WILLIE WAS NOT ABASHED

He Continues the Story of His Intrigues with Miss Pollard.

ALL OF HER ASSERTIONS ARE DENIED

shameful Recitals of Incidents in the Unholy Partnership that Has Brought Disgrace to an Honored Name-It Pleased the Galleries,

WASHINTON, March 30 .- There was an audience awaiting the second appearance of Colonel Breckinridge on the witness stand today, whose interest in him and what he would have to say was more intense than that of any of the audiences he had ever faced before. Foremost in it sat the plaintiff and her elderly companion, Mrs. Ellis; back of them, in double rows, the lawyers in the case and also Desha Breckinridge, the son to whom the defendant had referred in affectionate terms while detailing the members of his family yesterday. Further beyond were two long rows of newspaper men and sketchers waiting to transfer to paper the different attitudes of the congressman-witness and then the ranks of the spectators, most of them mem-

No time was lost in sending the witness to the stand, and then Mr. Butterworth handed up the work basket which had be-longed to his second wife and which Miss Pollard said he had given her with affec-tionate words. He recognized it. "My wife was a Miss Desha. She died in

July, 1892, he said. 'I saw last the basket in my room on H street; I have no recollection when. The statement made by the plaintiff was that when I left Washing-lon, after the session of congress, I went with her in a herdic to the train, that I gave her the basket then with affectionate words. I did not go to Miss Pollard's house that night. I did not ride with her in the herdic to the depot. I did not give her the basket under any circumstances."

The voice of Colonel Breckinridge, as he

made this denial, was soft, cool and measured as carefully as it had been throughout his testimony the day before. Miss Pollard was sitting very straight in her chair, with her eyes fixed sharply upon him, but he di-rected his replies entirely to his questioner, who sat between Miss Pollard and the jury.
Mr. Butterworth then asked: "When did
you first learn that this basket was in the

possistion of the plaintiff?"

Colonel Breckinridge—I learned a day or two before the trial that a basket was in her possession. What basket it was I did not know, nor did I have any knowledge where the basket was until it was produced at the trial.

IGNORANCE ABOUT THE BASKET. "Have you any knowledge how this basket got into her possession?"

'I cannot say from personal knowledge how the basket came into her possession, nor did she receive it with my knowledge or consent or connivance on my part."

Mr Butterworth then left the question of
the basket and directed his questions to the

details of the meeting between the witness and Miss Pollard, and the circumstances of the visit to the house of Sarah Guess. "I wish you would give an account, blonel," said Mr. Butterworth, "of your trip to Lexington on the afternoon of August 2, of which you spoke yesterday, when the plaintiff was in the train."

"I found the plaintiff in the car when I got into it. The car was crowded and I found the plaintiff sitting near the door at which I entered. I spoke to her and the conversation resulted in an arrangement by which we were to meet that evening in Lexington."

In answer to a further question he stated:
"An arrangement was made that we should meet at the house of Sarah Guess. The arfangement was carried out by going in the street car."

Q.—State what took place between you and the plaintiff.

A.—State what took place between you and the plaintiff.

A.—The statement in the New York World was substantially correct. We knocked at the door several times. When no one responded a little talk took place between the plaintiff and myself as to what to do. suggestion was that she should go to the door of a friend, where she expected to spend the night. Another suggestion that she should await a little while, it being Saturday night and it being the custom to do a little marketing that night. The conclusion was that she should wait and I should go to my home and if Sarah Guess returned in a reasonable time I would find her there. I had supper with my family that night. There was a torch light process. that night. There was a torch light procession and some speeches, but I did not make a speech myself. I walked back to Sarah Guess' and found the plaintiff there. There was to be an election the next Monday and there was some feeling on both sides

there was some feeling on both sides SOME LIVELY QUESTIONING. -Had you made an arrangement to go to Sarah Guess', as the plaintiff said? A.—None whatever. Q-Was there any conversation about her

schooling and inducements of help held out by you?

A-None whatever. Q-Was there any resistance or protestation on her part against what was done

A-None whatever. We merely carried out the arrangements made on the train. She preferred to remain in the house and avoid any risk or questions which it might be inconvenient to answer. I returned the next night, Sunday, with some uncertainty whether I would find her there, as she had said if she could slip away without risk to the house of her received. the house of her grandfather or uncle she would do so. I found her there, however as she said she had not dared to take the

risk of going away by daylight. I remained until about 10 o'clock that night.

