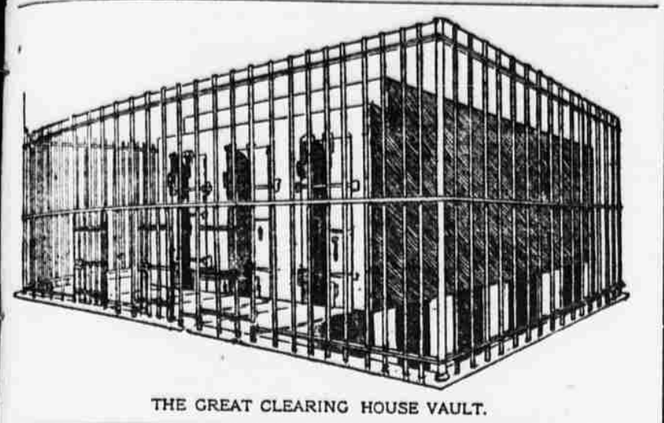
HERE IS A STRONG BOX!

THE GREAT STEEL SAFE FOR THE NEW CLEARING HOUSE.

Able to Hold 210 Tons of Gold, or $105,000,000 in Gold Coin—How It Is Constructed and How It Will Be Guarded.

At the last meeting of the New York Clearing House Association, which was held last week, it was announced that before another month came round the new building of the association in Cedar street would be ready for occupancy, and that the old building would see the meetings no more. When the association gets into its new quarters it will not only have a magnificent marble palace to abide in, but hidden away in a floor beneath the sidewalk level it will have the best strong box to keep its money in that has ever been built and set up in this country, and perhaps the best in the world. It will need to be a strong box if it is ever filled to its capacity, for it is designed to hold 210 tons of gold or $105,000,000 in coin.

This great safe has been in process of construction for many months at the big works of the Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Company at



THE GREAT CLEARING HOUSE VAULT.

Governeur slip, and has involved the skill and labor of the best men in the business of making safes for thieves, from the man who designed it to the individual workmen who put it together and put the finishing touches upon it. The work of putting this strong room into the new Clearing House building began on Saturday, when great trucks came loaded with tons and tons of metal work. These were parts of the steel vault which is to protect the millions of the associated banks. It will not take many days to set these parts up and put them together in their final resting place, for before they left the factory the whole safe had been built, set up, put together, and every finishing touch put upon it, except the final decorations in paint and the putting in of coatings of red lead paint in the joints, which were left to be separated in order to get the strong room into pieces again which should be small enough and light enough to be conveniently handled in taking it from the factory to the new marble palace of commerce.

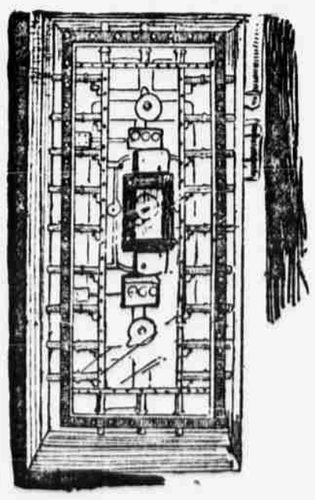
A week before the setting up of the steel vault began the site for it in the basement of the Clearing House building presented a curious appearance. Under that part of the main floor which is on the easterly side of the building was what might be fitly described as an island, surrounded by a deep moat. The island was 24 feet 3½ inches long, and 16 feet 8 inches wide, and the moat about it was some 4 feet wide. The surface of the island was supported by rows of brick piers, and if one were to have jumped down into the moat he would have found that while this clear way led him all around the island, he could at the same time see the whole under side except just where the supporting piers touch it. It is upon this island platform that the huge steel safe is to stand, held in mid-air, as it were, and open on all sides to the inspection of the watchmen who will keep an eye upon it day and night.

The safe and all of its surroundings was designed by J. M. Mossman, 72 Maiden Lane, who is known as a safe architect, the custom of having strong rooms having so developed all over the country as to have produced a class of men who do not build safes any more than ordinary architects build houses, but merely design them and their safety surroundings, and superintend their construction.

With the making of the platform upon which the strong room is to stand, the safe maker's work began. This platform is built of steel railroad rails of the ordinary T pattern, and of a weight of fifty-six pounds to the yard. Each rail runs the full length of the platform and then has its ends bent down at right angles to form a finish. The rails are put together this fashion: TiTiT—fitted into each other spoon fashion by having every other one turned upside down, and then as they are laid in place they are bolted together and finally all bound around at the edge of the platform with a band of endless steel.

Should the enterprising burglar or a mob—for all modern strong rooms are designed as much to resist mobs as burglars—endeavor to get at the treasures of the Clearing House by attacking the vault from the bottom with dynamite or drills, they would find that their work had only just begun when they had got through this floor of steel rails, for over this will be spread the floor of the great vault proper.

