

WON'T LEGISLATE AGAINST STRIKERS

Lawmakers of Colorado Merely Adopt Resolutions and Vote Money.

COST OF MILITIA TO DATE, \$691,793.70

Effort to Impeach Governor Ammons Fails—No General Walk-Out.

Denver, May 8.—The Colorado Legislature will attempt to settle the present coal miners' strike difficulties near Trinidad by resolution and appropriation, but not by legislation.

Here is the programme for the special session, applicable mainly to future difficulties.

Passage of the bill empowering the Governor to close the saloons in time of civil strife.

Killing of the bill providing for a state mounted constabulary.

Killing of the bill empowering the Governor to forbid the sale of firearms in a disturbed district.

Payment of the debt incurred by the militia.

Provision for future trouble by bond issue.

Submission to the people of the question of compulsory arbitration.

Passage of innocuous resolutions.

The first event to-day was an overwhelming defeat of the resolution by Senator John L. Tierney.

It attacked the Governor for ordering militia into the strike zone and for borrowing money from those affiliated with the coal operators, and it declared that "corporate greed" was responsible for existing conditions in Colorado.

Any attempt to impeach the Governor is likely to meet quick death.

The arbitration provided in the proposed amendment to the state constitution for settling future difficulties will be compulsory. To-day an effort was made in the Senate to eliminate the word "compulsory" from the amendment, but it was defeated.

The saloon bill was passed and sent to the House.

The House of Representatives unanimously adopted a resolution requesting the striking coal miners and the operators to submit their differences to an arbitration board to be appointed by the President of the United States.

Then came a resolution urging the state to go into the coal mining business as one way of avoiding further strikes. It was pointed out by the author that under the Governor's call the special session could not pass a statute that actually would start Colorado forth with pick and shovel, but under the plea that "it may do good and it certainly can't do any harm" the House unanimously passed it.

The House received figures from Adjutant General Chase as to the cost of military activities in the strike zone, showing the total cost to date \$61,793.70.

Colonel James S. Lockett issued a proclamation at Trinidad to-day calling on all persons in the district not connected with the military forces of the United States to surrender their arms and ammunition to federal soldiers by 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

Trinidad, Col., May 8.—Federal troops have been distributed throughout the strike region to receive the weapons and ammunition.

One hundred condemned army rifles and 29 rounds of ammunition for each weapon, consigned to the United Mine Workers of America's agent at Raton, N. M., from New York, were taken over by the officers.

Indianapolis, May 8.—The international executive board of the United Mine Workers of America adjourned late to-day, subject to the call of President John P. White, after having been in session since Monday discussing the condition in Colorado, Ohio and West Virginia.

The board issued a statement to-day advising against a general strike "at this particular time," but affirming in strong terms its support for the striking miners of Colorado. The report also condemned John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who, it was asserted, could have avoided the loss of life and the damage to property in Colorado by saying "one word favoring a settlement through a meeting between the representatives of the coal companies and the representatives of the striking employees."

TANGCHIGWIRI TO PUCKER FOR DALEY

Skipper Brings Whistling Beast to Press Club Man and a "Tiger" for Hennessy.

Captain W. A. Aspinall of the Booth steamship Gregory, after bringing in his vessel from Para and Iquitos, some 2,100 miles up the Amazon, started out yesterday on a still hunt for John A. Hennessy, the Sulzer investigator. He was accompanied by three sailormen from the Gregory, each carrying gifts for the Hennessy family, and under his arm he carried a Brazilian leopard cub, which he called a tiger. This he considered a fitting gift for the man who had defeated Tammany.

The Press Club, of which Mr. Hennessy was president, had entertained the skipper and his daring officers after their splendid work of rescuing the crew of the wrecked tank steamship Oklahoma several months ago. Ever since that Press Club dinner the skipper has been scouting the Amazon for gifts.

