

VOL. XVII.

SAINT PAUL MINN., SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 15, 1894.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

NO. 105.

\$ 15,000 \$

Breckinridge Must Pay This for Breach of Contract.

AGREED TO MARRY MADELINE.

According to the Twelve in the Jury Box.

DRAMATIC SCENES IN COURT.

Attorneys Pretty Nearly Get Into a Fight.

COL. BRECKINRIDGE APPEALS.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Foreman Charles R. Cole of the circuit court jury, at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon announced a verdict for the plaintiff, Madeline Pollard, for \$15,000 damages from Congressman W. C. P. Breckinridge, for breaking his contract to marry her, thus ending the long and exciting Breckinridge-Pollard breach of promise case.



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The jury retired at 3:30 p. m. The first ballot taken was upon the merits of the case, leaving out of consideration the question of the amount of damages. It resulted in eleven votes for a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, and one for the defendant. Thereupon the dissenting gentleman was figuratively cornered by his colleagues, and for some time was argued with. In speaking of this discussion afterward, Foreman Cole said that the jurymen display as great familiarity with the points of the testimony as had been evidenced by the lawyers in their arguments. They laid the case fully before the obtuse jurymen, called for the grounds on which his belief was founded, and were finally able to overcome him by sheer force of logic. The next question to be settled was the figure at which the damages should be rated, and upon this matter there was the widest possible difference. Two or three jurors thought the full amount sued for, \$50,000, should be awarded. Foreman Cole said that a verdict of \$1 would vindicate Miss Pollard sufficiently, and he thought it was unnecessary to impose any great financial punishment upon him. Discussion of this matter followed until the usual course was adopted, each jurymen writing the amount he considered just upon a slip of paper, and a balance being struck. The amounts ranged from \$1 to \$50,000, and \$15,000 was the average. Just before the final vote, Judge Bradley had sent a messenger to inquire if there was any probability that a verdict would be agreed upon soon. Receiving the reply that the jury was about to conclude its deliberations, he entered the court room. His entrance, of course, was the signal for the gathering of the crowd.

Madeline Pollard. This single coupon and ten cents will secure you PART ONE. To Globe Coupon Department: Send Part One of "Our Own Country" to the following address: Name... Street and Number... Town... State... Enclosed 10 Cents, April 15, 1894.

loving him came his son, Desha, and Col. Phil Thompson. No one being present to represent the plaintiff, a bailiff was dispatched across the street, and in five minutes Calderon Carlisle arrived. Then Judge Bradley stretched out his hand warningly to say: "When this verdict is announced, for I am informed that a verdict has been agreed upon, there must be no demonstration either of approval or disapproval. The clerk called the roll of the jury, then summoned loudly an interrogatory, which, being interpreted, was: "Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed upon your verdict?" "We have," responded Foreman Cole. "We find for the plaintiff."

An inarticulate murmur started, which the bailiffs quickly hushed. It was merely a mixture of vocal sound and crowd, and which exercised no particular sentiment except surprise. Following this was an awkward pause. "Finally the judge asked: "For how much?" "Fifteen thousand dollars," answered the foreman of the jury.

Another juror, who the first arose but was quickly quenched. One man near a window shouted to the crowd outside, "Fifteen,000, plaintiff," but he was not reprimanded. Col. Breckinridge rose slowly to his feet. All those who saw his face say it was nearly as white as his long hair, but his voice was clear as usual when he spoke in a hesitating way, saying: "I don't know the practice of this court, but I wish to give the usual notice of a motion for a new trial."

He dropped into a chair beside his son, hardly less pale than himself. Nobly waited to hear the formal adjournment. The jurors filed out. Col. Breckinridge pulled his slouch hat over his eyes and followed after them with his son in his wake, allowing their way across the hall to the marshal's office. The jurors were just ahead of him in the outer office and he pressed through them to the green door before the private office. There was no handshaking in congratulating the plaintiff between the colonel and any one else.

Miss Pollard was not in the court room, and her attorneys reported that she did not care to say anything about the verdict. When a messenger reached her room with the news, she exclaimed: "Oh, isn't it good, isn't it good," and then burst into sobs. Mr. Butterworth said, "I don't care to say anything," and walked dejectedly away towards his office. There the present Mrs. Breckinridge was awaiting events. There is no reason to believe the rumor that she is about to apply for a divorce. Major Butterworth characterizes the stories as wholly without foundation. The case, he said later in the evening, would be fought to a finish, along every available and proper line.

That Miss Pollard will be financially bettered by the result of the case is not probable, because it is well understood, and has been said during the trial, that Col. Breckinridge has no property. He has lived up to his income for years, and although his wife has property it does not seem likely that she will care to expend it to satisfy this judgment.