The strong box itself is of the size of the platform and 11 feet 6 inches tall. Its outer walls—top, bottom, and sides—are 6¼ inches thick, and built up of a material that is calculated to make burglars tired. This is a combination of chrome steel, which, when hardened, is pretty nearly as hard as a diamond, and of soft steel to hold the other against being shattered by blows or explosives. Sheets of each are laid together and rolled at welding heat until a plate is produced which has alternate layers of each material in it in one solid mass, with each layer about 3-16 of an inch in thickness. Some plates have five of these layers and some more. Corner pieces are bent and welded of this same material, and every part of the strong room is built up of them. Each layer or skin



INSIDE OF VAULT DOOR, SHOWING LOCKS AND BOLTS.

breaks joints in all parts with the next one. The building up begins with the outer plates, and each inner layer is fastened to its outer one with blind screws which do not reach quite through the outer plates.

The space inside the vault is divided into three separate rooms by steel partitions each three inches thick. Each of these rooms contains seventy steel chests, built into it and part of it, and each closet will hold half a million dollars in gold coin.

Now we come to the most complicated part of this storehouse of wealth, the doors and the vestibules. For each of the three compartments there are two sets of doors, and between the two a vestibule. These vestibules reach out across the moat upon the easterly side of the safe, and while they do not reach to the top of the front of the vault by about four feet, they drop below its bottom about a foot. They are 4 feet 6 inches tall and weigh twenty tons each. Into the fronts of these, with many a fold and recess, fit the massive single outer doors of the vaults, with their complications of bolts and locks and timepieces, and at the inner ends and similarly recessed are two folding inner doors. Between the doors and upon the sides of each vestibule are steel closets, the use of which will be explained later.

The object in having the vestibules dropped down below the general level of the vaults is to make room for the angled edge of the inner doors without having the sills above the level of the floor of the strong rooms. Gold is heavy to handle, and in an institution like the Clearing House it is as apt to be dealt in by the ton as by the smaller quantity. It only takes $150,000 in gold to weigh 185 pounds. When both sets of doors are open a wooden platform will be laid from the outer sill to the inner one for wheeling trucks or walking over, but to provide for a level runway where the outer doors swing open another device is used. This is a movable platform, like a sidewalk elevator, which can be depressed by a lever, to let the door be opened, and then lifted again to the floor level. It has a recess upon one side which just fits the door. It will be seen that this platform prevents the door from being opened when it is raised, and this fact will be used in connection with one of the safeguards which will be thrown about the millions of treasure to be stored behind them. The inner doors are 5¼ inches thick and the outer ones 9¼ inches. Notwithstanding their enormous weight, they can be swung open with scarcely more than a touch, for each door is mounted upon novel hinges, which have ball bearings under the lower ones and roller bearings about the upper pintles. The arrangement of the great sets of bolts is also novel. These are all so coupled to a central moving piece as to balance one another, and they can be thrown in or out as easily as can those on an ordinary small safe.

Inner and outer doors are secured by combination locks, and those on the outer doors are further protected by having the locks connected to time movements, which can be set for any period up to seventy-two hours, so that they may be set and left safe for a sufficient time to cover a Saturday, Sunday, and a Monday holiday if needed.

In front of the outer doors is a long passage, separated from the rest of the room by a heavy steel grill work which reaches to the ceiling. This is closed at either end. Opening from this outer passageway is a sidewalk elevator upon which the hoards of gold will come into the building or go out. At the end nearest the street will stand a counting table with scales upon it for weighing the gold.

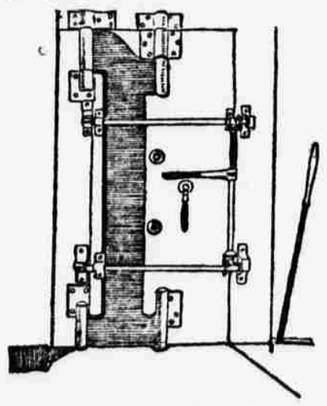
Now let us consider the other precautions, besides steel and mere locks, which have been or will be taken to prevent the looting of this treasure box of our united banks. That there is danger from inside such an institution, as well as outside, is well understood and recognized in these arrangements.

Not a dollar of gold can be got into the inner vaults nor out of them without there being two separate sets of officials present. The officers of the Clearing House by themselves would be as helpless in getting at the money under their care as a rank outsider. They will have the combinations to the outer doors, keys to the closets in the vestibules, and one key to each of the seventy treasure closets in each of the vaults, but the combinations of the locks of the inner doors, and a key to a second lock on each treasure closet will be the secret and property of the members of the Bank Committee of the united banks.

When the tons of gold begin to arrive to go into the vaults, the Clearing House officers will receive it at the elevator, count and weigh it at the counting table, and, when it is ready to put away, send for the Bank Committee. If this committee cannot be brought to hand at once, then the closets in the vault vestibules will come into use. These are for the temporary storing of small sums of gold—say a million or two—within the protection of the 9¼-inch outer doors and such other safeguards as there will be about the place.

When the Bank Committee arrives the gold will be taken into the inner vaults, put into closets, and as each closet is filled its contents will be scheduled and the closet sealed. Each compartment will also be sealed when its contents are not likely to be wanted immediately.

