

NEWS, POLITICS, LITERATURE, TRADE AND COMMERCE—BUT FIRST OF ALL, THE NEWS.

WELLER WENT OUT MINUS A QUARTERONE.

There Is Where the Whole Trouble Came In.

AN AWFUL WARNING TO ALL GRANDPAPAS.

Had He Heeded the Curfew He Would Not Have Suffered.

Never Even Proposed Marriage to the Naughty Girl, and She Was Real Mean and Wicked Besides When She Even Intimates That He Did—Had Willie's Mammy Been Alive He Would Probably Have Gone Home and Told Her That "Maddie" Was a Trifle Forward and He Did Not Care to Meet Her Again—But He Didn't.

Washington, March 30.—Chapter two of the story of the Breckinridge case was told today. It consumed the whole session of the court and still the narrative remains incomplete. From the second meeting at the Lexington house of assignment kept by Sarah Goss, in 1884, down to the late spring of 1893, the recital wound its way along a path stormy with pistol, illegitimate children, clandestine interviews and secret marriages, more of intrigue than one would suppose could be contained in the life of such a mild-looking elderly gentleman, as the witness has taken part in a way, occasionally dropping into a jest.

Witness him sat the woman who is willing to emulate Samson by dragging herself with the temple, and the only disturbing factor in this scene. She persisted in growing agitated and once she made an outcry, demanding to know why the defendant could not tell the truth, but Judge Bradley warned her firmly and kindly that she must exercise control over herself or leave the room.

There is a wealth of detail in the defendant's story; he binds it about with many particulars, and throws an atmosphere of high life over it, weaving in with his meeting with Miss Pollard allusions to the many political events which have taken part; the whole he has addressed; the confederate reunions he has attended; the banquets to which he has been called as an honored guest; the parties he has taken at Mrs. Cleveland, even the dinner of the Reform club in New York, at which Mr. Butterworth observed, "Speaker Crisp did not speak."

"HOW I WAS LURED."

Chapter II of the "Romance of a Girl's Old Man."

Washington, March 30.—The Pollard-Breckinridge case was resumed this morning, with the defendant again on the stand.

His examination by Butterworth began by an exhibition of a work basket which belonged to his wife, which Miss Pollard asserted he gave her after the wife's death. Breckinridge denied absolutely that he gave it to her, or even knew that she had it till the trial was opened.

The circumstances of their first visit to the house of Sarah Goss, the colored assignment house keeper at Lexington, was next taken up. Breckinridge met her on the train to Lexington and an arrangement was made to meet at the house mentioned that evening. They went there but could not get in. Finally it was arranged that she should wait while for Sarah's return, while Breckinridge should go home, returning later, and if the keeper of the house would find plaintiff there.

After Supper He went Back.

He returned after taking supper with his family and found her there. She made no objection to his coming there, carrying out the arrangement made on the train. He left her there, as she did not want to take the risk of being discovered, and he had the understanding that she would slip out during the course of the day if a favorable opportunity was offered; if not, she would be there the next night. He returned the next night and found her still there. He remained till 10 p. m.

Everything in her appearance and conduct indicated that she was a full developed and experienced woman. Nothing was ever said then, or until the filing of the suit, about her having been a prostitute, or otherwise, at the meeting at Sarah Goss's on August 2, and he did not see her again till the next October, at the Sayre inn, Lexington. He declared that he received any one in her room there at night it was not he. While Miss Pollard was absent from Lexington in the spring of 1885, when she said her first child was born, witness declared he had no knowledge of her whereabouts and no communication with her. He further denied having written the alleged letters to Rhodes and Miss Pollard's mother about this time.

Tells of a Series of Visits.

Breckinridge then, in response to further questions, detailed the story of his relations with plaintiff, declaring they were frequently interrupted for months at a time, and once for a year. He told of a series of visits to an assignment house in Cincinnati at Sarah Goss's house and elsewhere he paid the expenses and gave plaintiff money. The first time he was informed by plaintiff that she was pregnant by him was in the summer of 1887. The first time he ever heard of her pregnancy he called her to Cincinnati in the fall of 1888, when she said she had destroyed all her manuscripts (including the manuscript of a novel she was writing), and that she had given away her clothes. She had once said to the witness that if he did not help her out in the matter, she did not intend to allow him to live—that she did not intend to bear the disgrace alone. He had told her there would be no difficulty about it, if she would leave Washington, as she had promised, and that he would pay her expenses wherever she went. In one of these conversations, when she was apparently consoled, she got up and went into the library and came back shortly and pointed a pistol at him, threatening to kill him.

The Colonel Uses Strategy.

By strategy, he had been enabled to take it away from her before she could do any harm. He kept the pistol, and it was the same weapon she had taken from his valise, with which she attempted his life in New York. That scene, he said, was followed by an al-

HEALING BY POVERTY CAUSED IT.