On the skipper's march from the pier in Brooklyn to the Custom House, where he entered his ship, the sailors carried a screeching macaw, a baldheaded monkey and a whistling tangchigwiri, the latter a gift for George Herbert Daley, vice-president of the club.

The whistling tangchigwiri, the skipper said, leaped aboard the Gregory to prey upon some chickens stowed on the forecastle head, and the bo'sun's mate roped it with a lariat.

Supreme Court to Rush Work.

Washington, May 8.—Arguments in the last case to be heard by the Supreme Court until next October were made to-day. It is understood that an attempt will be made to decide all of the 150 cases still undecided by the court before adjournment for the summer. In accordance with this plan, the court probably will hold sessions to announce opinions on May 11 and 13 and June 1 and 15.

DUCHESS DE TALLEYRAND WITHDRAWS HER DEFENCE

New Turn Given to Annulment Proceedings Before Rota Tribunal in Rome.

Rome, May 8.—The Duchesse de Talleyrand, formerly Miss Anna Gould, has notified the president of the Tribunal of the Rota that she entirely withdraws the defence entered by her in the matrimonial annulment case brought by Comte Bont de Castellane.

Comte Bont de Castellane was divorced in the French courts in October, 1896, and his former wife married the Prince de Sagan, who afterward became the Duc de Talleyrand. The count obtained a decree for the annulment of the marriage in January last from the Rota in Rome, but it appeared that his former wife had appealed and the case therefore was reopened. In her objection the former countess declared that the letter citing her to give evidence had not reached her. She also objected to the allegation which was the basis of her former husband's petition. She declared positively that she gave her free, full and unqualified consent at the time of her marriage in the Catholic Church, and that therefore there could be no ground for declaring her marriage with the count null in canon law.

De Castellane had contended through two witnesses that before her marriage Miss Gould was heard to say that she would apply for a divorce if ever she should think herself justified in so doing. This was interpreted as an absolute lack of consent on her part to the Catholic and canonical marriage and was the ground on which de Castellane based his petition.

De Castellane had contended through two witnesses that before her marriage Miss Gould was heard to say that she would apply for a divorce if ever she should think herself justified in so doing. This was interpreted as an absolute lack of consent on her part to the Catholic and canonical marriage and was the ground on which de Castellane based his petition.

De Castellane had contended through two witnesses that before her marriage Miss Gould was heard to say that she would apply for a divorce if ever she should think herself justified in so doing. This was interpreted as an absolute lack of consent on her part to the Catholic and canonical marriage and was the ground on which de Castellane based his petition.

De Castellane had contended through two witnesses that before her marriage Miss Gould was heard to say that she would apply for a divorce if ever she should think herself justified in so doing. This was interpreted as an absolute lack of consent on her part to the Catholic and canonical marriage and was the ground on which de Castellane based his petition.

De Castellane had contended through two witnesses that before her marriage Miss Gould was heard to say that she would apply for a divorce if ever she should think herself justified in so doing. This was interpreted as an absolute lack of consent on her part to the Catholic and canonical marriage and was the ground on which de Castellane based his petition.

De Castellane had contended through two witnesses that before her marriage Miss Gould was heard to say that she would apply for a divorce if ever she should think herself justified in so doing. This was interpreted as an absolute lack of consent on her part to the Catholic and canonical marriage and was the ground on which de Castellane based his petition.

De Castellane had contended through two witnesses that before her marriage Miss Gould was heard to say that she would apply for a divorce if ever she should think herself justified in so doing. This was interpreted as an absolute lack of consent on her part to the Catholic and canonical marriage and was the ground on which de Castellane based his petition.

De Castellane had contended through two witnesses that before her marriage Miss Gould was heard to say that she would apply for a divorce if ever she should think herself justified in so doing. This was interpreted as an absolute lack of consent on her part to the Catholic and canonical marriage and was the ground on which de Castellane based his petition.

