend that such provision be made for its strict use in the arts and medicine as would reduce rather than increase the tax on alcohol, and in this recommendation we are confident of the support of our fraternity and scientific bodies throughout the Union."

SUICIDE OF A LOVER.

William Donaldson Had a Hopeless Infatuation for His Cousin.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

DANVILLE, Ill., March 14. — William Donaldson, a young man who had been living with his uncle, Jerry Plotner, near Philo, shot himself through the heart in a fit of jealousy. He was twenty-eight years old and well respected. He was desperately in love with his cousin, Miss Plotner, aged seventeen. The young lady favored William VanMeter, who lived in the same neighborhood. On the evening that the suicide was committed Mr. VanMeter was visiting the young lady. This so enraged Donaldson that he went out into the yard and sent a bullet through his heart. The remains were shipped to Lancaster, O., the former home of Donaldson.

THE NUNS WITHDRAW.

No More Will Attempt to Teach in the Public Schools at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, March 14.—The nuns have withdrawn from the Riverside schools. This action was taken in view of the injunction proceedings entered yesterday by the Junior Order of American Mechanics and the refusal of the Central Board of Education to pay their warrants. Before dismissing the scholars to-day they were notified that the parochial school would be reopened to-morrow. President Minnick, of the Riverside School Board, said that the withdrawal of the nuns was final, and no further attempt would be made to introduce them into the schools as teachers. He thought the injunction proceedings would be discontinued.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Showers in Northern Indiana—Slightly Warmer in Eastern.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—For Indiana—Threatening weather; showers in extreme northern portion; slightly warmer in eastern portions; southeast winds.

For Illinois—Light showers; southeast winds.

For Ohio—Generally fair, followed by increasing cloudiness; slightly warmer; variable winds, becoming southeast.

Local Observations.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 14.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	R. H.	Wind.	Weather.	Pre.
7 A.M.	30.18	35	66	North.	Pt.cloudy	0.00
7 P.M.	30.01	47	40	East.	Pt.cloudy	0.00

Maximum temperature, 52; minimum temperature, 33. The following is a comparative statement of the temperature and precipitation, March 14, 1894:

	Tem.	Pre.
Normal	39	0.13
Mean	42	0.00
Departure from normal	*3	−0.13
Excess or deficiency since Mar. 1	*172	−0.60
Excess or deficiency since Jan 1	*333	−0.87

*Plus. C. F. R. WAPPENHANS, Local Forecast Official, United States Weather Bureau.

Important. Salvation Oil, the greatest cure on earth for pain, is only 25 cents

FOUR WOMEN TESTIFY

Fifth Day of the Sensational Pollard-Breckinridge Trial.

Sister Cecilia and Dr. Belle Buchanan Tell of Incidents in the Life of the Plaintiff at Cincinnati.

DEPOSITIONS ALSO READ

Dr. Kate Kane Says Madeline Was Known as Louise Wilson.

Important Testimony by Mrs. Wesleyan Robertson Who Knew Miss Pollard Well While at School.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—All interest in Washington just now centers about the city judiciary building. The celebrated Pollard-Breckinridge breach-of-marriage-promise suit attracts more attention than Congress, and yet fewer persons can crowd into the little court room than could get into the parlor of an ordinary country hotel. The women of Washington are especially interested in this unsavory case. It is probably because Justice Bradley has excluded women from the court room. Women always want, through curiosity, to see or hear all that is designed they should not see or hear. The local newspapers are printing reports of the trial covering from four columns to a page each day, and some of them have profuse illustrations. Around the newspaper offices about 3 o'clock each week-day afternoon great crowds cluster, waiting for the Pollard-Breckinridge news. The sales of the local newspapers are vastly augmented by these trials. One evening paper issues a noon-day edition, and it is eagerly snapped up by those who cannot wait for the edition at 3:30. At the Capitol there is also absorbing interest in this trial. The Representatives and Senators who know the defendant read every line of the reports. A majority of the men in Congress are lawyers, and they sit in the cloak rooms and discuss features of the trial and bet on the result. Just now the consensus of opinion is strong that a verdict will be found against the defendant. There is, however, little sympathy for the complainant here. Public sentiment sets both sides down as reprehensible and abhorrent. It is regarded as revolting upon both sides, but there is no sympathy, especially for the defendant, who has done nothing to extenuate his offenses or excuse his long years of revelry.