Reverend J. H. Simey Hangs Himself at Cheyenne.

CRONIN CASE MAY COME UP ONCE MORE.

Friends of the Deceased Doctor the Defendants.

Cruel Treatment of One Boy by Some of His Playmates Said to Have Caused His Death, and the Youngsters Will Have to Face the Charge of Murder—Prominent People Who Are Said to Have Been Closely Connected with the Roscoe Robbery—Other Crimes.

Cheyenne, Wyo., March 30.—Rev. J. H. Simey committed suicide here today by hanging. Simey was for a number of years an Episcopal clergyman. Lately, he has been without a charge, ill-health and destitution caused his suicide.

HE WANTS DAMAGES.

Cronin's Friends to Be Sued for a Large Sum.

Chicago, March 30.—The Cronin case promises to again appear in the courts. This time the prosecuting attorneys will be called upon to defend a suit of \$10,000 damages. The suit, in assumption, has been commenced in the circuit court by the filing of a praecipe by attorneys of Henry H. Hatch, who claims that he is entitled to \$7,000 reward offered by friends of Dr. Cronin at the time of his disappearance in May, 1888. The defendants to the suit are given as W. P. Rend, Patrick McGarry, James F. Boland, T. T. Conklin, John T. Scanlan, Frank T. Scanlan and Mortimer Scanlan.

Attorney Amey says that Rasch, his client, was in the employ of the town of Lakeview in May 1888. While doing street and sewer work he discovered the remains of Dr. Cronin in the catch basin. For this he put in a claim for the reward which had been offered a few days before by the friends of Dr. Cronin. Hatch claims that the friends of Dr. Cronin promised him the money if he would wait awhile. He waited until now his claim is in danger of being outlawed.

THE WORLD BETTER OFF.

Three Desperados Hanged in Texas Yesterday.

Little Rock, Ark., March 30.—A report from Paris, Tex., says: Edward Gonsales, Manning Davis and Jim Upkins, federal convicts, were hanged today. The crime for which Gonsales paid the death penalty was the murder of John Daniels, a singing school teacher in Blue county, Cherokee strip, in 1892. He was a tall, dark man, and was expelled because his fellow pupils objected to him on account of his nationality. He murdered his teacher for revenge.

Manning Davis' crime was the most brutal in the history of the Choctaw nation. His victim was John Roden, a neighbor. The two men were apparently the best of friends until the night of December 28, 1892. Davis drew a knife and stabbed him to death in the presence of Mrs. Roden. Davis fled, but was captured later on in Arkansas by Deputy Sheriff Dollarhide, who was afterwards murdered by Miller Davis, a brother of Manning. Miller Davis was hanged in Arkansas just two weeks before sentence was passed on his brother.

Jim Upkins was a heavy-set, ginger-colored negro, and was one of the most brutal-looking of the African type. The crime for which he yielded up his life was revolting in the extreme. At Admore, I. T., 1893, he outraged his 6-year-old stepdaughter, Mary Warden, tearing her clothes and drawing a knife and lacerating her person in a shocking manner. A highly dramatic scene ensued at the examining trial. The crowd of boys organized a mob and attempted to lynch Judge Gibbons stepped between the prisoner and the mob and defiantly informed him that he would have to walk over his dead body and the dead bodies of the deputy marshals, before they could take the prisoner.

YOUTHFUL TOUGHS.

They May Yet Face the Serious Charge of Murder.

Valparaiso, Ind., March 30.—Coroner Coates has been called to Summerville, this county, to investigate what may prove to be a murder. St. Patrick's day, while a crowd of boys were playing ball, one of the boys named Otto shot his rifle, and the bullet struck a ball. This enraged his playmates, who told him that he must buy a new ball or they would kill him.

After the boys had taken the ball, he had along the railroad tracks, and his head between his legs and brutally beat and kicked him until he was unconscious. They then threw him to one side of the track and left him where he was found by the section men, who picked him up and took him home.

He died violently at the mouth and grew rapidly worse, and ten days later he died. His family did not think it necessary to make any report of the strange case to the coroner, and the boys who were implicated were overheard yesterday talking about the case and this led to the investigation.

Hanged For Murder.

St. Louis, March 30.—A special to the Post Dispatch from Union Springs, Ala., says: Israel Johnson (colored) was hanged here today at noon for the murder of Wash Roberts (colored) on January 15 last.

ROSCOE ROBBERY.

Prominent Los Angeles People Suspected of It.

Los Angeles, Cal., March 30.—The preliminary examination of Alva Johnson and George Smith, who were arrested a few days ago on the charge of having robbed the Southern Pacific train at Roscoe on February 15, took place this morning.

Southern Ute Removal.

All Indications Point to an Adverse Report.

Washington, March 30.—The House Indian affairs committee will hold a special meeting on Monday to dispose of the bill proposing the removal of the Colorado Ute Indians to Utah. Indications point to an adverse report.

