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**RICH MAN'S WIFE  
CHARGES CRUELTY**

Mrs. J. H. Costello Is Seeking a Limited Divorce.

**THREW BRICKS AT HER.**

She Alleges That in Her Complaint and Also That He Nearly Strangled Her.

**HUSBAND BROUGHT TWO SUITS.**

The Second of These Actions Resulted in a Victory for the Wife and the Complainant's Indictment.

John H. Costello, the millionaire tanner, of Costello, Pa., is being sued by his wife, Sarah Costello, for a limited divorce on the ground of cruelty and abandonment. Mrs. Costello also asks for alimony and the custody of her children. The papers were served on the defendant yesterday morning in the Supreme Court of Orange County, at Newburg, where Mr. Costello had gone to answer a writ calling upon him to produce the children.

The defendant is a son of Patrick H. Costello, who founded the town of Costello, Pa., and died worth \$2,000,000. He is a large, handsome man of forty; Mrs. Costello is six years his junior. His home is in Niagara; Mrs. Costello came from Camden, and is at present living in Newburg. The Costellos were married in Camden, N. Y., in 1881 and had seven children, only three of whom are living. These three are boys. The oldest is fourteen years of age; the youngest is six. All three are at school, two in Buffalo and the others in Cornwall.

In her complaint Mrs. Costello alleges that she has always conducted herself toward the defendant as a faithful and obedient wife, but that he, "disregarding his duties as a husband and father, has during nearly the whole course of their married life, treated her in a cruel and inhuman manner, and has been guilty of such conduct as to render it unsafe and improper for her to live with him."

Soon after the marriage, says Mrs. Costello, she moved to Olean, N. Y., putting up at a hotel at which her husband's mother, sister, brother and sister-in-law were stopping. When Mr. Costello arrived at Olean, he insisted on his wife's moving out of her comfortable apartments and taking rooms in another hotel, which was cheerless and uncomfortable. He said that his mother objected to his wife's presence in the same house.

Costello, in 1884, without provocation, seized and threw at her a wooden croquet, "severely wounding and bruising her head and causing it to bleed." In 1889, when her youngest child was two months old, "he caught her around the neck and nearly choked her." In 1894 he threw a brick at her. She dodged the brick, and it tore a hole in the wall.

Mrs. Costello furthermore accuses her husband of calling her offensive names in the presence of her children and the servants and of making shameful allegations about her character.

Mr. Costello has twice sued his wife for an absolute divorce. He brought his first action in 1891, and discontinued it. The second action was tried in 1893, and resulted in a victory for the wife, the court awarding her \$300 a month alimony. After the trial Mr. Costello and a private detective whom he had engaged to spy on Mrs. Costello, were indicted for conspiracy, arrested and liberated on bail.

**CHAPMAN GOES  
MERRILY TO JAIL.**

The Sugar Broker Who Wouldn't Talk Starts for Washington To-day.

**COMFORTABLE CELLS YAWN**

So Does He—and That's About the Extent of Mr. Chapman's Concern.

**CONGRATULATED ON HIS NERVE.**

Merchants Bid Him Farewell, and Make a Hero of Him for Not Revealing Business Secrets.

Broker Eiverton R. Chapman will start for Washington to-day to serve his sentence of one month in jail. But he will go with a whimper or a word of complaint. In fact, he will probably go to his cell with a smile on his handsome face, such as he has displayed all through the trying ordeal he has undergone during the Sugar Trust investigation, in which he refused to answer questions as to the alleged speculations by Senators in sugar stock three years ago.

Mr. Chapman, it is believed by those who know him well, is sacrificing himself for others. He refused to talk because he, it is contended, as junior member of the firm of Moore & Schley, considered it unwise to reveal business secrets. For that reason he proposes to submit to the indignity of imprisonment and will pay the fine of \$100 which has been imposed.

He will "Drop Around."

"Yes, I am going over there to-morrow," said the broker in his office at No. 80 Broadway.

He was in his shirt-sleeves and his fingers were stained with ink. A pen was in his left hand. He had been writing letters, letters to his friends and acquaintances, letters of farewell for thirty days.

Lots of those friends, however, did not wait for the missives to reach them by post. They came to him in person to say "good-bye" and to congratulate him for the courage he has displayed. Not one of the men who entered his office offered condolences; all of them frantically patted him on the back and wished him all kinds of good luck.

"Yes, I am going over there," he repeated as he smiled again. "I shall depart for Washington on the 3:20 train from the Madison Depot and I expect to go alone. I don't believe any of my friends will gather at the train to see me safely off."

