TELEGRAPHIC.

A VERDICT AT LAST.

The Jury Says Madeline Ought to Have $15,000.

SHE IS WANTED FOR THE STAGE.

Numerous Offers from Managers of Theatrical and Opera Companies.—Her Brother Talks.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Miss Madeline Pollard is the most talked-of person in Washington today.

During the trial several communications came to Miss Pollard and to her lawyers from managers of theatrical and opera companies, offering high salaries if she would appear in almost any capacity under their auspices. Since the verdict was rendered yesterday afternoon the theatrical managers have redoubled their importunities and several telegrams have come to Miss Pollard, offering her astounding sums to go on the stage at once.

An Associated Press reporter called at the hospital today and being informed that Miss Pollard was unable to receive callers, sent in her a note, inquiring her plans for the future. The note was answered in the person of her brother, Mr. John D. Pollard.

"My sister has made no plans for the future and we cannot tell yet what she intends to do. She asks me to say to you most emphatically that she never has entertained any intention of going on the stage. Nothing could be farther from her intentions. It is absurd. All she asks for now is rest and quiet."

Hardly had the verdict been rendered, when a meeting of prominent Washington women was called. Representatives of several leading female organizations met and after an interesting conference adopted resolutions calling upon Congress to consider the qualifications of Representative Breckinridge for membership in that body. Some of the organizations represented were the Woman's Suffrage association and the Woman's Christian Temperance union. Mrs. Sarah La Fetra, of the latter association, and Mrs. Ellen S. Murphy, the widow of the late General Murphy, who is a practicing lawyer and is prominent in the movement for the advancement of women, were among the leading speakers of the meeting.

THE VERDICT.

Foreman Charles H. Cole of the civil court announced a verdict for the plaintiff, Madeline Pollard, for $15,000 damages from Congressman W. C. P. Breckinridge, thus ending the long and exciting Breckinridge-Pollard breach of promise trial.

Sensations have fairly crowded themselves into the last day of the trial. There have been some of the most dramatic scenes which ever stirred up the dingy little courtroom, teeming as it is with the memories of celebrated cases. There was an approach to a personal collision between Judge Wilson and Charles Stoll during the magnificent argument of the Washington lawyer, followed by talk of a duel, and Judge Bradley, in his charge to the jury, scored Colonel Phil Thompson as a lawyer is seldom spoken of in court.

The jury retired at 3:02 p. m. The first ballot was taken on the merits of the case, leaving out of consideration the question of the amount of damages. It resulted in eleven votes for a verdict for the plaintiff and one vote for the defendant. Thereupon the minority gentleman was figuratively cornered by his colleagues and for some time was argued with. In speaking of this discussion afterward, Foreman Cole said that the jurymen displayed fully as much familiarity with the points of the testimony as had been evidenced by the lawyers in their arguments. They told the case fully before the obdurate juryman, called for the grounds on which his belief was based, and finally overcame him by sheer force of logic.

The next question settled was the figure at which the damages should be fixed. Three jurors thought the full amount should be awarded. Foreman Cole said that a verdict of $1 would vindicate Miss Pollard and punish Mr. Breckinridge sufficiently, and he thought it was unnecessary to impose any great financial punishment upon him. Discussion of this matter followed until the usual course was adopted, each juror writing the amount he considered just upon a slip of paper and an average being struck. The amounts ranged from $1 to $50,000, and $15,000 was the average.

Just before the final vote Judge Bradley had sent a message to inquire if there was any probability that a verdict would be agreed upon. Receiving the reply that the jury was about to conclude its deliberations, he entered the courtroom. His entrance, of course, was a signal for a gathering of the crowd. Not a woman's face was in the courtroom. The room fairly bristled with blue-coated bailiffs, for rumors of impending trouble had floated about all day and there were several detectives in the court. The hands of the clock stood at 5 minutes after 4 o'clock when the jurors entered.

