

SHE WILL SHUT THE STAGE

Miss Pollard Will Not Appear Before the Footlights.

HER FUTURE PLANS UNKNOWN

Now Suffering from Nervous Prostration at a Quiet Hospital on Capitol Hill—A Highly Sensational Interview With Her Friend, Mrs. Brown, in Cincinnati.

Miss Madeline Pollard is the most talked of person in Washington since the outcome of her long breach of promise suit against Congressman Breckinridge.

As might have been expected with a woman of her temperament, the long strain of the trial culminated in a nervous collapse, and she is now suffering from nervous prostration.

She was taken Saturday night to the Providence hospital, a Catholic institution, in a quiet part of the city, on Capitol Hill, where she is being attended by the sisters of charity. The attending physicians say that when she has recovered from the immediate effects of her collapse following the high mental tension at which she has been kept for weeks she will be able to leave the hospital.

She does not anticipate any serious effects from her illness. Sister Ellis, of the Episcopal House of Refuge, who was the constant attendant of Miss Pollard during the trial, and to whom Judge Wilson paid a beautiful tribute in his plea, was her companion part of the day. Her brother, Mr. J. D. Pollard, of Lexington, Ky., was with her.

The visitor in the great case has been more than over in demand to appear before the footlights since the court case concluded Saturday. During the trial several communications came to Miss Pollard and to her lawyers from her admirers, and she has made out one newspaper after another.

Miss Pollard's intentions. Some startling statements made regarding her in Washington society.

CINCINNATI, April 15.—You may say positively that Miss Pollard will not go on the stage, said Miss McGinn Brown.

While Mrs. Pollard was a pupil Mrs. Brown was with her husband, in charge of the Wesleyan woman's college. She has just returned from Washington, where she testified in the Breckinridge-Pollard case.

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FIFTEEN HUNDRED MILES

Strike on the Great Northern Railroad Extending.

A PECULIAR STATE OF AFFAIRS

Engineers, Firemen, and Conductors' Organizations Strenuously Oppose the Action of the Strikers—Large Numbers of Men Are Being Forced to Remain Idle.

St. Paul, Minn., April 15.—The strike of the Great Northern railway is gradually working East, having taken in Grand Forks, N. D., last night, and if not settled soon will probably reach this end of the line in about two or three days.

It is developing a peculiar state of affairs. The strike is ordered by the American Railway Union, and is being more actively antagonized by the railroad employees' brotherhoods than by the railroad companies.

There can be no doubt that the individuals of the various brotherhoods are privately somewhat dissatisfied, but they recently accepted the revised schedules and are standing by their agreement with the company.

A meeting this afternoon of the local organization of the engineers took no official notice of the strike, but at the close of the meeting the secretary told an Associated Press reporter that they were opposed to the strike, and any engineer who contemplates it or in any way assists the strikers will do so at his peril.

The following has been received here, addressed to the president of the Great Northern Railway Company:

St. Paul, Minn., April 15.—The following is a copy of a message sent by E. E. Clark, grand chief of the railway conductors, to the local secretary at Spokane Falls, with directions to make such use of it as he chooses:

"Strike on the Great Northern will receive no recognition or support from me or from fellow employees of the Great Northern. I am a member of the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors, and I am bound by our laws and to perform their proper and regular duties. If any particular strike is ordered, I will not be bound by it, and I will not be bound by the consequences which are well known."

As far as can be learned at this hour the number of men going on strike is about 1,500. The extent of the number of men who are being forced to remain idle is about 1,500.

The company this afternoon handed to the Associated Press the following copy of a message to the mayor of Helena, who had sent a message asking for a statement as to the extent and cause of the strike:

St. Paul, Minn., April 15, 1894. To Hon. G. C. Harris, Mayor: After full consideration, the rules and schedules of wages and hours of the Great Northern Railway Company, adopted by the grand officials of the Brotherhood of Railway Engineers and Firemen and the Grand Officers of the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors, and reduced to writing, these rules effect the strike of the Great Northern Railway Company, and the same shall be in full force and effect from this date.

Proposed changes in similar schedules of wages and hours of the Great Northern Railway Company, and the same shall be in full force and effect from this date.

After parleying for a time the sheriff decided that he could do nothing, and when the sheriff arrived from Helena, he took charge of the prisoner a mob which had collected refused to give him up. The sheriff summoned a posse, but still the mob would not give up the prisoner.

When the militia arrived at Bushyville they found the mob in possession of the prisoner. The militia declared that the prisoner must not be removed from the lockup. Sheriff Sullivan, who was in command of the soldiers, was informed of the mob's action by Major Carter, who was in command of the militia, and if any attempt was made to fire a gun or fix a bayonet on the building and the prisoner would be changed in the city.

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A TENNESSEE TRAGEDY.

The Wages of Mullendoso's Sin Was Death—An Outrage Father's Act.

COXEY GETS TO CUMBERLAND

The Great Unknown Deserts the Army and Browne Succeeds Him.

Will Take the Lecture Field.

