ALL ENGLAND WAS ABLAZE.

THE IDEA THAT LANDED MISS LANCHESTER IN A MADHOUSE.

She Would Live with Her Lover, but Would Not Marry Him—Her Remarkable Interview with the Doctor Who Declared Her Insane—A Vivid Exhibition of Spirit and Muscle When They Dragged Her Away—She Tells the Story of Her Struggles and of Her Final Triumph—England Regards Her Treatment as an Outrage, but Sympathizes with Her Family, Too—And Now She and the Young Man Are Keeping House.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—England has had her full share of the New Woman agitation during two or three years past. The demand for the "equality of the sexes," "reform of the marriage laws," and other social innovations has been no less strenuous and insistent than in America and other countries. Very little that was tangible had been accomplished apparently beyond the production of a great mass of unsavory literature and a long series of problem plays, against which the public appetite was beginning to revolt. There were signs, indeed, that the whole movement was losing its impetus, and that society was relapsing into old-fashioned ideas about "woman's sphere," when suddenly something happened. One woman in England rose up and declared her intention to act upon the theories and principles which she and thousands of other revolting daughters and sisters have been proclaiming for many long months.

That simple declaration made by one lone woman only a week ago has already had momentous consequences. It has set all England ablaze with controversy. It has landed its author in a lunatic asylum, whence she has been rescued only by extraordinary processes of the machinery of the law. Nor has the interest which the matter has excited been confined to this country. The cable has already given to American readers a brief outline of the strange case of Miss Edith Lanchester. Her fate is being watched by her countrywomen, not to say countrymen, with a keener solicitude than the progress of events which at this moment threaten to involve England in war with great Eastern powers. Surely her cousins in America will not find her remarkable story less interesting.

SHE IS REALLY ATTRACTIVE.

First, let it be said then that Miss Lanchester is a genuinely attractive young woman. Nobody who knew her would be likely to pay her that compliment to her face, unless it were meant in a strictly intellectual sense, because physical attractions, in her estimation, are an accident of birth which imputes no merit to their possessor. She is the daughter of Henry Jones Lanchester, a man of means and high social position, in fact a typical, conservative English gentleman. She received a most thorough education in private schools and afterward in a girls' college. While she was still studying she became interested in socialistic questions in connection with her school reading. The subject became a hobby with her, and after leaving college she devoted herself almost exclusively to communistic and other socialistic literature and inquiries. She soon accepted without reserve the principal theories of the socialistic clan and began to attend its meetings and associate with its members. She endeavored to propagate her beliefs in her own family and among her own social set. Her efforts were treated indulgently, but not too seriously, and she became weary of work in such unfertile soil. She determined to leave her home and carry out at least a portion of her theories by work among the poorer classes. Opposition from all the members of her family failed to dissuade her, and not long ago she took lodgings in a respectable but unpretentious house in Battersea, that district of London on the south side of the Thames which John Burns represents in Parliament.

LOVE, BUT NO MARRIAGE.

Up to this point Miss Lanchester, who is a thoroughly sincere, high-minded girl of little more than legal age, had not violated or threatened to violate any important social convention. It is a little singular, perhaps, that a young woman of one idea, with a declared mission in which all her energies were bound up, should fall in love, but that is what Miss Lanchester proceeded to do. The object of her affections was James Sullivan, a young man of good character and attainments, the Secretary of the Social Democratic Federation of London, which is the principal socialistic organization of the metropolis. Sullivan is a mechanic, and, according to ordinary estimation, far below Miss Lanchester in the social scale. There was a brief courtship, and then Sullivan "proposed." Just what he proposed in the first instance is not quite clear. He holds the same views as Miss Lanchester regarding marriage, namely, that it is "immoral," degrading at least to the woman and subversive to her independence. Nevertheless, he was willing, he says, to go through the civil form of marriage with her. In fact, he urged her to do so for her own sake. Miss Lanchester very emphatically refused to desert her principles in any such cowardly fashion. She would live with him in socialistic union, be true to him, love him, but marry him in the legal sense of the term she would not. Sullivan accepted her offer.