At this moment Congressman Breckinridge, surveying the room for an instant, entered. Following him came his son Desha and Colonel Phil Thompson.

No one being present to represent the plaintiff, a bailiff was dispatched across the street, and in a few minutes Mr. Carlisle arrived.

The clerk called the roll of the jury, and then asked: "Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed upon your verdict?"

"We have," replied Foreman Cole. "We find for the plaintiff."

There were articulate murmurs, which the bailiffs quickly hushed. It was a mere mixture of vocal sounds, and which expressed no particular sentiment, except surprise.

Following this there was an awkward pause. Finally the judge asked, "For how much?"

"For $15,000," answered the foreman of the jury.

Another rustle, like the first, arose but was speedily quieted. One man near a window shouted in a crowd outside, "$15,000, plaintiff," but he was not reprimanded.

Colonel Breckinridge rose slowly to his feet. All those who saw his face say it was nearly as white as his beard, but his voice was clear as usual when he spoke, in a hesitating way, saying:

"I do not know the practice of this court, but I wish to give the usual notice of a motion for a new trial."

He then dropped into a seat beside his son, hardly less pale than himself. Neither wanted to hear farther.

Miss Pollard was not in the courtroom, and her attorney reported she did not care to say anything about the verdict. When a messenger went to her room with the news she exclaimed: "Oh! isn't it good! Isn't it good?"

Major Butterworth said: "I don't care to say anything," and walked away toward his office. There the present Mrs. Breckinridge was awaiting events. There is no reason to believe the rumor that she is to apply for a divorce. Mr. Butterworth characterizes the stories as wholly without foundation. The case, he said later in the evening, would be fought to a finish, taking every available and proper line. That Miss Pollard will be financially bettered by the result of the case is not possible, because it is well understood, and was said on the trial, that Colonel Breckinridge has no property. He has lived up to his income for years.

GENERAL KELLY AT OMAHA.

The Industrial Army Feasted on Bread, Beef and Pies.

The Californians Cannot Understand Why the Militia Had Been Called Out.—More Recruits.

OMAHA, April 15.—General Kelly and his 1,200 troops spent a beautiful Sabbath, in the enjoyment of more luxury than they have known since they left home two weeks ago. The army reached the confines of Omaha shortly after 8 o'clock. The train halted on a side track just inside the city limits. Chief Seavey was there with two platoons of police, under Captains Cormack and Mostyn. It had been the intention to disembark the army there in the woods and have breakfast. The authorities had provided 2,500 loaves of bread and 2,000 pounds of cooked beef, while a baker's firm had given 1,000 pies. All this provender was in two box cars, which was quickly attached to Kelly's train, and then the procession moved on. Chief Seavey had asked General Kelly to keep his men on the cars, and they have been kept there.

At the Union Pacific transfer yards in Council Bluffs there was a crowd of seven or eight thousand people. Seven companies of militia were drawn up in line. When the train pulled in a great cheer was sent up. Both the citizens and the Kellyites joined in making the depot sheds ring with their yells, while the militia boys looked rather shamefacedly at each other as they wondered why they were there.

After breakfast there began a reception which lasted well into the evening. Fully 30,000 people visited the camp and mingled with the soldiers. During the afternoon a public meeting was held. General Kelly and a number of local labor leaders made speeches. In his address General Kelly said he could not understand why the militia had been called out. His intentions were peaceable and his army well behaved.

Some speculation as to how the army would get away from Council Bluffs was heard, but at midnight nothing had been settled. It was then understood that the Burlington would furnish a train. Many recruits joined the army here, one new company being formed. Contributions of provisions and cash were also liberal. One collection taken at the close of Kelly's speech amounted to $105.85.

TWO FACTIONS.

VANDALIA, Ill., April 15.—General Frey and his army of commonwealers broke camp here and started on their journey, but in different directions. Many of them are in bad shape, sick and almost worn out. The men caucused all last night, and this morning after breakfast took a vote by company, whether or not they follow General Frey. The vote to continue with the general was carried by a very slight majority, the minority then and there deciding they would go no farther with him.