Day and night watchmen will patrol the open passageways about the steel storehouse,



OUTSIDE OF A VAULT DOOR.

touching telltale buttons as they make their rounds. One round will take the watchman down into the moat about the foundation of the safe, and he must make a complete circuit of the foundations to touch the furthest button.

Across the street, in the best-guarded building in this city, is the Mercantile Trust Company's vault. Electric wires lead from the Clearing House to the Trust Company's offices, and there will be recorded the touching of each button. These are not to be touched in any regular order, but new combinations will be made from time to time, and any variation from these schedules will be the signal for an armed descent upon the Clearing House. Besides this there are other sets of electric wires also running to the Mercantile Trust Company, which will record any tampering with the safes. One of these sets will connect with the movable platforms in front of the three outer safe doors, another set will connect with the outer doors, and still another with the inner doors.

The cost of this big safe, with all its fixings, was about $75,000.

There is another big strong room on the first floor of the same building, which was also designed and built under the supervision of Mr. Mossman. This is for the use of the bank which has hired that floor. This strong box is 14 feet 6 inches long, 10 feet 6 inches deep, and 9 feet high. It has walls 4½ inches thick, its outer door is 5¾ inches thick, and its inner one 3¾ inches thick. Except that it is smaller and thinner than the great vault in the basement it resembles it in almost every particular and is an admirable piece of the safe builder's art. It was built by the Diebold Safe Company.

Green—Duryea.

NYACK, Oct. 12.—The most fashionable wedding of the season in this place occurred in the Reformed church this evening at 8 o'clock. The bride was Miss Mabel Bartow Duryea, daughter of Albert E. Duryea, and the groom Charles Hudson Green. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. W. J. Leggett, pastor of the Reformed church, assisted by the Rev. Franklin Babbitt of Grace Episcopal Church. The bride wore a gown of ivory satin, trimmed with duchesse lace, and had on a tulle veil. She wore a diamond pendant, the gift of the groom, and carried a bouquet of white carnations. Miss Mary Weller of Newburgh was maid of honor, and was dressed in a gown of Nile green brocade. The bridesmaids were Miss Helen Stamford of Grand View, Miss Anna L. Logan of Newburgh, Miss Edith L. Hurd of Nyack, and Miss Grace S. Brown of Sand Lake. They all wore gowns of Nile green satin, with trimmings of mousseline-de-soil and lace. William J. Parslow of Nyack was best man, and the ushers were Albert B. Cornell, George L. Chapman, John Osborn, and Walter B. Duryea of Nyack. A reception followed the wedding.

Hoffman Will Resist Extradition.

There is a prospect of difficulties to be overcome before Comptroller Fitch's effort to punish the men who are accused of obtaining city contracts by false oaths can be consummated. Assistant District Attorney Battle said yesterday that Horace J. Hoffman, who was arrested on Friday in Chicago on an indictment for perjury in connection with the bid of the Hoffman Office Supply Company to furnish document cases for the Criminal Court building, was going to resist extradition. It may be necessary for a representative of the District Attorney's office to go to Chicago and establish the claim of New York to the right to bring the man here for trial on the charge against him.

WHAT! NO NEW WOMAN?

MRS. FRIDENBERG THINKS THAT SHE IS SIMPLY A MYTH.

She Says the Serious Woman of To-day is Modelled on Old Lines, and Then Describes Her True Lines of Progress.

The members of the Woman's Wednesday Club were astonished at the last meeting, when their President, Mrs. Edward Fridenberg, gave vent to some of her ideas on the new woman. The Wednesday Club was organized in Mrs. Fridenberg's drawing rooms this autumn by about forty women living in Harlem. It is not in any sense a political club, but is educational, literary, and social. Its principal object is to educate and broaden women's minds and at the same time to entertain them. Two meetings are held monthly, and while one is given over to business, the other is devoted mostly to pleasure. At the social meetings papers are read and discussed, and then refreshments are served, after which the members spend some time in chit-chat over the leading questions of the day that are interesting women.

Mrs. Fridenberg was reported to have said that the new woman is a myth created by the newspapers and caricaturists of the day. When a SUN reporter visited her at 2,019 Fifth avenue, and asked if this were true, she said:

"Yes, that is true, and a great deal more. It is a great pity that the newspapers are exaggerating the women of to-day as they are. The serious woman of to-day is modelled on old lines. She is the outgrowth of all that was best in her grandmothers and great-grandmothers. She has larger and wider and more liberal views than her more conservative predecessors and she is prepared to forego a great many prejudices that hampered the woman of the past.

"The mothers of sons and the wives of husbands have waked up to the fact that their career in life is a complicated one, and so is that of the vast army of single women who are entering the trades and professions. Mothers of to-day realize that they must not only know what their children are studying, but must be able to help them; wives see that they must keep up with everything that is going on; that they must be versatile in argument and conversant with the questions of to-day, and one sure sign of woman's great progress is that she has learned that other women can have views different from hers, and yet be right.

