

DID NOT WEAR MALE ATTIRE

Mrs. Reid of Lincoln Denies the Story of Her Son's Dressing in Male Attire

TRIAL OF A ST. LOUIS WOMAN AT LINCOLN

Charged with Perjury for Having Made an Affidavit Reflecting Upon the Conduct of a Capital City Lady

LINCOLN, March 12.—(Special to The Bee.)

Not since the Bonacum trial has Judge Spencer's court room been so well filled as it was this forenoon when the case of the state against Mrs. Birney was called. Mrs. Birney is accused of perjury, in that she filed an affidavit in the case in which Mrs. Held, a comfortable widow of this city, sues W. H. Nelson of Fremont for \$10,000 damages for breach of promise. In the affidavit she made the assertion that Mrs. Reid was in the habit of dressing in male attire, and while so masquerading would visit her home when she was suspected that Nelson might be hiding. She also declared that on one occasion Mrs. Reid became so inflamed with passion over Nelson's perjury that she seized an axe and chopped an oak dressing case to splinters. These assertions made with all the formality of a legal document, and clinched with an oath, were too much for Mrs. Reid, and she swore out a warrant for Mrs. Birney's arrest on the charge of perjury. A detective went to St. Louis and placed the fair defendant under arrest and brought her to Lincoln last Thursday. The trial first set for Saturday and then postponed until this forenoon. When the case was called Attorney Strode and County Attorney Woodard appeared for the state, while Mrs. Birney was defended by L. C. Burr. Nelson sat in the room an amused spectator and a whole crowd of curious men were present. Mrs. Reid testified first that she recalled the fact that Mrs. Birney had been her housekeeper from July 18, 1893, until last Christmas, when she left very suddenly. She testified that she had never seen a folding bed or a dressing case; that when Nelson came to board at her house she brought with him a folding bed, which she placed in the room, and when he recovered he settled his bill and she allowed him \$10 for the bed. After Nelson left her house she learned that he had proposed to Mrs. Birney, and she gave it to her mother and has never seen it since, although she has had two detectives, one from St. Louis and the other from Nebraska City, to search for it. She denied emphatically, and with much feeling, the assertion that she had masqueraded in male attire.

MORE DEFECTIVE MATERIAL

Something of a sensation was sprung by the Board of Public Works this forenoon when the chairman of that body notified Water Commissioner Percival that the hydrants being used in Cooper & Cole Bldg. on the new extensions of the city water mains were not according to contract. Last week the board rejected the valves furnished by Dean & Horton because the contract called for one valve and the contractor furnished another. The council ordered the inferior valves to be replaced, and it is understood that they were not according to contract and the imposition would have been completed had not Mayor Weir interposed his veto. The action of the board this forenoon created a great stir. The contract for furnishing the hydrants was awarded to Charles W. Matthews, who agreed to furnish the Matthews hydrant at \$2.75 each. After the hydrants had been delivered and two of them set Chairman Dinger discovered that the contract called for Galvin hydrants for the Matthews. The Galvin hydrants were greatly inferior and the firm would have turned a neat penny by the trade in the city. The contract for thirty-four hydrants. The matter will come up before the council tomorrow evening.

WORKMEN ENTER A PROTEST

A delegation of fifty employed workmen called upon Mayor Weir this forenoon to protest against the manner in which Water Commissioner Percival had been engaging help to lay the new water mains. They claimed that the water commissioner gave marked preference to the men who lived in the Fifth ward; that he kept one gang of men at work on the water mains, and gave employment to all a few days at a time, according to the understanding of the mayor and council; that he so juggled the wage scale that the men who lived in the Fifth ward would have to work for a week, when the council agreed to pay \$1.50; that he gave preference to Russians and that he gave single men employment when married men were in need of it. The mayor informed the protesting workmen that as the water commissioner was elected by the people he was responsible only to the people. He would have to see him. The workmen went in a body to the office of the water commissioner, but he could not be found. A great many of the protesting workmen are quite friendly to The Bee, and asserted in no many words that the water commissioner, who is a candidate for re-nomination at the next election, is a man who is not doing his duty. They are engaged Fifth ward men to work on the city improvements with a view of securing their support in the primaries. It is but natural that the other caucus members should say that other parties have been equally positive that the workmen were all controlled by Fifth ward statesmen, and that while the water commissioner was endeavoring to find the commissioner another laboring man was insisting to a group of his fellows that the Fifth ward men were the only ones who had any influence in securing employment. It is pretty evident, however, that most of the workmen employed on the public works are from the Fifth ward, and have populated the valleys of the Volga for centuries and the English language would stand poor with a majority of them. On Saturday the Fifth ward men of the water department informed The Bee that of the 140 men now employed by the commissioner over 100 of them were Russians.

