

SHE TOLD HER STORY.

MISS POLLARD'S EXPERIENCE WITH A CONGRESSMAN.

When Mr. Breckinridge first met the plaintiff—His Importunities for Marriage—Her Stay at the Foundling Asylum—Who Furnished the Money—Letters Full of Terms of Endearment—The Visit of Mrs. Blackburn.

The Pollard-Breckinridge Case.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The word had gone out last night that Madeline Pollard would be placed on the witness stand in her own behalf in the sensational breach of promise suit against Congressman W. C. P. Breckinridge of Kentucky, and in consequence there was a crush at the circuit court this morning. Those who managed to pass the inspection of the doorkeepers were unusually numerous and distinguished in appearance. They were able to get an early sight of the principals in the case, for Miss Pollard and Mr. Breckinridge had appeared earlier than had been their custom. The plaintiff looked somewhat worn by the strain of the trial, but the congressman defendant beamed with his perennial freshness and shook hands with the array of lawyers and relatives around the tables of the defense, while his slender antagonist biased herself with her morning mail, which seemed to include a great variety of epistles, most of them written in feminine hands.

After the lawyers had rustled their papers for a quarter of an hour there was a ripple of great surprise, for no less a personage than the plaintiff herself walked around to the witness stand and took the chair directly facing Colonel Breckinridge and the whole room full of men.

"My father was a saddler," said Miss Pollard coolly, in response to an interrogation. "He died in 1876. My father was an Odd Fellow and a Mason and members of the grand lodges of the state attended his funeral. He left no estate. Two of my sisters were taken to live in the Old Fellows' home. My mamma said I was born on the 30th of November, 1876. I always supposed that was the date of my birth and attached it to all my papers on file in the civil service bureau. Mr. Breckinridge indorsed all those papers."

"When did Mr. Breckinridge meet you in 1892?" asked Mr. Carlisle. "In one of the last days of August, 1892, he met me at the Baltimore and Ohio depot in Washington. He put both arms around me, kissed me, drew my arm through his and led me to a carriage. He told me that all his children had grown up, that he had determined to marry me, and I said I would marry him."

Witness had stopped at 25 Lafayette square for a few days during that visit and had seen Mr. Breckinridge every day. She added: "He said that he had married his second wife fourteen months after the death of his first wife, and a year after the death of his second wife would not be too soon to marry me. I told him we ought not to marry for two years and proposed to go with Miss Willard on a school trip for young ladies in Europe. He said I must not go and leave him living in rooms—a thing he had not done for thirty years. He put it on the ground that I would be selfish to go, and I did not."

A letter dated Gray Gables, Buzzard's Bay, Mass., in October, 1892, from Miss Catharine Willard, and which referred to the proposal that Miss Pollard join the European party, was read to the jury.

Breckinridge paid the expenses of Miss Pollard on her New York visit in the fall of 1892. When he was in Washington she saw him every few days. The question of marriage was brought up at that time and, although no date was fixed, the colonel always insisted that a year after his wife's death, which would be in the spring of 1893, would be the time most suitable to him. Once on a lecturing trip to New England she accompanied Mr. Breckinridge. During her stay at Mrs. Thomas', at 1918 H street, Washington, 1892 and 1893, she had seen Colonel Breckinridge always once a day, sometimes twice a day and often in the evening. She had spoken of the engagement to Mrs. Thomas and she repeated the circumstances related by witness Francis, pronouncing the name "Francis," as did the young man. Breckinridge had expressed regret that she had met Francis, because he knew many Kentuckians and the engagement would be spread all over Kentucky before they were ready to have it known.

The visit to Mrs. Blackburn was also rehearsed by Miss Pollard, who declared that Colonel Breckinridge had introduced her to Mrs. Blackburn with these words: "I want to place this young lady under your protection, for I intend to make her my wife. She is a great deal more now and will be a great deal more." She repeated the circumstances of Colonel Breckinridge's visit to Mrs. Blackburn when he had explained to her the engagement and spoke also of the instance when Colonel Breckinridge had placed his arm around her, saying: "He was most affectionate and most kind." "I asked Mr. Breckinridge then," she declared, "as he was talking of going to Chicago, to name the day when he would marry me. I think I knelt down beside him and put one arm over his shoulder, but Mrs. Blackburn objected."

This was on Sunday, May 14, 1892. The preceding day she had visited the office of Dr. Lincoln with Colonel Breckinridge and gone to the office of Chief of Police Moore, a visit which that official had described on the stand. The second visit was on May 17 to Major Moore.

