# TELEGRAPHIC.

## THE END OF THE WAR.

### Arguments in the Denver Fire and Police Case.

**BOTH SIDES SUBMIT TO THE COURT**

The Governor Getting Impatient at General Tarsney.—A Characteristic Message.

DENVER, Colo., March 19.—The supreme court room was crowded this afternoon with lawyers, politicians and other interested citizens while arguments were being made on the question submitted by the governor to decide whether Orr and Martin or Mullins and Barnes are legally entitled to act as members of the fire and police boards.

Wells, Taylor & Taylor, counsel for Orr and Martin, whose the governor intimated to remove, yielding to the voice of public opinion, consented to appear on behalf of their clients, and, in a communication to the court, stated "should the court, decide in united determination, as have expressed in limited views, consider that it has the authority and shall therefore try in this summary and unusual way the title to these offices, and shall judicially determine that issue accurately to our clients, we shall advise them to promptly comply with such ruling and to immediately surrender the places they now hold, without further contention."

Orr and Martin have agreed to follow the advice of their counsel. These lawyers presented themselves, however, not to argue the case on its merits, but to submit that it should be referred to the district court, from which an injunction had been issued forbidding the assuming of the old members of the board, as a question of private right was involved.

Thomas Ward, Platt Rogers, J. Warner Mills and Charles Hanach presented the case for the governor. They argued that a "solemn occasion" had arisen, and the public peace depended upon the court promptly meeting answer to the question submitted by the governor as provided in the constitution. They cited decisions of the court to prove that no private right was involved and that the governor, in removing Orr and Martin, had complied in writing, and not of a political nature, had exercised a right inherent in his office, and to court had the right to review his action.

The court took the matter under advisement. Its decision is not expected until the latter part of the week.

GOV. WAITE'S MESSAGE.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Colo., March 19.—Although no mining is called out here, not a single arrest has been made today. The influence on the part of the authorities evidently influenced the governor to send the troops. Mine owners, business men and others have appointed a committee to wait upon the governor and to try and prevail upon him to recall the order.

Assistant General Tarsney, finding he could not get home, obtain until morning, made a trip to Bull Hill this afternoon, and while he was absent the following characteristic message was received from the governor:

"General Tarsney:—Can get nothing by telephone, only that you have disarmed my citizens. Return troops at once to respective armories.

DAVID H. WAITE."

The general was well received by the miners, who assured him they wants use no violence.

AT THE BOTTOM OF THE SEA.

**Kelly's Dynamite Too Effectually Disposed of.**

NEW YORK, March 19.—When Jas. Kelly was caught up in One Hundred and Twenty-six street on near St. Nicholas avenue a week ago with three bombs and nine dynamite cartridges in his possession, the police asked the bureau of Combustibles to take charge of the dangerous evidence against their prisoner.

It appears that after making an examination of the bombs, expert Thos. H. Murphy was instructed to dispose of the explosives. Mr. Murphy took the bombs to the Hudson river and rowed to a point between One Hundred and Twenty-fourth and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth streets. Then he tied the entire collection together and, lighting the waterproof fuse to one of the bombs, threw them overboard, with the idea that the explosion of one bomb would explode all the others.

The fuse burned about eight minutes, during which time Mr. Murphy got away safely. The sequel, he deigned, however, only the cap on the lighted bomb exploded, leaving the high explosive constituents at the bottom of the river. Mr. Murphy returned to his headquarters, satisfied that the bombs would not get out of the way, but Superintendent Peter Seery's surprise was great when, on Thursday, Inspector Coulter appeared at the department and demanded the evidence against Kelly.

"If you found the bombs, they are at the bottom of the Hudson," said the superintendent, in astonishment.

"Why?" fairly howled the inspector. "Why, they are the only evidence against the man. You must produce the bombs in the court, or there will be trouble."

Tuesday, Friday and Saturday Expert Murphy, with three men, was at work with grappling hook, trying to find the bombs that hoisted Kelly from the bottom of the river. Their efforts were fruitless, and a diver will probably be employed to make a search for them.

The bombs are in the track of vessels and people were present to know why the dynamite is made to explode if struck by a heavy anchor thrown out from some vessel.

THE CROSS EXAMINATION.

**Matthew Almost Too Sharp for the Lawyers.**

WASHINGTON, March 19.—In the Pollard-Breckinridge trial Miss Pollard, in answer to a question by Butler, testified to inquiring how long they had remained in the assignation house at Cincinnati. Miss Pollard replied that she could not remember. It may have been two or three hours, and added: "If it was long, Mr. Breckinridge?"

The interrogation provoked a laugh.

Miss Pollard's expenses while at school in Lexington, it was developed, had been partly paid by Colonel Breckinridge, but he could not give her very much because it was at least awkward the response of Mr. Rhodes.

Mr. Butterworth—You know that if your relations became known it would mean disgrace to both of you?

Miss Pollard—Yes know it.

"You remember your relations with him then?"

"I did my part and he did his."

"Did Mr. Rhodes pay your board?"

"Yes sir; think even Mr. Breckinridge was so bad as that. Mr. Rhodes paid my tuition."