Q-Was there any reference to Rhodes?

A-I cannot recall any. Possibly there was in those two evenings. Q-Did you see her Monday morning? A-I did not. Q.-What was there in her conduct or ap-

pearance to indicate that she was not a ma-A .- Nothing whatever. She was a fully developed young woman, with nothing to in-dicate that she was not experienced in the

relation of the sexes.

Q.—Was anything ever said about her being seduced by you, or, as it has been said here, that she seduced you? This question stirred a laugh, at which Judge Bradley looked up from his writing and

rapped sharply.

"As to the first," said Colonel Breckin-ridge, smiling in an embarrassed way. "of course nothing was said. Nor until the filing of this suit was anything ever said to the effect that I had seduced her physically or "thereign." rapped sharply.

The witness said that from that time until he met her with other school girls of the Sayre institute in Lexington the next October he had not seen nor heard of Miss Pol-

"The two old ladies with whom she boarded there," he added, "were perfectly proper, most estimable and respected per-sons. If the plaintiff received any one in her room there at night, as she has said, I know nothing of it. It was not I."

DIDN'T KNOW HER WHEREABOUTS. While Miss Pollard was absent from Lexington during the spring of 1885, when she said that her first child was born, witness declared that he had no knowledge of her whereabouts and no communication with her. If she had written under the nom de plume of Margaret Dillon he had not re-

prime of stargaret Dillon he had not re-ceived the letters.

"Did you pay the plaintiff anything when you parted from her at Sarah Guess?"

"I cannot use the word pay," replied the colonel, considerately. "I paid the ex-penses at Sarah Guess' and presented her a sum, not very large, but enough to pay her traveling expenses."

traveling expenses. Continuing he denied all knowledge of the correspondence to Rhodes alleged to have been written, dated from New Orleans and other places in the south, by Miss Pollard under his direction, nor had he ever written a letter purporting to be from her to her mother or any other person. Their hand-writings were so dissimilar that it would have been out of the question. The letters from Miss Pollard to Rhodes which were read in court he had procured from the sis-ter of Rhodes through Altorney Tenney of ter of Rhodes, through Attorney Tenney of Lexington. He had never seen Mary Street of Cincinnati, now Mrs. Logan, and

small man, he said: "I was no more of a pigmy then than I am now."

He described in a general way his movements in the year 1885 until he met Miss
Pollard in August or September, aserting
that he had no knowledge of where she had

been or the reason for her absence.

In his boyhood he had been acquainted with Rhodes. Instead of being in Cincinnati on Saturday, August 17, 1884, when Miss Pollard had testified they met at the public library and afterwards visited an assignation house, he had been engaged in court at Winchester in the trial of Oille Brown for murder. The next week and all that month he had been greatly en-

"Did you meet Miss Pollard after that first meeting, in the fall of 1884, I mean properly, in assignation?" asked Mr. But-

"On the 11th of October I met her in a house in Cincinnati. She came from the western part of the state and I from the east. I met her at the Grand Central depot and went to Mrs. Rose's house, where we were some time. I went out on bustness and returned after supper. I re-mained several hours. I returned to Lexington in the morning and she went there

"Did you present her any money?"
"I paid the expenses, whatever they

HOW HE FIXED THE DATE. The congressman was able to fix the date because there was a great republican meeting that night, at which John A. Logan

"You did not have the advantage of at

tending the republican meeting?" said Mr. "It might have been an advantage to attend a republican meeting. I saw the plaintiff occasionally, but not frequently," continued the colonel. "During the mouths continued the colonel. "During the months of November and December, 1884, and Janu-ary, 1885, I saw her in both senses—on the street and in the house I have spoken of. After the 4th of March I was in Washington

on several days to introduce to the president some gentlemen who were willing to serve

their country. My wife and mother were in poor health and I returned on their account. My wife died on the 24th of March."
"The first time I ever had any informa-tion from the plaintiff that she was pregnant was in the summer of 1887. The first time I ever heard that her pregnancy had carried her to Cincinnatti was in the fall of 1892, when she desired me to obtain an office for a lady, on the ground that her brother had been her physician on that occasion." "When did you learn that she was preg-

ant on that occasion by you?"
"That was in the summer of 1887, when the first told me of her pregnancy."
"Did she tell you the result of it?"