Then going back almost ten years to the time of her first meeting the defendant, Miss Pollard testified: "In April, 1884, I was called to see my sister who was sick at Frankfort. Mr. Rhodes had put me on the car at Lexington. Before the train had gone far a gentleman came to me saying: 'Your face seems very familiar, don't I know you?' I replied: 'I think not, but I know you. You are Colonel Breckinridge.'"

DENVER'S WAR OVER.

GOVERNOR WAITE'S PLANS FAIL TO CARRY.

General McCook Refuses to Aid the Executive in Outing the Obnoxious City Officials by Federal Troops—The Militia Not Again Ordered Out—The Police in Control of the City Hall—The Governor's House Guarded by Militia.

A Cessation of Hostilities.

DENVER, Col., March 17.—At 9 o'clock last night Governor Waite ordered the state troops which had been in battle array before the city hall all afternoon to return to their armories. This left the police and deputy sheriffs in full control of the field and during the night all was quiet.

This morning the militia was not called out again and up to noon all was quiet about the city hall. Last night in obedience to the governor's request, five companies of United States troops came here and camped at the union depot. At 10 o'clock this morning the governor held a private conference with General McCook of the United States army. This lasted but a short time and it is understood was exceedingly peppy, the governor being very angry because General McCook refused to aid him in his purpose to seat the new commissioners, but declared that he would confine himself to dispersing the crowds and maintaining the peace.

At the termination of the interview the governor sent General McCook the following letter: A. McD. McCook, Brigadier General, United States army, department of Colorado. Yesterday at about 3 p. m. on informal notice that you would put seven companies of United States troops in Denver at my call, I inferred that your object was to assist the state in the enforcement of the law, as you were in the city of the United States. I called on you as commander-in-chief and were at the time on duty in the streets near the city hall. I therefore requested that you move the United States troops to the city, but I was careful to specify in my letter that the object was the call of the United States troops in the execution of the laws and in preventing bloodshed.

In conversation with you this morning at your office I find that in your opinion you have no such right. I therefore most respectfully withdraw my request for United States troops. Very respectfully, DAVIS H. WAITE, Governor of Colorado. This letter is taken as an evidence that the governor is weakening and will soon accept any reasonable proposition to compromise that may be offered him. This belief is strengthened by the fact that the militia guard at Douglas place, where Governor Waite resided, was sent back to the armory this morning and for the first time since 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the building was left unprotected.

WAGE CONFERENCE OFF.

Union Pacific Employees Refuse to Treat on the Receivers' New Terms.

OMAHA, Neb., March 17.—The proposed conference between the employees and the receivers of the Union Pacific has stopped at least temporarily, the men refusing to appear today before President Clark and begin their arguments. This new phase of the situation was caused by the following statement by Mr. Clark which was given last night to the head of each organization of employees represented at the preliminary meeting yesterday: The receivers of the Union Pacific system intend: First—That none of the rules, regulations or schedules with respect to the wages of the employees of the Union Pacific system which were in force prior to the receivership, constituted contracts or established contractual relations between any of the corporations embraced in the Union Pacific system and the employees.

Second—That if any such contracts or relations existed, they were executory in character and not in any manner binding upon the receivers appointed by the courts to administer the railway lines and properties of the Union Pacific system as a trust estate. If either of the above propositions are denied by any of the employees, an issue of law is raised which must be submitted to the court for decision, and with respect to which there is nothing to negotiate.

The receivers have sought to put into force at least two rules, regulations and schedules governing the employment and pay of three classes of employees. First, enactment of second contracts and the operators. On behalf of the receivers and by order of the court, I am here to negotiate with the proper representatives of the three classes of employees, and there are no differences at the present time between the receivers and any other classes of employees which can be properly considered in this conference called by the order of the court. I am therefore prepared to take up with the proper representatives of the following organizations: First, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; second, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen; third, the Order of Railway Conductors; fourth, the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; and fifth, the Order of Railway Telegraphers—the matters of the proposed new rules, regulations and schedules of pay affecting the three classes of employees represented by these organizations. S. H. CLARK, Receiver.

When the hour for the convening of the conference arrived this morning not a man of the employees put in an appearance at headquarters. They held a private conference of their own, and decided they would never submit to the order issued by the receivers. It is believed that nothing will be done until United States Judge Caldwell shall act.

No Law Against Insolvent Bankers.