It was today the central figure of the final day of the Pollard-Breckinridge case. Madeline Pollard, the plaintiff, was not in the court, but the Breckinridges, father and son, were in their usual places, but attended by none of the lawyers, except Mr. Stoll, of Kentucky. Judge Wilson started his speech with great earnestness. All of the specific charges against the character of his client had been disposed of, he said, except the charge resting solely on the word of the defendant, that Miss Pollard had been intimate with Rhodes. According to law, as it would be laid down by the court, however, that matter cut no figure at all, even if it was worthy of belief, because Col. Breckinridge had admitted that he knew of it long before the year of the first talk of the marriage.

Entering upon a discussion of the testimony of Col. Breckinridge, Mr. Wilson started with the proposition that the plaintiff and defendant took the stand upon equal terms. The same credibility attaches to the testimony of each, where it stood alone, but there was one vital difference, namely that the statements of Madeline Pollard were supported by other more credible evidence, while the statements of Col. Breckinridge were not. He must ask that his words stand uncorroborated. Miss Pollard was sustained by Mrs. Blackburn, by Mary Yancey, by Francis, by Mrs. Lowell, Col. Breckinridge was contradicted by Sarah Guess, and it would be shown that her testimony was infinitely more credible than his. Sarah had testified that he came to her begging her not to tell what she knew of the case.

In discussing the testimony of Mrs. Lowell, Mr. Wilson pointed out that Col. Breckinridge had not at the outset denied that he wrote those letters, and that he had fenced adroitly against the question until he had secured an admission that they were destroyed and

could not rise up to confront him. Then he denied it. Then turning to another point in the testimony, as showing the credibility of the defendant, Judge Wilson incited an angry passage of words. "This was not the first time he had been seduced," he said, leveling that bony forefinger of his at the Kentucky colonel, "for he tells you that he knew the house of Sarah Guess; he had been there before with some other girl, before my client had seduced him."

Col. Breckinridge interposed a remonstrance. "Now, your honor," he said, leaning forward, "there is not the slightest statement of that before the jury, not the slightest evidence of that. I merely said that I had been there before."

"I believe you are correct," said Judge Bradley; "that is all you said." "You had better have denied it on the stand if you wanted to," said Mr. Wilson to the defendant. "I was not asked to," replied Col. Breckinridge. "Well, you can't testify now."

"This is the last chance, and I want the testimony quoted correctly. I want to set your errors right." "I am merely arguing on the probabilities of the case," declared Mr. Wilson, "drawing the natural deductions from the evidence. If I had asked you to deny it, would you have denied it before, there would have been half a dozen lawyers on your feet."

"But you did not ask it," retorted the colonel. "But he knew Mrs. Rose in Louisville," said Mr. Wilson. Attorney Stoll—"There is no evidence that she kept an improper house there. Mr. Wilson—Ah, but he met her on the street. She gave him her card, indicating her business. He knew her so well that he knew how to take my client there."

"Gentlemen, there were written on stone the commandments," said Mr. Wilson, picking up the thread of his argument, "one of which was 'Thou shalt not commit adultery.' This defendant admits over and over again that he has violated that one. On the same stone is written 'Thou shalt not bear false witness,' and if a man shall violate one of these commandments and be caught in the tools of the law, is it not possible that under such straits he may violate the other?"

Every other point of the defense having been disposed of, Mr. Wilson said there remained but the statement of the defendant that there was a natural understanding that the contract to marry should not be carried out, and that that characterized pictorially as "a clean-shaven, bald-headed obese falsehood," manufactured to fit the exigencies of the case. He discussed the probability of a woman about to give birth to a child consenting to such an arrangement, and reviewed the testimony of Mrs. Blackburn to show that Col. Breckinridge had taken the aggressive in proclaiming to Mrs. Blackburn the engagement, and declaring that he never intended to marry any one but Madeline Pollard, and that her jealousy of Mrs. Wing was assured.

"Who is my client?" and called upon the jury to witness that the defence had not spared denunciations of her. The defendant himself had told Mrs. Blackburn that she was of humble but respectable origin and of mature talents. He pictured the desolation of her home when her father had left the family penniless, three of the children going to the Old Fields home, her mother going to the house of one relative and she to an aunt in Pittsburg. Mr. Butterworth had told of her ambition, her talents, and had also paid a tribute to Mary Anderson. In her own way, if her life had been permitted to take its natural course, the plaintiff might have attained as great distinction as Mary Anderson, and this made the crimes of the defendant in perverting her life all the blacker. In her childhood she had been like a bird in a cage, beating against the bars of environments.

