Capitol Bill Gets a Discolored Optic in the House.
Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt Secures a Divorce.

Daily Globe.

ST. PAUL

Awful Arraignment of the Alleged Murderer of Catherine Ging.
Attorney Nye Speaks for Several Hours.

VOL. XVIII.—PRICE TWO CENTS—{ON TRAINS FIVE CENTS.} ST. PAUL, MINN.: WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 1895. PRICE TWO CENTS—{ON TRAINS FIVE CENTS.}—NO. 65.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

WON'T GIVE FUNDS

New Capitol Bill Maimed and Shattered in the House.

SECTION ONE STRICKEN OUT

And It Carried the Appropriation of $250,000 Asked For.

HOT THREE-HOUR DEBATE.

Close Vote on the Qestion to Strike Out, and Final Passage of Bill.

The enemies of the new capitol bill succeeded yesterday afternoon in the house in knocking out section 1, the appropriation clause.

This result was reached only after a red-hot war of words, which continued three hours. Opponents of the measure secured fifty-nine votes for an amendment offered by Mr. Jacobson to strike out the section referred to, or just one more vote than was necessary.

As usual in such cases the members from the rural districts cast the votes which balk the efforts of honorable and able men to start a work that would put at least a little money in circulation among the idle thousands who cannot purchase the products of the poor farmers unless the have the dollar wherewith to pay for the same.

"The entering wedge" was trotted out and exhibited in all its ghastly hideousness by the members who opposed the bill. Pass this measure, said they, and you simply swing the mall that shall drive the wedge deep into state treasury, and let out a stream of state money that cannot be stopped before a capitol costing $5,000,000 or more shall be erected.

Some of the speeches would indicate that the gold brick swindle or the delusive bunco game had been successfully worked on members of the legislature. The member from Kandiyohi and the senior member from Goodhue talked of confidence games contemplated and bunco schemes hatching with as much abandon as if the capitol commissioners were irresponsible atoms on a dirty wave of moral depravity. And they found some who listened and believed. To analyze the debate and carefully weigh the arguments used would, as Mr. Warner said, lead one to believe the new golden rule is to believe all men thieves until they prove themselves honest men.

After the appropriating clause had been stricken out the bill was passed. As it stands, it simply enlarges the powers of the capitol commission to secure a plan and an architect. In some other particulars it leaves the law in improved shape, but the business merit is taken bodily out of it.

OPENING THE FIGHT.

On the special order being announced, P. H. Kelly at once proposed an amendment, that was a pledge of good faith on its face, as he said, to assure return to the state treasury of the $250,000 asked as an advance to begin work.

This was adopted, and Mr. Jacobson at once offered his amendment to strike out section 1. He argued that the money is not needed at this time, for the reason that the commission has no place to work on. Incidentally, he said he would not countenance a capitol war, and it would not be a good thing for the state, or for any city, to attempt such a thing.

Mr. Warner led off for St. Paul, and throughout the debate bore himself very creditably, maintaining his temper admirably. He alluded to the public spirit displayed by St Paul on all occosions when disaster had afflicted the smaller towns or rural communities, and also to the fact that St. Paul's representatives in the legislature had never failed to vote for any measure calculated to benefit the farmers of the state The fact was emphasized that to pass the bill meant a saving of at least $300,000, as against a possible loss of $30,000 in interest on the amount asked for, which the state treasury is amply able to advance.

Mr. Feig intimated that a member of the commission had told him the bill did not meet unanimous approval, but Chairman Seabury said it did.

Mr. Jacobson denied that the treasury would be able to spare the amount asked if the $3,000,000 asked for in appropriations were allowed.

Mr. Warner objected to the Lac qui Parle man's way of making his statement as unfair and misleading claiming that even with a reduced levy in two years there will be a surplus of $1,000,000.

Mr. Douglass made an able and impressive argument for the bill as being a good and necessary one from the standpoints of financial wisdom and business expediency. It had long ago been decided a new capitol is a necessity, and its construction should be hastened rather than retarded.

Mr. Gibbs expressed himself as decidedly opposed to the Jacobson amendment. He wanted to see a new capitol built as soon as possible. The financial condition of the state is such, said he, that the appropriation can wisely be made at this time, and will aid the prosperity of the country by helping workmen of the city. The capitol should remain in St. Paul for all time, too as here it rightfully and properly belongs.

