

UNITED AT NEWPORT.

Gertrude Vanderbilt Is the Bride of Harry Payne Whitney.

WEALTH, ROMANCE AND LOVE FIGURE.

Union of Two Rich Families That Means the Merging of Many Millions.

PARENTS PLEASSED WITH THE HAPPY MARRIAGE.

Quiet Ceremony at the Breakers, the Noted Seaside Resort for New York Swelldom.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 25.—The long-anticipated and widely heralded wedding of Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt, eldest daughter of Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Harry Payne Whitney, eldest son of Hon. William C. Whitney, ex-Secretary of the Navy, took place at noon to-day at "The Breakers," the famous summer house of the New York millionaires.

The marriage is not only a matter of great moment to that part of the people called society, but of unusual interest to the general public, for this union will bring into close relations two of the richest families on the American continent.

The story of Harry Whitney's fair, but untiring and finally victorious, rivalry with young Moses Taylor, a year or so ago, is known and the world continues to love a lover. Comparisons are also doubtless made between the course of true love as discovered by young Whitney's prospective brother-in-law, Cornelius Vanderbilt Jr., and the not too arduous path which is now leading the ex-Secretary's son to the altar.

But no shadows of parental antagonism mar the brightness of the present event. There is complacency and approval in the minds of the elders of each household, and all goes merrily. The world at large applauds because in this alliance at least there is no taint of the bargain and sale infection which has found its way into many of the recent matrimonial transactions of the rich.

Harry Whitney and Gertrude Vanderbilt have known each other from childhood. Their love grew up as they did, before they knew it. The palatial Vanderbilt mansion on Fifty-seventh street, New York, is only across the way from the noble residence of the Whitneys. The association of the children of these families has always been intimate. At Yale College Harry Whitney was the faithful friend and chum of Willie Vanderbilt, the brother of the bride, who died a few years ago. The close friendship of these schoolmates made young Whitney a constant visitor at the Vanderbilt house, where he and his favorite girl friend, Gertrude, saw much of each other.

The romance of the story comes in when young Taylor commenced his devotional exercises, with Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt as his shrine. Taylor had also been a great chum of Willie Vanderbilt and came to know his sister very well. The better acquainted he became with her the more he liked her. Soon after the rich young heiress had made her debut in society it came to the ears of young Whitney that Miss Vanderbilt and Moses Taylor were engaged to be married. He made no moan, and there is nothing to warrant the suspicion that the news caused him to contemplate suicide. Young Whitney is, like his father, a man of purpose and of action.

Assuming at once that there was no truth in the rumor, he mentally vowed that there never should be, and so he finished tying his tie and went to Newport.