De Castellane had contended through two witnesses that before her marriage Miss Gould was heard to say that she would apply for a divorce if ever she should think herself justified in so doing. This was interpreted as an absolute lack of consent on her part to the Catholic and canonical marriage and was the ground on which de Castellane based his petition.

De Castellane had contended through two witnesses that before her marriage Miss Gould was heard to say that she would apply for a divorce if ever she should think herself justified in so doing. This was interpreted as an absolute lack of consent on her part to the Catholic and canonical marriage and was the ground on which de Castellane based his petition.

De Castellane had contended through two witnesses that before her marriage Miss Gould was heard to say that she would apply for a divorce if ever she should think herself justified in so doing. This was interpreted as an absolute lack of consent on her part to the Catholic and canonical marriage and was the ground on which de Castellane based his petition.

De Castellane had contended through two witnesses that before her marriage Miss Gould was heard to say that she would apply for a divorce if ever she should think herself justified in so doing. This was interpreted as an absolute lack of consent on her part to the Catholic and canonical marriage and was the ground on which de Castellane based his petition.

De Castellane had contended through two witnesses that before her marriage Miss Gould was heard to say that she would apply for a divorce if ever she should think herself justified in so doing. This was interpreted as an absolute lack of consent on her part to the Catholic and canonical marriage and was the ground on which de Castellane based his petition.

De Castellane had contended through two witnesses that before her marriage Miss Gould was heard to say that she would apply for a divorce if ever she should think herself justified in so doing. This was interpreted as an absolute lack of consent on her part to the Catholic and canonical marriage and was the ground on which de Castellane based his petition.

De Castellane had contended through two witnesses that before her marriage Miss Gould was heard to say that she would apply for a divorce if ever she should think herself justified in so doing. This was interpreted as an absolute lack of consent on her part to the Catholic and canonical marriage and was the ground on which de Castellane based his petition.

De Castellane had contended through two witnesses that before her marriage Miss Gould was heard to say that she would apply for a divorce if ever she should think herself justified in so doing. This was interpreted as an absolute lack of consent on her part to the Catholic and canonical marriage and was the ground on which de Castellane based his petition.

De Castellane had contended through two witnesses that before her marriage Miss Gould was heard to say that she would apply for a divorce if ever she should think herself justified in so doing. This was interpreted as an absolute lack of consent on her part to the Catholic and canonical marriage and was the ground on which de Castellane based his petition.

De Castellane had contended through two witnesses that before her marriage Miss Gould was heard to say that she would apply for a divorce if ever she should think herself justified in so doing. This was interpreted as an absolute lack of consent on her part to the Catholic and canonical marriage and was the ground on which de Castellane based his petition.

De Castellane had contended through two witnesses that before her marriage Miss Gould was heard to say that she would apply for a divorce if ever she should think herself justified in so doing. This was interpreted as an absolute lack of consent on her part to the Catholic and canonical marriage and was the ground on which de Castellane based his petition.

De Castellane had contended through two witnesses that before her marriage Miss Gould was heard to say that she would apply for a divorce if ever she should think herself justified in so doing. This was interpreted as an absolute lack of consent on her part to the Catholic and canonical marriage and was the ground on which de Castellane based his petition.

De Castellane had contended through two witnesses that before her marriage Miss Gould was heard to say that she would apply for a divorce if ever she should think herself justified in so doing. This was interpreted as an absolute lack of consent on her part to the Catholic and canonical marriage and was the ground on which de Castellane based his petition.

De Castellane had contended through two witnesses that before her marriage Miss Gould was heard to say that she would apply for a divorce if ever she should think herself justified in so doing. This was interpreted as an absolute lack of consent on her part to the Catholic and canonical marriage and was the ground on which de Castellane based his petition.

De Castellane had contended through two witnesses that before her marriage Miss Gould was heard to say that she would apply for a divorce if ever she should think herself justified in so doing. This was interpreted as an absolute lack of consent on her part to the Catholic and canonical marriage and was the ground on which de Castellane based his petition.