Mr. Underleak, who opposed the original bill two years ago, spoke warmly in favor of going ahead with the work at once, and also wanted the commission to be released from the position it is in now unable to do anything at all but create expense.

MINNEAPOLIS WITH US.

Messrs. Dingman and Robbins, of Minneapolis, asserted in dignified and forceful terms that they did not believe the best citizens of their city would favor or countenance any movement to take the capitol from St. Paul. It would not be fair or wise to allow any partisan spirit to array one section or city of the state against another. They were solidly opposed to the Jacobson amendment, and in favor of the bill as amended by Mr. Kelly.

The old bill, Mr. Robbins said, was unwise and impractical in many of its provisions. His constituents were broad enough and businesslike enough to desire to see the work begin, so that some benefit should be conferred on the army of unemployed. The proposed bill was safe and good and should be passed by all means. He also believed a reduction could be made in the tax levy and still leave a very large surplus in two years.

Mr. O'Reilly, of Hennepin, also spoke earnestly for the bill on the ground that the state should do her part to relieve existing distress among workers.

Mr. Jacobson spoke again for his amendment, and Mr. Mallette aroused him to a vehement pitch by asking some questions the Lac qui Parle lawyer could not get away from. Mallette clinched his point by the statement that he would rather spend the state's money among the people than to hoard it in banks at a very low rate of interest, and sometimes lose it all.

Mr. Feig made an attack on the site as being incomplete and inadequate for a state capitol. He assumed that the tax to be levied would impoverish every man who owns a piece of property. He raised his voice (and it takes a derrick to raise heavy things) in behalf of the down-trodden people in his section, who would be horrified by the passage of the bill. The Minneapolis affair was lauded quite eloquently, amid copious draughts of ice water.

Mr. Jones, J. N., and Mr. Scofield spoke as earnestly as Mr. Feig for Jacobson's amendment, and were backed up by Messrs. Foss, J. H. Smith and Holman.

WIT AND WISDOM.

Messrs. Cant and Grondahl argued for passage of the bill and defeat of the amendment, and Mr. Boobar threw in a few witty remarks in its favor that set the big audience to laughing most heartily.

He said: "I am opposed to the amendment. The fearfully bad atmosphere in this room ought to have long ago convinced Mr. Jacobson, who desires to come back here many more times, that this rookery has outlived its usefulness. I want to come back myself, but if this thing keeps up where will the state get its representatives. Mr. Feig's hard struggle for breath is to me another evidence of the fearful risks we take in coming to the present capitol. There is no use in stringing the improvement through ten or fifteen years, until all our ambition is dead, and our eloquence lost. I come here in the morning fresh as a daisy, and I go away limp as a Kandiyohi milkweed, and tired as a Hayward juror. In self defense, I must vote for a new capitol in which to work in the years of great usefulness yet ahead."

It was several minutes before the laughter ceased, and then Speaker Van Sant made the most logical and telling speech of the day in favor of the bill, and against the amendment. It was a brief but clear-cut and forceful statement of conditions and the duty confronting the members. If he felt the passage of the bill would increase the tax levy he would not support it. He severely denounced the attempt to array the farmers against the city, and wanted the question settled at once, and out of the way forever.

JAKE WINS A FALL.

The vote was then taken on the Jacobson amendment, and it was adopted by the following vote:

YEAS.

Ahlstrom,	Henricks,	Nelson,
Anderson,	Holman,	Olds,
Baston,	Jacobson,	Rice,
Bickford,	Johnson, E.,	Richardson,
Boxrud,	Johnson, E. C.,	Sampson,
Brevig,	Jones, J. D.,	Scofield,
Buck,	Jones, J. N.,	Sederberg,
Chisholm,	Kelly, A. B.,	Severance,
Christensen,	Knutson,	Skright,
Cross,	Leach,	Smith, C. A.,
Dahl,	Lee,	Smith, E. E.,
Dare,	Littleton,	Strang,
De Laittre,	Lockwood,	Swanson,
Downs,	Lovejoy,	Taylor,
Dressel,	Meilicke,	Torson,
Ellingsen,	Metcalf,	Underwood,
Feig,	Mickelson,	Vigen,
Finney,	Moore,	Wooldridge,
Foss,	Mullin,	Zier—59.
Gutterson,	McInnis,	

NAYS.

