

POLLARD-BRECKENRIDGE.

The Sensational and Protracted Bench of Promise Trial Nearing the End.

Judge Wilson's Defence of Womanhood and Seathing Castigation of Defendant.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—To-morrow the Pollard-Breckenridge case will be given to the jury to decide whether or not W. C. P. Breckenridge contracted to marry Madeline Pollard, and if so, what damages shall be awarded her for his breach of that contract. Judge Bradley said this afternoon that if the jury did not reach an agreement before he left the court house to-morrow, he would instruct them to render a sealed verdict, to be opened on Monday morning. The beginning of the end was marked this morning, when Judge Jeremiah M. Wilson began his closing argument for the plaintiff. Judge Wilson's voice is keen and penetrating, and when it rose in accusation against the defendant, who sat unmoved beneath the terrible fire of his words, it was particularly effective. He had the close attention of the jury throughout the day.

Early in his address he asked what Mr. Breckenridge would do with the fallen woman and the child who had been injured. "I suppose," said Judge Wilson, "he would say 'I would turn the woman out and send the child to the workhouse.' I stand here for womanhood. I protest against allowing this man to enter my parlor and your parlor while the basement door and the gate in the back alley are bolted against the woman." He raised a laugh by remarking that the plaintiff and defendant were like "Mary had a little lamb," whereupon Madeline went "the lamb was sure to go." Towards the close of the day he offset the plaintiff's evidence against that of the defendant, and asked the jury, as a climax, which they would rather believe, the plaintiff or the man who acknowledged that he lived a life for ten years, and had lied to keep other people from that knowledge, who had falsified even his marriage certificate? Judge Wilson did not conclude his argument, but he will do so to-morrow morning, and Judge Bradley will then charge the jury.

RAILWAY STRIKE.

Extensive Movement Inaugurated in Montana—The Men Well Organized—The Great Northern Affected.

HELENA, April 18.—The general strike all along the Montana Central and on the Great Northern from Larimore, Northern Dakota, to Spokane, ordered by James Hogan, organizer of the American Railway Union, began at noon to-day. The men demanded in substance that the schedule which was in effect prior to August 1, 1893, be resumed. This is the first strike ordered by the American Railway Union, and it is a case of life or death with that order. The order includes "engineers, firemen, conductors, brakemen, switchmen, sectionmen, shovellers, coal handlers, and all other employees." The strike is ordered. The employees in the different departments will all stand together and will not go back to work unless all their demands are conceded. Fifteen delegates who will conduct the strike were sent east and west. They have yesterday and each of them will drop off at different points. Mr. Hogan, who was in Butte, addressed a large meeting of the American Railway Union. His action in calling the strike was unanimously approved. He will remain in Butte, and will conduct the strike from there. General Superintendent Bryan of the Great Northern is here, said at noon to-day that he had received no word from the men as to what their grievances were. He was also in receipt of a despatch from the general office at St. Paul, in which the rumor was denied that the company had secured men to take the places of those who went out. The despatch also said that they would not do so unless the men returned to work upon them. The eastbound express arrived here at 11:25 a. m. The mail car was detached from the rest of the train, and the trainmen agreed to take the mail, but no order was given up to 1 p. m. by the officials to move it. The telegraph operators are out as well as the other employees.

TRADE REVIEWS.