De Castellane had contended through two witnesses that before her marriage Miss Gould was heard to say that she would apply for a divorce if ever she should think herself justified in so doing. This was interpreted as an absolute lack of consent on her part to the Catholic and canonical marriage and was the ground on which de Castellane based his petition.

De Castellane had contended through two witnesses that before her marriage Miss Gould was heard to say that she would apply for a divorce if ever she should think herself justified in so doing. This was interpreted as an absolute lack of consent on her part to the Catholic and canonical marriage and was the ground on which de Castellane based his petition.

De Castellane had contended through two witnesses that before her marriage Miss Gould was heard to say that she would apply for a divorce if ever she should think herself justified in so doing. This was interpreted as an absolute lack of consent on her part to the Catholic and canonical marriage and was the ground on which de Castellane based his petition.

De Castellane had contended through two witnesses that before her marriage Miss Gould was heard to say that she would apply for a divorce if ever she should think herself justified in so doing. This was interpreted as an absolute lack of consent on her part to the Catholic and canonical marriage and was the ground on which de Castellane based his petition.

De Castellane had contended through two witnesses that before her marriage Miss Gould was heard to say that she would apply for a divorce if ever she should think herself justified in so doing. This was interpreted as an absolute lack of consent on her part to the Catholic and canonical marriage and was the ground on which de Castellane based his petition.

De Castellane had contended through two witnesses that before her marriage Miss Gould was heard to say that she would apply for a divorce if ever she should think herself justified in so doing. This was interpreted as an absolute lack of consent on her part to the Catholic and canonical marriage and was the ground on which de Castellane based his petition.

De Castellane had contended through two witnesses that before her marriage Miss Gould was heard to say that she would apply for a divorce if ever she should think herself justified in so doing. This was interpreted as an absolute lack of consent on her part to the Catholic and canonical marriage and was the ground on which de Castellane based his petition.

De Castellane had contended through two witnesses that before her marriage Miss Gould was heard to say that she would apply for a divorce if ever she should think herself justified in so doing. This was interpreted as an absolute lack of consent on her part to the Catholic and canonical marriage and was the ground on which de Castellane based his petition.

De Castellane had contended through two witnesses that before her marriage Miss Gould was heard to say that she would apply for a divorce if ever she should think herself justified in so doing. This was interpreted as an absolute lack of consent on her part to the Catholic and canonical marriage and was the ground on which de Castellane based his petition.

De Castellane had contended through two witnesses that before her marriage Miss Gould was heard to say that she would apply for a divorce if ever she should think herself justified in so doing. This was interpreted as an absolute lack of consent on her part to the Catholic and canonical marriage and was the ground on which de Castellane based his petition.

De Castellane had contended through two witnesses that before her marriage Miss Gould was heard to say that she would apply for a divorce if ever she should think herself justified in so doing. This was interpreted as an absolute lack of consent on her part to the Catholic and canonical marriage and was the ground on which de Castellane based his petition.

De Castellane had contended through two witnesses that before her marriage Miss Gould was heard to say that she would apply for a divorce if ever she should think herself justified in so doing. This was interpreted as an absolute lack of consent on her part to the Catholic and canonical marriage and was the ground on which de Castellane based his petition.

De Castellane had contended through two witnesses that before her marriage Miss Gould was heard to say that she would apply for a divorce if ever she should think herself justified in so doing. This was interpreted as an absolute lack of consent on her part to the Catholic and canonical marriage and was the ground on which de Castellane based his petition.

De Castellane had contended through two witnesses that before her marriage Miss Gould was heard to say that she would apply for a divorce if ever she should think herself justified in so doing. This was interpreted as an absolute lack of consent on her part to the Catholic and canonical marriage and was the ground on which de Castellane based his petition.