Barta,	Gunn,	Post,
Blagik,	Hartshorn,	Reeves,
Boobar,	Hoeffkin,	Robbins,
Brainerd,	Johns,	Robillard,
Burke,	Juliar,	Sander,
Cant,	Kelly, P. H.	Schurmeier,
Dale,	Kendall,	Shell,
Dingman,	Mansfield,	Smith, J. M.,
Douglas,	Martin,	Soule,
Ferris,	Matheison,	Staples,
Foreman,	Mallette,	Sutton,
Furlong,	McGrath,	Tallman,
Geissler,	McKenney,	Underleak,
Gerlach,	Nash,	Warner,
Gibbs,	Nieman,	Mr. Speaker.
Gores,	O'Reilly,	—49
Grondahl,	Parker,	

PASSED AS AMENDED.

The vote was then taken on the passage of the bill as amended. There were 78 votes for and 26 against. Those who voted in the negative were:

Baston,	Johnson, E.,	Nelson,
Bickford,	Jones, J. N.,	Olds,
Brevig,	Knutson,	Rice,
Christenson,	Leach,	Richardson,
Dahl,	Lee,	Sampson,
Feig,	Littleton,	Smith, E. E.,
Foss,	Mellicke,	Vigen,
Henricks,	Mickelson,	Woodbridge,
Hoeffkin,	Moore,	—26

EXPOSITION FARCE.

The Anderson committee made a report yesterday morning, as also did Mr. Feig. The latter report was given little heed, but some members felt temporarily inclined to attach weight to the offer of the Minneapolis exposition directors to donate their white elephant of a building for a state capitol site if the new capitol is erected thereon within ten years. There was also a statemnt to the effect that Loring park and $500,000 cash would be donated by the Mill city if the new state house was erected therein.

No Hennepin member offered to substantiate the alleged offer, or to regard it as made in earnest, with the possible exception of Mr. Baston.

Mr. Feig moved that the report be adopted, and Baston seconded.

P. H. Kelly asked Feig to withdraw his motion, as a matter of common courtesy and fairness, but Henry said nix.

Then Mr. Sander took a flying center shot at the dilatory tactics of the Kandiyohi statesman, who wanted to postpone the special order of the day for two weeks.

Feig's game was pure bluff, but

Continued on Sixth Page.

NEW PARTY IDEAS.

The Bimetallists Come to the Front With an Address to the People.

FINANCES THE ONE ISSUE.

And the One Plank Unlimited and Free Coinage of Silver

ON A SIXTEEN TO ONE BASIS

Regardless of Whatever Action Foreign Powers May Take.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The following was issued today by the American Bimetallic league:

"A statement of the issues on which the new party will organize: The money question is now indisputably the dominant issue in the United States, and will remain until settled, and settled rightly. Other questions, however important, must wait for this, which, to a greater or less extent, involves all others. The issue is between the gold standard, gold bonds and bank currency on the one side, and the bimetallic standard, no bonds and government currency on the other.

"First—On this issue we declare ourselves to be unalterably opposed to the single gold standard, and demand the immediate return to the constitutional standard of gold and silver, by the restoration by this government independently of any foreign power, of the unrestricted coinage of both silver and gold into standard money at the ratio of 16 to 1, and upon terms of exact equality; the silver coin to be a full legal tender, equal with gold, with all debts and dues, public and private.

"Second—We hold that the power to control and regulate a paper currency is inseparable from the power to coin money; and hence that all currency intended to circulate as money should be issued and its volume controlled by the general government only, and should be legal tender.

"Third—We are unalterably opposed to the issue by the United States of interest-bearing bonds in time of peace, and demand the payment of all coin obligations of the United States as provided by existing laws, in either gold or silver coin, at the option of the government, and not at the option of the creditor.

"On this issue we appeal from the dictation of the money power to the intelligence of the American people.

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE.

"The signers of the declaration of independence held that a decent respect for opinions of mankind required that reasons should be given for dissolving the bonds that had bound the colonies to Great Britain. So we, who find it necessary to sever relations with the political parties with which we have hitherto acted, and form new alliances in a common cause, deem it proper that some of the reasons which impel us to this action should be submitted to the candid public.

The monetary reform for which we "contented as above set forth is, in our judgment, so vital to the common welfare and so necessary to a return to conditions of prosperity in this country as to prelude longer delay in the inauguration of a movement the purpose of which is to bring together all who believe in the necessity of the proposed reform, for this object and this alone. Those in favor of the gold standard are, and have been united in purpose and action. Party lines do not divide them when this issue is raised. Differences on other questions are then laid aside and together they 'in well beseeming ranks march a long way.'