YESTERDAY'S TESTIMONY.

Sister Cecilia, Mrs. Kane, Mrs. Buchanan and Mrs. Robertson Testify.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The fifth day of the Pollard-Breckinridge trial was devoted by the plaintiff's attorneys to elaborating the main points already marked out by them in their case. There were no sensational incidents, nor was there any display of belligerance among the legal gentlemen. Since his encounter of Monday evening with attorney Shelby, of Lexington, Mr. Johnson, of Miss Pollard's counsel, has appeared in court but twice, not that he anticipates trouble, but because he is engaged outside in working up the testimony.

Miss Pollard was in court during the morning, but left when her friend, Dr. Belle Buchanan, of Cincinnati, began to testify concerning the birth of her first child. Col. Breckinridge was there also, and so were some of his Kentucky constituents, one of whom secured admission to the court room on the representation that he holds membership in the same Presbyterian Church in which the Congressman is enrolled.

Most of the day was occupied by the reading of depositions from a Cincinnati physician and one of Miss Pollard's school friends, and there was some conflicting testimony regarding her age, which is a disputed point, the plaintiff asserting that she was but seventeen when Colonel Breckinridge met her. Her identification by Sister Cecilia was not complete, and remains to be fastened, if it can be, by the writing found in the volume of Irving, said to have been presented by Miss Pollard to the convent..

When court opened this morning the testimony of Sister Cecilia, of Pueblo, Col., formerly superior of the Norwood Asylum, near Cincinnati, was resumed. Miss Pollard was again in the court room, sitting nearly in front of Colonel Breckinridge, with only the austere-faced sister from the House of Refuge beside her, her other unknown friend being for the first time absent.

SISTER CECILIA'S TESTIMONY.

Replying to attorney Carlisle's questions Sister Cecilia said that she had a good memory for names but a poor memory for faces. She could not affirm positively that Miss Pollard had been an inmate of the Norwood Convent, nor could she say that she had not.

At this point a dispute arose between counsel over the question of admission as evidence of the witnesses's opinion as to the identity of the young woman.

Judge Bradley said that if the question as propounded was intended to elicit the opinion of witness as to the identity of the plaintiff with a certain person who was at the asylum at a certain time it was competent; if it was intended to show that the witness, from things she had subsequently learned, had become convinced that the plaintiff had at some time been an inmate of the asylum it was incompetent.

The plaintiff's counsel reserved an exception to the court's ruling and then framed a different question, asking: "What is your opinion as to the identity of the plaintiff with a patient in your asylum in May, June and July, 1885?" which was also overruled and another exception noted. Then followed the question: "What is your belief as to whether the plaintiff was in your asylum during those months?"

"That is a question for the jury," said Judge Bradley.

Mr. Carlisle inquired whether any patients in the asylum had been in the habit of veiling themselves, to which the Sister replied: "There were two or three ladies who veiled their faces when they thought there was danger of being recognized by visitors from Cincinnati." Sister Cecilia remembered that three or four ladies had come there from Cincinnati in the spring of 1885 in carriages, but when asked if there had been a patient by the name of Burgoyne answered: "The name is not familiar to me."

The cross-examination was brief, Sister Cecilia saying, in answer to Mr. Butterworth, that she had held several conversations with Miss Pollard since her arrival in Washington.

TWO FEMALE DOCTORS.