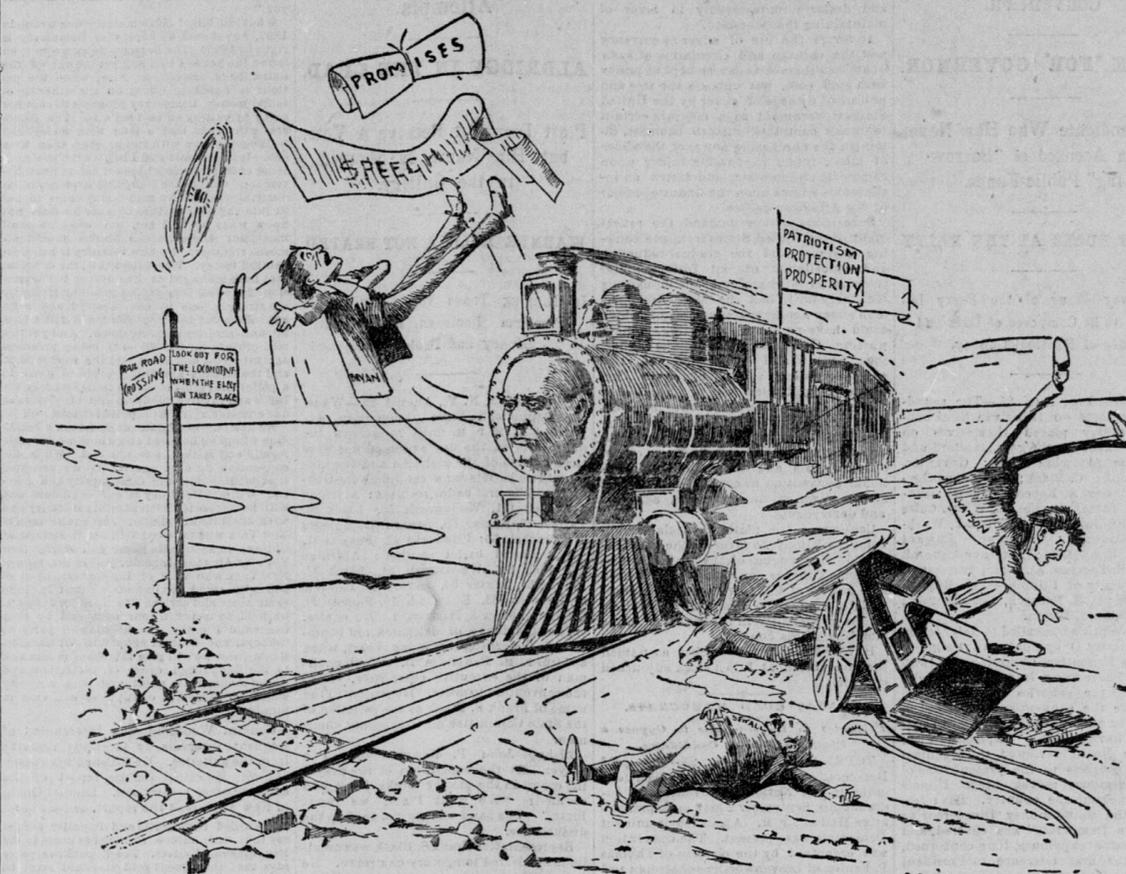
The Morning Room at "The Breakers," Where Gertrude Vanderbilt Became the Bride of Harry Payne Whitney.

Dorothy Whitney, sisters of the bride and groom, attired in organdie muslin with Valenciennes lace trimmings, were maids of honor. The bridesmaids, representing great wealth, were Miss Minnie Taylor, Miss Gerry, Miss Edith Shepard, Miss Emily Sloane, Miss Lelia Sloane—the last three being Miss Vanderbilt's cousins.

When he arrived he at once sought Miss Vanderbilt. She was at the sumptuous summer home of the Vanderbilts, The Breakers, and was glad to see him. There were no more of those unpleasant rumors, and gossips who whispered that these young people spent a great deal of their time together began to talk of another engagement, and this time their guess was correct.

But however the younger and more sentimental-minded may speculate concerning the ephemeral matter of their prospective happiness matter-of-fact people insist on entertaining themselves by consideration of the financial aspects of

THE MOVEMENT FOR PROTECTION.



Bryan and the Gang: "Never hit us! 'Tisn't an issue."

the case. And, indeed, there is something stupendous in the thought that to these young people there is to be entrusted the ownership and care of \$50,000,000.

This is a rough estimate, but hardly an exaggeration, for the wealth of Cornelius Vanderbilt can not be less than \$100,000,000, and as his daughter Gertrude is his favorite, it is not improbable that her share will be less than \$25,000,000, and young Whitney's inheritance will be little less than that sum.

Desirable from all points as this prospective alliance seems, it should afford particular satisfaction to the father of the bride to be. Vanderbilt marriages of late years have not all been unqualified successes. Besides the recent heart-wrenching disobedience of his son, his namesake, he has experienced much mortification and displeasure by reason of the marital maneuvering of others of his kith and kin.