"I am glad to see women entering the trades and professions, and I sincerely believe that they will raise their status until the woman who does the same work and does it as well as a man will receive the same pay. I think the reason they do not receive the same pay now is that they have neglected their opportunities, and consequently are not fitted to do their work so well. I am a woman suffragist, although I am not identified with any suffrage society. The Harlem auxiliary of the Woman's Republican Club, of which I am President, rather taboos suffrage, but individually I believe that women will not receive the same opportunities and pay that men do until they get the franchise, and that they will never get that until they want it. When all women want the right to vote and ask for it, you may be sure they will get it. The reasons urged against woman suffrage are puerile—worse than puerile," added this leader of women, with a stamp of her foot and a flash of her eyes. "Women can never be men's equals until they have some rights. When they do demand and get the same rights they will look on life more seriously, and will attain a degree of perfection which they cannot possibly unless they are fitted to meet life in the same way.

"It is the single women who have entered the workaday world that have the hardest time. Everybody keeps them back, even their married sisters. Nothing is more narrow minded than to hear a married woman say to an unmarried one who is earning her bread in one way or another, 'Why do you want suffrage and coeducation and the same rights that men have? I'm perfectly contented to make my home attractive to Tom or Charley, and to take care of my little ones, and why can't you do the same?' In nine cases out of ten the girl who is asking this question, although a great many women have advanced sufficiently to work for work's sake, to work because they were not put here to play.

"It is always a few people who mould public opinion, who leave their impress for good for all time. Humanity is generally speaking, women, too, resemble sheep, inasmuch as they like to flock together and follow a leader. Very few people have opinions of their own, but take those of some master mind, and thus it is that the less richly mentally endowed sisters follow the few who are forging ahead and advancing in politics and education, and so all womankind grows broader minded and more liberal.

"This does not make the progressive women of to-day slight their duties as wives, mothers, and housekeepers. Indeed, it fits them better to meet the requirements of each. These women who affect mannish clothes and mannish ways, who walk and talk with a swagger, and smoke cigarettes, these women that the newspapers are so fond of talking about, are not representative of woman's progress. They may make a scratch as they pass through the world, but they won't make any mark that will influence the generations to come.

"The serious woman of to-day who is leading womankind has a wide horizon. She perceives the needs of her sex and comprehends the relative importance of events. She thinks as well as feels, and acts from reason and intelligence. She lives for something higher than mere personal concerns, and the path of advancement should be made easy for her, but it is not. For instance, if she wishes to get into a medical society, she cannot, because there are societies in this State so narrow that they will not admit women. I mention this merely as an example because a young woman recently told me of her experience along this line. But the doctors are not the only narrow-minded ones. It is so in all professions and trades. I repeat most emphatically that there is no such thing as the new woman. The creature that exists in the minds of newspaper men and caricaturists no more exists in actual life than do the wonderful mermaids that some of the magazines and weekly papers print as representations of the girls who go in bathing at the seashore."

When asked what she thought of bloomers Mrs. Fridenberg replied:

"I do not approve of them, even for cycling, and think them altogether unnecessary and ungraceful. I do approve of women riding the bicycle, however, and feel sure that it is one of the most healthful sports in the world, destined to build up a stronger race of men and women, but as for bloomers, I detest them."

Brooklyn Day at a Charity High Tea.

Yesterday's high tea at Madison Square Garden was a joint charity affair, participated in by three organizations, the Women's Protective Health League, the Civitas Club, and the Daughters of the Revolution, all of Brooklyn. Young men and maidens from the City of Churches pervaded the arena, prowled about the charity exhibits in the galleries, nibbled and sipped at the food stalls, and then, when like Martin Luther they "could take no other course," they sat on the stairways and flirted. The chief officers of the organizations entertaining were present, including Mrs. James Sterling Gregory, Mrs. H. Perry, Mrs. A. H. Wagner, Dr. Fanny Oakey, and Mrs. Jere. Johnson, Jr. A number of the presiding officers of other clubs had been invited to receive with the Reception Committee, and Mrs. Horatio King of the Daughters of the Revolution, Mrs. Isaac Carey of the Political Equality, Mrs. Goodrich of the Alter Ego, Mrs. Lyon of the Home for Destitute Children, and Mrs. John A. Bartis of the Woman's Hospital, were among those who accepted the invitation.

The Indiana Sails on Her Trial Trip.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12.—The battle ship Indiana left Cramps' shipyard shortly after 7 o'clock for her trial trip off the New England coast. The vessel moved down the river as far as Chester, where she anchored to await high tide.

Russell—Keown.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The announcement of the marriage of Mr. Thomas Wallace Russell, member of the House of Commons for the South Division of Tyrone and Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board, and Miss Keown, a niece of the Bishop of Derry, excites interest. The lady is only 26 years of age, while Mr. Russell is 54, and has been a widower only a short time, his first wife having died in December last. Mr. Russell is one of the principal Irish Unionist canvassers.

Notes of Foreign Happenings.

The revised Apocrypha, completing the revised version of the Bible, will be published in November.

Bessie Bellwood, the music-hall singer, will sail for New York, where she will appear on the variety stage on Nov. 9.