De Castellane had contended through two witnesses that before her marriage Miss Gould was heard to say that she would apply for a divorce if ever she should think herself justified in so doing. This was interpreted as an absolute lack of consent on her part to the Catholic and canonical marriage and was the ground on which de Castellane based his petition.

De Castellane had contended through two witnesses that before her marriage Miss Gould was heard to say that she would apply for a divorce if ever she should think herself justified in so doing. This was interpreted as an absolute lack of consent on her part to the Catholic and canonical marriage and was the ground on which de Castellane based his petition.

De Castellane had contended through two witnesses that before her marriage Miss Gould was heard to say that she would apply for a divorce if ever she should think herself justified in so doing. This was interpreted as an absolute lack of consent on her part to the Catholic and canonical marriage and was the ground on which de Castellane based his petition.

De Castellane had contended through two witnesses that before her marriage Miss Gould was heard to say that she would apply for a divorce if ever she should think herself justified in so doing. This was interpreted as an absolute lack of consent on her part to the Catholic and canonical marriage and was the ground on which de Castellane based his petition.

De Castellane had contended through two witnesses that before her marriage Miss Gould was heard to say that she would apply for a divorce if ever she should think herself justified in so doing. This was interpreted as an absolute lack of consent on her part to the Catholic and canonical marriage and was the ground on which de Castellane based his petition.

De Castellane had contended through two witnesses that before her marriage Miss Gould was heard to say that she would apply for a divorce if ever she should think herself justified in so doing. This was interpreted as an absolute lack of consent on her part to the Catholic and canonical marriage and was the ground on which de Castellane based his petition.

De Castellane had contended through two witnesses that before her marriage Miss Gould was heard to say that she would apply for a divorce if ever she should think herself justified in so doing. This was interpreted as an absolute lack of consent on her part to the Catholic and canonical marriage and was the ground on which de Castellane based his petition.

De Castellane had contended through two witnesses that before her marriage Miss Gould was heard to say that she would apply for a divorce if ever she should think herself justified in so doing. This was interpreted as an absolute lack of consent on her part to the Catholic and canonical marriage and was the ground on which de Castellane based his petition.

De Castellane had contended through two witnesses that before her marriage Miss Gould was heard to say that she would apply for a divorce if ever she should think herself justified in so doing. This was interpreted as an absolute lack of consent on her part to the Catholic and canonical marriage and was the ground on which de Castellane based his petition.

De Castellane had contended through two witnesses that before her marriage Miss Gould was heard to say that she would apply for a divorce if ever she should think herself justified in so doing. This was interpreted as an absolute lack of consent on her part to the Catholic and canonical marriage and was the ground on which de Castellane based his petition.

De Castellane had contended through two witnesses that before her marriage Miss Gould was heard to say that she would apply for a divorce if ever she should think herself justified in so doing. This was interpreted as an absolute lack of consent on her part to the Catholic and canonical marriage and was the ground on which de Castellane based his petition.

De Castellane had contended through two witnesses that before her marriage Miss Gould was heard to say that she would apply for a divorce if ever she should think herself justified in so doing. This was interpreted as an absolute lack of consent on her part to the Catholic and canonical marriage and was the ground on which de Castellane based his petition.

De Castellane had contended through two witnesses that before her marriage Miss Gould was heard to say that she would apply for a divorce if ever she should think herself justified in so doing. This was interpreted as an absolute lack of consent on her part to the Catholic and canonical marriage and was the ground on which de Castellane based his petition.

De Castellane had contended through two witnesses that before her marriage Miss Gould was heard to say that she would apply for a divorce if ever she should think herself justified in so doing. This was interpreted as an absolute lack of consent on her part to the Catholic and canonical marriage and was the ground on which de Castellane based his petition.

De Castellane had contended through two witnesses that before her marriage Miss Gould was heard to say that she would apply for a divorce if ever she should think herself justified in so doing. This was interpreted as an absolute lack of consent on her part to the Catholic and canonical marriage and was the ground on which de Castellane based his petition.