"On the other hand, those who are in favor of a return to the constitutional standard of gold and silver are split into as many divisions as there are parties. Silver Republicans from the West and South, and to the great delight of the leaders of the Republican party, insist on contending for their cause only within the lines of that party; and Southern and Western Democrats, earnest silver men, equally to the delight of the leaders of the Democratc party, continue the contest on their part only within the lines of the Democratic party. In other words the advocates of the bimetallic standard, through the unrestricted coinage of silver as well as gold, now contend for their cause in organizations which are controlled by the gold party. Hence, however zealous in the cause one may be, no results are possible because his party refuses to carry out his views, or to permit them to be carried out. It is believed that there are now and have been for twenty years a large majority of the voters in the United States in favor of

RESTORING FREE COINAGE

of both gold and silver, but the opportunity to vote their convictions has never been given them, and their will has been continually thwarted by party chicanery. There has not been a congress within twenty years which, except for the influence of executive patronage or the fear of an executive veto, would not have voted to open the mints again to silver on the same terms as to gold. Indeed, each house of congress has at different times separately passed free coinage bills, but their action has often been frustrated by party manipulation. It is as necessary therefore to have a president in sympathy with the cause as to have a congress in favor of it.

"But enough has been said to show the impossibility of gaining our cause as long as we remain divided, or fight only in the ranks of the gold party, or in organizations controlled by the advocates of the gold standard. As well might our fathers have expected to win the independence of the colonies if, while contending for the cause of liberty, they had refused to separate from the Tories. Independence could never have been won by fighting for liberty in British regiments.

NO HOPE FROM THE G. O. P.

"And, fellow citizens, this great cause will never be won without united action. It will never be won unless those who believe in it come together and elect a congress and president on this issue. There is no hope whatever that the Republican party, as a party, will change its policy, give up the gold standard and restore the bimetallic standard. There are no grounds for such hope and we believe they are deluded who look for such a change of policy by the party. The Republican party is committed by its leaders, by its record and by the press behind it, to the gold standard, supported by gold bonds, and to the retirement of the greenbacks and the surrender of the issue and control of paper currency to the banks.

"No less persistent and effective is the control of the money power over the organization of the Democratic party. While undoubtedly a large majority of the members of that party are opposed to the gold standard, they have been powerless to control the party organization against it, and much less to secure through it the restoration of the bimetallic standard.

"While this is the case, it cannot be expected that Republicans will abandon convictions of a life-time on other questions and go

INTO THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

in a body or into a wing of that party. Nor will Democrats give up convictions they believe to be essential in government and go over to the Republican party, or to a division of that party. Nor is it possible to induce Republicans and Democrats together to go into the Populist party, for the reason, if no other, that the platform of that party contains declarations, and the party advocates theories, to which they cannot give their assent. But we must in some way come together on this issue or the cause is lost, and with it the independence of the people. No old party ever carried through a great reform. 'New bottles for new wine.' Therefore, no course seems possible but to subordinate for the time being other questions and come together in a new organization to fight the great battle of 1896, on the one great issue on which the prosperity and happiness of the people so largely depend. It is believed that this cause can be won in no other way, and that to continue to contend for it only within the lines of existing parties is to court defeat at the outset and to lose the battle in the end.

"The purpose of this movement is not to array section against section nor class against class, nor to require anybody to give up his convictions on other questions, or to sever his party relations for any other purpose than to

UNITE IN A COMMON CAUSE,

the cause of justice against injustice, of prosperity instead of adversity, of continued employment of labor instead of forced idleness, of abundance and happiness instead of want and misery.

"There can be no doubt, moreover, that a return to the standard of gold and silver will promote in the highest degree the business interests of the entire country; while the continuance of the present policy must necessarily be attended by a further fall of prices, imperiling business enterprise still more and prolonging indefinitely the present stagnant condition of trade and industry.