THEN THEIR TROUBLES BEGAN.

Then trouble began for both of them. Before their Socialistic union was carried into effect, while they were preparing a home as would any engaged couple, the Lanchester family learned of the young woman's intentions. Indeed, she made no secret of them. What she was about to do she was willing the whole world should know. Her relatives did not receive the news with equanimity. They endeavored to dissuade her in every possible way. She grew more determined in her resolve. They urged a compromise, a postponement, finally a legal marriage—anything but such an awful scandal—but all to no purpose. Then, and not till then, did Mr. Lanchester and his sons decide to resort to desperate measures. After a last appeal to Miss Edith and on the eve of the day appointed for the execution of her plan they invoked a peculiar process of the English law to thwart her.

The lunacy statutes provide that upon application of a member of the family of an alleged insane person, accompanied by the certificate of a physician qualified to examine cases of mental disease, an urgency order may be issued for the commitment of such person to a public or private asylum. Mr. Lanchester obtained such an order against his daughter on Friday a week ago. He went with his sons and a physician, Dr. Blandford, to Miss Lanchester's lodgings to execute it. They finally seized her and carried her, struggling fiercely, to a carriage at the door. Her resistance was so effectual that she smashed a window of the carriage, but finally they tied her hands with a rope and drove off. She was taken to a private asylum at Roehampton, and there detained in custody.

THE BATTLE FOR AN IDEA.

There are two or three versions of the preliminary "examination" and commitment. Here is that of Miss Lanchester herself, given after her release:

"When my father and brothers called here on Friday morning last I was under the impression that they meant to accompany me to town. After some conversation I got up and said that I was ready to go. One of my brothers said, 'We are going to take you home.' I said, 'I am not going home,' and called Mrs. Gray, the landlady. When she came in I said to her, 'They want to take me home, but I do not intend to go.' After she left the room one of my brothers seized me round the body. I made an endeavor to get away, but was unable to do so. Dr. Blendford had then, I believe, gone away. My brother called to the other one, who was in the passage, to come and help him, and between them they got hold of my body and legs and forced me into the passage. They got the door open and forced me into the cab. My father and two brothers got inside and another took the box seat. I naturally resisted with all the strength I had, and I have not got over the struggle yet. Had I any means of attracting attention on the journey? No. When they had me inside the brougham they got a piece of rope and tied my hands together. They also threatened to tie my legs if I was not quiet, but were satisfied to hold them. It was a rocky kind of carriage, and once when the door flew open I got my feet outside, but it was of no use. During the journey my father and brothers congratulated themselves upon having done the business so easily.

"When we arrived at the Priory," continued Miss Lanchester, "I was left in a waiting room while my brothers went and talked to Dr. Chambers, the superintendent. They had tried to unfasten the rope which was round my hands, but I said, 'No, I will leave it for the doctor to see.' When Dr. Chambers came in I asked that I might be allowed to speak to him alone. I was then taken into another room, and I did not see any more of my relatives. I talked to Dr. Chambers, and explained to him the real position of affairs. He sympathized with me, but he said he was bound to admit me on the certificate which had been produced. I have no complaint to make as to the manner in which I was treated, for they tried to make me as comfortable as possible. Dr. Finney, who attends my father and his family, saw me on Monday. We had a discussion on general topics, partly on the marriage question, and partly on social democracy, but nothing was done. My father and mother also called at the asylum. Last evening (Monday) I was visited by two gentlemen, Dr. Bagot and Dr. Henming, I think, who came on behalf of the Lunacy Commissioners. They had a long conversation with me, and their verdict was that they could not honestly keep me there, and that I must be discharged."

SHE NON-PLUSSED THE DOCTOR.

"But what examination has been made as to your mental condition?"

"Oh, that is a very amusing part of the story. The medical man, in the presence of two of my brothers, asked me if I would consent to marry Mr. Sullivan. I replied that I certainly would not, for I objected on principle to becoming the chattel of any man. 'But,' the Doctor urged, 'you are advocating promiscuity and community in everything.' 'I am doing nothing of the kind,' was my answer. 'I am altogether opposed to promiscuity, but in certain matters I do certainly as a Socialist, advocate community.' 'But suppose I took away some of those apples'—pointing to a dish of the fruit which lay on the table. 'In your case, Doctor, I should hold it to be theft—but I should not so regard the act if committed by a starving man.' 'Dear, dear, I can do nothing with her,' was the Doctor's remark as he left me and joined my father in an adjoining room."