De Castellane had contended through two witnesses that before her marriage Miss Gould was heard to say that she would apply for a divorce if ever she should think herself justified in so doing. This was interpreted as an absolute lack of consent on her part to the Catholic and canonical marriage and was the ground on which de Castellane based his petition.

De Castellane had contended through two witnesses that before her marriage Miss Gould was heard to say that she would apply for a divorce if ever she should think herself justified in so doing. This was interpreted as an absolute lack of consent on her part to the Catholic and canonical marriage and was the ground on which de Castellane based his petition.

De Castellane had contended through two witnesses that before her marriage Miss Gould was heard to say that she would apply for a divorce if ever she should think herself justified in so doing. This was interpreted as an absolute lack of consent on her part to the Catholic and canonical marriage and was the ground on which de Castellane based his petition.

De Castellane had contended through two witnesses that before her marriage Miss Gould was heard to say that she would apply for a divorce if ever she should think herself justified in so doing. This was interpreted as an absolute lack of consent on her part to the Catholic and canonical marriage and was the ground on which de Castellane based his petition.

De Castellane had contended through two witnesses that before her marriage Miss Gould was heard to say that she would apply for a divorce if ever she should think herself justified in so doing. This was interpreted as an absolute lack of consent on her part to the Catholic and canonical marriage and was the ground on which de Castellane based his petition.

De Castellane had contended through two witnesses that before her marriage Miss Gould was heard to say that she would apply for a divorce if ever she should think herself justified in so doing. This was interpreted as an absolute lack of consent on her part to the Catholic and canonical marriage and was the ground on which de Castellane based his petition.

De Castellane had contended through two witnesses that before her marriage Miss Gould was heard to say that she would apply for a divorce if ever she should think herself justified in so doing. This was interpreted as an absolute lack of consent on her part to the Catholic and canonical marriage and was the ground on which de Castellane based his petition.

De Castellane had contended through two witnesses that before her marriage Miss Gould was heard to say that she would apply for a divorce if ever she should think herself justified in so doing. This was interpreted as an absolute lack of consent on her part to the Catholic and canonical marriage and was the ground on which de Castellane based his petition.

De Castellane had contended through two witnesses that before her marriage Miss Gould was heard to say that she would apply for a divorce if ever she should think herself justified in so doing. This was interpreted as an absolute lack of consent on her part to the Catholic and canonical marriage and was the ground on which de Castellane based his petition.

De Castellane had contended through two witnesses that before her marriage Miss Gould was heard to say that she would apply for a divorce if ever she should think herself justified in so doing. This was interpreted as an absolute lack of consent on her part to the Catholic and canonical marriage and was the ground on which de Castellane based his petition.

De Castellane had contended through two witnesses that before her marriage Miss Gould was heard to say that she would apply for a divorce if ever she should think herself justified in so doing. This was interpreted as an absolute lack of consent on her part to the Catholic and canonical marriage and was the ground on which de Castellane based his petition.

De Castellane had contended through two witnesses that before her marriage Miss Gould was heard to say that she would apply for a divorce if ever she should think herself justified in so doing. This was interpreted as an absolute lack of consent on her part to the Catholic and canonical marriage and was the ground on which de Castellane based his petition.

De Castellane had contended through two witnesses that before her marriage Miss Gould was heard to say that she would apply for a divorce if ever she should think herself justified in so doing. This was interpreted as an absolute lack of consent on her part to the Catholic and canonical marriage and was the ground on which de Castellane based his petition.

De Castellane had contended through two witnesses that before her marriage Miss Gould was heard to say that she would apply for a divorce if ever she should think herself justified in so doing. This was interpreted as an absolute lack of consent on her part to the Catholic and canonical marriage and was the ground on which de Castellane based his petition.