"Her information to me was that it had sen a legitimate miscarriage, not an improper miscarriage; that it had occurred with ner mother's knowledge, under her mother's supervision; that it was through her mother hat loss of character had been avoided and

During this passage Miss Pollard's friend had great trouble in preventing her from making an outcry. Mr. Butterworth con-'How often did you see the plaintiff in the

fall of 1885?"
"Occasionally, but not often. How often I annot say."

Describing his movements in 1885, Colonel Breckinridge spoke of his connection with the Morrison bill in congress at a barbecue given by his constituents and his attendance

IT WAS A NICE, QUIET PLACE. "I am unable to recall a single instance when I saw the plaintiff in the year of 1886," he continued; and then, telling how he happened to stop at Miss Hoyt's in Lex-ington, where Miss Pollard boarded, he said that the noise at the Phoenix hotel kept him awake at night and that a friend had recommended the boarding house to him as a quiet place. The fact that Miss Pollard was stoping there had "nothing whatever" to do with the change. He was receiving a large mail of daily papers with some books, a part of which was turned over to the estimable old ladies, to Miss Pollard and to another young lady there. He did not advise her ncerning her reading.

'During that time was there any improper relations between you?"
"None whatever. We met just as I met
the other ladies. There was no suggestion
by word or syllable that improper relations had ever existed between us."
"The plaint!" has said that it was on

account of your importunities she came to Washington. How was that?" did everything I could to prevent her said the colonel impressively, "and to pre-vent an open breach and scandal."

"Where did you first learn of her purpose of coming to Washington?" Mr. Butterworth nquired.
"In Lexington," replied the witness.

"From whom?"
"From the plaintiff." "When was that?" "About the third or fourth week in Au-

"Up to this time had there been any re-sumption of your improper relations," asked Mr. Butterworth. "None whatever," was the reply, and in

answer as to whether they met frequently he said that he had seen her occasionally, in the sense of meeting her on the street. Continuing, the colonel said: "After my re-turn to Lexington from Nicholasville our relations were resumed, and I met her at the same house as before in the latter part of July, 1887. It was after the accident in which she was thrown from her horse. Soon afterward she came to me and said she had made up her mind to leave Lex-ington, because she could get no employment there and because she was pursued by gossip about her relations with Rhodes. She said she had consulted Senator Beck about coming to Washington and that he had said that it was not a good plan for her to come to Washington; that it was the worst place for a young woman to come. I protested against her coming. She said one morning that it was absolutely necessary for me to see her and I met her that night. She said she feared she was pregnant—that it was not at all a matter of certainty, but that if she were there was r but to go somewhere were there was nothing for her to do

"Stop there," interrupted Mr. Butterworth.
"Did she say she was pregnant by you?"

HE HAD HIS DOUBTS. "Of course. The conversation was ex-cessively unpleasant. I refused to furnish cessively unpleasant. I refused to furnish
the money. It was a matter of doubt.
Only two months, had passed since our relations had been resumed. I told her that
for her to come to Washington might be
disastrous to herself and to me. Afterward I paid the money which she borrowed
to come to Washington. The conversations
were excessively unpleasant. It was some
time in the month of September, 1887, that
she came. I reached here on the evening of she came. I reached here on the evening of November 8 and returned to Lexington the next day. I saw the plaintiff on the street near Washington Circle. She informed me that she was in a Catholic institution at that end of the town and said there was no doubt of her condition. I returned to Washington again the first Sunday in December, but did not see the plaintiff for three months. The plaintiff had moved to the Academy of the Visitation on Massachusetts avenue, but I saw her at the capitol."

'Were these changes made in pursuance of your suggestions?' I received several let They were not. "They were not. I received several fetters from the plaintiff saying that her health was very bad. I sent her money to the general delivery whenever she wanted it. She controlled that."

"The plaintiff has said that on two oc-

casions, after protestations of love, you said you would marry her if it was possible?"