"Better prices under existing conditions cannot be expected. A debtor nation cannot maintain an even level of prices with creditor nations. The single gold standard can be maintained in the United States only by forcing down the price level of commodities here enough below the price level of other countries to turn gold this way, or, at any rate, to induce our creditors to take commodities of us for what we owe them, instead of demanding gold. Any policy, therefore, that tends to raise prices necessarily operates to expel gold. This condition of things cannot be overcome by tariffs, much less by free trade. In the payment of annual dues to other countries, we must compete with other debtor countries—with the Argentine, with Egypt, with India, with all the countries of Great Britain, and, worst of all, with Asiatic countries, with industries stimulated as never before by the low price of silver. These conditions, from which there is no escape as long as the gold standard policy is pursued, intensify the gravity of the situation in this country to such an extent as to compel the serious attention of all patriotic citizens. How idle, in the presence of such conditions, to expect to maintain the gold standard by an

INDEFINITE ISSUE OF BONDS.

and how unwise, if not reckless, such a policy must seem to the thoughtful men everywhere. It is estimated that already the rise of gold, by increasing debts, has absorbed from forty to fifty thousand millions of the world's wealth.

"The inauguration of a movement for relief from these enthralling conditions must spring from the people. Politicians never institute great reforms, and it were idle to wait for them. This cause is the cause of the people, and it is believed that it more profoundly concerns the welfare of the great body of the people than any question since the civil war, if not indeed, since our independence was gained; for in its ultimate outcome the question of a sufficiency or scarcity of money is a question of freedom or serfdom of the mass of the people.

"While not unmindful of the interests of the people of other countries in this question, it is not an issue that can be safely submitted to the decision of foreign governments, or be made to depend on what other countries may do or may not do. When our monetary system was established over a hundred years ago, with a population of less than four millions, our fathers did not wait for or invite the concurrence of other powers. Nor did the framers of the constitution contemplate any such action. They legislated for the United States, and we now as Americans must

LEGISLATE FOR OURSELVES.

"'Beware of entangling alliances' in this as in other matters, and especially of allurements of international conferences to delay action in our behalf, in the delusive hope that other countries will care for our interests better than we can ourselves. No other country has ever asked our approval of its financial policy.

"It is believed that the United States has power enough in the commercial world to alone restore the link between gold and silver, broken in 1873; but, should gold for any reason temporarily go to a premium, it will none the less operate on prices generally, and certainly a premium on gold here would, like a fall in the gold price of silver to silver countries, inure on every side to the advantage of the United States.

"Fellow Citizens: The power is still in your hands to right by the ballot the great wrong of 1873 and to save yourselves and your children from the thraldom which the gold standard policy, if persisted in, will surely bring upon you and them.

"We pray you, therefore, not to let the settlement of this question go beyond the election of 1896, but subordinate all questions for the time being to this, the supreme issue; settle this now, and settle it forever, and we especially urge upon you the importance of immediate organization in townships and counties throughout the entire country for the purpose of carrying on this great movement—common good of all."

The above manifesto was signed by the following executive committee appointed by the bimetallic conference: A. J. Warner, president American Bi-Metallic League, chairman; John P. Jones, United States senate; William M. Stewart, United States senate; J. L. McLaurin, of South Carolina; Anson Wolcott, of Indiana; George J. Merrick, of Colorado; Henry Jones, of Georgia; J. C. Green, of California; Joseph Sheldon, of Connecticut; C. J. Hillyer, District of Columbia; Byron E. Shear, of Colorado; Mortimer Whitehead, New Jersey.

SIBLEY FOR PRESIDENT.

"If the conference had authority from the people to name a candidate for president, it would name Joseph C. Sibley, of Pennsylvania, but not having such authority it can only suggest the name and invite expressions from the people by petition, resolution or otherwise, believing that the national conventions, when made, should reflect in the most direct manner the will of the people, uncontrolled by caucus machinery or by professional politicians."

Hon. J. L. McLaurin, of South Carolina, was appointed to select a provisional national committee to consist of one member from each state and territory, and the District of Columbia, to take charge of this movement in the several states and territories.

It is understood that it is the desire of the league that a Republican should receive the nomination for vice president.

SILVER DEMOCRATS.