WILL BE FEASTED.

TOPEKA, Kas., April 15.—In view of the probable passage of General Kelly's industrial army through Topeka, the People's Party league of Shawnee county passed a resolution last night to give the recruits a suitable welcome and a substantial feast on their journey to Washington.

FROM OKLAHOMA.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 15.—A special to the *Journal* from Guthrie, Okla., says: The Oklahoma contingent of Coxey's army, 100 strong, completed arrangements tonight with the railroad company to carry them to Washington in box cars.

CORRALLED THE ARMY.

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal., April 14—After leaving this city about 8 o'clock last evening, the army marched to Colton, and during the night took possession of a Southern Pacific freight train. The engineer side-tracked his train and refused to haul the men.

Upon the arrival of Sheriff Booth and posse the army was ordered to get off the cars, which command they refused to obey. The town hose cart was then drawn out and water from the city waterworks was turned on the men, drenching them to the skin. They stood their ground, however, and did not move until the whole army was placed under arrest. Captain Vinette and several of his lieutenants were then placed on a motor, preparatory to taking them to the county jail.

At this juncture it was agreed to take Captain Vinette and his lieutenants back to the men if they would agree to march out of the county. Captain Vinette took a vote of the army on the question of walking out. To a man they refused to go unless they could ride on the cars. They said they preferred to eat at the expense of the county. The sheriff and his posse have the army under guard, but what to do with them is a problem not yet solved. Company B of the Ninth regiment have been in their armory all day, ready to march at the tap of the drum in case they are ordered, but so far have not been called on by the sheriff.

It is proposed to take the army in a body to the county jail and feed them at the public expense, and let them out in squads of six each day and so let them start them back over the line on which they came into the county.

MILITIA ORDERED OUT.

During the day quite a large number of the army deserted, and not more than 125 out of the 250 in camp last night can be accounted for tonight. It is understood that those now under arrest will be released when they are across the line on their march out of the county.

Depew for President.

ST. LOUIS, April 14.—Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, who is here, announces himself a candidate for the presidency of the United States.

Funeral of David Dudley Field.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Funeral services of the late David Dudley Field were held this evening at the Calvary Presbyterian church in the presence of hundreds of mourners.

CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE.

Several Utah Nominations Among the Number.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The Senate has made the following confirmations: Edward H. Strobel, of New York, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Ecuador; William A. Rockhill, of Maryland, to be third assistant secretary of state; Andrew J. Sawyer, to be attorney of the United States for the district of Nebraska; Willard C. Hall, of San Diego, Wyo., to be register of the land office at San Dance, Wyo.; Edward B. Francis, of Cheyenne, Wyo., to be register of the land office at Douglas, Wyo.; Thomas A. Dunn, of San Dance, Wyo., to be receiver of public moneys at San Dance, Wyo.; Edward M. Mattson, of Douglas, Wyo., to be receiver of public moneys at Douglas.

Samuel Francis, of Utah, to be judge of probate in the county of Morgan; L. G. La Fine, of Utah, to be judge of probate in the county of Uintah, vice Isaac Burton; Joshua Greenwood, of Utah, to be judge of probate in the county of Millard; Henry L. Steed, of Utah, to be judge of probate in the county of Box Elder.

Postmasters—Oregon: John D. Black, Marshfield. New Mexico: L. J. Steidley, at Roswell. Wyoming: Thomas J. Dayton, at Laramie. South Dakota: Samuel Tyson, at Vermillion; Gustave Sasse, at Rapid City. Utah: Richard C. Cordell, Park City.