Mr. George Alexander will play *Hamlet* at the St. James Theatre, London. Miss Evelyn Millard will have the part of *Ophelia*.

The Geodetic Congress, which has been in session in Berlin, has elected M. Faye of France President, and Signor Ferrers of Italy Vice-President.

Jean de Reszke will have the part of *Siegmund* at the Bayreuth festival next year. Miss MacIntyre and Miss Brena will also sing there. The festival will begin on July 19. Applications for seats have already been received from London.

Chancellor von Hohenlohe will be present today at the audience to be given by Emperor William to Prince Lobanoff-Rostovski, the Russian Foreign Minister. This evening Prince von Hohenlohe will give a banquet in honor of Prince Lobanoff-Rostovski.

THE MODERN BABYLON.

A Crusade Against the Women Who Swarm in Regent Street and Piccadilly.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—London has awakened at last to one of the crying evils of the city. Reputable residents of Piccadilly and Regent street, tradesmen, and others who resent the license the police allow to the fallen women who swarm in the district, have organized a movement to effect a reform. The vestries have appointed a committee to try to sweep out the corrupt police who are known to receive money weekly to foster disorderly houses and to protect such of their women inmates as will submit to be blackmailed.

The committee is also charged with the duty of warning landlords not to rent their houses to this class of tenants and to prosecute offenders. A conference of the vestries has been summoned with the object of making the movement a general one. Though the desired end is a most laudable one it will take strong and persistent effort to suppress the existing system of flagrant immorality, at which the police have long connived.

The Social Purity party is preparing to contest the decision of the Licensing Committee of the London County Council in the matter of the music halls at a sitting of the Council on Oct. 25. Mrs. Bailhache, President of the Social Purity Committee, says she is hopeful that the influence that is being brought to bear on the Council will secure a reversal of the decision of the Licensing Committee.

The Licensing Committee is not the same as that of last year. The new names on it were sufficient to show why the licenses had been granted, but until the whole Council tested the matter the Progressives could not believe that their defeats in the late County Council elections were due to the appeals made by the licensing interests. She admitted that the granting of the licenses has surprised the members of the Social Purity party, who had trusted the Council as being the people's guardians. They had not thought it necessary to defend last year's decision against the music halls every year.

WAR ON JIM HEALY.

A Movement to Expel Him and His Party from the Irish Party.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The London branches of the Irish League held a meeting last night to demand the expulsion from the party of Timothy Healy and his followers. The object has the support of the bulk of the sections of the league throughout Great Britain.

Should the first conference of the Irish Parliamentary party decide to wipe out the Healyites it will find general approval among the Anti-Parnellites. The expulsion would lessen Mr. Healy's power to harm the party, but will not extinguish him.

TURKEY AND THE POWERS.

Prospects for a Peaceable Settlement Are Very Favorable.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The British squadron remains at the Island of Lemnos, at the entrance of the Dardanelles, despite the request of the Sultan that the fleet be taken to a more distant point. A pacific settlement of the pending questions is almost certain, the Sultan granting the full concessions demanded in connection with Armenia.

A despatch from Constantinople says that another revolutionary pamphlet has been found in the Sultan Mohammed Mosque in that city. Owing to this discovery the palace guard has been increased.

This initiated a baseless rumor that a plot had been discovered against the life of the Sultan.

Osman Bey has gone to Besika Bay, a roadstead between the coast of Asia Minor and the Island of Tenedos, to survey sites for forts. Three vessels laden with ammunition have been despatched to the Dardanelles, where the laying of submarine mines has been begun.

The city is resuming its normal aspect, although many Armenian shops are closed.

WORKMEN PROTEST.

They Use Violence in Resenting the Arrest of a Socialist.

MADRID, Oct. 12.—At Ferrol to-day the son of the Captain-General of the Province assaulted the editor of a Socialist newspaper and afterward arrested him. A mob of 400 workmen made a violent protest against the editor's arrest, and marched through the streets to the palace, several of the large windows of which they smashed with stones.

The military finally dispersed the mob, whereupon the workmen in the dockyards declared that they would go on strike. Ferrol is one of the principal naval arsenals of Spain, and a large number of men are employed there as dockmen and in other capacities.

SIGNOR TAMAGNO ILL.

The Celebrated Tenor Suffering from Heart Trouble.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—A despatch from Varese, Italy, announces the sudden illness of Signor Tamagno, the famous operatic tenor. Signor Tamagno, who was visiting Varese, this morning suddenly fell to the floor, and when picked up was found to be unconscious. It was at first thought that he was suffering from a attack of apoplexy, but a subsequent examination by physicians showed his illness to be a cardiac affection. All of Signor Tamagno's engagements have been cancelled in consequence of his illness.

BAVARIA'S MAD KING.

Poor Otto's Condition Worse Than Ever—He Hates the Light.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—A despatch from Berlin to the *People* says that a few days ago Baron von Crailsheim, President of the Bavarian Council of Ministers, made his periodical visit to the insane King Otto. He found the condition of the King worse than ever. He even goes naked, and jumps about like an animal on all fours. He eats incessantly, taking his food off the ground. The windows of the place where he is confined are built up to prevent the entrance of light, which the mad King hates.