Discussing the circumstances of her childhood, he referred to the disputed letter, declaring it to be of no consequence; but he would brand it as a forgery manufactured for the purpose of the third plea, adding, "and this is not the only piece of falsity manufactured for this defence." It was a common thing for papers to be forged for the purposes of the case. Expert evidence was baldheaded, sham and pretense, and it was most remarkable that of all the years of correspondence this was the only letter produced. Hereupon Mr. Wilson wanted to read to the jury, as he said, an opinion of the courts upon the value of expert testimony. "It is proper for me to read this now," he said, "I will do so. If not I will pass it up to your honor."

HILL ISSUES A BULLETIN

HOLDING OUT THE OLIVE BRANCH TO THE STRIKERS.

SITUATION IS NOT CHANGED.

Col. Clough Says Modified Schedules Are Same as Schedules Before Last April's Raised Schedules—Trains Tied up at Devil's Lake and Minot—The Montana Situation.

So far as could be ascertained yesterday, there was but little change in the Great Northern situation. General Manager Case, when applied for information, said that this matter had been left in the hands of Vice President Clough. A GLOBE reporter called upon him, and the magnate made the following statements:

"The situation still remains unchanged. Our trains from Minot to Spokane, and from Havre to Butte, on the Butte line, are still held up. Our information is generally, not definite, as the telegraph operators have gone out, and as our wires are the only ones in that section, we cannot get certain information, as the strikers are in control of the wires. What information we have is that the telegraph operators are not reaching their telegraph points and from there come here. So far as can be learned, the strike seems to be confined to the trainmen and telegraph operators. As yet the company is doing nothing but endeavoring to take part from longer membership in the American Railway union, if information possible. We are trying to get at the situation and the disease, and then prescribe the remedy. First, we must ascertain who are engaged in the strike, what their grievances are, and then apply the cure. As these things are, they are still in ignorance. So far as ascertainable, we believe the strike is confined to a very small proportion of the employees."

"The desertion of the operators, of course, prevents direct communications that war, and the stopping of the trains cut off information by that source. East of Great Falls—the portion of the system where the trouble chiefly exists, and where the trains have been stopped—we have been operating but two trains a day, a freight and a passenger. We do not anticipate any serious difficulty east of Minot, except, perhaps, in isolated cases, where dissatisfaction exists. The probability of men to quarrel with their bread and butter is hard to understand, and I state again that I believe the trouble is confined to but few. Our trains arriving here are all running on time today, from those parts of the system where the principal traffic exists. The company is daily hoping to fully re-establish communications by its own wires and trains. If it were otherwise we could more speedily get at the bottom of this matter, and should at once proceed to adjust the difficulty."

Yesterday the following official bulletin was issued from Great Northern headquarters: April 14, 1894.—On the Montana and Kalispell divisions of the Great Northern railway all trains have been abandoned by reason of a number of the men being out on strike, only a few being received a few hours before such abandonment from a party who is not and has not been in the company's employ, and without notice being given to the men. The main reason given to the company for this action is a claim and report of the strikers that the men of the company are to be replaced by strikers from the East. This report is and was entirely untrue, and is made for the purpose of intimidation and of misrepresenting the company to the men. The company is not and will not continue in the faithful discharge of their respective duties, and the company will not and will not be bound by any conditions, etc., such faithful service will be first considered, both as to rates of pay and as to conditions of employment. The company is at all times ready to consider any complaint made by the men in its employ. JAMES J. HILL, General Manager. C. W. CASE, General Superintendent. J. O. PATTEE, Superintendent Motive Power.

President Hill returned yesterday morning from the Lakota superior court, and is not at all disturbed by the tie-up in the West. He believes it only a matter of short duration. He considers that the malcontents are men who have joined the American Railway union, and that the regular brotherhoods, and estimated that not over 400 men at most were out. The information comes from one source that some brotherhood men in the Lakota division are in case of this is not generally credited. The men at this end seem to be divided in sentiment, but there are no indications of a general strike. The officials deem the action of the strikers rather precipitate, inasmuch as they have not asked to be treated with privilege the company guarantees shall always be theirs.

In the matter of the schedules of the men the company claims that they are fair, as compared with those of other companies. Mr. Hill states that the new schedule is but a restoration of those in force in 1893. Wages were raised last April, and it was then understood that such increase would be maintained until business permitted, and in case of reduced earnings the old or lesser schedule has been presented to the strikers, and they have refused to go again. The formal title of schedule for engine-men—and that is as good as any other for the purposes of illustration—is "The Great Northern Agreement With Engine-men, in Effect March 1, 1894." This schedule covers forty-five miles of the Great Northern, and all its branches, by its officers and a committee of engine-men whose names are hereto attached, and who represent all of the engine-men employed by said companies.