NEVER PROMISED TO WED HER. "There is not a scintilla of truth in that atoment. Under no circumstances, at no time." he declared, had she ever told him that she gave birth to a living child, nor did he believe it until he heard the testimony of Dr. Parsons saying she had. The second time she had a miscarrige, resulting from her poor health. "If she had told me she had borns a living child it would have given me an exse to break off my relations with her, for considering the time of these relations it was impossible that the child could have

my child." In paying the expenses of the second confinement, the colonel said, was the first time he had been represented as Miss Pollard's guardian. When the physician, Dr. Par-sens, sent an additional bill, he had said that she had better come direct to him, for if she was in the hands of a reputable physician, a professional secret would be safe in his bands, and if she was attempting black-

mail it would be best to face her at once.

Miss Pollard had informed him that at
the Academy of the Visitation she had arranged with the good sisters to teach in

receive instructions in some of the higher classics. That seemed an eminently desir-able arrangement, for it afforded her pro-

tection and quiet.
"During the three years that she was there, were there any improper relations between you and the plaintiff?" There was.

never any suggestion on your part that your relations should be broken off?" "From November, 1885, to July, 1887, there were no improper relations between us, although I was supporting her. The entanglement between us really began when she came to Washington against my will. I frequently said to her as carnestly as I knew how that the relations between us could only result in public scandal and perhaps de-struction of us both; that her character, her lack of self-control and her temper were such that some day there must come an exposure. I nrged her to go anywhere she could study, offering to pay her expenses, saying the burden could be no greater on me than it was. Several times I thought she had agreed to go, once to Cambridge. She was there some time and left against my

will. Then she told me she had arranged to go on the paper of the proprietor of Bread Loaf Inn, Joseph Battell, in Vermont." EXCESSIVELY UNPLEASANT. "Some of our interviews were more excessively unpleasant than any words can describe. She would come to me at the capitol in my committee room, declare that she was not going to leave; that she was going to have the support owing to her. I suppose at times I became excessively angry and said things that were hard and bitter. I knew that the only alternative was submission or the destruction of the lives of those who depended on me and let it go on, hoping that tomorrow would bring a solution of the problem. I would tell her in every way, from gentle to the most severe, that she was becoming more and more disinclined and unable to take care of herself. Her manner was oftentimes extremely disagreeable."

Colonel Breckinridge testified that he had never gone to but one lecture with Miss Pollard, had never submitted manuscript of his speeches, lectures or magazine articles o her, or advised with her on the tenor of

There was never but one human being who ever advised with me in any way cor cerning my lectures from the time I began to speak and lecture down to eighteen nths ago, and that person was not Miss lard." Colonel Breckinridge was referring Pollard. to his wife and his manner was most im-

All of the persons to the drama were back in their scats after the noon recess, when Mr. Butterworth quoted the testimony of Miss Pollard that Colonel Breckinridge was concealed in the room when she broke her en-

gagement with Roselle. Colonel Brecktaridge denied this, explain-ing that he had never been in Miss Pollard's house during the spring in question, nor had he known of the existence of Roselle until he saw the Wessie Brown letter. Much of the saw the Wessle Brown letter, ander of the testimony regarding the visit to Sarah Goss' house, he declared, was an absolute falsehood, and the person who had heard his alleged conversation in September last trying to dissuade Sarah Goss from testi-fying in the case was probably unaware that he was then in Washington in the discharge of his official duties.

ENDORSED HER APPLICATIONS. The applications of Miss Pollard for posi-ions in the civil service were identified by the defendant. The first one, for the examination taken in Cincinnati in 1887 did not bear his endorsement, and he said it was a surprise to him. There was another appli-cation in December, 1888, and a third in November, 1890. Both endorsed by him. The second endorsement said that he had been well acquainted with the applicant for seven years; that she was of good moral character and reputation, and that she had been a resident of Fayette county since he knew her. Her birth was given on the papers as 1866, but Colonel Breckinridge said that entry had made "no particular impression upon him." He continued: "My judgment was that if she could pass the examination it would be of great benefit to her. If she could not, as I apprehended, it would impress upon her her deficiency in

certain rudimentary branches, and spur her in study, as I had advised her to do. Mr. Butterworth next referred to a cor versation between the defendant and Mr. Rhodes in regard to the plaintiff, and asked the witness to relate the facts and circum-