GLENWOOD SPRINGS, Col., March 17.—The case against J. T. McLean, president of the defunct Newcastle bank, indicted for receiving deposits after knowing the bank was insolvent, has been dismissed upon motion of the district attorney, A. M. Stevenson, who defended McLean, contested the constitutionality of the law under which he was indicted and proved, declaring that if Orr and Martin did not surrender in half an hour the troops would be ordered to fire on the city hall.

Chinese Converts Still Subjects.

SHANGHAI, March 17.—A proclamation by the government of the province of Kiang reminds the native converts to Christianity that they are still Chinese subjects and, on the other hand, non-converts are exhorted to consider the former still as brethren and to put aside further doubts and suspicion about them. But, while this is so, converts are warned against relying, because of their entrance into a foreign faith, too much on foreign protection, for in that case they will be punished with the utmost rigor.

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The police force, greatly reinforced, are still under arms at the city hall. It is understood their fighting force numbers about 250 men and that under no circumstances will they surrender. Governor Waite's order to all companies of the Colorado national guards to be at their armories at 9 o'clock this morning has not yet been followed by an order for them to come here. The guards number 755 enlisted men, ten commissioned officers and a four-gun battery.

All of the city offices were opened for business this morning, but there was little going on. A few policemen were sent out on patrol duty, but most of the force was continued on guard in the basement of the city hall. Judge Graham, who issued the injunction against Governor Waite and police board, restraining them from interfering with the old members, said: "I shall take no action on the application made to me for a writ of attachment for Governor Waite for contempt unless there is some change in the situation."

FEDERAL PROTECTION BEBOUGHT.

This afternoon a telegram signed by all the bank presidents and by other leading business men was sent to the Colorado senators and representatives, setting forth the present trouble and making the following plea: So long as the United States troops remain here there will be no further disturbance. If removed we anticipate a renewal of the tumult of yesterday and probably a bloody riot, as the governor has ordered the militia of the state to Denver. We solicit your influence with the administration to keep the troops here with orders to assist in maintaining peace, until the matter can be adjusted in the courts. In the event of such a riotous state of affairs, it is inevitable that the city will be destroyed. Immediate action is highly important.

General McCook did not answer the governor's letter and will take no further action until he hears from Washington. He declares that Governor Waite, in his letter, makes several erroneous statements, one of which is that he stated for what purpose he desired the government troops. He says that the governor did not specify for what purpose they were wanted.

All last night the governor's house was guarded by a detachment of the state militia and no one allowed to enter until after his business had been stated and the executive given his consent to see the visitor. Thousands of people were on the streets about the city hall yesterday afternoon, and fully 300 police and deputy sheriffs were in the building, armed with revolvers, Winchester and shotguns, when the First regiment of the national guards and the Chaffee light artillery marched down the street. As soon as the Gatling gun had been placed in position and the troops had deployed for action Brigadier-General Brooks sent a message to Police Lieutenant Galt, who was in command outside the building, declaring that if Orr and Martin did not surrender in half an hour the troops would be ordered to fire on the city hall.

The situation was most critical when a committee of prominent citizens appeared and entered, into negotiations with both sides for arbitration. During these negotiations a truce was declared. From 3 p. m. until 9 p. m. the state troops were up in line of battle, and the City hall forces were for action.

Five Years for Bank Wreckers.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 17.—Lewis and Frank Floyd, young men of fine family, were today sentenced to five years each in the penitentiary for complicity in the defalcation of Phil M. Scheig, the ex-teller of the Bank of Minneapolis, now serving a seven year sentence at Stillwater.

BLAND'S PET BILL PASSED.

THE SENATE PASSED THE SILVER SEIGNIORAGE BILL BY A VOTE OF 44 TO 21.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The Bland silver seigniorage coinage bill was taken up by the senate this afternoon and Mr. Carey of Wyoming concluded his argument, begun before adjournment yesterday. He was followed by Mr. Dubois of Idaho.

At 2 o'clock the senate passed the bill—yeas 44, nays 21. Following is the detailed vote: Yeas—Allen, Bates, Berry, Blackburn, Blanchard, Butler, Call, Cockrell, Coke, Colquitt, Daniel, Dubois, Faulkner, George, Gordon, Hamshburg, Harris, Hunton, Irby, Jones, Arkansas, Kyle, Lindsay, McLaurin, Martin, Mills, Mitchell, Oregon, Morgan, Passon, Peffer, Perkins, Pettigrew, Power, Pugh, Quay, Ransom, Roush, Shoup, Stewart, Teller, Turpie, Vest, Voorhees, White, Wolcott. Total, 44.