The matrimonial record of William K. Vanderbilt has not been a source of pride to his staid and scrupulous brother, nor have the law proceedings and weddings of the one Mrs. Willie K. added to the comfort which he formerly found in contemplating the immaculate respectability of the family name. But Gertrude has been dutiful and wise. He will dower her well.

DOOLIN PROVES AN ALIBI.

Was Killed Many Miles From the Scene of the Stage Robbery.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Aug. 25.—The stage-coach between Grande and Arapahoe, in Day County, was held up by four highwaymen yesterday morning and the four occupants ordered to stand and deliver. Mrs. Amy Childs of Philadelphia refused to alight and was shot dead. The robbers secured over \$300 in booty from the three other passengers and escaped.

The driver reported that the man who fired the fatal shot was Bill Doolin, the noted outlaw who escaped from jail here six weeks ago. This morning, however, news was received that shows that Doolin was guilty of the crime. He was killed in a fight last night with deputy marshals under the command of Heck Thomas near Ingalls, fifty miles northeast of here. A marshal was also wounded. The posse is en route to this city with Doolin's body in a covered wagon. It will be officially identified and then turned over to his wife for burial. The fight took place close to Doolin's old home, the marshals waylaying him as he was leaving from a visit to his wife and baby.

The place where Doolin was killed was fully 300 miles from the scene of the stage robbery.

Riddle Succeeds Anthony.

TOPEKA, KANS., Aug. 25.—Governor Morrill this afternoon appointed A. F. Riddle Insurance Commissioner to succeed the late George T. Anthony. Riddle was the candidate of the fraternal life-insurance societies.

Stricken With Paralysis.

DETROIT, MICH., Aug. 25.—Charles Leonard, father of Lillian Russell, was stricken with paralysis at the Russell house this morning. Physicians say that he will probably recover.

FOR THE CREDIT OF THE NATION.

President McAlpin Pleads for a Most United Front.

DANGEROUS AGITATION.

All True Republicans Warned of the Grave Import of the Campaign.

PROSPERITY AND INTEGRITY.

These Can Only Be Secured, Say the League Leaders, by the Election of McKinley.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 25.—The ninth annual convention of the National League of Republican Clubs assembled in Exposition Hall to-day with an attendance of delegates and spectators which did not equal expectations. This was due in a large measure to the inability of the managers to secure the presence of speakers of National reputation, owing to the exigencies of the campaign and demands of local conventions in various States.

The two sessions were devoted to the preliminaries of the convention, and in the afternoon notable addresses were made by Congressman McCleary of Minnesota and A. B. Cummings of Iowa, who bore to the convention the greeting and goodwill from the National Committee.

To-morrow's sessions will be devoted to the consideration of committee reports, with a mass-meeting at night. The election of officers will probably occur Thursday.

It was 11:15 o'clock when President McAlpin called the convention to order. His appearance evoked loud applause from the New York delegation. He introduced Rev. W. A. Hunsberger, pastor of Grand-avenue M. E. Church, who opened the proceedings with prayer.

Addresses of welcome were made by Mayor W. O. Rauschenberger, Irving M. Bean, chairman of the local executive committee in charge of the convention arrangements, and Samuel A. Harper, president of the Wisconsin State League. His statement that Wisconsin was in favor of a protective tariff evoked greater applause than any other sentiment. Response was made to these addresses on behalf of the National organization by D. D. Woodmansee of Ohio. His allusion to the title given to Bryan, "the boy orator of the Platte," as being peculiarly appropriate, "the river being 2500 miles long and six inches deep," was received with shouts of laughter.

President McAlpin read his annual address. In the course of it he said:

I understand the political conditions aright and interpret correctly, the actions of the various conventions that followed the Republican convention, we appeal to our fellow-citizens above and beyond our belief in our own party, along lines broader and higher than that as a matter of patriotism, there shall be a united front opposed to those who are trifling with the Nation's credit, disturbing her business interests or appealing to human prejudices as a means of arraying section against section or class against class in the hope of gaining political preferment.