NEW YORK, April 13.—Bradstreet's will say to-morrow that notwithstanding the manifestly depressing influence on the movement of staple goods, owing to the unseasonably winter weather, telegrams to Bradstreet from many of the more important distributing points contain evidences of renewed activity and of influences towards improvement. At San Francisco jobbers report merchandise moving more freely, and a better feeling is noticeable. Extreme heat with north winds is reported to have very seriously damaged the growing wheat in Southern California, and in the West San Joaquin valley. The industrial situation is more complicated and less encouraging. There are prospects of a widespread strike of coal miners and others this month, with a probability of further strikes and lockouts in the large cities early in May. There are 56 strikes in force throughout the country involving about 55,000 people. The gross railway earnings of 124 companies during March show increases in only 20 instances over March, 1893. The March earnings are \$38,278,253; nearly 13 1/2 per cent. less than last year. For three months the earnings are nearly \$100,000,000, a falling off of 12 1/2 per cent. from last year. The bank earnings show another smaller total, \$300,769,000 for the week, compared with \$348,000,000 last week, and \$1,215,000 in the second week of April, 1893. The available wheat stocks in U. S. and Canada, as for and in Europe, have decreased less than had been anticipated, owing to the increase in available stocks in Europe, where a decrease had been expected. The wheat exports from both coasts (four included) aggregate 1,955,000 bushels the week before, against 2,778,000 bushels the week before; 2,968,000 bushels in the same week last year; 2,910,000 bushels two years ago, and with 2,450,000 bushels in the second week of April, 1891. R. G. Dun & Co. will say to-morrow: "The most cheering sign is the decrease in the importance of commercial failures, for though one mortgage loan concern has failed with liabilities of \$5,500,000, the liabilities in all the commercial failures for the first week of April were only \$2,190,806, of which \$800,567 were of manufacturing and \$1,328,240 of trading concerns. The failures this week have been 218 in the United States against 187 last year, and 34 in Canada against 22 last year."

THE INDUSTRIAL ARMY.

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal., April 13.—As was expected, last night the industrial army tried to capture the freight train which leaves the city at 1 a. m. Headless of warnings not to make the attempt they marched down to 4th street and were prepared to capture the train. An alarm was immediately given by whistles and the ringing of fire bells. At once a large force of extra deputies made their appearance. At the same time the train, with three engines pulled past them. The army then refused to return to their camp, the Colonel and two subordinates were looked up. The remainder of the army was left on the street guarded by a strong force of deputies.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 13.—The industrial army has made all arrangements for the journey of the second regiment eastward. Committees were out to-day canvassing for provisions with good results. The wholesale butchers were very liberal, and a number of grocers contributed provisions. The regiment also succeeded in collecting a considerable quantity of clothing for its members. The march will probably be delayed till Monday, as a contingent of 400 is expected from Los Angeles.

COMMERCIAL CABLE.

LONDON, April 13.—The steamer Faraday, with a part of the Commercial cable company's new cable on board, sailed from here to-day. The cable is to be laid from Waterford, Ireland, to Nova Scotia. The entire cable will be about 1,000 miles long. The Faraday not being large enough to carry the whole cable, will drop the shore section, about five hundred miles, first, and then lay the deep sea cable, which is smaller than the shore ends. The cable is manufactured by Siemens Bros. & Co., of London, and is guaranteed to afford 33 1/2 per cent. improvement in speed over the other cables in use by the Commercial cable company. This will ensure transmission at the rate of thirty words a minute. The cable is much larger than any ocean cable heretofore made. The Nova Scotia end has been provided with additional protection in order to prevent its being broken by the anchors of fishing vessels. Most of the copper used in the conducting part of the cable was supplied by the Roskings, of Trenton, N. J.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Discussion on Tariff Matters—Nanaimo Harbor Improvement—The Insolvency Bill.

Hon. Mr. Bowell on the Impropriety of Discussing the Behring Sea Question.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, April 13.—The whole of to-day's session of the House was taken up with a discussion of the right of the Government to place articles on the free list by Orders-in-Council. The Opposition wanted the right abolished, but compromised on securing the promise of their publication in the Canada Gazette.

Application has been made by J. A. Conson, of Nanaimo, for approval of the plan and site of the wharf proposed to be built by him in Nanaimo harbor. The Government has decided to refer the insolvency bill to a large committee of the Senate in place of a joint committee of both Houses. This course is deemed the better one and will enable the committee to sit continuously and receive deputations.

The case of Col. Turnbull of the Toronto cavalry corps, is still exciting interest, and the Government will be questioned on the matter. Hon. Mr. Bowell in the Senate pointed out the impropriety of members asking questions in regard to the Behring Sea matter based on one-sided telegrams reaching Canada through United States sources.

Fifteen civil servants have taken out policies under the civil service insurance scheme.

AN EASTERN HURRICANE.