"Did Mr. Rhodes know of your relations to Mr. Breckinridge?" was asked.

"Indeed, he did not, or Mr. Breckinridge would not have been living today."

"Then you were under a sort of a contract to marry Mr. Rhodes in return for your schooling, Mr. Breckinridge was keeping you and you were engaged to Mr. Rhodes?"

Deliberately, "Yes, Mr. Butterworth, it was as bad as it seems—and he knew it all," referring to Mr. Breckinridge.

When Mr. Butterworth asked more questions about money matters, Miss Pollard said that the only effort at the time referred to, as it always has been, was to conceal her relations with Mr. Breckinridge.

Mr. Butterworth—You have not done anything as a free and independent agent since the peace under his control?

Shaking her head she replied: "I don't believe I ever have."

Mr. Butterworth was asking Miss Pollard about her embrace for the future in those early years, when she said: "I knew I was to always be to Mr. Breckinridge's life, because the night before I left for the Norwood school he made me promise to give my life away. He said that if he was ever able to marry me he would, and that if he could not marry me, he would keep me in his life always."

"Did you have any whims before you so in mind?" Mr. Butterworth asked, and as Miss Pollard was answering "No, sir, I have to make a name by living——" her lawyer objected and the judge sustained the objection.

Forty years when she was waiting in Washington she had met Mr. Breckinridge two or three times a week in a house on Fourth street. She had loved the senator as Rosa Lee loved, in Vermont, a semi-fashionable resort, ten miles from Middlebury, kept by Joseph Bartlett. She denied having presented herself as an embrace of reputation. She had met there a woman named Mrs. Bridges of Brooklyn. "The one who wrote the article in the *Standard* Union."

"What article?" asked Mr. Butterworth.

"The one you are leading up to."

(The article in question was one which appeared Saturday.)

"War that article for?" was the next question.

"It is merely untrue. It is colored to suit events. It is not true that I have ever taken opium, or that I represented myself as the authoress of the poem, 'Love's Power,' written by Mrs. Josephine Pollard.

She has read the poem at Bread Loaf to a small audience.

Mr. Butterworth read extracts from the article, drawing questions from them. Miss Pollard has not known James Russell Lowell, as Mrs. Bridges said and being her lover, tell his widow his grave, and knows his relatives well and has been sustained by his wife's sister, Mrs. Dr. Hoe, in Cambridge. She and known William Dean Howells, the author, and has great respect for him, as he had always been kind in answering her questions, and had received letters from him.

It was suggested by Judge Bradley that the questioning was immaterial, whereupon Mr. Wilson said he had permitted it because he was very glad to have the article brought into the case; that he would see it later. He reminded Mr. Butterworth that the defense must be bound by the answers to those questions and, with considerable earnest in his tone, treated that Richard Butterworth would read the entire article.

Miss Pollard, in further questions, said that on her return to Washington in the spring of 1882, when Mr. Breckinridge first formally proposed to marry her, he has met her.

"Was it a proper place?" interrupted Mr. Butterworth.

"It was not. I was in a house of assignation on A street. He said to me, 'Madeline, this is no place to talk of these things,' so we went on the street together. He told me about his children, his prospects and affairs."

"Did you ever talk of marrying while his wife was living?"

"Very rarely."

"But you did talk of it?"

"Would."

Here the court adjourned with the cross-examination still unfinished.

THE DIVORCED WIFE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 19.—The wife of a prominent attorney who is acquainted with the inside facts of the Breckinridge-Pollard scandal, said today, in speaking of the rumor that Mrs. Breckinridge would seek a divorce: "The report that she now intends seeking a divorce is entirely without foundation. I received a letter from her last Monday, in which she said she was in good spirits. Every line was full of affection for Colonel Breckinridge, which she believes to be the victim of circumstances."

**For a Sleep at Least.**

BRADFORD, Pa., March 19.—Early this morning the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg and the Western New York & Pennsylvania railroads engaged in a preliminary skirmish for a strip of land five rods wide and five long adjoining on the Western New York & Pennsylvania tracks. During last night the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg, with a force of men, had a fence built over the strip. In doing so they undertaken the track of the Western New York & Pennsylvania. The invasion was discovered, and the Western New York & Pennsylvania mustered its strength available, and a desperate fight was made to drive off the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg crews. A heavily loaded train of the Western New York & Pennsylvania crew was finally driven on the point that had mustered. It crashed through and an accident wreck resulted.

**Sewing Machine Combination.**

CHICAGO, March 19.—Plans for the formation of a combination of sewing machine manufacturers, which will have many of the characteristics of a trust, are, are coming to a head. The Singer, Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Davis, Domestic and other companies are negotiating with a view to the formation of a combination of sewing machine companies, which, it is said, about the business of the White, Davis, Standard and the Domestic sewing machine companies.