Have sacrificed lives and treasure ceased to teach their lesson? Grave indeed is the responsibility upon any man who would try, as he stands within the shadow of the rebellion, to deliberately divide the country into sections, her people into classes, arraying them against each other either for personal advantage or to subserve political ends. Such a

course although begun merely in public discussions will, if persisted in, threaten the permanency of our institutions. That such an effort will not be successful, I firmly believe.

As the blood courses through the human body and by its various functions sustain life, so does an honest currency passing through the channels of trade sustain the prosperity of our citizens and establish the Nation's integrity. We are contending, therefore, with other objects, for honesty in Government, the inviolability of contract rights and the assurance to every one in return for his labor or in exchange for commodities of a full and honest dollar.

We are all creditors and we are all debtors. We cannot cheat others without cheating ourselves. Our present money standards are neither the result of chance nor conspiracy, but are rather the outgrowth of experiment and the result of centuries of progress. The Government can neither make value or give it without a consideration. To ask, therefore, that it shall create a dollar of intrinsically half its normal value and force its acceptance at its face value, is to ask the Government to actually take property from our citizens and commit legalized robbery. That money must necessarily be the best money whose intrinsic value is nearest to its declared value wherever it may be presented for use.

We are told by our political opponents, recently assembled at Chicago, that the Government shall coin the silver of the world into dollars actually worth 53 cents in merchandise value and declare them worth 100 cents. The Government must, therefore, present from its own fund of credit 47 cents of value, or by statutory enactment rob its citizens of that amount of property which they have already accumulated.

For myself I protest against the inconsistency which denounces the existence of trusts and at the same time seeks to compel the Government to take the entire product of one field of industry at a specific price, measured by an absolute standard and to reimburse it at a fictitious one. Such a course is opposed to the spirit of our institutions and contrary to the functions of government. The Nation's integrity rests not alone upon the surplus in its vaults, but in the reserve power of labor in its citizens and their capacity and opportunity for employment. To continually draw upon the one will as surely dissipate it as will free

values and abnormal standards destroy the other.

Upon the tariff General McAlpin said:

We believe that the doctrine of protection wisely incorporated into our statutes would not only yield sufficient revenue for our National needs, but would furnish and assure to our citizens sufficient opportunities for labor to furnish just returns therefor, reviving our industries and establishing prosperity among those who are willing and ready to work.

I have full faith in the honesty of the American people. I do not believe that they can be deceived into doing what is for their own personal disadvantage any more than they can be led to turn their backs upon a line of policy which has made it possible for them to gather and preserve what they have. I will esteem it my greatest honor to have presided over our deliberations, if the results of this convention shall tend to reawaken our patriotism, stimulate our love of country and raise again to the gaze of the people of the earth the banner of our Nation's honor and integrity. This can best be accomplished by the election of McKinley and Hobart and a Congress that will take care of the interests of the whole people for the greatest good to the greatest number.

On motion of Raymond of Illinois it was ordered that all resolutions be referred without debate to the committee on resolutions.

A motion by Higgins of Indiana was agreed to directing the secretary to send a greeting to Messrs. McKinley and Hobart and pledging the support of the league clubs to the ticket nominated at St. Louis. Secretary Dowling read the following telegrams:

CANTON, Ohio, Aug. 24. I am sorry to disappoint you, but I am constrained to adhere to my declaration of your invitation to attend the meeting of the Republican clubs.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 24. I cannot possibly leave the New York headquarters. My presence there is imperative.

GRAMET A. HOBART. Telegrams and letters of regret were re-

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TOM REED ON GUARD

Defines Republican Doctrine at the Rally in Maine.

CAUSE OF PROSPERITY OUTLINED.

It is the Confidence of the People in Conditions of the Future.