This is signed by the general managers, general superintendents and the superintendents of motive power, and several lines making up the Great Northern system, as well as by J. C. Nolan and J. E. Kline for the engineers' committee, and by J. E. Driscoll and M. J. O'Reilly for the firemen's committee.

GLADIATOR AT THE HELM.



SENATOR VANCE IS DEAD.

HAD A STROKE OF APPOPLEXY SATURDAY MORNING.

His Health Had for Some Time Been Precarious—The End Unexpected—Refused Admission to the Senate in 1871 Because He Had Been a Rebel—Entered the Senate in 1880.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Senator Vance of North Carolina, died at his home, 1235 Massachusetts avenue, this city, at 10:40 o'clock tonight. He had a stroke of apoplexy this morning. He had been suffering for some time from paralysis and a complication of diseases, but the end was sudden and unexpected, as he was regaining his health, and it was thought, was on the road to recovery. He was compelled during the winter to leave the senate and go to Florida. Here he grew somewhat better, and in view of the funeral services will take place at 2 p. m. next Tuesday from his late home at Black Mountain, N. C., whither his body will be taken from here Monday night.

Zebulon Baird Vance was born in Buncombe county, North Carolina, May 13, 1830, and after an education at Washington college, Tennessee, and at the University of North Carolina, studied law. He was elected to a seat in the Thirty-fifth congress at the early age of twenty-eight years, and re-elected to the Thirty-sixth. He entered the Confederate army as captain in 1861 in the Fourth regiment of North Carolina, and after months later was made colonel. He was twice wounded, and was a candidate for a fourth term before his legislature, his present term expires March 3, 1895. His death is likely to result in a hot fight, both for the short term and for the full term, a number of candidates having been in the field for the latter term for some time. The legislature which will elect his successor is Democratic with radical tendencies. He was a strong advocate of the free coinage of silver and a very low tariff.

Pensions and Postmasters. Special to the Globe. WASHINGTON, April 14.—Minnesota Pensions—Original—Kittridge H. Putnam, Dawson. Additional—Christopher Craver, Pipestone; James C. Miller, Alexandria. Increase George W. Brant, Worthington. Reissue—Nels P. Wilson (deceased), Worthington; Oliver W. Moore, Spring Valley. Original widows—Mary M. Wilson, Worthington; Phebe P. Gordin, Winona. Postmasters—Minnesota—Joseph Crowther, Coluaset, Itasca county; J. M. Lawrence, resigned, South Dakota—Silvert Sprung, Beau Claire, Minnabaha, vice Frank Bowen, resigned.

Eloped From Sioux City. WELLSBURG, Minn., April 14.—James S. Johnson, of Granite Falls, and Miss Etta Childs, of Sioux City, were married here last night by the justice of the peace. Precautions were taken to keep the matter secret, as the couple had eloped. Couldn't Stand Prosperity. MINOT, S. D., April 14.—A carpenter by the name of Smith, who disappeared two days ago, is believed to have committed suicide and parties are out searching for his body. He was sixty-five years of age and had lately fallen heir to several thousand dollars and had been dissipating. Texas Lynching. GAINESVILLE, Tex., April 14.—Jaek Crews, the four-time murderer, was taken from jail here today to Wadsworth for safe-keeping. It is reported that a mob headed off the officers at Whitesboro, took Crews from them and lynched him.

WENT OUT AT MIDNIGHT.

The Grand Forks Crews Join the Strikers.

Special to the Globe. GRAND FORKS, N. D., April 14.—The Grand Northern employes, after an enthusiastic meeting tonight, decided to go out tomorrow, and no trains will go out tomorrow. The strike includes firemen, yardmen and shopmen. No

Quiet at Spokane. KALISPELL DIVISION MEN WILL MOVE ONLY MAIL. SPOKANE, Wash., April 14.—Everything was quiet today on the Great Northern, but no trains were moving on the Kalispell division east of this city. The west-bound passenger train due here at 9 p. m. is said to have been abandoned east of Great Falls, Mont. The indications are that the men on the Cascade division will not go out. Whether east-bound passenger trains would go out tonight, the local representatives of the road were unable to keep. It is believed the men on the Kalispell division will object to taking coaches east, but will make mails if ordered.