WIDELY DISSEMINATED

Lincoln has suddenly become into a new prominence. It has been discovered that the city possesses a madstone, and already patients have commenced flocking to the city. On Saturday the little daughter of Emil Schott, living at Osceola, was bitten by a dog which was unquestionably afflicted with rabies. The father of the child, a detective named Malone for information concerning the whereabouts of a madstone. The detective was personally acquainted with the possessor of the madstone, and he reported to the Osceola man, and he replied to the Osceola man from another source, however, Mr. Schott's daughter, Alexander Hogeland, the "newsboy's friend," had a madstone, and consequently he brought this news to the city. The child adhered to the wound four hours, and when it fell away was full of virus. A Nebraska City man yesterday by a dog, which soon afterwards died with spasms, came to Lincoln on the first train to interview the madstone, but the stone refused to have anything to do with the Nebraska city man.

HOT POLITICS IN THE FIFTH WARD

The municipal campaign in Lincoln is boiling hot and the statesmen are especially active in the big Fifth ward, which comprises a large portion of the city. The regular republican caucus was held Saturday evening, at which the usual stirring resolutions were adopted. Among others was a resolution favoring the city ownership of the garbage granary and electric lighting plant and opposing any extension of the present lighting contract. The delegation was given by the police judge, Barr Parker for councilman, Dobson for city engineer, Percival for water commissioner and the other caucus members. The resolution opposing extension of the electric lighting plant and favoring city ownership of an electric lighting plant has raised the opposition of the Lincoln Gas company, and as a result a rival delegation is in the field today, the new delegation supporting Barras for water commissioner and endorsing the other caucus nominees. The primaries are in progress this afternoon and the contest is exceedingly animated.

PREPARING FOR TRIAL

J. Jones, the Sprague man who killed his friend last night, was brought to Lincoln by Sheriff Miller yesterday afternoon, still declines to discuss the tragedy. His father arrived from Henry county, Missouri, this morning, while his wife and father came in later in the forenoon. The four members of the family have been in consultation most of the day. Several attorneys have called at the jail, but if any of them has secured the privilege of defending Jones at his forthcoming trial they are keeping the fact entirely to themselves. Jones' friend, Jardine, continues to assist in the trial. He is a sort of a second father to Jones and evidently has a great deal of influence with him. Jardine is almost a typical Missourian, although by birth he is a Scotchman. He has lived at Warrenton, Oregon, for many years, and it was to him that Jones fled after the tragedy.

Important Cases Disposed Of

BLOOMINGTON, Neb., March 12.—(Special to The Bee.)—District court in this county, after having been in session two weeks, adjourned. A large part of the court's time has been taken up with the case of the state against James D. Gage, against whom information was filed for embezzlement and wrongfully receiving deposits after the State Bank of Franklin was known to be insolvent, and the case of Isaac Chapel for arson. The former case is of general interest to Nebraska, from the fact that the defendant's extensive acquaintance and political prominence. The jury, after having been out over thirty hours, failed to agree and were dismissed. A poll of the jury disclosed the fact that eleven were for acquittal and one for conviction. The case against Isaac Chapel resulted in a verdict of not guilty. The defendant was ordered to be committed to jail for attempting to burn the large flour mill of Will & Polly at Napoleon, Neb. The Chapel are among the oldest residents of this county, having borne a good reputation and been respected. The prosperity of the town of Napoleon depends largely upon the mill and Chapel is a large property holder in the town and a man now 79 years of age.