Dr. Blandford, the examining physician, is a man of high reputation in the medical profession, but his declaration of what, in his opinion, constitutes evidence of insanity, as contained in the following statement which he has issued, has already aroused a storm of protest:

A MEDICAL DEFENCE.

"I was asked by Mr. Lanchester and two of his sons if I would see his daughter on the following morning, and was told that she intended to go at once and live in illicit intercourse with a man in a station of life much below her own. They said that they thought she was not in her right mind. I went to the house as arranged, and with two of her brothers visited Miss Lanchester, who was at breakfast. Her brothers questioned her as to her intention of living with a man. She declared that she would do so; that it was right to do so, and in answer to a question said she would not marry him even if he would marry her. She would give no reason for this conduct beyond saying that marriage was immoral. How it was immoral she did not explain. She also said that if she married she would lose her independence. I pointed out that if she had children and was deserted she would have very little independence, but she only replied that he would not desert her. She could, she said, earn her own livelihood if he did. I reminded her that if she had the incumbrance of a family she would not be able to do this. Something was said at the end of the interview about a community of goods, and she explained her views on this. The interview lasted half an hour. I came to the conclusion that Miss Lanchester was of unsound mind for these reasons. I was informed that there was insanity in her family, the grandmother and an uncle having been insane; that she had always been eccentric, and had lately taken up with Socialists of the most advanced order. She seemed quite unable to see that the step she was about to take meant utter ruin. If she had said that she contemplated suicide a certificate might have been signed without question. I considered I was equally justified in signing one when she expressed her determination to commit this social suicide. She is a monomaniac on the subject of marriage, and I believed that her brain had been turned by Socialist meetings and writings, and that she was quite unfit to take care of herself."

HER LOVER TO THE RESCUE.

To resume the narrative of Miss Lanchester's adventures, it may easily be imagined that her disappearance caused her fiancé to take active measures for her discovery and rescue. He first sought advice of the nearest police court Magistrate, and his statement there made gave publicity to the cause. No sooner were the facts published than plenty of champions arose to assist in freeing the abducted young woman. John Burns and the Lunacy Commissioners, however, did the effective work in the matter. Two experts were sent to examine the imprisoned girl on Monday. They at once pronounced her sane, and on Tuesday morning John Burns, her lover, Sullivan, and two or three other friends triumphantly conducted her back to her former lodgings. She stanchly declares that her opinions are in no wise changed by her exciting experience, but she has not yet made known her immediate plans. She manifests a desire to escape from rather than increase the notoriety which she has achieved. It should be said, by the way, lest it might be thought that she is a poor imitator of Grant Allen's heroine in "The Woman Who Did," that Miss Lanchester has not read the book and that she was preaching her present doctrines months before it was published.

MR. LANCHESTER'S STATEMENT.

The members of the Lanchester family are by no means without sympathy, in spite of the high-handed measures to which they resorted. The following statement, which Mr. Lanchester sent to the *Times* yesterday, has been read with much public interest:

"The recent decision of the Commissioners in Lunacy in respect of this case is one of those events which human wisdom cannot foresee. To prevent misapprehension, it is as well that I should state that all my actions in this affair have been perfectly legal and in the regular form prescribed by the act of Parliament, and under the advice of an eminent firm of solicitors, the patient having been removed on an urgency order signed by me, accompanied by the certificate of a specialist in mental diseases, whose opinion was based on his observations during about half an hour's conversation.

"It seems to me strange that two Commissioners, whose qualifications are doubtless beyond question, should, bearing in mind the relative value of positive and negative evidence, be prepared to take the responsibility of acting as they have done, with all the possible consequences incidental to so grave a case, and to decide off-hand that the form of mental aberration is not one of which the law can take cognizance.