The broker then glanced at his cuffs. From one of these a button was missing; it had been torn from his link. The absence of this created the only sign of treachery that he displayed during the entire day.

**WAS THAN PRISON.**

"The loss of that button," he remarked, coolly, "causes me more annoyance than the fact that I have to go to Washington and sit in a cell for a month. They have put me down as part and parcel of the Sugar Trust, but, I assure you, I have nothing whatever to do with it in any shape or form. And, what is more, I never did have."

The broker then became reminiscent. "The questions asked me at the Senatorial investigation were entirely different from those which were asked Sevier and Havemeyer. When I took the witness stand they asked me to divulge the names of the persons who had purchased sugar stock while the sugar schedule in the Wil-

Continued on Next Page.

**WORKMAN CAUSED  
THE PARIS FIRE.**

Bellac Confesses He Was Responsible for the Terrible Disaster.

**POURED ETHER IN A LAMP.**

The Vapor Ignited and Immediately Set Fire to the Building.

**BRUTAL COWARDICE OF MEN.**

During the Struggle to Escape, Women Were Struck Down, and Some Were Beaten with Canes.

Paris, May 15.—The real origin of the fire May 4 at the Charity Bazaar, on the Rue Jean Goujon, is now established. A man named Bellac, an employe of the cinematographic booth of the fair, confessed yesterday evening to having accidentally caused the conflagration.

Bellac said that finding the cinematographic lamp burning badly, he tried to fill it with ether. In order to do so he struck a match to enable him to see more clearly, when the vapors ignited and instantly spread to the hangings around the apparatus.

Bellac and his assistant were allowed their liberty provisionally. The inquiry into the cause of the disaster is now closed.

**Cowardice of the Men.**

The inquiry into the fire has been followed with the most keen interest in aristocratic circles at the French capital. This has been especially the case with the evidence throwing light upon the cowardly conduct of many of the men. The examining Judge, M. Bertulus, minutely investigated the circumstances, and it is asserted that the names of several men guilty of brutal cowardice are known, and that they will never again be admitted into Paris society.

Mme. Raffaeli, who distinguished herself by making several heroic attempts to rescue her daughter, who subsequently escaped, says it is quite true that several young men, three or four of whom are known, behaved miserably. Mme. Raffaeli is the wife of Jean Raffaeli, the painter.

A friend of Dr. Feuard, who fled while rescuing a woman from the flames, declares that three of his lady friends were struck by men. One lady, who is dying, was standing and holding a ladder, which had been let down from the offices of La Croix, when a man, in order to make her release her hold, struck her hand with his walking stick, breaking all of her fingers. Another account, however, says she was paralyzed with terror and was blocking the exit.

**Struck a Woman**

Achille Foulc, a banker, says that two men, whose names are known, passed his wife, and one of them struck her in the face.

A member of the Ladies' Committee asserts that a man who is being upheld by the newspapers to public admiration, was seen walking right and left with a stick at women who were standing in his way.

One sequence of the Paris fire is the closing of numbers of small theatres and cafe chantants. The Palais de Glace is also closed.

A majority of the Paris theatres are dead for days, and need structural changes. Even the stalls of the Opera House are not safe, owing to crows from them being obstructed.

Dreux, Department of Euro-et-

**"NO COMPROMISE," SAYS BRYAN.**

Declares Any Agreement Between the Regular and the Bolting Gold Democrats Would Be Disastrous to Success in 1900.

**Editor the New York Journal:**

I might reply to your inquiry by saying that there is now entire harmony within the Democratic party. The members of the party were never united in purpose nor more zealous than at the present time. Neither is there lack of harmony among the bolting Democrats. They seem just as determined to carry out Republican policies as they were during the campaign. If, however, you mean by your question to ask whether there is any common ground upon which the two Democratic organizations can meet, I answer no.

**Webster defines a party as a number of persons united in opinion and aiming to influence or control the action of the community. Agreement in opinion is the essential thing in a party. No lexicographer has yet defined a party to be a union of two hostile factions, each determined by the question which is paramount in the minds of the people.**

**Where the Party Is Split.**

The regular Democrats in their last National Convention declared the money question to be the paramount issue. The bolting Democrats, both in their minority report at Chicago and in their platform at Indianapolis, recognized the money question to be the paramount issue. The regular Democrats announced their unalterable opposition to monometallism, describing it as an un-American and anti-American financial policy. They demanded the restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. They declared that the silver dollar should be a legal tender equally with gold for all debts, public and private, and insisted that the Government should retain the right to redeem coin obligations in either gold or silver. They also expressed themselves as emphatically opposed to a national bank currency.