## LORD CHURCHILL PROTESTS.

### Rosebery's Edinburg Speech Subjected to Criticism.

**It is Said to Be an Infringement on the Liberties and Privileges of the Commons.**

LONDON, March 19.—Lord Randolph Churchill came to the front again today by making a motion that Lord Rosebery had outraged upon the liberties and privileges of the House of Commons by addressing himself with the exception of a member of the House of Commons through his speech made at Edinburg on Saturday. This speech, according to Lord Churchill, must have influence upon the pending election at Lesney.

Confident, Lord Randolph asserted that Lord Rosebery and evaded the rule which prohibits the peerage from intervening in the elections to members of the Commons.

Sir William Harcourt, chancellor of the exchequer and liberal leader in the House of Commons, said that as Lord Randolph and not proposed that Lord Rosebery should be called to the House, he could not understand what motive Lord Randolph wanted the House to take.

Lord Randolph said that he certainly saw no good as a precedent against Lord Rosebery's action.

Sir William Harcourt reminded that there were about 500 opposition peers who were constantly interfering in elections. He himself had no complaints to make of speeches which had greatly influenced elections. He referred sarcastically to the peeress, who are members of the House of Lords. He then reminded Lord Churchill's motion as being "frumpery, petty and contemptible," and a contradiction of his own decision when accused of a breach of privilege in 1887, for sending carriages to be used at a certain season, a course which was followed at the same time and place by Lord Salisbury.

The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, the conservative leader, said that it was a crucial test which would decide the motion as to whether a peer had the right to take part in the elections.

The speaker then rose, and that he had whether with interest in government's desire to extend the privilege of speak. (Laughter.)

Finally the House adopted Sir William Harcourt's motion to proceed with the order of the day.

**Gen. Crespo President.**

NEW YORK, March 19.—The steamer Philadelphia brings Caracas advices that General Crespo had been officially declared elected president of Venezuela, and a salute had been fired in honor of the president-elect.

**Trouble in Cuba.**

MADRID, March 19.—It is reported here that illegal disputes have been received from Cuba, predicting trouble if the government concedes the Maceiras proposals in regard to reforms.

**A PRETTY PLOT.**

**But It Came to a Most Inglorious End.**

NEW YORK, March 19.—The following letter has been received from the Associated Press correspondent at Rio de Janeiro, under date of February 14th:

A proposed uprising in the city at Rio in favor of the rebels has come to an inglorious end. It was a pretty plot and in it were involved a number of prominent citizens and a company of national guards. Had the conspirators had common sense they would have succeeded in carrying out their plans.

The details of the plot were worked out on Friday night. The citizens, with arms under their coats, were to go Monday morning to the San Sebastian, Cocoaes and Santa Ilha, carousing by the government. The officers were in the plot and were to admit them and join them with as many of their soldiers as they could persuade to do so. The other soldiers were to be overpowered and killed.

The rebel fleet at the first shot, or at a given signal, was to hurry in and land its men to help the plotters. Their total force would be somewhat over 1000 men. It would occupy a strong position and would probably be rapidly increased by volunteers from the city.

So far the plot was strictly business. To the amusement Brazilian minds, a plot so well and most successful, edge, it had already succeeded, ergo, very nightcap well boat about it and so they did. Nearly every conspirator went about telling his friends that the next day Peixoto was to be humbled and the revolution was to be successful. The Italian, who were very intimate with the rebels, were of course notified and the two principal banks were so far as to post notices, informing their clerks that they need not come to business on Monday as there was going to be a busy day.

In less than an hour every one in the commercial quarter knew that something was going to happen on Monday and Monday. Even then the plot came near succeeding through the influence of another open bottle idea. For, although the government was fully aware of the conspiracy, nothing was immediately done to thwart it. All day Monday nothing was done or said to obstruct the success of the uprising. It was only on Sunday evening, when the rebel fleet anchored close to the city, that any action was taken. The disposed regiments were then moved and a number of arrests of officers and citizens were made. In several fifteen officers were shot; if so it was quite merely.

A member of President Peixoto's cabinet informed the Associated Press correspondent positively that fifteen persons were shot, and another minister with equal emphasis, declared it was false.

**The Storm Continues.**

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 19.—The storm continues to add its tuneless and tedious music to the tempest. The rain is falling, accompanied by sleet and hailstones, and swelling branches and bayous in the city water filled the streets and gutters and for a time stopped traffic.

The rainfall up to 10 o'clock today was 3.5 inches, which is second to the heaviest fall that has occurred here since 1871. The largest fall was in 1877, which was 3.7 inches.

The downpour has been general over West Tennessee, North Carolina, Arkansas, Mississippi and western Kentucky, and was ushered in by a great storm, which was central at Tyler, which is nothing over Texas.


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"After her trouble had started she lost moderately large in some days. Her eyes would sink up and she would lose the other, terribly distressing breathing, coming 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 not sleep, and in fact ALMOST STARVED TO DEATH, as the little she did eat made her sick at the stomach, causing her to vomit. Nothing could lay in 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 fully recovered. And I would above all else go to them. I know of plenty of people they are curing daily.

"Mrs. Tate resides at No. [illegible] street, this city, where she can be seen and will readily verify this account."

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P. S.—This is a copy of the famous painting which the crazy Omaha preacher threw the chair through.

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