NEW YORK, April 13.—A heavy rain, hail and snow storm, which seemed to come from every direction, raged on Wednesday, and at 1 o'clock yesterday morning was still raging, but with diminished violence. The gale blew mostly from the northeast, and made things lively for the craft on the East and North rivers and bay. Pedestrians found it difficult to make their way up Broadway and adjacent streets, where the wind blew with a velocity of 45 miles an hour. Several big panes of glass in Broadway stores were blown in and signs were blown down. At Black Island the wind-measuring machines registered a velocity of 56 miles an hour, and at Sandy Hook the wind blew at the rate of 64 miles an hour.

The storm extended along the coast of the Middle Atlantic and New England States. The wind and sleet played havoc with the telegraph and telephone wires, and the steamers were delayed by the storms. After dark the streets were almost wholly deserted, and the attendance at the theatres was extremely small.

PORTLAND, Me., April 13.—The northeast gale arrived on scheduled time along the coast of Maine. The fall of snow here this forenoon was the heaviest seen in this city this winter. Reports from down the coast state that the storm is much severer from the South Passaboot river to Quoddy Head. Incoming vessels report a terrific storm at sea last night, and the lower harbor is filled with vessels in for shelter.

HALIFAX, N. S. April 13.—This morning severe squalls of wind from the southeast commenced and shortly after heavy showers of hail set in. Although the wind has moderated the hail has fallen all day and evening and still continues. The streets are in a frightful condition. No shipping is moving.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, April 13.—(Special)—A petition has been forwarded to W. Macdonald, M. P. for Assiniboia, for presentation to the Minister of Justice, praying for the release of John Gordon, now serving a term of 15 years at Stony Mountain for arson at Wapella. Gordon has served four and a half years.

The strike ordered on the Great Northern will have no effect on the Winnipeg division as only the West end of the Great Northern will be tied up. The only delay on the Eastern end in the event of a strike would be in the transmission of mails between St. Paul and Winnipeg.

ELECTORAL REFORM.

Rt Hon. John Morley Introduces the Registration Bill in the Commons.

His Explanations—Criticisms of Mr. Balfour and Sir Henry James.

LONDON, April 13.—In the Commons to-day John Morley moved the first reading of the registration bill. This measure provides for half-yearly registration and that all elections shall take place on the same day. The bill allows one vote for each individual, and the non-payment of rates is no disqualification to electors. The reduction of the time of the residence qualification to three months would enable nearly 700,000 male householders to be placed on the register who are now debarred from voting. There was no attempt in the bill, he said, to carry out to the full extent the one man one vote principle. Even a modified approach to such a proposal by a formula of one vote one man would involve a redistribution of seats (Conservative cheers and cries of "Ireland") and a breaking up on a large scale of electoral boundaries. The bill certainly limited plural voting. It may be argued, he said, that interference with plural voting weakened the bulwark of property, but he did not see how it was a fact that in the great cities, where the bulk of political power was in the hands of those who did not enjoy the privilege of plural voting, the Conservatives were gaining ground. (Conservative cheers.) The bill, he thought, was a mild and rational measure, and as a whole would do away with the inconvenience and cost of registration and strengthen confidence in the institutions of the country. (Cheers.)

A. J. Balfour said that the bill covered a great deal of ground, and it introduced changes in the electoral system more important than Mr. Morley indicated. He thought three months' residence was insufficient, while a residence of six months was every six months would throw an additional burden upon the ratepayers. Simultaneous elections would necessitate the appointment of supplementary police, calling out the military and add generally to the cost of an election. In regard to plural voting, he asked why should the Government endeavor to abolish the least harmful among the anomalies of the constitution and leave those which were injurious untouched. Those which were injurious should be reformed, he thought, ought to begin with the great evil. Redistribution would do more real good than anything proposed by the bill. (Cheers.)

Sir Henry James opposed the bill on the ground that it would disfranchise occupational voters.

The bill was then read for the first time. When Mr. Morley was about to rise to introduce the registration bill Mr. Frederick R. Baskin, Conservative, moved to adjourn the House in order to discuss the failure of the government to provide relief for the existing agricultural depression. Mr. Baskin made a long speech on the distressed condition of the British farmers, and other Conservatives followed in a similar strain. The Speaker, however, sharply censured the opposition for introducing an irrelevant discussion, and closed the debate. Mr. Baskin's motion was lost by a vote of 208 to 166.

TORONTO TOPICS.