The gold Democrats indorsed the gold standard, declared against the restoration of bimetalism by the independent action of this nation, and demanded the retirement of the greenbacks and Treasury notes.

The Democrats who supported the Chicago platform are now as firmly in favor of the position taken upon the money question as they were during the campaign. If any change has taken place their devotion has been increased rather than diminished.

**Nothing to Indicate a Reconciliation.**

The adoption of the gold standard by Japan and Peru has increased the strain upon gold and emphasized the warnings uttered by the advocates of free silver during the campaign. There is nothing to indicate that the leaders among the gold Democrats feel any more kindly toward the regular organization than they did six months ago. In fact, it is only a few days since the most conspicuous bolters met at the Waldorf dinner, and not only paid homage to the golden image which they have set up, but breathed out threatenings and slaughter against the greenbacks and Treasury notes.

An attempt has been made in some quarters to push the tariff question to the front, but I do not think that this effort can be successful. The tariff question is no more important now than it was during the campaign, and it was not important enough then to keep the gold Democrats within the fold. To be sure, some of the gold Democrats are criticizing the Dingley bill, but the moment the Republicans turn their attention to the money question all complaining will cease, and the gold Democrats will be found in the front ranks fighting shoulder to shoulder with the Republican leaders. If the Republicans attempt any further degradation of silver the gold Democrats will be their allies. If they attempt to retire the greenbacks and Treasury notes, directly or indirectly, they can rely upon the earnest co-operation of the gold Democrats.

**The Paramount Issue of 1900.**

Both the regular Democrats and the gold Democrats know that the money question will be the paramount issue of 1900, and it is folly to expect that either branch of the party will give any material assistance to the representatives of the other branch while this great contest continues. Knowing that they will fight each other three years hence, is it reasonable to suppose that they can be political friends in the meantime?

When that gallant Democrat, Colonel Watt Hardin, was a candidate for Governor of Kentucky, two years ago, many gold Democrats would not support him because they feared that his election would strengthen the silver cause, and there is no evidence that the gold Democrats have lost any of their sensitiveness on this subject.

Is it probable that the silver Democrats will exert themselves to give political position and influence to men who will use their position and influence against bimetalism in the next great battle? When I say that political friendship is impossible between the regular Democrats and the bolters, I do not mean to say that there is, or ought to be, any personal hostility between the members of the two organizations.

**Can Be No Harmonious Political Association.**

On the other hand, I affirm that there should be the broadest charity and tolerance. Republicans and Democrats have in the past mingled together in society and in business circles, although they have voted against each other at the polls. In like manner, there can be the friendliest personal relations between the regular Democrats and the bolters, but there can be no harmonious political association between them.

The regular Democrats and the bolters now have separate and distinct party organizations. No matter which is regarded as God and which as Mammon, no one can serve both. It is as impossible for a person to belong to both Democratic organizations as it for a person to be both a Democrat and a Republican at the same time. No Democrat who believes that the gold standard is a conspiracy formed among the money changers for the enslavement of the producer of the wealth can act with the gold Democrats, and no gold Democrat who believes that the restoration of silver will ruin the country can act with the regular Democrats.

**Any Attempt at Compromise Will Be Futile.**

If any, who now believes in free coinage hereafter becomes converted to the gold standard, it will be an easy matter for him to transfer his allegiance to the bolting organization; if any who now believes in the gold standard becomes convinced of his error, the way is open for his return to the regular organization, but any attempt at compromise will not only be futile, but will be disastrous to the regular organization. Bimetalism can only be restored by affirmative action, therefore any compromise must be at the expense of the advocates of bimetalism.

(Continued on Next Page.)

**WANAMAKER OUT  
AGAINST BOSSES.**

Blames Them for Making Many Pledges and Then Not Keeping Them.

**BATTLE IS STILL ON.**

His Ringing Speech Creates a Sensation in Political Circles.

**AIR FULL OF PATRIOTISM.**

The Country Is Not Prosperous Notwithstanding Republican Promises.

**DAY OF REVOLT WILL COME.**

The Revolution and Resistance to Bossism Will Create a New Political Party by the Outraged People in This Country.