stances of the conversation.
"I met Mr. Hodges at an election booth," said Mr. Breckinridge, "and Mr. Rhodes al-luded to the plaintiff and said he would like to talk to me about her, and we walked to my office. I did not go to Sarah Goss' where the plaintiff was. I did not notify the plaintiff that I had seen Rhodes. Mr. Rhodes had been to Cincinnati on the Saturday afternoon, going on the northbound train corresponding to the southbound train on which we were going to Lexington, so that the trains passed each other. When we reached Cincinnati he was informed that the plaintiff had left Cincinnati and that I had been to see her the day before. He said to me that he was interested in the plaintiff; that he was engaged to be married to he and that he had gone to Cincinnati to con sult her in regard to whether she should remain in Cincinnati. Rhodes said that he had an agreement with her by which he was to educate her-to support her during this time-and then she was to marry him; that in accordance with that agreement had spent a great deal of money on hermore money than he could afford to spend-but that he had become very anxious as to whether she intended to marry him and that he had to make some arrangements about taking her away from Cincinnati, because he was very much behind and was being dunned. He said that he was getting old, and that if he was going to have a mar-ried life it was time for him to see about it.

BROKE IT GENTLY TO RHODES. "I told him I had seen her and that she had told me substantially of the same agreement, and that she had not expressed any particular desire to marry him, but had spoken of her gratitude for what he had done and of her respect for him. He said that he wanted to marry her, and intended to, for he was very much in love with her. During their course of conversation, which was quite long, he said he ought to marry her, not only that he wanted to marry ber, but that he ought to do so-that things had happened which made it necessary for him to marry her, and that he intended to do so, but that she seemed to have taken a dislike to him. He wanted me to tell him what he should do to bring about the mar-

In answer to a question from his counsel the witness denied that he had related this conversation to Miss Pollard at the time, but said that he subsequently did so. "Did Mr. Rhodes say what it was that made it necessary to marry her?" Mr. But-

erworth asked. Mr. Wilson objected that it had not been shown that the conversation had been repeated, contending that if he could tell with such particularity what Rhodes said to him he must tell what he repeated to the

Much of his former statement was repeated by the defendant, and before he had finished Miss Pollard broke forth, sobbing, and exclaimed: "That is not true. Why and exclaimed: can't he tell the truth about something?"

Judge Bradley admonished her: "If you can't control yourself you will have to leave

DID NOT DISTURB THE COLONEL. No attention was paid by Colonel Breckin-ridge to this interruption, but he continued: "I told her in the spring of 1893 that after what Rhodes had told me of the relations be-tween them it would be impossible that any other relation could ever exist between us."

Then Colonel Breckinridge passed on to the spring before the opening of the Columbian exposition, when he had declined to deliver the opening address, and when, at her request, he had sent her tickets to view the parade in New York. His attention being called to the state-

His attention being called to the state-ment of Miss Pollard that she had returned to Washington from New York in August, 1893, and that he had met her at the depot, taken her riding and proposed marriage, he said: "The plaintiff was not here in August, so far as I know of. I reached here on the 29th from Lexington, where I had opened the campaign with a speech. I such occurrence happened. Going to New York on the 20th of September, I saw her at the Hoffman house for the first time that ummer. I did not meet her at the depot did not put my arms around her and kiss her; I did not say that I had a communica-tion to make; that I was vain enough to be-tieve she would be pleased." He did not tieve she would be pleased." He did not recollect ever having seen a letter regarding her proposed trip to Germany until it was

shown on the witness stand by the plaintiff. You must leave Washington before I do or although he remembered others signed by a I will notify Mrs. Hackburn of the relations lady purporting to be the secretary of Miss between us. She said: 'I can't go as soon Willard. There had been correspondence between himself and Miss Pollard regarding

"We want the witness to produce those letters," said Mr. Wilson. "We have given notice to have them produced." "The plaintiff has said that there was

"I received and destroyed them," replied alonel Brackinridge. "She met me at the Hoffman house," he continued, "and told me she had an oppor-tunity to go abroad to study with young ladies of good family, and could go if I would represent that she was engaged to be mar-ried to me in two years. This was the first time the subject of marriage had been broached. I said I had not enough money, but would not let that stand in the way; but that under no circumstances would I consent to any representations of a marriage or en-gagement. She said that she could go abroad, study the modern languages, and come back in the two years to be my wife. I said that that could never be; that I was ot open to negotiations of that sort. WOULD ONLY GO AS HIS BETROTHED