TORONTO, April 13.—(Special)—On Thursday Mrs. Robert McGeeley, aged 40, who with her husband and two sons lived in a wretched hole near Calbank junction, was found unconscious in a ditch beside the railway track, some distance from her home. She was at once carried to her home, but died before reaching there. A number of wounds were found on the body and an inquiry will be held.

Last night a fire broke out in the factory of English & Sons, engine builders, and boiler manufacturers, Strachan avenue, insured damage amounting to about \$8,000. Insured.

Peter Rijshart, a Dutch missionary to Tibet, who has been in this province for three months in the interest of work in that country, left for Tibet yesterday with W. M. Ferguson, a student of Knox college. They expect to be joined at Vancouver by another Toronto man and a Western Ontario Anglican clergyman, who have volunteered for missionary work in that country.

Col. Turnbull, of the Toronto School of Cadets, has received instructions from the militia department to leave for Quebec, where he is to be stationed. No reason is given for his removal.

The Ontario Patrons of Industry have now fifty-two candidates in the field for the Provincial elections, and expect to elect two-thirds of this number.

U. S. PATROL FLEET.

PORT TOWNSEND, April 13.—So far, Captain C. E. Clarke, of the U. S. Mohican, now here, which is to be the flagship of the Behring Sea fleet, is as much in ignorance as the general public regarding the mode of procedure to be mapped out for his summer cruise among the seal islands. It has been suggested that the vessels will leave their rendezvous here early in May, some in advance and some following, and seal her migrating to the sealing grounds, but this cannot be correct, as the herd passed Flattery rocks something over a week ago, when some enormous catches were made by the Indians, whose means of hunting are primitive in the extreme. While the exact tenor of the orders is not known, it is surmised that they will be similar to those of last year, which required the seizure of all vessels having skins or seal killing apparatus on board.

MONTREAL MATTERS.

MONTREAL, April 13.—(Special)—The Superior general of the Oblate order arrives in Montreal to-morrow from France. His trip is in connection with school matters, and he will visit the Northwest. Orders have been received to make a reduction of ten per cent. in wages over the entire G. T. R. system.

James Ross has been elected a director of the Montreal Street railway.

SPANISH CABINET TROUBLES.

MADRID, April 13.—Another cabinet crisis threatens. The Protectionist Liberals, led by Senor Gamazo, ex-Minister of Finance, are inclined to coalesce with the Conservatives of the group headed by ex-Premier Canovas del Castillo. The first aim of the coalition would be to defeat all proposals for commercial treaties with Austria, Italy, Germany, Belgium and Russia.

NEWFOUNDLAND POLITICS.

Outcome of the Recent Scandals—The New Government Not Yet Completed.

The Outgoing Ministers Have Their Last Interview With the Governor.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., April 13.—The White-party party passed resolutions through the Assembly this afternoon demanding a dissolution of the Legislature and requesting the Governor to telegraph the reason of their action to the Secretary for the Colonies, Lord Ripon, asking him to decide the whole question. The reasons alleged are that the White-party, who have two-thirds of the whole membership of the House and possess the entire confidence of the people, are accused of offences which have been legalized by the continued customs of the country, and that the members who have been unseated are not guilty of any violation of the spirit of the law, although they may have violated its letter. The positions taken by the judge are untenable and fraught with great danger to the liberties and rights of the people. As representatives of the people they are responsible to them alone and are willing to go before them and accept their decision on the whole subject. The resolutions were passed unanimously. The opposition party remained away, so as to dissipate any evidence of the sincerity of the vote. The resolutions also passed the Legislative Council, although there was a stiff debate there, many members being opposed to interfering with the law of elections, and the provisions of the lower chamber. The Legislative Council are appointed for life, and therefore are not immediately interested in party issues.

The new Executive has not yet been completed. It is likely to be decided to-morrow and will probably take office on Monday morning. The outgoing ministry had their last interview with the Governor to-day. They presented and settled all matters requiring arrangement. The Assembly will probably be prorogued on Monday for a month or six weeks, in order to give the Government time to formulate their plans. It is expected they will hold the bye-election at Bay de Verde early in May, and put up two strong candidates, by which they hope to win a seat, although the majority last November, owing to bribery, was 300. This will be made a test election. If successful they will remain in office, if not they will arrange for a dissolution as early as practicable.