Evidence of Murder Discovered

HEATRICE, March 12.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—Three men who went out for a walk yesterday afternoon came upon a skeleton in the mud and soft soil in a draw about a mile southeast of this city. Removing the lid, which had been securely fastened with screws, it was found to contain the skeleton of a small child. There was a crushed place in the skull, which indicated that the child had been struck with some blunt instrument. After examining the bones the boys replaced the lid and reported the matter to the police. Today a couple of officers, accompanied by one of the boys, went out to the place indicated and found the box as they had described it, but the skeleton had been spirited away. The box was about two feet long, eighteen inches wide and sixteen inches deep. There is not the slightest clue as to who is responsible for the body being buried where discovered.

Dependency Leads to Suicide

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., March 12.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—Thomas Hoehsaw of Abbott committed suicide last night by hanging himself in the rear room of his home. Dependency is supposed to have been the cause. Hoehsaw leaves a wife and five children.

Revival at Tecumseh

TECUMSEH, Neb., March 12.—(Special to The Bee.)—Revival meetings have been in progress in this city for the past three weeks, and a great number of converts have been added to the church's membership. Two candidates were baptized in the Nemaha river near the city yesterday afternoon. Rev. T. D. Davis, of Iowa, has had charge of the meetings, and at a recent meeting of the trustees of the church he was voted a call here. He accepted and will locate with his family here.

Thieves Raid a Store

PERU, Neb., March 12.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—The general merchandise store of W. W. Mardis of this place was broken into some time last night by thieves, who carried off nearly \$400 worth of goods, consisting of dry goods and dry goods, and hacco and a few other articles. Nothing has been heard as to the thieves' whereabouts, and the direction they went with their stolen goods.

Young Duck Hunter Killed

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., March 12.—(Special to The Bee.)—A young man named William Lillenthal, who was hunting yesterday morning with a younger brother, was accidentally shot and discharged, blowing a hole as big as a dollar under the right collar bone, penetrating the lungs. Death was instantaneous. The two boys were out with a gun when the younger one fired and the gun was fired by him, and the bullet struck the younger one in the chest. The young man was 21 years of age, his brother 18.

Too Handy with His Pistol

ELKHORN, Neb., March 12.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—William Schaefer of Kearney had his preliminary hearing in justice court here today on the charge of shooting with intent to kill. He pleaded not guilty, although he does not deny the fact of his discharging a revolver on the premises of the printing witness. The gun was fired for the purpose of intimidating the witness, who was after the prisoner with a shotgun. He was held in the city jail for \$2,000 bonds in default of \$2,000 bonds was sent to the county jail pending his trial.

Small Blaze at Wymore

WYMORE, Neb., March 12.—(Special to The Bee.)—Last night fire was discovered in the rear of the Bank of Wymore in a room occupied by Messrs Bacon and McDaniel, used for an office. The building was destroyed, but by prompt work the building was saved with but slight damage. The loss is about \$1,000; insurance, \$1,500.

U. S. Court at Hastings

HASTINGS, March 12.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—Judge E. S. Dundy and a small crowd of United States district court officials came down to Hastings today to hold the annual session of the court in Hastings. No cases were called for. The court stuck to its room and the court officials sauntered around the streets.

Johnson County District Court

TECUMSEH, Neb., March 12.—(Special to The Bee.)—District court for Johnson county convened here this morning, with Judge Hancock in the chair. There are seventy-two civil cases on the docket, but no criminal business. The work will consume about two weeks.

Scarlet Fever at Henderson

HENDERSON, Neb., March 12.—(Special to The Bee.)—A young child named Anna Wall died here last Thursday of scarlet fever. Two more children in the same family are down with the disease. Quarantine measures are contemplated.

Change of Bank Officials

NEWMAN GROVE, Neb., March 12.—(Special to The Bee.)—The Newman Grove State bank directors met Saturday night and John A. Bloomquist was elected president in place of J. W. Primmer, who retires on account of poor health.

Injured in a Runaway

HASTINGS, March 12.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—A young man named Schwartz, living several miles in the country, was thrown by a runaway team against a tree today and suffered a fractured leg.