After the sister and her companion had retired, the reading of the deposition by Dr. Kate Perry Kane, of Cincinnati, who had been, in the spring of 1885, a member of a firm of doctors (Buchanan & Perry), was begun by Mr. Carlisle. Mrs. Kane remembered that Miss Pollard had boarded in their house as Dr. Buchanan's patient, under the name of Miss Louise Wilson, identifying the plaintiff positively. From the cross-examination in the deposition it appeared that Miss Pollard had a miscarriage; that she was described by Dr. Buchanan as "an unfortunate girl from Kentucky." The boarder was understood to be an unmarried woman, and, once, after she had been to meet a friend at a hotel about some financial matters, Dr. Kane asked why she did not marry the friend, to which Miss Pollard replied that she could not; that he had ruined her and she loathed him, had turned her heart against him, and would not marry him, although he had offered to marry her. From Miss Pollard's ways, general actions and knowledge of things in 1885 the witness thought she must have been about twenty-four years old then. She was not at all frivolous or girlish, kept her affairs to herself, and time seemed to have dealt gently with her.

The identity of the friend who sat behind Miss Pollard throughout the trial was divulged when Mr. Carlisle called Dr. Belle Buchanan, and that lady walked around to the witness stand and took the oath. She was giving her name, occupation and the usual preliminary answers, when Mr. Thompson spoke out familiarly: "Speak up a little louder, please, Doctor; we can't hear you." Dr. Buchanan has an intelligent face. She stated that she first made Miss Pollard's acquaintance under the name of Louise Wilson, in June, 1885, when Miss Pollard came from the foundling asylum at Norwood in a carriage, her coming having been arranged by Dr. Mary Street, now Mrs. Logan. Miss Pollard had evidently given birth to a child.

"Are you married or single?" asked Mr. Stoll, beginning the cross-examination.

"I have been married," responded the witness, with emphasis on the verb. "I married James S. Scherer in 1874, but afterward secured a divorce and resumed my maiden name."

When Mr. Stoll went into the degree of intimacy between Dr. Buchanan and her partner, Dr. Street, between 1881 and 1885, Judge Bradley interposed, saying that he was carrying that too far, whereat Miss Pollard turned to flash upon the Kentucky lawyer a significant smile.

Dr. Buchanan was questioned whether she was the same witness who had made a deposition in Cincinnati in February, answering that she was, and identifyng her signature to the deposition. The cross-examination of Dr. Buchanan was completed after the noon recess, the Doctor inclining occasionally toward sarcasm in her replies to Mr. Stoll.

MRS. ROBERTSON'S DEPOSITION.

An affidavit by Mrs. Wesleyan Robertson, wife of William F. Robertson, of Cincinnati, and daughter of Dr. Brown, the president of the Wesleyan Seminary in 1883 and 1884, was read by Mr. Carlisle. The deponent had been a student at the seminary when Miss Pollard was there; had been given by Miss Pollard a letter to be opened on the night of her graduation in June, 1885. She had last seen the letter when her husband gave it to Colonel Breckinridge without her consent. Here Mr. Stoll had said before the notary that he had the letter, wanted the court to protect him in the possession of it and intended to offer it to the witness for identification. "But you did not get it honestly," the witness replied. The letter was identified by her. In the correspondence the witness had once, in August, 1884, addressed Miss Pollard as "Madeline Lillian Breckinridge Pollard." Miss Pollard had said that her father was a great admirer of Mr. Breckinridge's father, that she herself admired W. C. P. Breckinridge greatly, as he was then "the star of Kentucky," a statement which, even read by Mr. Carlisle at second hand, stirred a laugh.