"I do not for a moment wish to raise any doubt as to the ability or probity of the Commissioners in question, or to suggest that any form of intimidation or undue influence was used. I have not the slightest doubt but that they considered their action justified, although I believe that if they had put themselves in possession of all the facts known to the family the result would have been different.

"My opinion, and that of the family, is that the girl is, for the time being, not of sound mind, and that the effects of overstudy have predisposed her naturally impressionable temperament to be abnormally acted on by her self-imposed surroundings. We are of opinion that a more prudent course for the Commissioners would have been to have allowed a certain time to elapse for further evidence to be taken; the consequences of a few days' delay and detention on the one hand would have been of small moment compared with the possible consequences of the present decision.

"Beyond this I have one request to make by means of the press, which has already done so much to make the details of this case public. If at any future time events should justify my misgivings as to the wisdom of the recent decision, I ask that the public will show such indulgence as is due to one for whose future it has, through the medium of its duly appointed officers, made itself responsible."

There remains to chronicle the effect which this extraordinary affair has had upon English public opinion. It is, of course, coupled with both the questions involved—the morality or immorality of Miss Lanchester's views; and the point whether the holding of these views or rather the acting on them is proof of insanity. There has been a very vigorous popular negative put in in answer to the second question. Upon the first point there is a multitude of testimony, and, of course, the discussion will go on again indefinitely. Thus the Marquis of Queensberry writes to Miss Lanchester's lover:

"Come and see me—no doubt we hold similar opinions on the marriage question, but were I in your position I should go through the ceremony of marriage, and the instant it was concluded protest against and repudiate it, saying it was naught to you, and that if mutual love and affection could not bind you together as man and wife nothing else could. If the book 'The Woman Who Did,' was meant to teach anything, it was that at present such marriages must not be made. It is not fair to the woman to place her in such a cruel position, to say nothing of the children of such marriage. What we want is a protest—change of laws follow, do not precede, change of opinion. We want change of opinion first. The change of law will follow in time—a long time, I fear; but it is no use knocking your head against a brick wall. To bring that wall down undermine it—don't crack your own skull. You have a chance now of making a public protest, as every one's attention is attracted. What is their idiotic ceremony? but it gives your wife and future children protection; and by making a public protest you and your wife clear your own consciences, and are free before God and man."

The Marquis follows up his letter with an offer of $500 toward a wedding present fund if Miss Lanchester will consent to go through the civil form of marriage with her lover. Inasmuch as she refused a liberal allowance from her family on the same terms, it is scarcely probable that she will accept. Other individual opinions of the case are in almost infinite variety. The newspapers acknowledge the receipt of hundreds which they are unable to print. The views of the leading journals are for the most part representative in variety and make an exceedingly interesting collection. Here are a few:

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

From the *Pall Mall Gazette*—"Miss Lanchester is a very silly girl, but she cannot by any stretch of language be called mad. Her views are not peculiar to herself, for they are held, among others, by Mr. Grant Allen, and nobody thinks of clapping Mr. Grant Allen into an asylum any more than they think of incarcerating Mr. Athelstan Riley. Miss Lanchester's father and relatives were undoubtedly confronted by a stiff moral bullfinch. They had to deal with an extremely misguided girl, and she happened besides to have attained that age when the law permits her to misconduct herself as she pleases. But to tie her by the hands, thrust her into a brougham, and convey her to a private lunatic asylum is a decidedly rough-and-ready sort of cure. In fact, the slightest consideration should have shown them that it was no remedy at all. If Miss Lanchester was released, as she has been, she would only come out with a little tin halo of martyrdom on her head. If she remained under durance, she would inevitably become mad in fact as well as in theory."

From the *London Standard*—"Miss Lanchester and her Socialist friends may rest assured that her 'abduction' has been regarded by everybody who has not lost his grip of morality and common sense, not only with equanimity, but with very considerable sympathy. There is no people on the face of the earth more easily stirred to excitement and just resentment than the English by the very suggestion that any person has been sent to, or is being detained in, an asylum unjustly. But the most fervent advocates of the right of the subject to escape improper detention in asylums will not lash themselves into a white heat of anger over Miss Lanchester's brief incarceration, or of enthusiasm over her release. Her extraordinary views as to the marriage relationship might well enough have proved to be the result of mental aberration, and for her sake, as well as for their own, her friends are to be commended rather than blamed for testing the point by any legal method open to them."