Nays—Aldrich, Allison, Bruce, Caffery, Carey, Chandler, Culom, Davis, Dodge, Frye, Gallinger, Gibson, Gorman, Hale, Hawley, Higgins, Lodge, McMillan, McPherson, Manderson, Mitchell, Wisconsin, Morrill, Murray, Palmer, Platt, Proctor, Smith, Stockbridge, Vilas, Washburn, Wilson. Total 21.

Pairs—Camden for, with Gray against; Hill for, with Dixon against; Jones, Nevada, for, with Hoar against; Vance for, with Sherman against.

Messrs. Squire and Cameron did not vote. Yesterday Mr. Squire voted in favor of the bill and Mr. Cameron was paired in his favor. The passage of the measure freshens gossip as to its fate at the president's end of the avenue. It is the consensus of opinion that it will become a law, although the president may allow it to pass to the statute book without his signature. This opinion is entertained by nearly every man conspicuously identified with the debate on the bill, including enemies as well as friends. Mr. Tracey of New York is the only exception.

The president is believed to be not personally pleased with the measure, but he is desirous, whatever the monomaniacs as well as monometallists may say, of giving silver reasonable recognition.

GIGANTIC LAWSUIT PROPOSED

It Will Be for \$40,000,000, and Will Be Against the Union Pacific.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—One of the most important propositions yet submitted to congress was presented to the house today by Representative Boutner of Louisiana. The proposition recites numerous defaults of the Union Pacific railroad and contiguous lines to meet the debt due the United States. It charges the present and past directors of the road with a violation of their trust, and improper absorption of outside lines, and the voting of dividends contrary to law and against the interests of the United States. It directs, in the form of a joint resolution, that the president shall appoint special counsel to institute suit against the present and past directors, their heirs and legal representatives, to collect \$35,000,000 and interest due the United States. With interest the amount of litigation would exceed \$40,000,000. It will be the largest law suit ever instituted in this country, if not the largest in any country.

By the terms of the resolution the department of justice is relieved from further action in the Union Pacific cases, and the suit is to be prosecuted by special counsel as a special case. The joint resolution places \$100,000 at the disposal of the president for the employment of counsel.

FLAG OF TRUCE RAISED.

The Municipal War at Enid Has Abated Temporarily.

ENID, Ok., March 16.—The municipal war in Enid has abated to some extent, a partial compromise having been effected between Moore and Gregg. Gregg is to act as mayor until the spring election, when he will step down and out, as will also Moore, neither of the leaders having been nominated for a local office. The compromise was effected after considerable parleying between the leading citizens of the two factions who have business interests that are being sacrificed on account of the warfare. Both sides are suspicious, however, and will not permit any advantage being taken while the flag of truce is up. There is a temporary abatement of hostilities, but individual members of the two factions are on the alert. Nearly every citizen of the town is going heavily armed, concealing their weapons as much as they can for appearance's sake.

RETIREMENT NECESSARY.

Mr. Gladstone Writes a Letter Explaining the Reasons for His Action.

LONDON, March 16.—Mr. Gladstone in a letter to a friend thanks the members of the house of commons who proposed to ask him to reconsider his decision to retire, and says: Apart from every political question and looking to my credit and bearing only, I think the choice before me has been between resignation at the close of the session and a short struggle against difficulties best known to myself, with the certainty that it must in any case terminate in the midst of the business of the session to the greater inconvenience of the party, the ministry and all concerned. But I am most sensible of the honor done me by the movement you describe and I hope never to say or do anything to bring my past life or to forfeit any title I may have thought it possess to your indulgence.

A Vessel Ordered to Bluefields.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Secretary Herbert today cabled Admiral Benham at Rio to proceed immediately with one of the vessels of his squadron to Bluefields, Nicaragua, to watch over American interests there. Although no vessel was designated in the order the San Francisco probably will depart on the mission.

The Treasurer of the Midway Celestial Theater a Heavy Defaulter.

CHICAGO, March 16.—Clung Ming See, treasurer of the company of Chinese merchants in Chicago that owned and operated the Chinese theater and village on the world's fair grounds, is locked up here, charged with embezzling nearly \$50,000 of the company's funds. His peculation, it is alleged, extended over a period of a year. He was arrested by a Chinese detective, Lem Dong, who brought the alleged embezzler back from China. He will be given a preliminary hearing Saturday.

TROUBLE IN DENVER.

THE GOVERNOR CALLS OUT THE MILITIA.