They Put Themselves on Record on That Manifesto.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The following are the names of the Democrats who signed the address recently given to the public urging all Democrats to make the money question the paramount issue, and to endeavor to place the Democratic party on record in favor of the "immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation, as it existed prior to 1873, such coin to be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private:"

R. P. Bland, of Missouri; W. J. Bryan, of Nebraska; H. A. Coffeen, of Wyoming; George W. Fithian, of Illinois; J. T. Cockrell, Texas; John L. McLaurin, South Carolina; James B. Maguire, California; George F. Ikert, Ohio; Justin R. Whiting, Michigan; H. C. Snodgrass, Tennessee; George F. Richardson, Michigan; M. A. Smith, Arizona; A. W. Ogden, Louisiana; J. Capehart, West Virginia; W. L. Moore, Kansas; H. D. Money, Mississippi; R. W. Ryan, Missouri; B. F. Grady, North Carolina; Charles H. Morgan, Missouri; G. W. Shell, South Carolina; Edward Lane, Illinois; D. D. Donovan, Ohio; A. C. Latimer, South Carolina; Marshal Arnolds, Missouri; W. J. Denson, Alabama; J. C. Talbert, South Carolina; John S. Williams, Missouri; L. A. Caminetti, California; W. H. Bowers, North Carolina; Antonio Joseph, New Mexico; Evan P. Howell, of Atlanta Constitution; J. Floyd King, ex-member of congress, Louisiana.

They represent sixteen states and two territories. The paper was taken to the senate just before the close of the session, but it was impossible to have any conference with the senators, or to see any considerable number of them. As it was not possible to make a thorough canvass among them, it was decided to leave them out entirely, so that no misunderstanding might exist between those willing to sign and those who had no opportunity to do so.

Mr. Bryan said, in regard to the address, that it had been issued in order to call attention of the rank and file to the importance of executive work in favor of bimetallism.

Prussians Object to Silver.

BERLIN, March 5.—In the lower house of the Prussian diet today Arendt raised a discussion on the currency question. Burk regretted that Germany, with her well regulated monetary system, should have initiated a proposal for an international conference on the question of currency. Waldow declared that the gold standard was ruining husbandry, and Herr Liedmann welcomed the attitude of the imperial government on the silver question. After Eyenern had expressed the conviction that an international conference on monetary affairs would not result in a change of the present system, the subject was dropped.

DIED WHILE THEY SLEPT.

Sisters Suffocate in a Chicago Tenement.

CHICAGO, March 5.—Two sisters were suffocated by gas last night in their rooms at 914 Ogden avenue, and were found dead in bed by their landlady today. They were Maria Bohan, twenty-two years old, and Anna Bohan, twenty years old. The young women were orphans, and occupied a suite of rooms alone. When found today, a gas jet in their sleeping apartments was turned on full, and both girls had evidently been dead several hours. It is believed that deaths were accidental, as the girls had a fair income from a relative's estate, and no cause for suicide is known by their friends.

Whisky Mill Goes Up.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 5.—A fire today destroyed the distillery of J. B. Wathen & Co., at Twenty-sixth and Beatty streets, entailing a loss estimated at from $75,000 to $100,000. Just how the fire started is a mystery. The fire raged for two hours, and was not under control until the building had been completely gutted and the valuable machinery destroyed. Insurance, $35,000.

Left Two Vessels to Sink.

QUEENSTOWN, March 5.—The British bark Ringdove, Capt. Walsh, which sailed from Darien, Ga., on Dec. 1, arrived here today, and reports that on Feb. 6 she passed a ship on fire and another vessel with her rudder gone. The names of the two vessels could not be made out.

Evidence Was Weak.

Special to the Globe.

LITTLE FALLS, Minn., March 5.—The five men who were arrested last week for assault on Andrew Kunza were discharged today. Several witnesses were examined, but the jury thought that the evidence was not strong enough to hold them.

THIS KNOT UNTIED,

And Gotham Preserves the Hymeneal Balance After Monday's Event.

VANDERBILTS GET DIVORCE.

Willie K. Makes No Opposition to the Granting of His Wife's Plea.

A NICE DOT IN ALIMONY.

Ex-Wife Becomes Possessed of an Income of $300,000 Per Year.

NEW YORK, March 5.—A decree of absolute divorce was filed in the office of the county clerk today, in the suit of Alva E. Vanderbilt vs. William K. Vanderbilt. All the papers in the case were called up, and nothing specific as to the nature of the case could be ascertained. The

Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt.

decree by Justice Barrett awards the custody of the children of the marriage to Mrs. Vanderbilt, it being provided that they shall be educated in the United States. The action was begun on Jan. 3 last, and the defendant put in an answer denying the charges. Edmund Kelly was appointed referee to hear and determine, and filed his report on Jan. 18. On Feb. 5 and 25 hearings were had at special term of the supreme court before Justice Barrett, on motions to confirm the report, and on the question of alimony. Mr. Vanderbilt on the latter date handed the plaintiff a deed, whereby he conveyed property in satisfaction for claims for alimony. Joseph H. Choate, William Jay and William A. Dyer were counsel for the plaintiff, and Anderson, Howland & Murray were for the defendant.