Senator Vance Dead.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—Senator Vance, of North Carolina, died at his home, 1723 Massachusetts avenue, this city, at 10:45 o'clock tonight. He had a stroke of apoplexy this morning. He had been suffering for some time past with a complication of diseases, but the end was sudden and unexpected. He was regaining his health and was thought to be on the road to recovery. He was compelled during the winter to leave the Senate and go to Florida. Here he grew somewhat better, and in view of the struggle over the tariff he returned to Washington. He was a member of the committee on finance, but took little or no part in framing the tariff bill.

The Great Northern Strike.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 15.—The strike on the Great Northern railroad is gradually working east, having taken in Grand Forks, N. D., last midnight, and if not soon settled will probably reach this end of the line in about two or three days. It is developing a peculiar state of affairs.

The strike was ordered by the American Railway union, and is being more actively antagonized by the railroad employes' brotherhoods than by the railroad company itself. There can be no doubt that individual members of the various brotherhoods are privately somewhat dissatisfied, but they recently accepted the revised schedules and are standing by their agreement with the company.

A meeting this evening of the local organization of engineers, looking to a strike, was held, but at the close of the meeting the secretary told the Associated Press reporter that they were opposed to the strike, and any engineer who countenanced it or in any way assists the strikers, will do so at his peril.

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

To the Hon. J. C. Curtin, Helena, Montana:—

After a full consideration, the rules and schedules of wages and the hours of work were approved by the grand officers of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, by the fully authorized committee of the men in service, and reduced to writing. These took effect March 1st. Since then no changes in these schedules have been made or thought of. Proposed changes to similar schedules for conductors and trainmen, making slight reductions in special cases, but leaving a large proportion of wages unchanged, were formulated today by the officers of the company and the principal officers of the respective orders and of the employes affected, and have been submitted to the men themselves for approval by vote. No change in any previously agreed upon schedule has been made. No reduction of rates of pay or increase in hours of switchmen or yardmen or any one was under consideration, and the proposed changes in the schedule of trainmen and conductors were subject to the vote of the men, soon to be taken and reported to the company.

Under these conditions, continues the statement, the company had no thought or notice of trouble until a telegram, dated Butte, and signed by James Egan, was received by General Manager Case, stating that unless the former wages were restored the men would strike at noon the same day.

Thus the strike was precipitated without notice to the company from any of its employes through the officers of their respective orders or otherwise, that wages or terms of service were unsatisfactory.

All rumors or statements to the company proposing to replace its employes have been false. The company is not responsible for the strike, by which men are thrown out of employment in all industries and the business of the several communities along its line made to suffer loss. The company has at all times been willing to discuss with its employes or with their duly authorized representatives any questions affecting wages or terms of employment. JAMES J. HILL.

SEATTLE, Wash., April 15.—The Great Northern Railroad strike is extended today over the Cascade division and the coast lines, and the whole system is tied up from Minot to Seattle and from Seattle to New Westminster. Hardly a wheel is turning, nor a telegraph wire clicking over 1,500 miles of line.

The strike was ordered with such secrecy and suddenness that no hour before it was to begin the officials had not a suspicion that it was to happen.

CONQUERED AT LAST

Drs. Shores & Shores New Treatment for Catarrh and Chronic Diseases a Success in Almost Every Instance.

MILD, PAINLESS, SAFE AND CERTAIN

The large number of patients who are now under treatment at the Zion Medical and Surgical Institute is ample proof that Drs. Shores & Shores have the very best success in the treatment of catarrh and skin diseases. Yesterday the crowds were so large it was almost impossible to wait upon all. Consequently Drs. Shores & Shores will be in their office this week from 9 to 12 in the morning, [illegible] in the afternoon, and 7 to 8 in the evenings.

We have no branch office. There is only one Zion's Medical Institute, and that is at 24 East, Second South Street. Drs. Shores & Shores, consulting physicians. Read the evidence given by reputable citizens who have been cured. Follow and be cured the words of people who have tried all others and gained no relief. They say they have been cured by Drs. Shores & Shores.