In one letter Miss Pollard has spoken of her deep debt of gratitude to Mr. Rhodes, and wrote: "How can I ever marry the old wretch." The witness had understood that Rhodes was Miss Pollard's guardian and wanted to marry her. In the contested letter Miss Pollard had spoken of her love for a Professor Overman. According to the witness, Miss Pollard had been an exceptionally bright and ladylike girl, smart in her studies, although her education in early life had been neglected. She had never lived in a city apparently, and was very diffident in the presence of gentlemen. Miss Pollard had told her of her visit home on account of the death of her sister, and of meeting Colonel Breckinridge on the train. "I remember very distinctly that she was very much elated that a man of his standing should come to her and address her," said the witness. We heard a great deal of this incident. I thought Miss Pollard as pure-minded a girl as I ever met, with considerably less experience of the ways of the world than the average woman who came to the college. My first impressions were that she had been taken advantage of, and I always retained them. She spoke of Mr. Breckinridge as a kind, fatherly old man. The time referred to in this testimony was in the holidays of 1883 and 1884. The witness was then eighteen years old and Miss Pollard was younger.

There had been a controversy between counsel before the commissioner over the possession of the letter, and the letter had been attached to the deposition. It has already been widely published, and Mr. Carlisle's reading of it, since he found some difficulty in mastering the handwriting, did not add to the impressiveness of the schoolgirl epistle. She told of the offer of Rhodes to her, asked how she could ever marry the old rake, and announced her intention of telling Mrs. Brown, as she could not lead a secret life. There were some verses closing the letter which Mr. Stoll read, though Mr. Stoll cannot be truthfully called a success in the role of elocutionist. There was also a literary production, a prophesy, entitled "Destiny," written by Miss Pollard in school, which Mr. Stoll read while the spectators found entertainment in the attitude of an elderly and honest-looking juror in the front row who leaned far forward with open mouth and an expression of profound but vacuous admiration. While there was some literary merit to the production, its relevancy to the case was not apparent except as an evidence that Miss Pollard had been an exceptionally bright schoolgirl. It was particularly sentimental in its strain. After Miss Pollard's attorneys had expressed a desire for copies of the letter and prophesy for purposes of their own the court adjourned.

WAS HE SECRETLY MARRIED?

Rumor that Col. Breckinridge and Mrs. Wing were Wedded in May.

LOUISVILLE, March 14.—Mr. Stealey, the Washington correspondent of the Courier Journal, telegraphs his paper as follows:

"Colonel Breckinridge refused to talk to-night about the report that he was secretly married early last spring to his present wife. He states that when he takes the stand he will tell all he knows about the case now pending, and that he does not propose to allow himself at this important juncture in his trial to be led off in making statements and denials of newspaper rumors.

"It is the belief of the Courier-Journal correspondent, however, that Colonel Breckinridge was married to Mrs. Wing previous to his formal marriage to that lady in Louisville in July. This belief is not founded upon any statement obtained from Colonel Breckinridge or his counsel, but from information of a strong and trustworthy nature obtained elsewhere. Just when this secret marriage took place is not definitely known, but certainly previous to the middle of last May.

"This marriage, if it really did occur, will cut an important figure in the suit pending. If he was a married man when he promised to marry Miss Pollard in the presence of the witnesses who have so testified their evidence will be valueless and the suit will be thrown out of court. If, however, he was not married until after he made the promises they will, of course, hold good. It is expected that Colonel Breckinridge will take the stand Thursday as the first witness for the defense. The truth or falsity of the reports concerning his marriage will not be settled until then."

KENTUCKY DISGRACED.

Sentiment of Leading Citizens of the Bluegrass State.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 14.—Every man and woman in Kentucky who can read a newspaper is following the details of the Pollard-Breckinridge trial at Washington. Breckinridge was an idol of the people, not only on account of his being a famous member of an old and famous family, but because his first wife was a granddaughter of the immortal Henry Clay. The people have condoned his short comings, have elevated him to places of trust and finally elected him to the seat in Congress for so many years honorably occupied by Henry Clay. No wonder the people take it so hard when their idol is being thrown from its pedestal by the terrible testimony of the witnesses in Judge Bradley's court.

