TELEGRAPHIC.

FATAL SNOWSLIDES.

Five Lives Lost in an Avalanche in the Coeur d'Alene District.

UNDER FORTY FEET OF SNOW.

Two Hundred Men at Work Searching for the Missing Persons.—A Serious Disaster.

WALLACE, Idaho, March 30.—Burrows Gem and Burke, the heart of the Coeur d'Alene mining district, yesterday, are less than six destructive avalanches rushed down into Canyon creek. As far as is known five lives were lost, and these were all killed by an avalanche, but reports are current that two men were caught in another slide, which is quite probable.

At 9:30 a. m. a slide started 2,000 feet above the creek at the head of the cove in which the Black Bear mine is situated. At the foot of the slide, four board shanties were situated in places and buried under forty feet of snow, and one was carried bodily forward across the creek, with but little damage.

In one of the buildings was an Italian family, comprising Stefano Dario, aged 40, his wife, aged 36, their daughter Victoria, aged 14. These were all killed, and the bodies of Mrs. Dario and daughter have been recovered. The body of Mrs. Nellie Rowe was also found.

Immediately after the slide occurred the entire efforts of the Gem, Frisco and Standard mines, about 200 men, were put to work to search for the missing persons, and these were reinforced by several hundred volunteers from Wallace, Gem and Burke. Arthur Swayne, an inmate of one of the cabins, was found at the surface, but was so badly injured that his recovery is uncertain. Two other men were partially covered with snow, but were not seriously hurt.

The Standard and Frisco mines, employing 300 men, have closed and the Gem and Tecumseh must follow, as they have no room for storage. Coming, as it does, just when the mines were commencing an active campaign for the season, the disaster is a serious blow to the business interests of all the mining camps involved.

The Revolution Rebels.

RIO JANEIRO, March 30.—Advices received here from the south are to the effect that the rebels in Paranaguay have retreated to Paranagua, at which place the insurgent warship Republica is lying. General Ferreira, leading in behalf of the government, has occupied the town of Castro. He has issued the governor of the state, Senor Mackenzie. Troops are having sea duty for Rio Pardo. About 300 were captured today. The government forces in Rio Grande do Sul are marching north to attack the rebels. It is believed the condition of affairs in the south is becoming desperate for the insurgents.

THE REMAINS ARRIVE.

The People of Onda Fresh Mourn the Patriot.

BUENA VISTA, March 30.—Never before, perhaps, in the death of royalty, has there been such a genuine display of private regret as that which marked the arrival of Kossuth's remains. Black flags and other crape emblems are very profusely displayed.

Results in Bloodshed.

ST. LOUIS, MO., March 30.—A special from Republic from Columbia, S. C., says: The passions aroused by the dispensary law and the spy system had for long expected result in a fight at Dallington this evening, in which at least two spies and two citizens were shot to death and three others badly wounded.

The fight occurred at 5:30 p.m. at the depot, as a body of armed spies were leaving the town. In the fight Frank E. Nettles, a prominent young insurance man, and a man named Redmond, from North Carolina, and Constables McLennon and Pepper were killed outright.

Governor White Immovable.

DENVER, March 30.—News leaked out here tonight which leaves no doubt but Governor Waite is preparing to call out troops again to enforce his first removing Police Commissioner Orsan Martin. The following special dispatch received by the Republican tells the story:

GAVE UP THE STRUGGLE.

Death Rather Than the Pangs of Hunger.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., March 30.—Fritz Kleiman, a shoemaker, killed his wife and four children at his home tonight and then committed suicide. He has been out of work for a long time, and overpowerty is supposed to have led to the deed. For weeks he has been selling all his furniture to pay for bread for his family.

Still Positive Excited.

VICTORIA, B. C., March 30.—This is the consensus of the real concern, and they are greatly excited over the news of the seizure of the British schooner in passing a bill author ing the seizure of British vessels in fishing ports. The sealers are practically unanimous in asserting that putting to the fleet this year would be a great hardship, as it is illegal.