It is said that the break between Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt came at the close of the yachting trip on board the Valiant last summer, during which, it is alleged, Mrs. Vanderbilt was subjected to indignities in the presence of their friends that made

W. K. Vanderbilt.

it impossible to longer defer action. It is alleged that Mr. Vanderbilt's relations with Mlle. Neustretter were so openly paraded by him with the purpose of forcing his wife to take cognizance of them. Mr. Vanderbilt's friends report that prior to this yachting trip his behavior to Mrs. Vanderbilt has always been considerate, and that he had before that time conducted himself in an exemplary manner. They assert that he had no affection for Mlle. Neustretter, and was in no sense fascinated by her. Throughout the publications coupling the name of Mr. Vanderbilt with that of Mlle. Neustretter, that gentleman has only once made denial of any printed statements. He protested against an allegation that he had caused the young woman's servants to be arrayed in the W. K. Vanderbilt livery. The denial of this charge was vehement, and the explanation was made public that at no time had the two been identical. Though the fact has been known for some months, that the Vanderbilts were agreed upon the general disposition of a divorce, it was not known by the public until the decree was filed today, that proceedings had been begun. Mr. Vanderbilt met Miss Smith, who afterwards became his wife, in 1878, when he was twenty-nine years of age. It is understood that the settlement upon Mrs. Vanderbilt included the marble palace at Newport, the residence at Fifty-second street and Fifth avenue, and money and securities that will make her income $300,000 a year.

Her sister is the former wife of Ferdinand Yznaga, whose present wife returned to the United States last night to secure a divorce. The "woman in the case" is Nellie Neustretter, one of the most beautiful queens of the Parisian demimonde. Mr. Vanderbilt is alleged to have been giving her all his large winnings at the last Grand Prix de Paris. At present Mr. Vanderbilt is cruising on board his yacht Valiant, in the Mediterranean, with a party of friends. Mrs. Vanderbilt and her friends have made all their arrangements for sailing for Europe, having planned to occupy palatial quarters in Paris.

JUDGE BARRETT'S ORDER

granting this decree reads as follows: "This action having been brought by the plaintiff against the defendant for the purpose of obtaining a judgment of divorce and dissolving the marriage between the parties on the ground of the defendant's adultery, and the summons and copy of the complaint having been duly served on the defendant in person within the state of New York, on the 3d day of January, 1895, as appears by the affidavit of William H. Keogh, duly filed, and the defendant having appeared herein by Anderson, Hewland and Murray, Esquires, his attorneys, and duly served on the plaintiff's attorneys an answer to the said complaint herein, and putting in issue the allegations of adultery therein contained, and an order having been duly made and entered in the transactions whereby it was referred to Edmund Keely, Esq., counselor at law, as sole referee to hear and determine the issues herein, and the issues of this action having been brought on for trial and having been tried before the said referee, and the said referee having made his report thereon, bearing date Jan. 1895, pursuant to the said order, with the evidence and proceedings taken by him, which report it appears, and said referee finds and decides, among other things that the material allegations of the complaint in this action are true, and that the parties, plaintiff and defendant, were married in this city and state of New York on the 20th day of April, 1875, and were residents of the state of New York at the time of the marriage and until at the time in commencement of this action, and that the defendant has been guilty of acts of adultery charged in the complaint as in the said report found and specified, and that there is no judgment or decree in any court of the state of New York, or of any other state against the plaintiff and in favor of the defendant for a divorce on the grounds of adultery; that the plaintiff is a proper person to have the care and custody of the children of the marriage, namely, Consuela Vanderbilt, William K. Vanderbilt Jr. and Harold S. Vanderbilt, that the defendant is a man of considerable means and

ABLE TO PROVIDE

for his wife and family, and that the plaintiff is entitled to suitable provision for the support of herself and for the education and maintenance of the said children, and the said referee having directed that judgment be entered in this action in favor of the plaintiff, and dissolving the marriage between the parties hereto, awarding the care and custody of the said children to the plaintiff, and that the defendant make suitable provision for the support of the plaintiff and for the maintenance and education of the children, and the said action having come on to be heard on the 5th day of February, 1895, and the said report, together with the testimony and other proceedings taken before the said referee, duly certified by him, have been presented to this court for consideration, and his application having been duly to this court upon the said report and all the proceedings herein, for final judgment in favor of the plaintiff in this action, and for other such further order or relief as the court may decide proper, and an order

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TALKS FIVE HOURS.