LIEBKNECHT ACCUSED.

Proceedings Begun Against Him on the Charge of Lese Majeste.

BRESLAU, Oct. 12.—The session of the Social Democratic Congress, which began here last Sunday, closed to-day.

In the course of to-day's proceedings Herr Singer made the announcement that the Government had begun criminal proceedings against Herr Liebknecht on the charge of lese majesté, based upon his opening speech in the Congress.

A Boundary Question in Asia.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Trouble has arisen between Great Britain and France over the Burmese-Chinese frontier. Under the Chinese convention France acquired a large area of territory in the Shan State of Kiang-Hung. Great Britain denies the right of China to cede this territory, which is part of the buffer State between the French and British possessions in that part of the world. If France declines to give up the territory in question, British troops will occupy that portion of it which is claimed to be part of Burmah, which is to all intents and purposes British territory.

The Abyssinians Defeated.

ROME, Oct. 12.—Advices from Massowah say that on Oct. 9 Gen. Baratieri, commanding the Italian forces in Abyssinia, made an advance and carried the strong native position at Debraailat, held by 1,300 Abyssinians, commanded by Ras Mangascia. The enemy was unable to withstand the force of the attack and, after a brief but sharp fight, fled to the southward, pursued by the Italians, who captured many prisoners. The Italians had eleven killed and thirty wounded, and the natives lost thirty killed and a large number wounded.

Didn't Move When He Was Told To.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Prof. Edmund Ray Lankester, the naturalist, who was arrested and arraigned in the Marlborough Street Police Court on Oct. 5 on a charge of disorderly conduct in Piccadilly, was again arraigned this morning. He brought witnesses to prove his absolute sobriety upon the occasion of his arrest, but was bound over to keep the peace upon the charge of refusing to move on when so ordered by a policeman.

Mrs. Langtry's Stolen Jewelry.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The report of the recovery of a portion of the jewels belonging to Mrs. Langtry, which were obtained on a forged order from a bank where they had been deposited for safe keeping, is doubtful. Though two large sapphires, similar to stones belonging to Mrs. Langtry, were offered for sale, the police say there is nothing peculiar about the offer, nor is there anything to connect the stones with the stolen jewelry.

Queen Victoria at Dr. Brown's Funeral.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Queen Victoria, Princess Beatrice, Prince and Princess Christian, and the whole of the royal household attended the funeral on Thursday at Balmoral of Dr. Albert Brown, a protégé of the Queen and a nephew of the late John Brown, the Queen's gillie. After the funeral the Queen paid a long visit to the mother of Dr. Brown.

PRINCESS IN BELLEVUE.

She's a Struggling Russian Artist's Wife and Sang Lullabies to a Pillow.

Vera Kekuatoff, the wife of Basel Kekuatof, who says he is a Russian prince, was taken to Bellevue Hospital last night suffering from insanity.

The Kekuatoffs came to America from Russia a little more than two years ago, and shortly afterward they went to live in a furnished room at 266 West Thirty-eighth street. The husband is an artist, and he says he worked in the art department of the *Herald* for more than a year. Just two years ago his wife, who is young and has long golden hair, developed a mild form of hysterical insanity, and from that day until last night she never left her room. She was treated by Dr. J. J. Sullivan of the City Vigilance League, who lives in the same house. Kekuatoff rarely spoke of himself, but he did tell the people of the house that he was a genuine Russian prince, that he had been exiled from his native land for three years, and that he intended to return to Russia when the time was up. After he left the *Herald* he earned a precarious living by making sketches for a dressmaking establishment.

Yesterday Vera became violent, and refused to let her husband touch her. She has a beautiful voice, and she spent most of her time in singing. She imagined she was a great genius. Toward evening she got a pillow from the bed, and, hugging it close to her bosom, she said it was her baby and that no one should take it from her.

At 7 o'clock Kekuatoff determined to send her to Bellevue Hospital. She went willingly to the West Thirty-seventh street station, but nothing could induce her to give up the pillow, which she imagined was her child, and on the way to Bellevue in the ambulance she held it close to her, and sang lullabies to it in a soft voice.

NOW THE SHERIFF MAY GET HIM.

A Bicyclist's Ruse to Escape to China on a Steamer in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 12.—There seems to be a hoodoo on E. Darwin McIlrath, the bicyclist who is on his way round the world for a Chicago newspaper. Soon after McIlrath reached 'Frisco he was invited out by Olympic Club wheelmen to see Chinatown and other sights of this wicked city.

All hands drank liberally and in a quarrel which arose over payment for sundry small bottles, McIlrath was set upon and so badly beaten he didn't appear on the street for a fortnight.

To-day McIlrath and wife had made arrangements to sail on the City of Pekin for China. Last night McIlrath learned that one of his creditors to whom he owed a wine bill, had decided to attach him and prevent his departure, so he sent his wife aboard the ship, which pulled out promptly at 3 o'clock, as by law it must do to keep its mail contract. Under fear of arrest by the Sheriff, McIlrath paid $50 for a tug, and was soon in chase of the big steamer.