Acted Without Orders. WILKINSON IS HOT AT GREAT NORTHERN TRAINMEN. GALESBURG, Ill., April 14.—The indignation of the men had striped formation that the men had striped Grand Master Wilkinson, of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. About April 1, after a conference of the griev-

JEWELL A REAL SPARKLER.

HE GETS FIVE HUNDRED IN COLD CASH

FOR GUARANTEEING RAIN.

If He Produces It So Copiously and Frequently as to Bring Forth Bounteous Crops He Is to Have Half as Much More in the Fall—Other Sums Also Guaranteed.

Special to the Globe. BERBEREN, S. D., April 14.—Rain-maker Jewell, from Goodland, Kan., today closed a contract with Brown and Spink counties for a series of tests through the summer months. Representatives from Marshall county will be here Monday to come into negotiations. Jewell agrees for the sum of \$750 to reveal his methods of operation to two reliable men from each of three counties, and guarantees they will be able to cause precipitation at will in given periods of five days each. If the crops are good in the fall he is to have \$250 more from each county. He is also to have stated sums thereafter for a period of three years. The town people regard the proposition as rather well-handled, but the county districts largely favor it. Jewell has so far been here two days, and has \$500 in cold cash to show for it.

ELOPED WITH A NEGRO.

A White Woman Succeeds in Disappearing the Globe.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., April 14.—S. Parris is a contractor who during the winter has been getting out ties at Whiteside lake for the South Shore railroad. He is in Superior searching for a wife, whom he says has left with a colored teamster named Clark Robinson, who has been in his employ during the past winter working a team which belongs to A. B. Baxter, the lumberman. Robinson drove the team from camp to Superior with the colored man, and was accompanied by Mrs. Parris, who is a rather pretty brunette of about twenty-five years of age. On the way from camp they met several persons, but she told them that she was a member of the colored man's team, and was a rather pretty brunette of about twenty-five years of age. On the way from camp they met several persons, but she told them that she was a member of the colored man's team, and was a rather pretty brunette of about twenty-five years of age.

POWELL AS A GENERAL.

"The Beaver" Does Up the La Crosse Council.

Special to the Globe. LA CROSSE, Wis., April 14.—There has been constant war in the council here for the past year, owing to the opposition of the Democratic aldermen to the influence in the council of Mayor Powell, who is a Populist. The feeling was renewed a month ago, when the mayor's appointment to outgeneral was rejected by the aldermen. However, at last night's meeting Maj. Powell and his handful of followers knocked the Democratic majority in the council completely out. The mayor has patiently waited for a year to outgeneral the aldermen opposed to him, and last night the opportunity came through the absence of two of the members required for the two-third vote necessary to overturn. "The Beaver" was quick to seize the chance and, aided by the minority, his veto ignoring the report of the fire committee, not recognized by him, was sustained for the time. The council practically sustains the mayor in the appointment of his new committee.

FLOATED A MILE.

Remarkable Escape of a Man From Death.

Special to the Globe. CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., April 14.—The Missouri river opposite here was the scene of a remarkable escape from death today. A man named Stocks, about seventy years of age, fell into the river from a pontoon bridge that is being placed in position. The old man was carried fully a mile down the river by the swift and turbulent current, but by superhuman efforts succeeded in reaching a sand-bar. He was rescued from his perilous position after great effort, and when found was well nigh frozen. He will recover.

Went in Iowa.

Special to the Globe. CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., April 14.—Sheriff Morgan today arrested Dennis McCarthy, who is wanted for robbery committed at Cherokee, Io., early in the winter. Since last December McCarthy has been in hiding here, but his identity was discovered through some of his associates, who gave him away. The sheriff from Cherokee left here today for that place with the prisoner.

Dockmen May Strike.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., April 14.—The coal companies have agreed to make a reduction in wages this spring, and the dockmen will probably strike as soon as boats arrive. Shovelers' wages have been reduced from 40 and 50 cents to 15 and 17 cents an hour.

Eau Claire Store Burglarized.

Special to the Globe.

Eau Claire, Wis., April 14.—Burglars broke into Keiss & Peterson's variety store, River street, last night, and took therefrom a lot of revolvers, watches and money.

Delays Seeding.

Special to the Globe. EAU CLAIRE, Wis., April 14.—It rained steadily all day in the Red river valley, and seeding, already delayed, receives another setback. Conservative estimates put the wheat acreage this spring fully a third less than last year.

Gets a Year in Waupun.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., April 14.—Thomas Norman, convicted of seducing Nellie Steward, under fifteen years of age, was today given one year in Waupun.

Owatonna Publisher Dead.

OWATONNA, Minn., April 14.—A. J. Treadwell, publisher of the Journal, died this morning at 6 o'clock at Battle Lake.