Public opinion throughout the State is decidedly against Breckinridge and the State press is almost unanimously against him. Some of the editors have even gone so far as to say that the people of the grand old Ashland district should forever hang their heads in shame if they return Breckinridge to Congress. It is really pitiable to hear men talk about the downfall of this gifted statesman. Said a kinsman and warm friend of Breckinridge to-night: "This trial is proving as sad a blow to Colonel Breckinridge's old friends as it is to him. As for myself, it fills me with sorrow and shame. A man of national reputation, whose magic voice has wrung admiration and applause from Puritanical Boston, Quaker Philadelphia and effervescent Chicago alike; who was regarded as one of the brightest lights Kentucky ever produced, and whose future promised so much, to be proven in a court of justice a whited sepulchre, is more than I can bear without feeling that not only Breckinridge but Kentucky has been disgraced."

Bronston Not Yet Decided.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 14.—Commonwealth Attorney J. B. Bronston, who some months ago declined to be considered a candidate against Colonel Breckinridge until the latter had every opportunity to clear his skirts of Miss Pollard's charges, to-day denies the statement published that since the silver-tongued Congressman's guilt is now practically conceded he had decided to enter the congressional race in the Lexington district.

HOOSIER DEMAGOGUES

Voorhees and Turpie Again Appear in Their Favorite Roles.

After Voting to Repeal the Silver Purchase Act They Right-About Face and Vote for the Bland Bill.

TWO TESTS IN THE SENATE

Motions to Reconsider and Recommit Overwhelmingly Defeated.

Final Vote to Be Taken To-Day—To Become Law Without Cleveland's Signature—House Proceedings.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Senators Voorhees and Turpie both voted against the proposition in the Senate to-day to kill the Bland seigniorage bill by recommittal, opening to amend, etc. Both have assisted in all of the movements to defeat the free coinage of silver. They voted for the repeal of the Sherman silver purchasing act and every other proposition in favor of silver; but they have concluded that by supporting the seigniorage bill, which is a confiscation of collateral security, they can catch the silver vote and make silverites believe they are in sympathy with them. The seigniorage bill will pass the Senate to-morrow and become law without the signature of the President. It will be remembered that President Cleveland, in 1887 permitted the bill redeeming the trade dollar to become law by the expiration of the constitutional ten days and without his action. He objected to that bill on the ground that it was equivalent to the purchase of about $9,000,000 worth of silver bullion, although he admitted that the trade dollar was a depreciated obligation of the federal government and ought to be redeemed. The best financiers in Congress supported the bill, while the sound financiers in this Congress are opposed to the seigniorage bill. It begins to look as though the "sound financial policy" of Grover Cleveland was as unreliable and variable as that of Daniel Woolsey Voorhees.

The proceedings of the Senate to-day were interesting. The test vote which was to be taken on the seigniorage bill—the vote on Mr. Allison's motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill passed to the third reading—had the effect of attracting a large attendance to the galleries. The Senate early took up consideration of the bill and Mr. Teller and Mr. George spoke in favor of its passage, the former criticising severely some statements made by Senator Sherman in his recent speech against the bill. Before Mr. George had concluded his remaks the hour of 2 o'clock arrived and Mr. Harris insisted upon the vote being then taken on Mr. Allison's motion, with the result that it was defeated by 28 to 45. It is expected that the bill will pass by about the same vote, about 2 o'clock to-morrow. Mr. Manderson moved then to commit the bill to the finance committee and this motion also was defeated by a vote of 24 to 48. The other portion of the agreement—that all debate until 2 o'clock to-morrow, when the bill will be voted on, should be under the five-minute rule—was abrogated, and Mr. George concluded his speech in favor of the bill. He was followed by Mr. Carey, who opposed the bill.

TENOR OF THE SPEECHES.

In his speech advocating the passage of the seigniorage bill, Mr. Teller sarcastically resented the assumption of certain Senators that they were the custodians of all the honesty and all the wisdom and knowledge on financial subjects, and that they alone were interested in preserving the credit of the country. The statement so frequently made of late that the country was in danger of being placed on a silver basis, he characteried as untrue, "but," he added, "we are on a gold basis now, and does any one think that the condition of the United States is now a happy one? If we do get to a silver basis we cannot be worse off than we are, and it is a notorious fact that the countries which are on a silver basis are much better off than we are."