De Castellane had contended through two witnesses that before her marriage Miss Gould was heard to say that she would apply for a divorce if ever she should think herself justified in so doing. This was interpreted as an absolute lack of consent on her part to the Catholic and canonical marriage and was the ground on which de Castellane based his petition.

De Castellane had contended through two witnesses that before her marriage Miss Gould was heard to say that she would apply for a divorce if ever she should think herself justified in so doing. This was interpreted as an absolute lack of consent on her part to the Catholic and canonical marriage and was the ground on which de Castellane based his petition.

De Castellane had contended through two witnesses that before her marriage Miss Gould was heard to say that she would apply for a divorce if ever she should think herself justified in so doing. This was interpreted as an absolute lack of consent on her part to the Catholic and canonical marriage and was the ground on which de Castellane based his petition.

De Castellane had contended through two witnesses that before her marriage Miss Gould was heard to say that she would apply for a divorce if ever she should think herself justified in so doing. This was interpreted as an absolute lack of consent on her part to the Catholic and canonical marriage and was the ground on which de Castellane based his petition.

De Castellane had contended through two witnesses that before her marriage Miss Gould was heard to say that she would apply for a divorce if ever she should think herself justified in so doing. This was interpreted as an absolute lack of consent on her part to the Catholic and canonical marriage and was the ground on which de Castellane based his petition.

De Castellane had contended through two witnesses that before her marriage Miss Gould was heard to say that she would apply for a divorce if ever she should think herself justified in so doing. This was interpreted as an absolute lack of consent on her part to the Catholic and canonical marriage and was the ground on which de Castellane based his petition.

De Castellane had contended through two witnesses that before her marriage Miss Gould was heard to say that she would apply for a divorce if ever she should think herself justified in so doing. This was interpreted as an absolute lack of consent on her part to the Catholic and canonical marriage and was the ground on which de Castellane based his petition.

De Castellane had contended through two witnesses that before her marriage Miss Gould was heard to say that she would apply for a divorce if ever she should think herself justified in so doing. This was interpreted as an absolute lack of consent on her part to the Catholic and canonical marriage and was the ground on which de Castellane based his petition.

De Castellane had contended through two witnesses that before her marriage Miss Gould was heard to say that she would apply for a divorce if ever she should think herself justified in so doing. This was interpreted as an absolute lack of consent on her part to the Catholic and canonical marriage and was the ground on which de Castellane based his petition.

De Castellane had contended through two witnesses that before her marriage Miss Gould was heard to say that she would apply for a divorce if ever she should think herself justified in so doing. This was interpreted as an absolute lack of consent on her part to the Catholic and canonical marriage and was the ground on which de Castellane based his petition.

De Castellane had contended through two witnesses that before her marriage Miss Gould was heard to say that she would apply for a divorce if ever she should think herself justified in so doing. This was interpreted as an absolute lack of consent on her part to the Catholic and canonical marriage and was the ground on which de Castellane based his petition.

De Castellane had contended through two witnesses that before her marriage Miss Gould was heard to say that she would apply for a divorce if ever she should think herself justified in so doing. This was interpreted as an absolute lack of consent on her part to the Catholic and canonical marriage and was the ground on which de Castellane based his petition.

"EASY" \$250,000 LOST IN WALL ST.

Young Husband and Wife, Arrested on Fraud Charge, Have Nothing Left.

WOMAN ACCUSED AS BRAINS OF PLOT

She and Lawyer Indicted as Principals in Stenographic Syndicate Swindle.

The arrest yesterday in Groton, Mass., of Francis H. Griffin and his wife, Clara H. Griffin, of this city, on a federal indictment charging the use of the mails to defraud, revealed, according to the United States authorities, a "get-rich-quick" swindle that is said to have netted Griffin and his wife about a quarter of a million dollars in the last six years. They got it from their friends and friends of their friends, and then lost most of it in Wall Street, it is alleged.