It is believed that the provincial government, at the instance of real estate, has wired the Dominion authorities to prevent the fleet being equipped, as going into effect this season.

The C. P. Man's Schedule.

OMAHA, March 30.—In the hearing of the Union Pacific wage schedule, James Mortimer McCormell testified that the rules proposed by the receivers were equitable and should have come into force longer.

"Why, we thought we had adopted them again!" interrupted Judge Caldwell.

"Because we would have had trouble all along the line," replied McCormell.

"Do you mean to say that you came before this court, sworn to do something the receivers of the road never intended to do?" asked Judge Caldwell.

General Manager Dickinson was subjected to a long and searching examination. He admitted that the reduction in wages had been ordered without sufficient notice having been given the men. It was made because the earnings of the road had fallen off.

Oliver W. Mink, formerly a clerk of the receivers, followed Mr. Dickinson on the stand. His testimony was in regard to the financial condition of the road. He said the Union Pacific has not paid a dividend for six years. There had not been a decrease of $10,000,000 in the net earnings of 1893 from those of 1892.

President Clark followed Mr. Mink. He was on the stand but a few minutes, his health being so bad that he could not stand the strain. The examination threw but little light on the question. In consideration the court peremptorily ordered that Mr. Clark take a vacation of several months.

When court adjourned it was the impression that the hearing would be concluded tomorrow.

A COOL REPUTATION.

Coxey's Army Arrives at East Palestine, Ohio.

EAST PALESTINE, Ohio, March 30.—About a day of notoriety, the commonwealth had rather a cool reception at East Palestine. Trustee Dunn, of the Harmony society, was in town to see the arrival of the army. His visit, he said, had no significance, but he and Coxey went out together on the afternoon train. Coxey went to Pittsburg, but will return tomorrow.

Very stringent orders were issued by Marshal Browne after supper, and the men have been placed under severe discipline. Drunkenness, shooting or disorderliness will result in dismissal. All stocks will be examined.

Twenty-five recruits, five being called from New Brighton, joined the army and had their badges sewed. Owing to the number of new recruits joining since the commonwealth left Columbus, a new commonwealth, making three, has been formed.

COXEY'S JOURNEY.

AUSTIN, Tex., March 30.—The detachment of Coxey's army, 150 strong, reached here on a special train from Sierra Blanca, Tex., via San Antonio, under command of General H. C. Ashley and lieutenant General J. H. Payne, with General Lewis Fry as chief of brigade. Fry wanted to march the men to Governor Hogg's mansion to thank him for putting them out of Sierra Blanca, but the police prevented that, compelling the men to remain in the city.

SOLDIERS ON STRIKE LEAVE.

DENVER, March 30.—Commander Dorr Hamilton has received a dispatch telling him that 300 men, instead of 150, in his "army" leave.

WORSE AND MORE OF IT.

Breckinridge Continues His Long Talk of Sin and Shame.

Mistaken Pollard Does Not Believe Everything He Says and Is Informed Thus.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Breckinridge detailed the substance of a long conversation he had with Rhodes, who undertook to educate Miss Pollard on condition that she would marry him. After stating these facts and declaring he was very much in love with her, he told witness that he (Rhodes) might to marry her; that things had occurred between them which made it necessary for him to marry her, and he intended to do so, though she seemed to have taken a dislike to him.

Miss Pollard interrupted, nothing, and exclaimed: "That's not true; why can't he tell the truth about something?"

Breckinridge continued, saying he told Miss Pollard of his talk with Rhodes, declaring to her that after Rhodes's revelation it would be impossible that any other relation could ever exist between them.

In recognition of Miss Pollard's statement that at the request she received from New York to Washington in August, 1893, that he met her at the depot, kissed her, took her in a carriage and promised to marry her, he declared he was not in Washington at that time, and that he was not there either, so far as he knew. No such occurrence happened.

At the afternoon session two applicants for plaintiff for a position in the civil service at Washington, limited to defendant, who vouched for her good moral character and reputation, were identified by witness.