Witness and Miss Pollard had looked over figured that the cost would be \$100 a month but he had expressed his willingness to give her \$125 and her traveling expenses. The witness added: "Her final answer at next meeting at the same house was that she would never go except as my affianced; she would go back to Washington and be there when I arrived. We parted with considerable accribity eventually. At our next meeting she said she did not want to part in that way; that I must not think her a devil or a flend. I put her into a cab, saying: You know there can be no such thing as marriage between us, and this affair, if you persist, can only end in public scandal that will destroy us both." "When did you first hear the plaintiff claimed you had engaged yourself to marry

In a communication to that effect in the Washington Post, which I understood was inspired by her, and thereafter I received several letters from her to the same effect." "Now." interposed Mr. Wilson, arising, "we want those letters."

"I have destroyed them," retorted the defendant. "I have procured all the letters I have

from her to my knowledge. These were replies to those that she may have." The testimony then, drifted into the cirefforts of the defendant to induce plaintiff to leave the city to prevent the scandal which would certainly come sooner or later if Miss Pollard remained in the city. Then he related a conversation in which Miss Pollard had come to him in distress because Mrs. Fillete and another lady bad been talking about her, the witness say-ing: "I told her that this was what I had always expected; that such affairs always always expected; that such affairs always must come to an end, and urged her to go away, as she had promised so many times, and let the scandal blow over. My name was not coupled with that, but I said it would be if the thing went on. Mrs. Fillete had not mentioned my name; it was other parties. She said that she could not have such scandal against her name; that she had a revolver with which she intended to shoot a revolver with which she intended to shoot herself if such stories ever came out. I made light of that. She told me afterward that she had gone to Mrs. Blackburn, had talked with her and found the charges did not affect the chastity of the plaintiff; that she was charged with being an adventures; that it was said she lived by her wits, had no known means of support and did not pay her debts. She insisted that I must go to Mrs. Blackburn and tell her the relations be tween us were such that Mrs. Blackburn THREATENED SUICIDE.

Colonel Breckinridge said he had refused at this time to do so. On several occasions, the witness said, the plaintiff had declared her intention to commit suicide, saying she had destroyed all her manuscripts (including the manuscript of a novel she was writing) and that she had given away her clothes.

She had once said to the witness that if She had once said to the witness that if he did not help her out in the matter she did not intend to allow him to live—that she did not intend to bear the disgrace alone. He had told her there would be no difficulty about it, if she would leave Washington as she had often promised, and that he would pay her expenses wherever she went. In one of these conversations, when she had apparently consented, she got up and went into the library and came back shortly and pointed a pistok at him, threatening to kill pointed a pistok at him, threatening to kill him. By strategy he had been enabled to take it away from her before she could do any harm. He kept the pistol, and it was any harm. He kept the pistol, and it was
the same weapon she had taken from his
valise when she had attempted his life in
New York City. That scene, he said, was
followed by an almost immediate revulsion
on the part of the piaintiff. She broke into
a flood of hysterical tears, and declared that
the had not really meant to kill him. Ha she had not really meant to kill him. He had taken the revolver away from Miss Pollard, and that night she had come to his house with a young man and left a note ex-pressing her regret at what had occurred. When he next saw her, two or three days afterwards, she had proposed again to leave the city, and he again offered to pay her expenses. In March, 1893, he had met plaintiff in Cincinnati in response to a telegram from her. She then had told him that she had been obliged, under Mrs. Blackburn's cross-examination, to represent that she was engaged to him. He told her that he would go right back and say to Mrs. Blackburn that it was not true, but under her importunities promised to keep his mouth shut if she would leave the city.