Mr. George, who followed, premised his remarks by saying that he also tried to speak and vote in such a way that his remarks and his vote could not show whether he lived north or south of Mason and Dixon's line, and this was not a sectional or political question. This is not a free coinage measure, he said, and added: "I wish it were. It only requires in specific terms the coinage of silver already owned by the government. In passing this bill we introduce no new law."

The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, Mr. Harris demanded that, in accordance with the previous agreement, the vote should be taken on Mr. Allison's motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was ordered to a third reading. The result of an agreement to this motion would be to open the bill to amendment. The yeas and nays were demanded and the motion was voted down. The vote in detail is as follows:

Yeas—Aldrich, Allison, Brice, Caffery, Carey, Chandler, Collum, Davis, Dolph, Frye, Gallinger, Hale, Hawley, Hoar, Lodge, McMillin, McPherson, Manderson, Mitchell of Wisconsin, Morrill, Palmer, Proctor, Quay, Smith, Stockbridge, Vilas, Washburn, Wilson—28.

Nays—Allen, Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Blanchard, Butler, Call, Camden, Cockrell, Coke, Colquitt, Daniel, Dubois, Faulkner, Gibson, Gordon, Hansbrough, Harris, Hill, Irby, Jones of Arkansas, Kyle, Lindsay, Martin, Mills, Mitchell of Oregon, Morgan, Murphy, Pasco, Peffer, Perkins, Pettigrew, Power, Pugh, Ransom, Roach, Shoup, Squire, Stewart, Teller, Turpie, Vest, Voorhees, White, Wolcott—45.

According to prior agreement, Mr. Manderson was then permitted to move that the bill be recommitted to the finance committee, where it would be examined and perfected. This was also defeated by relatively the same vote as the preceding question, there being 27 yeas to 44 nays. Mr. Quay changed from yea to nay, and Messrs. Daniel and Squire, who voted nay before, did not vote.

Mr. George then continued his speech in favor of the bill, and when he had finished Mr. Mills tried to obtain an executive session, but Senator Carey, who had the floor, refused to yield it for this purpose. Mr. Carey had not finished his remarks in opposition to the bill, when, at 4:50, the Senate went into executive session, and at 5:25 adjourned.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

Forty Pages of the Measure Disposed of by the House.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Chairman Sayres, of the appropriations committee, is making wonderful progress in the House with the sundry civil bill. To-day forty pages of the bill were disposed of, making in all eighty-three pages in two days, and leaving only sixteen more pages, exclusive of two paragraphs, those relating to the coast and geodetic surveys and the Missouri River Commission, which were passed over temporarily. No amendments of importance were adopted to-day, although the Northwestern members made a vigorous effort to increase the amount for the survey of public lands. The appropriation for the geodetic survey, which usually encounters bitter opposition, to-day passed unchallenged, the amount appropriated being $414,000.

After the transaction of some miscellaneous business the bill was passed loaning for one year the Columbian Spanish caravels, Nina, Pinta and Santa Maria.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the sundry civil bill. On motion of Mr. Holman the following amendment was added to the paragraph of the bill providing for expenses of hearings in land entries: "That there be added to Section 7 of an act to repeal the timber culture laws, approved March 3, 1891, the following proviso: Provided, further, that nothing in this section shall be construed to apply to a contest pending prior to the passage of this act, and any person who initiated a contest by or thereto shall have the right upon cancellation of the prior entry to enter the tract involved under any of the land laws prior to the date of this act, had he been qualified if this act had not passed."