Philadelphia, May 15.—Ex-Postmaster General Wanamaker's speech at the banquet of the Business Men's League, which was referred to in the Journal this morning, has created a sensation in political circles. His speech in full is as follows:

"The number and character of the men who have met here to-day is at once a witness to the dissatisfaction throughout the State touching the existing political conditions. It is also an evidence of your deep determination to do something to give to Pennsylvania a better government. I believe this gathering at this time, when the air is full of patriotism, will stand as a proof or pledge that the battle begun nearly two years ago is still in progress, and going on without limit of time, strength and money until the fers of good government are compelled to ground their arms."

**The Country Not Prosperous.**

"The country is not prosperous. Since the outset of the last Presidential campaign the party, peace and political leaders generally, fixed the November election of 1896 as the day of the beginning of good times. A full half of the year has expired since the will of the Republican party was declared. Thus far but one of the important issues of the campaign is nearing settlement, and hardly any noticeable improvement of the wretched times is manifest. The tide will soon set in strongly against the Republican party unless the depression of business is averted. Illness and want breed a bitter discontent which will never be overcome until there are ample employment opportunities."

"The four American has to fear are not the sullen, savage Turks nor the insurrectionists of Cuba nor the territory-grasping British, but they are our own patient and heart-broken people, our own suffering, much-promised people, who, betrayed and disheartened, no longer have faith in their party, and will turn to any leadership that offers promise of better times, believing that worse times can never come than those now existing. It is a terrible thing to observe public sentiment admit and uncomplained and the people sweeping away from their affection to the old party."

"The young men are growing up indifferent to Republican principles, with no respect for parties or broken platforms, who use national and State patronage in payment of election contracts. The political religion of the nation is falling lower and lower under insults to intelligence, violations of law, reckless daring of incorruptible bosses. There are immeasurable depths of misfortune for this nation and State if the continued use of corruption and public money and the dispensation of Federal and State patronage continue to be controlled in the interest of officeholders to hold office for themselves and to benefit those who desire to keep government contracts or maintain particular protections through the money given by which elections are decided."

**The Day of Revolt.**

"There will most assuredly come a day when there will be a mighty revolt and resistance, resulting in a revolution that will give birth to a new political party. Laws continually despised and disregarded, legislation conceived for blackmailing purpose, speculation by public officials in trust and other stocks, while tariffs and other financial bills are pending, must surely and irretrievably alienate the people from their party and awaken a disposition and desperation to substitute almost any wild and untried leadership with the hope of possible relief."

"From some points of view it might seem that there was not much to be done except to suffer and wait. To see sixty-seven counties play a State convention, to make a platform and nominate candidates for office while all the time it is one man that constitutes himself a convention, himself adopts a platform, himself adopts resolutions, himself nominates candidates, and himself campaigns, it is a pitiable and discouraging spectacle, even if two generations of our people have become accustomed to this condition of things. The newspapers, with very few exceptions, and those not in the metropolitan cities of this State, have accepted the situation and are silent in the face of the gravest issues that have ever confronted the people."

"It will be no easy task to undo the shackles which have grown upon us with the growth of years. There is no short cut across the field to victory. As next winter's rains are to be filled only by ploughing in the winter, sowing in the spring and reaping in the summer, so must the ploughing and planting be done for a crop of better methods in public affairs. In what has been done in the past year there is great encouragement."

"First, there must be a restoration of power not believed to exist in Pennsylvania; second, that newly revealed purpose to throw off the yoke of bossism has steadily grown; third, higher standards for legislation have been settled and bulwark have been thrown up against perniculous schemes; fourth, the State has been kept informed and agitated and aroused; but caused the abandonment of evil legislation; fifth, dismay and discouragement an



"It is as impossible for a person to belong to both Democratic organizations as it is for a person to be both a Democrat and a Republican at the same time."

"Any attempt a compromise will be disastrous to the regular organization."

"There can be no permanent peace, not even a truce, without a cessation of hostilities, and a cessation of hostilities means the preservation of existing conditions."

Lincoln, Neb., May 15, 1897.



Lois, May 15.—The remains of the late Duchess d'Albe, arrived here to-day, accompanied by 250 relatives and friends. The Austrian, Spanish and British Ambassadors also accompanied the remains. The body was placed in the crypt, where only the French Princes were admitted.

**OVER THE DAM TO DEATH.**

Three Drowned in a Steam Launch Accident During the Dedication Ceremonies at Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, May 15.—A steam launch, in which were fifteen persons seeking a view of the dedication ceremonies this afternoon, became unmanageable and was swept over the dam at Fairmount, in the Schuylkill River.

The boat capsized and all the occupants were thrown into the river. A woman named Ewen and two young sisters named Matthias were drowned. The others were rescued.

Millionaire Husband She Accuses of Cruelty.