Dr. Meyer's Trial

NEW YORK, March 12.—A motion was granted today transferring the case of Dr. Henry C. Meyer, charged with the poisoning of Gustav Brandt from the court of oyer and terminer to the general sessions. Meyer had a mistrial in December. He will be tried some time during April.

BOUTELLE NOT SATISFIED

Maine Man Insists that His Questions Have Not Been Fairly Answered

VIEWS ON SECRETARY HERBERT'S REPLY

He Talks of Confusion of Ideas as to the Power of the Administration and Laughs at the Precedents Instituted.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Representative Boutelle of Maine has made public his opinion on the report of Secretary Herbert of Mr. Boutelle's resolution asking by what authority Mr. Bout was placed in charge of the naval forces at Honolulu. Mr. Boutelle says: "The secretary's letter shows the seeming confusion of ideas as to the limitations of official power that has permeated the present administration. In asserting the president's constitutional prerogative, as commander-in-chief of the army and navy, he appears to lose sight of the fact that such authority can be exercised only in accordance with law and that the discretionary power vested in the commander-in-chief can no more be delegated to an authorized agent than can be the power of the president to approve bills or veto legislation. The irrelevancy of the few precedents is as obvious as the evidently laborious ransacking of the records to find them. It is amusing to see Mr. Boutelle, 'to note that this administration is driven to find the only semblance of precedence for its action in some orders issued during the famous San Domingo episode. Secretary Herbert invokes the letter of the law, the son in 1868 of the steamer Albatross directing the captain to receive on board the three envoys sent by the president to San Domingo, informing him that General Baboer and his wife have certain orders from the president, and with an evident looseness of phraseology instructed the captain to 'conform to all his wishes as far as possible, and to do as much as he is desired to visit.' While the wording of the letter was liable to broader construction, the whole context shows that the intent was to place the envoys on board as a conveyance to be determined by the wishes and there was no suggestion of placing the navy under a civilian for any military operation, as the Boutelle case."

"And that is all Secretary Herbert has been able to find in a hundred years of naval operation to justify the placing of the absolute command of an admiral in the hands of a civilian with the power to land troops or embark them; to evacuate Honolulu or open fire upon the president by the arbitrary military control of the navy and perpetually ordered its flag to be hauled down. The secretary's letter entirely fails to justify an act he must know was in flagrant violation of the law, open contempt of the explicit terms of the law, regulations, and destructive to the fundamental principles upon which the maintenance of good order and discipline must depend. As a lawyer he knows that even if isolated cases could be found of unwarranted assumption of power by secretaries called into office from civil life, their action would furnish no excuse for his services. Under law, and it seems that any one who had a commission in any military service must understand the law, and the necessity for restricted military and naval operations within the limitations of organic responsibility."

INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS

Amount the New Bill Will Carry—Measures of Economy.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The Indian appropriation bill is likely to be reported this week. Chairman Holman of the committee having it in charge expects that the total appropriation will be \$1,000,000 less than that of last year, which will make the bill a trifle above \$9,000,000. This saving has been made against rather spirited opposition from representatives without of Washington, and other members of the committee, who feel satisfied that the bill should be brought up to the mark of former bills when the measure gets before the committee. In cutting down the allowances Mr. Holman has given attention to many of the items which are being cut. The bill provides for the Indian school system, but in making it cutting down the allowances for such schools as do not have their full quota of pupils. Efforts have also been made to cut down the expenses of the Indian consolidation. It has been urged that consolidation of states having two or three agencies the work could be better done at a central agency. This consolidation would be effected in the committee on the ground that the value of the agency would be lessened if they were given revolving commissions to go around a district, from agency to agency, and their responsibility. Those who oppose the change say that the Indian agency system has been purged of its former taint of irregularity and corruption and that it should not now be disturbed by experiments in consolidation. In some quarters there is such a vigorous resistance on the floor of the members of the committee, as their duty is effected in the forthcoming bill there will be a vigorous resistance on the floor of the members of the committee, as their duty is where the Indians live. Another line of proposed reduction is on the special agents of the Indian bureau and the Interior department. The bill proposes to cut down the number of secret service in the Indian system. Mr. Holman thinks there are too many of these special agents, and he urges a material reduction. It is particularly urged that the special agents should be kept up to their present number. They have been termed "the eyes of the department" by one of the members of the committee, and it is urged to watch all transactions between the government and the Indians, and to keep the members of the committee informed. They are the mediums of overcoming fraud against the Indians or against the government. A plan of curtailing expenses, which meets with general favor in the committee, is that for the consolidation of warehouses and supply depots for Indian rations and supplies. At present there are about 100 such depots and plant at New York, which makes it necessary to store goods far from the Indian country. Chicago will be the main and only depot for supplies, as it is so located as to take advantage of the prevailing market rates and is also easy of access to the Indian country.