He saw her in New York September 20th, for the first time during his absence. She was the only opportunity to go out and stay with young ladies of a good family if Breckinridge would represent that she was engaged to be married to him in two years.

"This was the first time the subject of marriage had been broached," he continued. "I said I had not enough money, but would not let that stand in the way; that under the circumstances we would be justified in any misrepresentations of a marriage engagement. She said she could go about, stay in modest lodgings, and come back in two years fitted to be my wife. I said that could never do, that I was not open to negotiations of that sort."

"We parted with cohesionate anger. At our last meeting she said she did not want to part in that way; that I must not think her a devil or a fiend. I put her into a cab, saying, 'You know there can be no such thing as marriage between us, and this effort, if you prefer, can only end in misery, and that will destroy us both.'"

"Were did you first hear that the plaintiff claimed you had engaged yourself to marry her?"

"In a communication to me 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."

Then he related a conversation when Miss Pollard had come to him in distress, because Mrs. Pollard and another lady had been talking about her, and her mother saying: "I told her that this was what I had always expected, that such affairs always came to an end," and urged her to go away, as she had promised to keep them, and let the scandal blow over. My name was not mentioned with that.

On several occasions, the witness said, the plaintiff had declared her intention of committing suicide. She had expected to live without her if she did not help her out in the matter and did not intend to allow him to live. He had told her there would be no difficulty about it if she would leave Washington. In one of these conversations she got up and went into the library and came back shortly and pointed a pistol at him and threatened to kill him. By strategy he had been enabled to take a shot from her before it would do any harm. He kept the pistol, and it was for some reason she had taken from her father, with which she attempted to kill herself in New York. That time, he said, she followed up an almost incoherent revelation on the part of the plaintiff. She broke into a flood of hysterical tears and declared that she did not really intend to kill him.

Returning to Washington March 25th, 1893, he had received a call from Miss Pollard before breakfast. He admit agreed then that if she would go away I would put myself in the power of the plaintiff and Mrs. Blackburn and thereafter there was no engagement. I said: 'You have not an where there is no alternative, but I put myself in your power and trust you, or to submit to a suit in the hotel office or on the street, perhaps an attempt on my life on the street.'

"I did there must be an understanding between us," continued Colonel Breckinridge. "I reminded her that she had no money to me as a matter, but I had not come to me as a matter, but I had not received her."

Colonel Breckinridge went on to tell of his meeting Miss Pollard at the Hoffman House on May 1st. He was waiting on entering his room to find the door to her adjoining room open, and, walking in, found Miss Pollard there and her partly dressed. He said: "She demanded to know where I had been the past two days. She said she had been waiting all over New York for me. I responded, probably with a little more redness than I should, that it was nothing to her.

"Then I went back to my room to stop the door early between the two. I heard a noise, and when I turned around, she stood in the doorway with a pistol pointed at me. I shot the door quickly, turned down the gas and touched the electric button. I said I had sent for the police, and was going to put her 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 the Tombs.'

"She was sullen for one and begging me not to have her put in the Tombs. I said: 'Put up the pistol down, go to and leave your door, and I will see what I ought to do.' When I went big breakfast I opened the door. Weather be saw that I was earlier, I don't know, but I told him to bring a pitcher of ice water. I didn't know whether I was as cool as I might have been."

This seemed to certainly that everybody laughed.

Then the witness told of Miss Pollard's last attempt to shoot him. He had been to see her at the house of Mrs. Thomas in Lafayette square, when the cause in the office of the chief of police. He had sent for her interference, and as he stepped into the room, he threw both arms around her, imprisoning her tightly around the shoulders, slipped his arms down until he could grasp her hands and caught the weapon.

This exercise the colonel narrated graphically, stopping to remark jocularly, "And I have the pistol in my possession as one of the mementoes of my engagement to marry the plaintiff."

When he loosened her arms, he continued, she fainted, or pretended to faint, so he then had on a dress, put the pistol in his pocket, closed the door and walked out.

This seemed to be a good climax, and so court adjourned until Monday.

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