Frank M. Nye Delivers a Brilliant Address in the Hayward Case.

HIS AUDITORS SPELL-BOUND

Awful Arraignment of the Man Who Instigated Miss Ging's Murder.

WITH THE MINUTEST CARE.

He Analyzes the Testimony of Many of the Principal Witnesses.

A remarkable spectacle was presented in the Hayward trial yesterday when Frank M. Nye arose to plead for the sacredness of the laws of the commonwealth of Minnesota. He came into court with a pale, emaciated face, and tottered to his place before the jury box. Expressions of deepest regret were heard on all sides, but for five long hours Mr. Nye held his auditors spell-bound. His summing up of the great mass of evidence that has been accumulating for weeks was masterful. It is almost inconceivable that in so short a time he could have covered even the important points in the testimony with the elaborateness essential in so important a task, but those who have followed the case day after day and read columns of testimony will look in vain for a single omission of consequence. He alternated between broad generalizations and particular instances. In a truly wonderful manner he condensed the testimony of scores of witnesses, and when some happy point needed amplification, notably in the case of Blixt, he analyzed it with the minutest care.

Mr. Nye bore up well. The defendant watched him with a strange expression all day. He did not seem to realize the terrible arraignment of his guilty acts, and gaped about much as he has done on the preceding days of the trial.

A fine audience was present to hear the eloquent plea for right and justice, and it is not exaggeration to say that never before in Minnesota was an argument so magnificently sustained as that of Mr. Nye yesterday.

It could hardly be called an exhaustive treatment of the case, and, in fact, five hours is a short time at best for an exhaustive treatment of a case in which testimony has covered five weeks; but, on the other hand, it would be hard to point to any important fact in the evidence or any salient feature of the state's theory that he did not deal with. He wasted little time in the introductory. A few passing comments on the importance of the case, the terrible nature of the crime which made the trial necessary, and a running comment on the way in which it had wrought havoc in the Hayward family, tearing ties of kinship and snapping the bonds of brotherhood. He referred to Blixt's confession, to his previous good character, and his plebeian origin. And then to Hayward, the gambler, who had hardly ever earned an honest dollar. A slave of gambling, which destroyed the human conscience, and yet the child of broadcloth and diamonds, to whom Blixt, poor and plodding, should look for strength and aid. The stronger mind controlled the weaker, and the time came when Blixt became Harry's tool. Harry Hayward was his close and almost constant companion. Who else was there who stood close to Blixt, and who might be placed under suspicion for this foul crime. As for Blixt's guilt, he believed it to be the worst moral misfortune that ever befell a human was when he fell into the company of Harry Hayward.

But Blixt's story did not stand alone. It was corroborated by the testimony of the very first witness, William Erhart. If there had been a third man there when Blixt dropped the body fifteen seconds before Erhart saw the rig, there was not one chance in a thousand that Erhart would not have seen him in his flight. In vain had the learned counsel tried to scare a third man out of the brush. The footprints of the pointed shoes were also accounted for, and another hope of the defense had failed. Blixt's story was corroborated, too, by the story of Edward Eidam, who heard a shot down in the woods where Blixt said he fired the fatal bullet. His effort to make up a sort of alibi that night was corroborated by Kennedy, the flagman, and Stanton, the street railway switchman. The defense brought to dispute it some sleepy witnesses who admitted that they were in bed, and, perhaps, asleep, when Blixt made his visit. The jeweler, Metzger, also corroborated him.

Then Mr. Nye reverted to the gambling transactions in which Miss Ging was involved by the defendant, and dwelt upon what Mrs. Goodale's testimony showed of the propositions made by him to her, looking to the deception of Miss Ging. Then came the talk with Vallaley, Hayward's explanation of which Mr. Nye characterized as the weakest, most abject and pitiable effort to explain away a fatal mistake in the history of his whole disconnected narrative.

The insurance matter was then gone into, an especial emphasis placed on the fact that when Miss Ging made out application for an annuity policy, Hayward had her change it, and get one on which the whole face value would be payable sixty days after death.

The notes, too, he declared that he believed were at least three of the four made out Nov. 24. He believed that at

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INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

DEFECTIVE PAGE