He overhauled her, climed up the gangway, and fancied he was safe from all creditors, when down went the anchor and the steamer swung idly in the harbor.

It seems the Captain had decided to wait for the arrival of a party of tourists from the Yosemite, so McIlrath may yet be seized and brought ashore, if his chief creditor secures the services of the Sheriff.

SAID TO BE 120 YEARS OLD.

Aunt Judy Cummings Says She Remembers George Washington, for a Fact.

RED BANK, N. J., Oct. 12.—'udy Cummings, familiarly known as "Aunt Judy," and who lives in East Red Bank, celebrated her birthday to-day.

She was born in slavery, at Griggstown, Somerset county, her friends agree, 120 years ago, and when quite young she was sold to ex-Senator William H. Hendrickson of Middletown. While in his employ she was married to Samuel Brush, by whom she had five children. Soon after the marriage Hendrickson released her from slavery, and then she went to live with John I. Bergen of Milltown.

At the age of forty Brush died, and the widow married Charles Cummings. Her second husband died about twenty-two years ago in Red Bank. Since Cummings's death Mrs. Cummings has lived at Long Branch and New Brunswick, and is now living with her granddaughter, Mrs. Albert Holmes, on Stout street, East Red Bank.

Mrs. Cummings's hair is white, and her face and hands are covered with wrinkles. She does not wear glasses, and readily recognizes acquaintances at a distance. She is remarkably spry, and takes short walks every pleasant day. Mrs. Cummings has a son Samuel, living in New Brunswick, who is nearly ninety years old.

"Aunt Judy" says she distinctly remembers the war of the Revolution. She also says she saw George Washington for a fact, and that he occasionally called upon and dined with her first master, William Vector.

CUBAN RALLIES CALLED FOR.

The Chicago Meetings Ask for Other Meetings Throughout the Country.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—The following address has been sent out by the committee appointed at the mass meetings held in this city to express sympathy with the Cubans in their struggle for independence:

"Appeal to the People of the United States in Behalf of Cuba: The committee appointed by the Chicago mass meetings on Sept. 30, which were held to express sympathy with the Cubans, earnestly appeal to their fellow citizens throughout the Union to call similar meetings not later than Oct. 31, and wherever practicable to be held on that day, in order that the movement may derive the benefit of such simultaneous action as adding to its impressiveness.

"As in Chicago, so doubtless in other cities generally, a few citizens, with the coöperation of the Mayor, can readily inaugurate the desired movement, and doubtless elsewhere, as here, the promptitude and enthusiasm of the response on the part of the people will prove to be a gratifying manifestation of the universal sympathy for the Cubans now braving death to achieve their independence.

"We take the liberty of suggesting to you that you call on your Mayor and confer with him as to the desirability of inaugurating a similar movement? A number of cities have already done this, and it would seem desirable to have all thus take part. Let us not say, 'It is no affair of ours,' for these men are our neighbors, engaging in the same struggle and for the same principle as were the founders of this republic."

FILIBUSTERS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Marshal Carroll Advised that the Neutrality Laws Must Be Enforced.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—O. J. Carroll, United States Marshal for the Eastern district of North Carolina, arrived here to-day, having been summoned by Attorney-General Harmon, and had an extended conference with the Attorney-General in regard to the activity of filibustering expeditions in North Carolina waters, supposedly destined for Cuba.

The steamer Commodore, which was seized as a Cuban insurgent suspect, was released by Attorney-General Harmon, after the crew had been discharged by the United States Court, on report from the Federal officials at Wilmington that there was not sufficient evidence to hold it. Information received by the Department of Justice through the State Department induced Attorney-General Harmon to reverse his action and again seize the steamer so that her officers could be tried before the Federal courts on the charge of attempting to engage in an illegal expedition. Mr. Harmon is not entirely pleased with the proceedings in the Commodore case, and Marshal Carroll has been fully advised of the intention of the Attorney-General to see that the neutrality laws of the United States are rigidly enforced.

HAVANA, Oct. 12.—It is reported here that Gen. Roloff, the rebel leader in the province of Santa Clara, who had been suffering with dysentery, is dead.

WILL NOT RECOGNIZE CUBA.

Central and South American States Await the Action of Some Stronger Power.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—It is learned from an authoritative source to-day that none of the Central or South American Governments will take the initiative in recognizing the belligerency of the revolutionists in Cuba. The press of those countries, so far as can be judged from this point, is unanimous in its sympathy with the Cubans. The fear is expressed, however, that the recognition of the revolutionists by Venezuela, Nicaragua, Brazil, Guatemala, or even Mexico would be followed by the despatch of several Spanish men-of-war to their principal ports, demanding both an explanation and satisfaction.

As Spain has a navy about equal to that of the United States, she would have, under these circumstances, a sufficient number of vessels for this purpose at half a dozen points on the American continent. As none of the countries on the Western Hemisphere, excepting the United States and Chili, have a navy worthy of the name, no recognition of Cuban rights will be made by them for fear of the consequences. It is said to-day that as soon as the United States or Great Britain or some of the Continental powers move in the matter their action will be speedily followed by all the Spanish-American republics on this continent.