When the items were reached making appropriations for river and harbor improvements under the continuing contract system, Mr. Wilson, of Washington, created something of a sensation by his severe denunciation of the system and the various river commissions. Mr. Broderick wanted the item relating to the Missouri river commission passed over temporarily. Mr. Wilson insisted that these items should be thoroughly ventilated. He charged that these contracts were full of public plunder, and wanted the work of the commissions analyzed and dissected. With his characteristic fervor, he was brandishing his arms in the air, while the chairman was vainly endeavoring to call him to order. At last, when the gavel had subdued the torrent of words, Mr. Wilson asserted calmly, amid much laughter, that he was perfectly cool. After a few words in defense of the contract system from Mr. Dingley, the Missouri river item was passed over in accordance with Mr. Broderick's suggestion.

Mr. Coombs offered an amendment to the paragraph making appropriations for the maintenance of the national cemeteries to set apart $250 for an appropriate stone for the grave of Capt. Samuel Reed, the designer of the American flag and one of the heroes of the war of 1812. The House, at 4:30, adjourned.

WELL-DRESSED MEN

Who have been having their clothing made to order, will be interested in our "Paddock" Spring Overcoats, and our "Regent" Frock Suits and our "Cambridge" Sack Suits. They come only in high-class fabrics, and are the perfection of style and fit.

A Drive in Sweaters

To-day we place on sale a big line of Men's and Boys' Grey and Tan Sweaters, at

50c

Each. At this price the demand will soon exceed the supply.

MODEL

Building Permits.

Building permits were issued yesterday as follows:

Charles W. H. Otto, cottage, Willard avenue, $1,000.

M. K. Gleason, two-story frame, Twentieth street and Ashland avenue, $2,000.

W. N. Leonard, addition, 18 Holloway avenue, $75.

H. Borgman, addition, 181 Pleasant street, $300.

Ernest Dieter, frame house, 74 Vine street, $600.

Isaac Doll, addition, 639 East Miami street, $50.

George Kothe, frame residence, Broadway, $7,539.

Bertha McDonald, addition, 139 West Third street, $380.

Sunday Ball Games.

Wm. Harrington, formerly manager of the "Rainmakers," has leased Brighton Beach, where he intends to give Sunday ball games this summer, besides other sports on week days. The half-mile track will be improved and purses hung up for contests between roadsters. Dates have been arranged for games between a local club, to be organized, and four teams of the Chicago City League.

The Babe Drew Forth Mercy.

Viola McElroy was arraigned in the Police Court yesterday morning for drunkenness. She appeared in the court accompanied by two children, one a babe in arms. She was proven guilty, but the crying of the child prevailed to secure her discharge.

Garfield-Park Lake Work.

The work upon the lake at Garfield Park has progressed so far that within a few days the laborers will be withdrawn, and the lake ready for the skilled workmen to be put upon it by the city.

The World's Fair for Sale.

LOOK AT IT. The Michigan Central has arranged with one of the best publishing houses in the United States for a beautifully printed series of world's fair pictures, to be known as the Michigan Central's Portfolio of Photographs of the World's Fair.

The original photographs would cost not less than a dollar apiece, but the Michigan Central enables you to get 16 pictures for 10 cents.

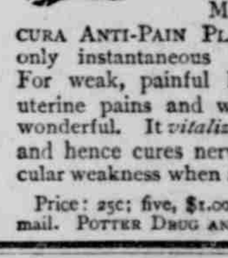
It's the finest. It's the most complete.

It's the best. It cannot be beaten.

If you saw the world's fair, you want it as a perpetual souvenir of a memorable visit.

If you didn't get there, you want this to see what you missed, and to fill your mind with its beauty and glory of the White City.

Send 10 cents to O. W. Ruggles, G. P. and T. Agent, Michigan Central, Chicago, and he will furnish you with the first part.



Chest Pains

Short breath, palpitation, weak and sore lungs, pleurisy, coughs, colds, asthma and bronchitis relieved in ONE MINUTE by the CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, the first and only instantaneous pain-killing plaster. For weak, painful kidneys, back ache, uterine pains and weakness, it is simply wonderful. It vitalizes the nervous forces, and hence cures nervous pains and muscular weakness when all others fail.

Price: 25c; five, $1.00. At all druggists or by mail. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Boston.

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