BEHRING SEA PATROL.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The sailing orders and instructions to the commanders of the ships for Behring Sea patrol have been completed. So far they are kept secret, but the general tenor of the instructions, it is understood, requires the naval officers to seize any vessel found engaged in sealing north of the thirty-fifth degree of latitude after May 1 and before August 1. The presence on board of sealing apparatus will be regarded as sufficient proof of the character of the vessel to warrant her capture. The seized vessel, if carrying United States flag, will be sent to the nearest United States port and detained until the judicial officers there have arrived. If a British vessel, it will be turned over to the British naval officers who will return her to Victoria. The sailing orders will also be kept secret so as not to defeat the purpose of disposing the vessels or fleets so as to make it probable that no sealing craft can venture far into the sealing waters without a reasonable certainty of capture. Some of the naval vessels will lie in wait in the neighborhood of Sand Point and at the mouth of the passes between the Aleutian islands, through which the seals would pass from the North Pacific into Behring Sea. A contingent of the fleet will cruise off the coast of British Columbia and Southern Alaska, following up the seal herds. The fact that a vessel, United States or British, has cleared from port before the promulgation of the laws will not suffice to save her from seizure. Her cruise will be cut short and she will be returned to port to be dealt with by the courts.

UNITARIAN WOMEN.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 13.—At the session of the Pacific Coast Woman's Conference of the Unitarian church, held here, Mrs. S. K. Lothrop, of Fruitvale, presided. Mrs. Horace Davis presented a paper in the shape of a report of the special delegates to the conference of women in Chicago in May, 1893. It was an interesting narrative of the meeting of that assembly. A proposition to join with the National Unitarian Alliance was carried unanimously, the leading officers appointed being: President, Rev. Eliza Dupper Wilkes, Oakland; first vice-president, Miss Eliza B. Easton, San Francisco; second vice-president, Mrs. Thomas L. Elliot, Portland; third vice-president, Mrs. Thomas Slide, Watcom; recording secretary, Mrs. Kate P. Van Orden, Alameda; corresponding secretary, Mrs. S. K. Lothrop, Fruitvale; treasurer, Mrs. A. G. Freeman, San Francisco.

SAMOA ONCE MORE DISTRACTED.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 14.—The United Press correspondent at Apia, Samoa, writing under date of March 27, says: "As predicted in my last letter, civil war has again broken out in this little kingdom. It may be remembered that the malcontents had evacuated their entrenchments on the demand of the new government troops sent up to check their advance toward the town of Apia and had retreated to Solosolo and Satafata. It was considered that this retreat indicated weakness and indecision on the Government's part, and nothing to fear from this quarter. The troops, therefore, returned to Mulitua, expecting that their services might be wanted in the Apia district, to the leeward of Apia, where there was considerable friction between the native residents there and a body of Savaiians, sent down by the Government to watch them. On March 10, while two men were bathing in a stream, they were fired upon by an ambushed party. One man fell dead and two others were wounded slightly. The attacking men crossed the stream and after taking the head of the dead body hastily retreated to cover. The shots and cries of the two wounded natives quickly brought detachments of both parties into collision and a brisk fusillade followed, during which two Savaiians were wounded and three Apians were also wounded and one killed, whose head

HONOLULU STILL QUIET.

The New Constitution as Proposed by President Dole—Elections Close at Hand.

Sympathizers of the Queen Warned Against Going to the Polls—Wholesale Denunciations.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 14.—The steamer Monowai, brings Honolulu news to April 6, stating that quietness prevails at Honolulu. President Dole is reported to be busy drawing up a new constitution to be submitted to the convention to be held in May. The proposed convention is now the main subject of discussion. The election of delegates is to be held on May 2, and the registration of voters is now proceeding. Only 647, however, have yet taken the oath necessary to qualify as electors. These are nearly all whites and Portuguese. The new constitution as proposed will provide for an executive council, as at present constituted, and a legislature to be formed by appointment. The upper house or Senate will be composed of twenty-four members appointed by the President, the Vice-President and the Executive Council, for two years. The lower house, composed of forty members, will be appointed by the Executive Council and the Senators. When the Executive Council, Senators and Assemblymen have been agreed upon, they are to be called together to promulgate a second constitution and to fix the date of a general election of government officers.