The Army Commanded by Gen. Kelly Reaches Omaha and Is Witnessed by 50,000 Persons—Plenty of Food and Rations on Hand. The New England Contingent.

CUMBERLAND, Md., April 15.—This afternoon Marshal Carl Browne rode into Cumberland at the head of Coxe's army of the commonwealth on the handsome station which has been his mount since leaving Massillon, Ohio, Easter Sunday.

Browne's army on top, the revolution of yesterday has been quiet, and "Unknown" Smith has been despatched. He will go on a lecture tour. Mr. Coxe's own son has deserted the cause of his father and goes with Smith. It has been the frequent boast of Commander Coxe that the army was an organization in which mutual rights prevailed.

"Neither Marshal Browne nor I have any more rights here than the poorest soldier," has been asserted by him daily and reiterated by Browne, but the events of the past two days show that Coxe's word is law. The man had despatched Browne and took up Smith, who had organized the army and established a system of discipline against which cold, starvation, privation, and weary marches could not prevail. They made him their leader with great enthusiasm, but this was in Coxe's absence. Coxe arrived at daybreak, "Smith must go," he said, and Smith went.

Jess Coxe, the general's son, tried to dissuade his father from telling him that Browne was a scoundrel and a crook, who was working him, Gen. Coxe would not believe it, and told his son he was inordinate. He said he might, however, continue as aide to Marshal Browne if he desired.

"I won't obey the orders of that leather-skinned skunk," was the son's reply. "Then you may go back home," said his father.

"I will go wherever I go—a please," was the reply, and the young man went off. Smith, before leaving, made a speech to the army, bidding them hold together, obey orders, and march to Washington. They cheered him and there is no doubt he would have carried the men with him had he so desired. He told the newspaper men he still wished to be held prisoner, but that he had not been despatched, but had voluntarily withdrawn rather than acknowledge Browne as his superior officer.

Mr. J. E. Pizzaro, who is put in, was going to lecture and will speak in Baltimore in a few days. If it goes there he will try it as an old good authority that the "Unknown" name, or at least the name he is known by, is E. P. Pizzaro; that he is a Swede and a patient medical fakir, who last Sunday gave medical lectures on South Georgia street, Chicago. He is president of a society called itself the Society for the Protection of Humanity, and that when Carl Browne had his revolver broken by Major Carter, Pizzaro gave Brown the use of the society's hall.

When the army reached Cumberland it camped in the tall grounds and 1,500 people paid ten cents each to go in and see it. Tonight big bonfires were built, around which the men will sleep. They will start from here Tuesday morning, along the canal in the woods to Williamsport to avoid the mountains. Prominent citizens of Cumberland gave food for the army, including Major Carter, general order to march, in which he denounced "Unknown" Smith's conduct and denounced his attempt to stir up strife.

RELLY AT OMAHA. Fifty Thousand People Visit the Western Army of the Commonwealth.

OMAHA, Neb., April 15.—Gen. Kelly and his 1,200 troops spent a beautiful Sabbath in the enjoyment of more of luxury than they have known since they left home two weeks ago.

The army reached the coedies of Omaha at 6 o'clock this morning. The train was halted at a side track just inside the city limits. Chief Beavy was there with two platoons of police under Capt. Gorman and Matyn.

It had been the intention to disembark the army at Omaha, but the city authorities, in order to march, in which he denounced "Unknown" Smith's conduct and denounced his attempt to stir up strife.

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THE LATE JUDGE FIELD.

Funeral Services Held in the Presence of Many Eminent Men.

FRANCE'S NAVY BAD.

A Report Made Advising the Republic Not to Build More Ironclads.

Paris, April 15.—The commission appointed by the Chamber of Deputies to examine into the condition of the navy held a meeting yesterday, at which M. Edouard Lockroy, a leading member of the commission, read a long report. He said that the fears and anxiety regarding the condition of the navy had only been increased by the inquiry which had shown that the navy was not ready to mobilize and that the stores were depleted, owing to the negligence of the administration. Many of the torpedo boats were without crews, and the turret ship Magneto was worthless. M. Lockroy concluded by declaring that economies without detriment to the efficiency of the navy, and that a change in officials was imperative.

Admiral Vainon made a report as to the condition of the Magenta, saying that she could not be repaired, and that she should be sold. He also reported that the condition of the fleet was such that it might be subjected. Her unarmored parts were exposed when she rolled. Admiral Lockroy said that there was a marked difference in the cost of the same tonnage for different vessels, and urged that France should stop building ironclads, which he described as being a waste of money. The commission decided to consider that subject, according to the reports, but ordered that Admiral Vainon's report be distributed.

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INSURGENT REPORTS.

Three Hundred and Fifty of Their Men Lost Against 100 of the Government's.

BEAR AND LION.

A Fight Between Two Beasts Among the Possibilities at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 15.—The fight announced to take place in Boone's arena at the Midwinter Fair next Saturday evening between Col. Boone's African lion Parrell and a grizzly bear recently captured in the mountains has stirred up serious rumors of a riot between the militia and the executive committee of the exposition. The society announces that the grizzly bear is to be fought in the arena, and that the lion is to be fought in the