ST. VITUS DANCE CURED.

A Case That has Baffled the Leading Specialists of the Country—Cured at the Zion Medical and Surgical Institute.

Mr. George Stanton, whose place of business is in the Deseret National Bank building, this city, says:

"My son has suffered greatly from St. Vitus dance, and although we did all we could for him, he seemed to gradually grow worse. Hearing of the wonderful skill of Drs. Shores & Shores of the Zion Medical Institute, I decided to take him there. I am now happy I [illegible] for he is well again. He has gained rapidly in flesh, and in fact looks like a different child. I cannot say too much in praise of the physicians, for they saved my child's life."

Mr. Stanton's place of business is Main Street, where he has a large assortment of general merchandise, where he can be seen and will tell the public of his child's recovery.

Everybody in Salt Lake City has heard something about the excellent treatment of Drs. Shores & Shores, but it is only those who have had some personal experience of their skill in some desperate and dangerous cases relieved who really know how much they owe them. "For my part," says Miss Rosa Smith, "I don't think that any thankful woman who has ever taken their treatment could say too much in praise of their admirable system. They cured me of a very bad case of catarrh, deafness and terrible headache, for which I thought I never would be cured. My symptoms were such that it is rather easy and pleasant to describe, there was such a complication of them. First there was a chronic catarrh of the head and throat, there was a miserable stopped-up condition of the nose and head, with an obnoxious dripping of the catarrhal matter into the throat, causing the troublesome and wretched habit of constantly hawking and spitting. It had been so bad that I had LOST MY HEARING. My eyes were weak and watery, and upon stooping over and arising quickly I would become faint and dizzy.

"Now in my statement to the public that I cannot say too much in praise of Drs. Shores & Shores, or to them I owe everything. MY HEARING IS AS GOOD AS EVER, and I feel as though a newer was one. Hoping my testimonial will be of benefit to others who are sufferers, I beg to remain, yours very truly,

MISS ROSA SMITH,
[illegible] Street, city.

Catarrh and Nervous Prostration Cured.

Little Mary Teke is eleven years of age, has suffered from catarrh and nervous prostration and in an interview with your correspondent, her mother gives the following graphic description of her case:

"After her trouble had started, she immediately began to lose flesh. Her nose would stop up first one side, then the other, terrible distressing headaches, roaring noises in the ears, the mucus would drop from the head to the throat, causing a constant hawking and spitting. Her throat was always sore; a hawking cough; she could eat nothing, and at last ALMOST STARVED TO DEATH, and what little she did eat made her sick at the stomach, causing her to vomit. Nothing would lay on her stomach.

"She was weak and so nervous that sometimes when walking along the street she would fall down from exhaustion; she could not go to school and her condition was quite alarming.

"In this state we took her to Drs. Shores & Shores, and after a course of their new treatment, she has been entirely cured. And I would above all others go to them. I know of plenty of people they are curing daily."

Mrs. Teke resides at No. 237 K street, this city, where she can be seen and will readily verify this statement.

A personal invitation is extended to the public to visit the offices of Drs. Shores & Shores and inspect their NEW TREATMENT for the cure of catarrh and all chronic diseases, which is different from any other used in the city. Drs. G. W. and A. J. Shores, in a recent visit to New York City, obtained the latest scientific treatment for catarrh, and its success is well known to the readers of this paper.

CONSULTATION & EXAMINATION FREE.

No matter what other doctors have told you, call upon Drs. Shores & Shores. They are old residents in the Territory and will honestly tell you whether you can be cured or not.

$5 pays for one month's treatment and all medicines furnished free.

Office hours this week, 9 to 12 a. m., 2:00 to 5 afternoons and 7 to 8:00 evenings.

DRS. SHORES & SHORES,
Specialists,
Zion Medical and Surgical Institute
34 E. Second South Street.

Specialties: All diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat and Lungs, Female, Rectal and Nervous diseases. [illegible] Sexual, [illegible] this own Method.