JUSTICE WHITE INDICTED

Ex-Senator from Louisiana Takes His Seat on the Supreme Bench.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The induction into office of the new associate justice, ex-Senator White of Louisiana, attracted a large attendance to the supreme court today. At the ceremony always held here there has been an unusually large number of opportunities to witness this ceremony in the last few years. Not for many years have there been so many vacancies and consequent inductions of justices to seats on the bench in so short a period as in the last and present administrations. Justices Brewer, Brown, Shiras and Jackson have all taken their seats since President Cleveland's former term of office. The ceremony of induction of Justice White was very simple, but impressive. Justice White had taken advantage of the slight delay in taking his seat after his appointment to provide himself with his own robe of office, and he was to borrow a robe, as most of his associates have done. As the hour of noon approached there was no standing room in the court room and the corridor outside was filled with the disappointed ones. A large number of distinguished men were in the court room to see the new justice take his seat. The seats to the general sessions were reserved for the ladies of the supreme court and their guests. Among those who occupied them were: Miss White, sister of the new justice, Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Harlan, Mrs. Shiras, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Bissell, Miss Strong, Mrs. Prouty and a large number of others. Senator Vilas, between whom and Senator Stanford a contest has existed, was present as a spectator, as were also Senators White of California, Stewart, Lindsay, Mitchell of Oregon and quite a large number of members of the house. The ceremony of installation was soon over. The court filed into the room and the new justice took his seat. Justice Jackson, who is still detained in the south by illness. The new justice had previously been sworn in by the chief justice in the chief's office. When the court had been seated and opened with the usual announcement, Chief Justice Fuller announced that Justice White was present and ready to take the oath of office. The candidate was seated just behind Clerk McKinley, who thereupon arose and read the oath of office in a deliberate manner and with clearness and distinction. Every eye in the court room was turned to the candidate in the court room was then broken by the rustle of garments as every one was seated and Justice White passed around the bench, from agency to agency, and their responsibility. Those who oppose the change say that the Indian agency system has been purged of its former taint of irregularity and corruption and that it should not now be disturbed by experiments in consolidation. In some quarters there is such a vigorous resistance on the floor of the members of the committee, as their duty is effected in the forthcoming bill there will be a vigorous resistance on the floor of the members of the committee, as their duty is where the Indians live. Another line of proposed reduction is on the special agents of the Indian bureau and the Interior department. The bill proposes to cut down the number of secret service in the Indian system. Mr. Holman thinks there are too many of these special agents, and he urges a material reduction. It is particularly urged that the special agents should be kept up to their present number. They have been termed "the eyes of the department" by one of the members of the committee, and it is urged to watch all transactions between the government and the Indians, and to keep the members of the committee informed. They are the mediums of overcoming fraud against the Indians or against the government. A plan of curtailing expenses, which meets with general favor in the committee, is that for the consolidation of warehouses and supply depots for Indian rations and supplies. At present there are about 100 such depots and plant at New York, which makes it necessary to store goods far from the Indian country. Chicago will be the main and only depot for supplies, as it is so located as to take advantage of the prevailing market rates and is also easy of access to the Indian country.