STOP THAT COUGHING.

THIS WEATHER IS BREEDING COLDS THAT WILL CLING.

New York City Has Never Looked More Squarely at a Threatened Epidemic—Precaution Now if Ever Should Be Taken Against Colds and Pneumonia.

An epidemic never stared this city more squarely in the face than it does this week.

The weather is at the bottom of it.

Thousands of people have been catching cold, and it seems as if half the persons one meets are coughing and hacking and getting more cold, and making up their minds that it is about time to hurry to a druggist for a bottle of Dr. Hilton's famous Specific No. 3.

Judging from the great amount of the Specific that has been supplied to the retail drug stores since Wednesday, the other half of the population would be coughing and hacking, too, if it hadn't been for the timely use of Dr. Hilton's famous little pellets.

The report comes from Boston that that city is having a regular siege of coughs, and the druggists there are having more than they can do to get enough of the handy little bottles of the Specific that always cures a cold or cough, and has never been known to fail in preventing pneumonia when taken as directed.

Dr. George W. Hilton was in New York yesterday. The Doctor stated that since the day that his perfection of the No. 3 was first announced in THE SUN he had never seen so great a demand for the Specific in the early fall. "I do not remember an October," said Dr. Hilton, "which started in with such dangerous weather as we have been having. The clear skies have fooled those of us who do not keep our eyes on the thermometer. People have put off the time of starting the fires in their stoves and furnaces, or when once started, finding their houses too warm during the middle of the day, have let the fires go out again, or opened windows and doors and invited chilling draughts and sudden changes in temperature. I see a good many men around town to-day in their summer clothing, and with not even their light overcoats on. I tell you this is not the climate for such carelessness."

The most careful man or woman that ever lived is very likely to get caught with wet feet; no one who does not own a private railroad car can prevent people from opening windows and doors; it is impossible to get out of draughts when travelling on the Sound boats or by sleeping car. But while colds are extremely hard things to dodge—it is about as easy to dodge the rain without an umbrella—one may save himself from any bad after effects. It is the simplest, most practical thing to break up every cold as soon as it is noticed, by recourse to the handy No. 3.

The little pellets should always be carried in the pocket.—*Adv.*

SHOT AT DAVID LOCKHARDT.

McKnight Accused of Lying in Wait for a Man of Whom He Was Jealous.

Recorder Shelton of Union Hill, N. J., committed George McKnight of 817 Hackensack plank road in that town yesterday to the county jail for attempting to shoot David Lockhardt of Palisade avenue late on Friday night. McKnight, who alleges that Lockhardt has caused his wife to desert him, lay in wait, it is said, for the latter in Michael Cuff's saloon, Bergenline avenue, and when he entered fired a shot from a large revolver at him, but missed him.

Lockhardt fled and was pursued by McKnight, who fired another shot at him and again missed him. Then McKnight also fled. Later he was captured in North Bergen. His wife, who is a handsome woman about 48 years old, denies his allegations of unfaithfulness and says she left him because of his drinking habits.

Impostor Dougherty Sent to Prison.

Andrew Dougherty, 35 years old, who was formerly a teacher in St. Francis de Sales's parochial school at Broadway and Fairfax street, Brooklyn, was sent to the penitentiary for six months by Justice Harriman, in the Gates Avenue Police Court yesterday, for fraudulently soliciting contributions, on the representation that he was a priest, for a church in Los Angeles, Cal. Dougherty was expelled from the school for drunkenness seven months ago, and after that he began to collect money for the mythical church. The Rev. Father Bardon of St. Francis de Sales's Church and the Rev. Father Hand of the Church of Presentation had Dougherty arrested.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	6 10	Sun sets	5 22
Moon rises	12 09		

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	2 10	Gov. Island	2 38
Hell Gate	4 27		

Arrived—SATURDAY, Oct. 12.

Ss St. Louis, Randle, Southampton.
Ss Etruria, Walker, Liverpool.
Ss Brunell, Henderson, Gibraltar.
Ss Phoenicia, Leithauser, Hamburg.
Ss Exeter City, Watkins, Bristol.
Ss Bohemia, Magin, Hamburg.
Ss Principia, Stanard, Leith.
Ss Newport, Connor, Colon.
Ss Manauense, Casey, Inagua Islands.
Ship Walter H. Wilson, Doty, Calcutta.
Bark Syra, Heald, Charleston.
Bark Carrie L. Tyler, Lancaster Surinam.

For later arrivals see First Page.

ARRIVED OUT.

Ss Creole Prince, from New York, at Santos.
Ss Nomadic, from New York, at Liverpool.

SIGHTED.

Ss La Bourgogne, from New York for Havre, passed the Lizard.
Ss Moravia, from Hamburg for New York, passed Dover.
Ss Handel, from Batoum for New York, passed Malta.
Ss Picqua, from Trieste for New York, passed Gibralt