HIS STORY TO MRS. BLACKBURN. Returning to Washington March 31, he had received a call from Miss Pollard beforbreakfast. He said: "I agreed then that i she would go away I would but myself in the power of the plaintiff and Mrs. Black-burn and pretend there was an engagement. I said: 'You have put me where there is no alternative but to put myself in your powe and trust you or submit to a scene in the

tempt made on my life on the street."
"May I interpose at this point?" sur May I interpose at this point: suggested
Mr. Wilson, and he said there had been no
plea of coercion put in by the defense.
The reply by Mr. Butterworth was that
there had been no agreement, but only the
semblance of one, to preserve that which
was of more value than life, under a compulsion as effectual as a loaded pistol. He did not care what the duress or coercion was

The legal sparring became warm, Mr. Wil son declaring they might show if they could that an agreement was made under duress. "I said there must be no misunderstanding between us." continued the colonel, when they subsided. "I reminded her that from the first I said there could be no marriage but anything short of that which I could do to save those who loved me, I would do; that she could not trust me, because, know-ing the relations that I had with her while had such a happy family, she would always suspect me of having similar relations with other women. I reminded her that she had not come to me a maiden. That I had not

seduced her."
After the good Friday visit to Mrs. Black burn's, where Colonel Breckinridge was ex-pected to confirm the engagement, but which he says he did not do, as claimed by Miss Pollard, he and the plaintiff had left Mrs. Blackburn's house together and walked away

"I put the key into the door and said:

between us. She said: I can't go as soon as that. (I was going to Beston the next day to speak at a banquet.")

day to speak at a banquet."

"She said. I will keep my promise and go as soon as I can. On account of a misunderstanding regarding the banquet I did not go. There was no misunderstanding between us during the next ten days. We both knew the character of the representations to Mrs. Blackburn, and I left Washington on April I, with the same confidence in her that I had held when I left on the 18th of March. I had at least two more interviews with Mrs. Blackburn before I left for Kentucky. Several ladies were stopping with her, and she asked me to arrange for Mrs. Cleveland to receive them. I called with them upon Mrs. Cleveland. In an interview I urged Mrs. Blackburn to unite with me in urging the plaintiff to leave town." HOFFMAN HOUSE INCIDENT.

After speaking of visiting Philadelphia as a guest of George W. Childs, the secret mar-riage to Mrs. Wing was skipped and Colonel Breckinridge went on to tell of his meeting Miss Pollard at the Hoffman house on May I. He was surprised on entering his room to find the door to the adjoining room open, and, walking in, found Miss Pollard there and but partially dressed. He said: "She demanded to know where I had been for the past two days; said she had been looking all over New York for me. I responded, proba bly with a little more rudeness than I should that it was nothing to her. Then I went to her room through the short entry between the two. I heard a noise when I turned around; she stood in the doorway, with a pistol pointed at me. I shut the door quickly, turned down the door quickly, turned down catch and touched the electric button. said I had sent for the police and was going to have her put in the Tombs. She said she was going to shoot through the door. I said, 'Shoot away, and you will only give me more justification for having you put in She was rattling the door and the Tombs. She was rattling the door and begged me not to have her put in the Tombs. I said: 'You put the pistol down, go in and fasten your door and I will see what I ought to do.' When the bell boy knocked I opened the door. Whether he saw that I was excited, I don't know, but I told him to bring a pitcher of fee water. I don't know but I told him to bring a pitcher of fee water. I don't know whether I was as cool as I might have been." This was said so cautiously that everybody laughed.

In answer to a question as to the circum tances attending his last marriage, Colone Breckinridge said he had been married at 711 West Forly-fifth street. New York, about 7 o'clock in the evening of Saturday, April 29, by Rev. John B. Paxton, and the marriage was witnessed by Mrs. Paxton and Mrs. Collier of Pittsburg. He had married, he said, his kinswoman, the daughter of R. W. Scott of Kentucky, widow of Chauncey Wing of Kentucky, who died abroad some

VISIT TO MAJOR MOORE. Colonel Breckinridge then related the cirnumstances attending the visit to Major Moore, the chief of police, giving the follow-ing narrative: "My wife and myself (formerly Mrs. Wing) were in the dining room of the house when the plaintiff walked in and said: Excuse me, Mrs. Wing, I want to see Mr. Breckinridge on a matter of great importance.' I turned to my wife and said I thought I had better go with her. As I walked out by Lafayette park, she said: 'I intend to end this matter; I intend to kill you.' I said: 'All right,' and she went on: 'Mr. Breckinridge, this is your last chance. When we got to Major Moore's office I asked if he was in, and, being told he was, I wen in and the plaintiff followed me. said to Major Moore, 'I need the protection of the law. This lady threatens to kill me I will tell you how I came to be in this posi tion, and I want you to put either her or I under arrest.