Griffin was a lawyer and a graduate of Yale, class of '92. His wife was a stenographer before he married her down on Long Island, in 1907. They moved in excellent society and spent money freely. Then, it is charged, they began to interest their friends in a plan to make plenty of money. The plan is said to have been Mrs. Griffin's. Mr. Griffin looked after the Wall Street investments. It was to form a stenographic syndicate that was to do work at high priced contracts for the government in its investigations of trusts.

Last winter subscriptions began to fail and there was no money for dividends. Trouble began to brew. Mrs. Griffin had signed notes aggregating thousands of dollars and clients were pressing her hard. They moved from the Great Northern Hotel to the Hotel Manhattan, and then Mrs. Griffin fell ill. She was so ill that every one was barred from seeing her.

Last March, the hotel people say, the Griffins decamped without baggage, owing \$1,000 to the hotels and \$50 to a stenographer. Complaints were made to the postal authorities here, and their indictment followed. They were taken from Groton to Boston and held in \$5,000 bail each for trial in this city.

One of the alleged dupes was Miss C. N. Cronyn, of 4 Court st., Brooklyn, one-time secretary to Mayor Gaynor. She lost about \$10,000. Others were Mrs. E. J. Barker, of Baldwin, Long Island, and Mrs. Charles H. Dale, of the Hotel Gotham, who is now in Europe. She is said to have invested \$20,000. John T. Boyd, of Newark, was another who lost heavily. Miss Mary Kennedy, housekeeper at the White Rats clubhouse, subscribed \$5,000 and induced her friends to subscribe \$5,000 more. Miss Kennedy knew Griffin when he was a boy in Springfield, Mass. He was the son of a clergyman and his family connection was unquestionably high for generations back, she said. She also knew Mrs. Griffin, who was Miss Clara H. Holland, of Belchertown, Mass.

In getting people to invest the Griffins did not solicit the wealthy alone, although they got most of their haul from their moneyed friends here and in Greenwich, Conn. A number of well-to-do persons in New England were induced to invest. To the skeptical it was explained that the reason they did not go to the banks for their money to run the stenographers' syndicate was because the banks were interested in the trusts which the government was to investigate. As security for the loans they gave notes, most of which were signed by Mrs. Griffin and when the crash came proved worthless.

Griffin appeared to be a silent partner in the scheme. He apparently permitted his wife to operate it. Meanwhile he was apparently doing a good law practice at 55 Liberty st. and taking "flyers" in Wall Street. The Assistant United States Attorney who had charge of the indictment of the couple here was unable to locate any of their assets.

Griffin's reputation as a lawyer brought him several trusteeships and receiverships in bankruptcy cases in the federal courts. He is said to have been recommended to these jobs by some of the persons who later lost large amounts in the enterprise. Federal authorities refused last night to give out the names of prominent New York and New England losers.

The investigation of the case was conducted by Postoffice Inspectors Swain and Mahew.

JUDGE PELTED AT MILITANT HEARING

"Arsonette" Gets Year in Jail—Women Yell on Hearing Sentence Pronounced.

London, May 8.—Lillian Lenton, a militant suffragette, was sentenced to-day at the Leeds Assizes to a year's imprisonment on a charge of setting fire to Westfield House, Doncaster, in June last year.

Miss Lenton, while awaiting trial for the crime, which she confessed, was released owing to her serious condition of health brought about by a hunger strike. She disappeared and remained in hiding for almost a year, and was rearrested only a few days ago at Brighton.

There was a stormy scene in court when sentence was pronounced. Miss Lenton's friends in the gallery pelted the judge with suffrage magazines and pamphlets, at the same time shouting at the tops of their voices. The police in court were at first greatly outnumbered and fared badly at the hands of the demonstrators. When reinforcements arrived, however, they soon obtained the upper hand, and after a sharp struggle the ring-leaders were ejected and the others fled from the building.

Melville Gideon Sued in Divorce Suit in London

London, May 8.—Melville Gideon, the American who has made such a success