England and the United States Trying Hard to Reach Some Agreement

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Secretary Gresham and Sir Julian Pauncefote, the English ambassador, are having many consultations in an effort to arrange matters so as to give effect to the findings of the arbitrators in the Herreshoff case. The bill introduced in the house of representatives by Mr. McCreary, at the instance of Secretary Gresham, is but one step on the road to a final settlement. That measure, which defines the limits of the two zones within which seals may not be taken at all, or only under certain conditions, applies to the vessels sailing under the American flag. As soon as it shall become a law a bill of similar tenor will be introduced in the British Parliament. That body is not expected to act until the end of the month, and it is believed here, that there will be no delay in securing the necessary legislation. Further than this, it will be necessary to negotiate a treaty between the United States and Great Britain to make binding the results of the arbitration, and to this end efforts are now in progress. The principal object to be secured from our point of view is a binding agreement as to the punishments to be meted out to the offenders, who are to be brought within the reach of our laws; the pelagic sealers under the British flag. It would be of little avail to seal the seals and carry them to port only to have them discharged by the judiciary. And as congress has no power to legislate in the case of British subjects, it becomes necessary to seek authority by treaty for the seizure of offenders of this nationality. There is some question as to whether or not the vessels will continue in operation even after the enactment of the legislation now pending before congress and before Parliament. In some quarters the view is taken that this agreement will continue in full force until the very last measure necessary to give effect to the arbitrators' findings has been adopted. Mr. Charles should prevail it would be very hard upon our interests, for it would oblige the North American Seal company to confine its catch to 500 skins, to their severe loss, and would also deprive our government of the bonus of \$10 per skin, which it would receive from the 50,000 skins which might be taken by other circumstances. This sum, aggregating \$500,000, would go a long way toward defraying the expense of maintaining the fleet of naval vessels and carrying them to port only to have them discharged by the judiciary. And as congress has no power to legislate in the case of British subjects, it becomes necessary to seek authority by treaty for the seizure of offenders of this nationality. There is some question as to whether or not the vessels will continue in operation even after the enactment of the legislation now pending before congress and before Parliament. In some quarters the view is taken that this agreement will continue in full force until the very last measure necessary to give effect to the arbitrators' findings has been adopted. Mr. Charles should prevail it would be very hard upon our interests, for it would oblige the North American Seal company to confine its catch to 500 skins, to their severe loss, and would also deprive our government of the bonus of \$10 per skin, which it would receive from the 50,000 skins which might be taken by other circumstances. This sum, aggregating \$500,000, would go a long way toward defraying the expense of maintaining the fleet of naval vessels and carrying them to port only to have them discharged by the judiciary. And as congress has no power to legislate in the case of British subjects, it becomes necessary to seek authority by treaty for the seizure of offenders of this nationality.

Nine Million Packages of Seeds

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The annual distribution of seed by the Agricultural department will be completed at the end of this month. Practically all of the 160 temporary employes engaged in the work will be dropped from the rolls at that time. The total number packages of seeds sent out from the time the annual distribution commenced last year will aggregate 9,000,000.

Why They Got Married.

Have you ever heard the story, full of love and pride and glory How a pair of happy sweethearts made their minds up to get wed? In the garden and sweet Mary, bright and gay as any fairy And beside her John was sitting, listening to the words she said. "Ah," said John, "for that I'm longing; Still dazeheartenings come thronging, Everything is so expensive whereso'er I chance to roam, And although I've got some money, Still not quite enough, my honey. To meet the merchant's high prices When we furnish up our home. "Then," said Mary, "do not worry, Though to wed we're in no hurry, Still the sooner we are settled, 'twill be Best for you and I. I can tell you where the place is That all Omaha graces, Where there's the furniture in plenty, and The prices are not high. As through town you go a-shopping, Into various places dropping, You find the People's Furn & Carpet Co.'s Sign above their door. Where all furniture they sell you, You can ask, any one can tell you, For a small deposit and a promise, you Can buy goods at their store. And all goods they sell at prices That the lightest purse entices— Stoves and carpets, beds and bedding, Dining room and parlor sets, Everything in choice selection, Set apart for your inspection, There you purchase goods at bargain, That can never bring regrets.



"So, dear John," said pretty Mary, "things don't look so contrary There's a bright and golden future yet in store for me and you, And though we can't afford a carriage, let us not put off our marriage. Our happiness completed shows what the People's Furniture and Carpet Co. can do.

America's Largest and Most Progressive House Furnishers.