Gatling Guns Turned on the City Hall—The Fire and Police Forces and a Large Force of Deputy Sheriffs, all Heavily Armed, Guard the City Hall—Federal Assistance Called For—The Governor Under Arrest—Bloodshed Imminent.

Exciting Times in Denver.

DENVER, Col., March 16.—Late last night Governor Waite issued an order for the First regiment of the National Guard of Colorado and the Chaffee light artillery to assemble at their armory at 1 o'clock this afternoon under command of Adjutant General Tansley for the purpose of installing the new police commissioners in office by the use of force.

Sheriff Burchinell has sworn in a large number of deputies and these, with the entire police force were at the city hall to-day prepared to resist the militia. All were heavily armed with revolvers and rifles. Chief Pearce of the fire department made early arrangements to assist in the battle by stringing lines of hose throughout the building ready to be attached to the hydrants in order to greet the advance guard of the opposing forces with streams of water. Should the water prove unavailing in protecting the hall from the invading forces, the men were so stationed as to open fire from behind the walls of the city building.

At noon Sheriff Burchinell telephoned to Fort Logan to ascertain whether, in case of need he could secure any assistance from the government troops there. The answer was that the commander of the fort could do nothing until he had telegraphed to Washington and received orders from the war department.

Messrs. Wells, Taylor and Taylor, attorneys for Messrs. Martin and Orr of the old board whom the governor wishes to drive from office, declare that should Governor Waite with the militia attempt to interfere contrary to the injunction granted by Judge Graham, he will immediately be arrested for contempt of court and thrown into the county jail.

At 1 o'clock a conference between the two factions was held in the state house looking to a compromise of the trouble.

A telephone message from the state armory at Twenty-sixth and Curtis streets, received about that time, was: "Two hundred and fifty militia with Gatling gun and battering ram has left for the city hall under command of Colonel Hogle." It is reported that the troops have orders to fire on the building immediately on refusal of the police to grant them possession. A column of armed police surrounded the city hall. The tenants of the city hall have been notified to take out the women and it is thought fighting will begin within thirty minutes.

DRAWN UP IN BATTLE ARRAY.

At 2:50 p. m. the militia arrived at the corner of Sixteenth and Lawrence streets at the old chamber of commerce building and was drawn up in line of battle. The Gatling guns were trained on the city hall ready to open fire. The police were drawn up on the main floor of the city hall, armed with rifles and shotguns, ready for action. All the offices in the city building, except those of the police, were closed and the occupants went out into the hall prepared to leave the building at a moment's notice.

RECIPROcity TRATIES.

Question as to Whether the Wilson Bill Nullifies Them.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The question as to whether the commercial agreements generally known as reciprocity treaties, made under the McKinley act between the United States and foreign countries, will be nullified by the Wilson bill, if it should become a law, is still attracting attention at the capital. Those interested in securing a duty on sugar have become somewhat less apprehensive since Senator Vest has expressed the opinion that the effect of the bill would be to abrogate all these agreements, but they are still fearful that the phrase in the provision for the repeal of the reciprocity clause which states that the repeal questions shall not affect any act if done, or any right accruing, or accrued, before the said repeal, may operate to continue the agreements in operation or to render it a question which will lead to misunderstanding and dispute. Senators Caffery and Blanchard both agree with the position taken by Senator Vest.

The United States has reciprocity agreements made under the McKinley bill with Brazil, Spain for the colonies of Cuba, and Porto Rico, Germany, San Domingo, Salvador, the British West Indian colonies, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Honduras, France and her colonies, and Austria-Hungary.

Pittsburg Industries Resuming.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 16.—A careful investigation of the operation of mills in this city show about seventy-five per cent of the operatives working and not many of the remaining twenty-five per cent are dependent upon public charity. Within the past ten days there has been frequent notices of resumption of work at various industrial establishments in the Pittsburg district, and other indications that a general improvement has set in.

Ellsworth's Avenger Passes Away.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Francis Edwin Brownell died in this city today. He was a private in the Ellsworth fire zouaves of New York city, was with that company when it went to Alexandria, Va., the day after the ordinance of secession was passed, and when Jackson of the Marshall house in Alexandria hoisted the Confederate flag and shot Captain Ellsworth for hauling it down, he killed Jackson. He was awarded a medal of honor by congress for his act and was also presented with medals and other tokens by citizens of several places.

KILLED BY HIS OWN BOMB.

A Desperate French Anarchist Shot by His Own Pistol.