From the *Daily News*—"We think, with the medical man who saw Miss Lanchester, that the course she proposed to take was wrong-headed to the last degree, and quite understand and appreciate the indignation of her relatives. We trust that she will follow the advice of her sympathyzer, Lord Queensberry, and conform to the law which legitimatizes the children of a married couple. But Miss Lanchester is of age, and she has a right, not only to hold her opinions, but to act upon them. If doctors are to shut up people who hold even opinions which are thus roughly treated in general talk, it will be necessary very speedily to reconsider their powers. It sets up a new inquisition, with medical practitioners as inquisitors, and the Lunacy Commissioners as keepers of the dungeons."

From the *Daily Chronicle*—"We have seldom, we are bound to say, heard of anything more monstrous than the story of the abduction of Miss Lanchester and her detention in a private madhouse. With her personal opinions we are in no way concerned. It is needless to say that we do not regard the views of the Social Democratic Federation as the last word of social wisdom. But we confess it simply amazes us to learn that legal and medical audacity can be carried so high as to devise the seizure by brutal force and the incarceration under the cloak and livery of law, of a woman of full age who was lately a School Board candidate of considerable force and intelligence, and is undoubtedly quite as sane as her neighbors. The lunacy laws are dangerous enough in any case. But that they should be wrested to serve as a means for suppressing and punishing inconvenient social or political opinions is a new scandal."

From the *Daily Graphic*—"Even if the young lady from Battersea is justified in sacrificing herself on the altar of a principle, one may be permitted to wonder whether she has an equal right to sacrifice the time-honored prejudices of her family in order to ally herself in an unconventional manner with a man whose nobility of character is expressed by his willingness to accept such a sacrifice while sacrificing nothing himself."

From the *Birmingham Gazette*—"The whole subject is unpleasant. We are tired of these 'revolting women,' who do or don't either to create a scandal or to bring themselves into objectionable notoriety."

The London correspondent of the same journal writes: "It was never supposed that Mr. Lanchester had the right to control his daughter from wrongdoing, seeing that she is over age. All he could do was to test her sanity. And now it is proved that she is sane. Meanwhile the action of Miss Lanchester's father has been the subject of universal approval. It is already under discussion whether a testimonial should not be organized to defray the expense he has been put to, and express on behalf of the heads of families the public approval of his manly protest against the violation of family honor and public decorum."

From the *Newcastle Journal*—"Miss Lanchester is not madder than a great many other girls and men who have unfortunately fed upon Grant Allenism, 'New Hedonism,' the teachings of the Social Democracy; and if we are to lock up all who share her peculiar ideas we should have considerably to enlarge our asylums.

From the Globe.

The liberty of the subject would become a simply meaningless phrase if it did not connote the right of every person of full age to be as eccentric and unconventional as he or she may please, provided, always, that the rights of others are not thereby infringed. Any other principle leads back to the *lettre de cache* in some form or other, and there are few people who will not admit that an insane conceivable eccentricity of freedom is at least better than that.

From the St. James's Gazette.

To what degree can 'abnormality' in action or opinion be allowed to go before you are entitled to say that a person is either too mad or too bad to be accorded that perfect freedom which has been defined as the right to do what you please with yourself so long as you do not injure anybody else? Whatever excuse may be made for Messrs. Lanchester *père et fils* in trying to take advantage of the law to thwart their kinswoman's silly project, it does not seem that the certifyi g doctor had any right to lend himself to this well-meaning conspiracy. If Dr. Blandford acted, as he certainly seems to have done, without reasonable cause for deeming the girl technically insane, he might, no doubt, be made legally responsible; but perhaps the authorities of his profession ought to take some notice of his proceedings.