The Honolulu (Royalist) organ of the 29th, contained a notice of the Hui Aloha Aina to the Hawaiian people, ending in the following terms:

"We earnestly recommend all members of the Hui Aloha Aina, and all Hawaiian sympathizers, to refrain from participating in the coming election for delegates to the proposed convention, and all members of the Hui Aloha Aina are especially cautioned against taking any of the proposed oaths, or making any part whatever in the aforementioned election, or joining any clubs started to prepare for the same, or from joining in any acts whatever affecting the Hawaiian nation or the people's appeal now under consideration before the executive and legislative authority of the American nation."

The Hui Aloha Aina, or Patriotic League, claims to represent the Hawaiian or Kanaka nation, and holds that its appeal sent to the U. S. Congress is now under consideration, and likely to receive a favorable verdict, resulting in the restoration of the Queen. The royalists are in regular receipt of information from an agent in Washington, who professes to have secret information that the President and Secretary Grant expect in due time to enforce the demand of Minister Willis, made in December, and to put Liliuokalani on the throne. That agent correctly predicted Willis' efforts to restore her, and they fully believe his present reports. It is becoming evident that the great majority of the natives so fully believe in the early restoration of the Queen by the United States that they will not dare to disobey her orders or to take the prescribed oath abjuring the monarchy and declaring allegiance to the Provisional Government.

A small majority in Honolulu are avowed supporters of the revolution. In the country districts the number of such is much larger. Thus far very few of the natives have taken the oath and registered in Honolulu. The result of the union party's primary meetings in the outer districts of this island have been no far in favor of the Conservatives as to give them a majority in the island central committee. Appearances are that Conservatives will be chosen on the committee from most of the districts on the outer islands where a majority of the supporters of the Government are more or less dependent upon the planters for employment and trade.

The radicals in Honolulu have already denounced the outer districts as rotten boroughs controlled by the planter lords. At the same time Conservatives denounce the radicals, as a gang of the Tammany sort, who are trying to capture the government for corrupt purposes. The radicals are beginning to clamor for a submission of the constitution after adoption by the convention to a vote of all who had registered. All constitutions were proclaimed after being made by a few persons in a convention. Such submission to a vote may be conceded, although it was not contemplated, and may delay the establishment of the government and possibly subject it to some risk.

GREAT NORTHERN STRIKE.

ST. PAUL, April 13.—A despatch from Great Falls to-night says: "No railroad in any city was ever tied up more completely than the Great Northern is here this afternoon. At noon every man obeyed the order of the American Railway Union and quit. A long train of loaded coal cars was left on the tracks, and the Great Northern was prevented from getting on to Butte by the strike. There was no despatcher to give it clearance. The Trades and Labor councils have endorsed the strike, and at a meeting this afternoon the merchants offered assistance. Not a wheel turned, and the ore supply of the big Boston and Montana smelter is out off. There is no disturbance. The strikers have appointed a committee to protect the property of the company."

A HUNDRED THOUSAND DAMAGES.

LEAVENWORTH, April 13.—Charles F. Johnson, of Topeka, filed a suit in the District court to-day against Dr. Leslie R. Keeley for \$100,000 for ruined health. The plaintiff alleges that on May 31, 1892, the defendant entered the institute at Topeka and began taking the gold cure for inebriety. At the end of five weeks, Johnson states, he was discharged from the institute, pronounced cured. His health, it is alleged, is entirely gone; he is a physical wreck and has the same old appetite for liquor. A summons was served on Dr. Keeley this afternoon, he being in the city to attend the Keeley league banquet at the Soldiers' Home.

SOCIALISTS WARNED.

LONDON, April 13.—A special dispatch from Vienna to the Daily News says that Gen. Baron von Schoenfeld, commander of the Second army corps, took occasion to say among other things: "You may be relieved of our assistance when the battle begins for the existence of society and the preservation of property. When the bourgeoisie stand in the first row to resist the attacks of the lawless, the soldiers will come to their rescue." In view of the fact that he is in the confidence of the Emperor, the effect of his speech is greater than otherwise.