DEFICIENCIES SPEAK LOUDER THAN BRYAN.

In a Protection Policy Only, Says the Maine Statesman, Can the People Prosper.

OLD ORCHARD, Me., Aug. 25.—Hon. Thomas B. Reed was the central figure at the great Republican mass-meeting this afternoon. The speaker was in fine form and his points were received with great applause. He said:

What seemed the great primal curse, that in the sweat of his face should man eat bread, has been found in the wider view of the great cycles of the Almighty to be the foundation of all sound hope, all progress and all permanent power. Man no longer shuns labor as his deadliest foe, but welcomes it as his dearest friend. Nations no longer dream of riches as the spoils of war, but as the fruits of human energy directed by wise laws and encouraged by peace and good will. Battlements and forts and castles, armies and navies are, day by day, less and less the engine of slaughter and more and more the guarantee of peace and honor.

What the world longs for now is not the pageantry and devastation of war for the aggrandizement of the few, but the full utilization of human energy for the benefit of all mankind. To 75,000,000 people which make up the Great Republic, the opportunity to labor means more than to all the world besides. It means the development of resources greatly beyond the comprehension of any mortal and diffusion among all of riches to which the glories of the Arabian Nights are but the glittering and pawing shadows, which to which the sheen of all the jewels of this earth are but the glimmer of the glow-worm in the pallor of the dawn. But each individual man is weak and powerless. Only by combination, each with the other, can good results be had. No more striking proof of this can anywhere be found than in that complex union of men which makes up the modern nations and modern enterprises. The nature of man craves also liberty and individuality. Modern union and the complex, wonderfully complex, condition of modern society has drawbacks and sorrows which are completely its own. The sachems of New England had no financial troubles, no strikes. The currency question was a simple string of wampum. In Central Africa to-day banks never break, checks are never dishonored, for neither banks nor checks are needed for their kind of prosperity. Before the factory system rendered combinations of workmen needless there was less discontent, but also no progress, and there was no sharing by the toiler of the product of his labors.

What are the causes of prosperity and what are the causes of panic? Are they mysterious things beyond the human ken? If you analyze you will find that whatever the remote causes, and they are different every time, the immediate cause of prosperity is the confidence of all the people in each other and in the situation in the future. When the people all work together, when they all have faith in each other, then prosperity reigns. After prosperity reigns for some time, longer or shorter, men think that hard times are permanently done away with and get wild, and over-prosperity sets in. Then some wise man—earlier than others to see that the world cannot absorb all that is made, cannot permanently support all the enterprises which the over-confidence of men has set in action—begin to doubt, to refuse discounts, to hoard money and call a halt to speculation. Then the distrust spreads and hard times follow. Then we set to work to climb out of our troubles, and the process is slow. While we are climbing out we suffer.

In 1820 England had one of those paroxysms like the one we are passing through now. Everything there had been prosperous for a long time. The hum of industry was heard all over the land. Men's eyes looked into each other with trust and faith in a mankind. Capital was accumulated in legitimate business, which is the supplying of each other's wants. Then accumulated capital, eager for employment, burst the restraints of society and speculation set in.

Companies were formed to do everything under the sun and lend everybody money, from the Czar of Russia to the King of the Mosquito shore. Pretty soon, after a slight drain of gold, it occurred to some one to figure up all of these contracts, and the astonished nation found that England had agreed to lend more money than there was in the world twice over. Then the bubble burst, merchants failed, banks broke, universal distrust poured over the land. For one day trade absolutely ceased in London. Nobody would take anybody's notes or buy anybody's securities. Where was the difference between England



YOUTH, GENIUS, LOVE AND MONEY.

Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt, Eldest Daughter of Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Harry Payne Whitney, Eldest Son of Ex-Secretary of the Navy William C. Whitney, Whose Marriage Brings Into Close Relations Two of the Richest Families on the American Continent.



The Vanderbilt "Cottage" at Newport.