Easy Terms. \$10 worth of goods, \$1.00 per week or \$1.00 per month. \$25 worth of goods, \$1.50 per week or \$2.00 per month. \$50 worth of goods, \$2.00 per week or \$3.00 per month. \$75 worth of goods, \$2.50 per week or \$3.00 per month. \$100 worth of goods, \$3.00 per week or \$3.50 per month. \$200 worth of goods, \$5.00 per week or \$20.00 per month. People's Furniture & Carpet Co. 1315-1317 FARNAM ST. Formerly People's Mammoth Installment House.

MADELINE IN A SWOON

(Continued from First Page.) Miss Pollard as to who was the father of the child? Colonel Breckinridge leaned forward, breaking in eagerly: "object to that," and his attorney moved to object. "State the objection," said the judge. Mr. Pollard said that the question had been carefully guarded. The objection was admitted, and, after more cross-fire, Dr. Parsons said: "I called upon Colonel Breckinridge at his residence on M street with a view to Miss Pollard for my services. He forwarded the payment of the bill to me." She had seen Colonel Breckinridge and Miss Pollard together on the street. In response to cross-examination, the doctor said she told Colonel Breckinridge that she had kept the bill for several weeks until paid; had heard that he was Miss Pollard's guardian and asked him to pay it. After the brief cross-examination of this witness the legal controversy held over the deposition was renewed. Mr. Butterworth, for Colonel Breckinridge, moving to suppress a deposition taken for the plaintiff in Lexington March 7. Notice, he said, had been served on Mr. Shelby who was then an attorney in the case, having only appeared for the defendant on one or two occasions, when depositions were taken under special authority. Affidavits by Colonel Breckinridge, his son, Debra Breckinridge, and his partner, Attorney Shelby, were read at considerable length, regarding the defendant's arrangements with counsel, which did not seem altogether relevant in part. Judge Bradley rather sarcastically inquired: "What has that got to do with this matter?" IT CAUSED A ROW. The main point made was that notice of the depositions should have been given to the other party. The deposition taken by the plaintiff, Messrs. Thompson & McKinney, Mr. Butterworth argued at length and then Mr. Johnson replied for the plaintiff, referring rather sarcastically to what he termed the peculiar proceedings in Kentucky, and the peculiar manner of the connection of the depositions with the defendant's attorney. The deposition was generally in the preliminary proceedings for the advantage of the defendant, but whose connection in matters to his disadvantage had been made known. Speaking of the depositions for Colonel Breckinridge, neither the defendant nor Attorneys Totton, Thompson & McKinney had appeared, but always the Kentucky attorney, Mr. Charles was now said that they had not been attorneys of record. Mr. Johnson characterized the objection as a piece of chicanery, insolence and affront. When Mr. Johnson had finished his argument, Judge Bradley said the court would adjourn. Mr. Shelby of Kentucky, who had been Mr. Johnson had spoken sharply, jumped to his feet saying: "Will your honor allow me," but Judge Bradley adjourned court rather than deal with the insolent and inconsiderate man. Judge Bradley stepped up before the bench and addressed him about some matter, but the judge waved him aside with an expression of annoyance on his face. An exciting scene, indicating the intense feeling which exists between the counsel for the opposing sides, occurred just outside the court room when the court adjourned for the day. Mr. Shelby, of counsel for the defense, rebuked Mr. Johnson, of counsel for the plaintiff, for his harsh criticisms of Mr. Shelby during the course of the afternoon's proceedings. Hot words followed, and before the outcome could be stopped Mr. Shelby rebuked Mr. Johnson, who had been Mr. Johnson had spoken sharply, jumped to his feet saying: "Will your honor allow me," but Judge Bradley adjourned court rather than deal with the insolent and inconsiderate man. Judge Bradley stepped up before the bench and addressed him about some matter, but the judge waved him aside with an expression of annoyance on his face. An exciting scene, indicating the intense feeling which exists between the counsel for the opposing sides, occurred just outside the court room when the court adjourned for the day. Mr. Shelby, of counsel for the defense, rebuked Mr. Johnson, of counsel for the plaintiff, for his harsh criticisms of Mr. Shelby during the course of the afternoon's proceedings. 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