Western Passenger Lines.

Chicago, March 30.—The Western Passenger Lines met this morning to consider the question of emigrant business, which the line claims has been badly demoralized by the action of the Union Pacific and Northwestern. The Atchison was represented.

She Will Wed a Lord.

London, March 30.—The Peerage announces the marriage of Lord Francis Hope and May Yoh, the American burlesque actress. When Miss Yoh announced the marriage a year ago, the fact was promptly denied by Lord Francis and his family. Lord Francis is the heir presumptive to the dukedom of New Castle. Miss Yoh appears nightly at the Lyric theatre.

Cut His Throat.

Laramie, Wyo., March 30.—W. H. Amersbach, a prominent business man, cut his throat with a razor this evening. The wound is not serious, but the association must reach a definite understanding with the Union Pacific before

CAIDWELL USES HIS LEGAL PROBE.

Pertinent Questions Are Put and Answered.

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Why U. P. Wages Were Not Cut Down Before.

Were Afraid of Trouble Along the Entire System—The Court Asked to Do That Which the Company Dare Not—All Union Pacific Witnesses Agree That the Employees Had Not Been Given Proper or Sufficient Notice—The Road Has Not Paid a Dividend in Ten Years.

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"Why were they not adopted long ago?" interrupted Judge Caldwell.

"Because we would have had trouble all along the line," replied McConnell.

"Do you mean to say you come before this court, asking it to do something the managers of the road never dared do?" asked Judge Caldwell.

Later, the judge referred to the fact that one of the receivers was a merchant in Chicago, another a lawyer in New York, and added: "I don't see why these receivers should come into this court and ask questions in the rules they don't know anything about, when it is conceded that practical men who manage the road do not dare to make the changes."

Proper Notice Not Given.

After the recess, Mr. McConnell's examination was continued. It was mostly on the cost of engine service.

DYNAMITE IN THE CITY HALL.

Denver's Distress Grows Deeper Almost Hourly.

Write of Prohibition Issued Just in the Nick of Time to Prevent Bloodshed—New Bond Preparing to Storm Police Headquarters.

Denver, March 30.—The controversy between the old and the new police boards is again in the supreme court.

Today, Judge Glynn, of the district court, notified Judge Allen a co-ordinating judge, that he had dissolved the latter's injunction, restraining the new board from interfering with the action of the old members.

M. E. Taylor, attorney for the old board, immediately obtained from the supreme court a writ of prohibition restraining Glynn from taking any further action in the matter whatever. This writ makes the Glynn injunction against the old board inoperative, and also makes his action in dismissing Judge Allen's injunction invalid.

The old board, however, will always aim to pay as high, and in some cases higher, wages than on neighboring roads.

Judge Caldwell went into the details of the work, and drew from Mr. Dickinson much information in regard to the practical operation of a railroad.

Mr. Dickinson, however, always refused to give a reduction in wages, and followed Mr. Dickinson on the stand. His testimony was in regard to the financial condition of the road, and the Union Pacific had not paid a dividend in ten years.

There had been a decrease of \$3,000,000 in net earnings of 1893 from those of 1892. In 1893 the company operated 2,000 miles of road; total earnings, \$9,622,066; operating expenses, including taxes, \$14,474,148; net earnings, \$6,177,918. In 1892, the mileage, 7,573; earnings, \$27,068,150; operating expenses, \$17,357,708; earnings, \$9,710,442.

Pattison's Report Erroneous.

Judge Caldwell inquired concerning Governor Pattison's report, which showed that the bonds of the company were secured and mortgaged covering the property were not worth two cents on the dollar.

Mr. Mink said Mr. Pattison had been misled. The court read Pattison's report, which showed that of the \$109,000,000 of debt covering the system, \$73,000,000 was profit of construction.

Mr. Mink said the report of Governor Pattison's conferees in the investigation, which placed the profit at \$43,000,000, was not correct.

The court asked the receiver whether the government lost every dollar it had invested that the men should suffer. He would see that the employees were compensated, and that their wages would not be cut to admit of payment of dividends.

MIGHT, NOT RIGHT.

Seal Poachers Are More Than Thoroughly Exercised.

Victoria, B. C., March 30.—This is the headquarters of the seal poachers, and they are greatly excited over the news of the action of the British government in passing a bill authorizing the seizure of British vessels in Bering sea.

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INTEREST WAS MANIFESTED IN THE TRIAL.

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DISPENSARY RIOTS.

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When Governor Tillman received the news a hasty conference was held with Adjutant General Farley, and a special train was ordered and three local militia companies were ordered to assemble at their armories.

Colonel Wylie Jones, of the Palmetto regiment, was ordered at 3 o'clock, by the governor, to proceed with troops to Darlington. It at once became a military camp, the militiamen, all sympathizers of the citizens of Darlington, who go.

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