"He said he hoped it was not as bad as that. He went over to her and she held up her hands and said. I have no weapons but these,' and then I said to Major Moore that I wanted to relate all the circumstances, so he might decide to arrest her or me. Then she broke into a flood of hysterical tears and said, 'Oh! don't tell him; is it necesand said, 'Oh! don't tell him; is it necessary?' I said I intended to tell him, when
she put her hand on my shoulder and
begged me not to tell him. I took her hand
off and turned to her and said, 'Will you do
exactly what I demand if I do not tell
him?' She said she would, and I turned to
Major Moore and said, 'I think we can setthe this courselves.'' tle this ourselves."

Colonel Breckinridge said of his side re

mark in the scene before Major Moore that he thought he had made it loud enough for Major Moore; that he certainly intended him to hear it; but it appeared from the major's testimony that he had not heard what he (Breckinridge) had said.

After leaving the office with Miss Pollard

he had told her that there could be nothing further between them; that she would have to look to some one else for support, and that he did not intend to give her another dollar. They had talked together of the child that was to be born. She said she wanted to get rid of the child. "but I said, 'No, if it is my child I have the greatest interest in it, and when it is born I can tell whether it is HER LAST ATTEMPT TO SHOOT HIM.

The witness told of Miss Pollard's las attempt to shoot him. He had been to see her at the house of Mrs. Thomas in Lafay-ette square a few days after the scene in the office of the chief of police. He had suspected her intentions, and as he stepped into the room he threw both arms around her, clasping her tightly around the shoul ders, slipping his arms down until he could grasp her hands, and caught the weapon This episode the colonel narrated graphic ally, stopping to remark jocosely, "And I have the pistol in my possession now, one of the mementos of my engaging to marry he plaintiff."

When he loosened her arms, he continued she fainted, or pretended to faint, so he laid her on a divan, put the pistol in his pocket, closed the door and walked out. This seemed a good climax, and so the court adjourned until Monday.

Dropped the Matter. LEXINGTON, Ky., March 30 .- The move ment which was on foot here among the women to get out a petition condemning women to get out a petition condemning Colonel Breckinridge has been stopped by the publication of the movement before it was fully matured. Letters were written last week to Colonel Breckinridge's friends in Washington and replies have been received by many persons saying that such action should not be taken upon the evidence of Miss Pollard. While there are doubts of the intention of the ladies, they deny they have signed a petition, but denounce Colonel Breckinridge.

The greatest pain-annihilator of the age is Salvation Oil. It always cures.

Killed by a Falling Bridge. ST. LOUIS, March 30 .- A special to the tepublic from Bristol, Tenn., says: At Radford, Va., this afternoon, while tearing away an old bridge the structure fell, car-rying down eight of the workmen. Three were killed and five seriously wounded. Contractor Frank O'Connel was among the

Hung Himself. CHEYENNE, Wyo., March 30.-Rev. J H. Simey committed suicide here today by hanging. He was for a number of years an Episcopal clergyman, Lately he re-signed his charge on account of ill health, and destitution caused his death.

GOOD IS ESSENTIAL TO HEALTH. You cannot hope to be well if your BLOOD IS IMPURE. BOILS, PIMPLES, ULCERS or SORES

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"On Fame's eternal camping-ground Their silent tents are spread, And glory guards with solemn round The bivouac of the dead." -O' Hara.

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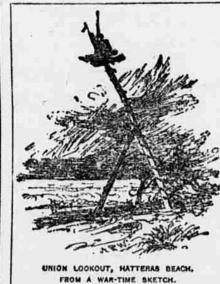


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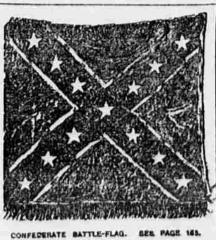


tisans, by those who were participants on either side. Side by side with the didactic essay of doughty General is the none less valuable contribution of the puissant private; the astute Admiral and the jolly sailor boy, all

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