Office hours—[illegible] a. m., 2 to 5 p. m., 7 to 8 p. m. Sundays, [illegible]

THROUGH
SUNSHINE
AND
STORM

WE STILL LEAD IN ALL GRADES OF FOOTWEAR. WE WANT ALL SCHOOL BOYS TO WEAR OUR "PRIZE" SCHOOL SHOES—LACE OR BUTTON—SIZES 11 TO 2, $1.25; 3 TO 5, $1.50. THESE ARE SPECIAL PRICES AND WE GUARANTEE EVERY PAIR TO WEAR WELL. TRY THEM.

SHOES FOR EVERYBODY

SPENCER & LYNCH CO.,

LEADERS IN FOOTWEAR, 124 MAIN STREET.

CUT THIS OUT!

LOT 1:
400 PAIRS LADIES' FINE KID TURNED BUTTON SHOES, PLAIN TOE, C, D, E AND EE WIDTHS, AT $1.75. THIS IS A GENUINE $3.00 LADIES' SHOE. LIGHT OR HEAVY TURNED SOLE.

LOT 2:
600 PAIRS MEN'S $2.00 SHOES FOR $1.35. THESE SHOES ARE WARRANTED SOLID LEATHER. NO SHODDY. FINE SATIN CALF UPPER, SOFT, PLIABLE, PLAIN, COMMON-SENSE TOE. IF YOU DON'T BRING THIS AD., THESE SHOES WILL COST YOU $2.00.

LOT 3:
1,000 PAIRS LADIES' DONGOLA SHOES FOR 95c, WORTH $1.50.

Remember!! IT WILL BE ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY FOR YOU TO BRING THIS AD. IN ORDER TO PROCURE THESE BARGAINS.

DAVIS SHOE HOUSE,

Out of town patrons can return these offers if values are not as represented. - - 110 MAIN STREET.

Continental MARKET

ERECTED AT A COST OF $48,000.

. 40 STALLS TO . SELECT FROM.

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Give It a Trial.

Cor. 1st South & West Temple.

STALL 3. Bountiful Produce Company. [illegible] Fresh Cane [illegible]

STALL 4. WISCOMB & COMPANY. Staple, Fancy and [illegible]

STALLS [illegible] W. L. PRICE & CO. [illegible]

STALL [illegible] Central Meat Market. [illegible]

STALL [illegible] J. M. REINSIMAR. Fresh and Smoked Fish, Poultry, Game and Oysters.

STALL [illegible] A. W. MURRAY & CO. Fruit, Butter, Eggs, Honey, Smoked Meat, Fish and [illegible]

STALL [illegible] NEW YORK & CEYLON TEA CO. Teas and Coffees. Wholesale and retail. Extracts and Spices a specialty.

STALL [illegible] JOHN DAVIS. Dealer in Fresh and Salt Meats of all kinds.

STALL [illegible] Salt Lake Cider & Vinegar Co., [illegible]

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The great World's Fair prize winner. [illegible]

S. F. Ball 23 Main Street, for Rich Cakes, Pastry, Candies, Bread, Etc. Ornamenting a specialty. All work warranted pure, and manufactured by professional cooks.

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CALIFORNIA BREWERY.
Lager Beer, Ale and Porter.
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OUR STOCK IS FULL AND COMPLETE IN EVERY LINE.

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MILL WORK A SPECIALTY.

The BERRY GROCERY CO.,

C. K. BERRY, Mgr. Dealers in all kinds of Staple and Fancy Groceries

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JAMES-SPENCER-BATEMAN CO.,

(Successors to [illegible] & Co. and Spencer [illegible] Co.)

Plumbers, Tinners, Gas and Steam Fitters.

We carry a complete line of Gas and [illegible] Stoves and Ranges, Gasoline and Oil Stoves, Tinware, Granite Ironware and House Furnishing Goods.

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