PARIS, March 16.—An Anarchist who had evidently intended to blow up the historic church of the Madeleine, one of the most renowned structures of Europe, this afternoon during Lenten services, was by a premature explosion of his bomb, himself torn almost to pieces while the sacred edifice was not seriously injured.

The explosion occurred about an hour before the regular time for Lenten afternoon services and few people were in the church at the time. In consequence, the wretch was the only victim of his madness.

It is the general belief that the Anarchist was lurking in the structure with a bomb under his coat waiting for the assembling of the worshippers, when in some way the chemicals were jarred and the explosion followed.

As soon as the explosion occurred a crowd of people rushed into the church for many cries were heard from the interior. The place was filled with smoke and the shrieks and groans of apparently a number of wounded people could be heard.

THE WRETCH HORRIBLY WOUNDED.

Near a small door on the right of the main entrance of the church was found a shattered human body. For a time, owing to the smoke and excitement, the people who made this discovery did not dare to penetrate any further, but as the smoke cleared away and the people regained their presence of mind, it was seen that the body was that of a man whose vital organs had been scattered in all directions, while his blood was spattered over a large area.

Upon the body of the man were found a number of papers and a portrait of Ravachol, the guillotined Anarchist. When the smoke had entirely cleared away and examination was made of the premises it was seen that the bomb or infernal machine which had been exploded prematurely while in possession of the Anarchist had done but little damage to the church. A strong force of police was soon on the scene of the explosion and in a very brief period not only the church, but the whole Place de la Madeleine was in possession of the authorities and every person in the neighborhood of the church was placed in custody until the police had satisfied themselves that each one had no connection with the explosion.

On all sides were heard expressions of fierce indignation against the Anarchists and if the excited crowds had been able to lay hands on an accomplice of the wretch there is no doubt that he would have been torn limb from limb. The door by which the bomb thrower must have entered the church according to the police, was the cause of his death and, as a police official expressed, "God's justice was done." This door, it is explained, opens and shuts with a heavy swing, and it is believed that the bomb thrower, pushing open the door and having the bomb on his person, forgot or did not know of the strong spring and, in closing, it struck him and exploded the bomb.

BAD FOR BRECKINRIDGE.

A Colored Woman Gives Sensational Testimony in the Pollard Case.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—When the Pollard-Breckinridge trial was resumed today Sarah Goss, the mulatto woman of Lexington, Ky., over whose deposition there had been trouble, was the first witness. She swore that ten years ago Mr. Breckinridge had often visited her house with Miss Pollard in the evening. At that time Miss Pollard wore a "school girl dress" and sometimes had her hair in a plait down her back. The last visit was made a year ago last fall.

The witness created a sensation by declaring that Colonel Breckinridge had visited her last summer after the suit had been filed and had told her he hoped she would have nothing to do with the case to which she had replied that she must tell the truth. Mr. Breckinridge had inquired where Mary Scott and Mary Wilson were, saying that he wanted them kept out of the way. He had also asked if Miss Pollard had ever come to the house with Colonel Swopes, and witness had assured him that he was the only man Miss Pollard had ever met there.

Postmaster Killed in His Office.

LAWRENCE, Kan., March 16.—P. H. Gealan, postmaster at Big Springs, in the west part of this county, was shot and instantly killed about 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The shooting was done by Fred Hill, who entered the office with a rifle in hand, and on seeing Gealan, at once fired, striking the latter in the head. The shooting was the result of bitter feelings between the men because Gealan had held the postoffice four years and did not get out and allow a successor to be named. Gealan is an old resident of the county and Hill is one of the best families in the neighborhood in which he lives. Hill came to Lawrence this afternoon and gave himself up and is now in jail.

Ex-Senator Dawes Ill.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Ex-Senator Henry L. Dawes of Massachusetts, was stricken ill suddenly today while on a visit here. It is thought to have been a paralytic stroke.

A Negro Lynched in Pennsylvania.

SCRANTON, Pa., March 16.—The negro Puryear, who was in jail at Stroudsburg for murder, escaped during the night. He was captured soon afterward and a crowd gathered and lynched him.

Agricultural College Regents.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 16.—Governor Lewelling has appointed C. B. Hoffman of Dickinson county and C. E. Goodyear of Sedgewick county to be regents of the state agricultural college at Manhattan to succeed A. P. Forsythe and Joshua Wheeler.

A Pastor Falls Dead in Church.

KINGSTON, N. Y., March 16.—The Rev. Dr. S. J. Noyes, pastor of the Second Reformed church, dropped dead in the church last night while rehearsing a wedding party.