"There is no end to the constipation of the present Tory Government which makes it possible to punish disagreement with accepted social opinions by incarceration in an insane asylum. It is even argued with some force that Lady Henry Somerset and Mrs. Ernniston Chant are equally proper subjects with Miss Lanchester for committal to a madhouse upon an "urgency order" obtained by their relatives. The case is, of course, a universal subject of club and other private discussion in London this week. It is significant that in many such conversations that men who condemn the legal machinery which made the action of the Lanchester family possible, say in answer to the question, What would you do if the girl were your own sister or daughter?

"Just what Mr. Lanchester did!"

SHE SAID SHE WOULD, AND SHE DID.

P. S.—It has just been announced, with the consent, it is said, of "the contracting parties," that Mr. Sullivan and Miss Lanchester have to-day assumed those relations toward each other against which the family of the young woman protested. Mr. and "Mrs." Sullivan will live temporarily at the Battersea lodgings which Miss Lancaster has occupied.

And now society will proceed to pass sentence. H. R. C.

OUR LADY OF PROMPT SUCCOR.

A Statue Crowned by the Catholics of New Orleans—History Recalled.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 10.—The statue of Our Lady of Prompt Succor was crowned to-day at the Ursuline Convent in this city. The ceremony was to have been a most imposing one, similar to that of the crowning of the Virgin of Guadalupe in Mexico, but the unfavorable weather prevented a demonstration. The ceremony was held under a special decree from the Pope. It was to Our Lady of Prompt Succor that the Ursuline Sisters prayed Jan. 15, 1815, that the British forces, then before New Orleans, would not capture the city, and it is believed by devout Catholics here that Jackson's success was due largely to the prayers of the Sisters.

Tonnage Combine of Soft Coal Operators.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.—Negotiations are said to have been nearly completed by which practically all the soft coal operators of central and western Pennsylvania and the Cumberland region, interested in the tide-water trade, have formed a combination for the allotment of tonnage much like that which is supposed to prevail in the anthracite trade.

The parties to the deal are said to include the Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Ohio, Beach Creek, Huntingdon and Broad Top, West Virginia Central, and other railroads interested in the tidewater trade of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and West Virginia. The Norfolk and Western and Chesapeake and Ohio Railroads are said not to be included in the deal.

Facts

1st—Catarrh is a constitutional disease. The best doctors in the world say so.

2d—It requires a constitutional remedy. Every one can see that this is sense.

3d—The experience of thousands proves that the true remedy is found in

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills. 25 cents.

WHITE ELEPHANT RAIDED.

The Keeper and Nineteen Customers Held in $500 Each.

The Tenderloin police raided the White Elephant billiard and pool room at 532 Sixth avenue at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning. The place is owned by Phil Black. There were twenty prisoners arrested, including the proprietor. The place was closed at midnight, but the men and boys who were in it did not go away. The poolroom is in a basement and the only entrance is from the street.

Policemen Reardon and Tappin got in the yard in the rear of the poolroom, and peeped in through the partly closed shutters. They saw the men inside around a pool table, on which they were playing craps. There was money on the table.

The two policemen sent to the station house for assistance, and Capt. Pickett and twelve policemen soon arrived. Policeman Reardon stationed himself at the front door waiting for it to be opened to let some one out. He had only a few minutes to wait when it opened. Reardon then pushed in the door, followed by the other policemen. They hustled the inmates into a waiting patrol wagon.

The prisoners ranged in age from 17 to 30 years. When they were searched in the station thirty-three pawn tickets were found, but very little money. Seven of the men were recognized as persons who had been arrested at various times for petty offences.

When arraigned before Magistrate Mott in Jefferson Market Court Black said that the police were persecuting him. He demanded an examination, and Magistrate Mott appointed one for this afternoon at 2 o'clock. The specific charge against Black was maintaining a gambling house. His bail was fixed at $500.

A charge of disorderly conduct was preferred against the nineteen other prisoners by Policeman Reardon. When it was explained to Magistrate Mott what they were doing, he looked over several law books, and finally decided that they were gamesters. He ordered new papers made out, and held them all in $500 each for examination this morning.

EAST SIDE GAMBLERS RAIDED.

Only Six Out of the Forty Card Players Caught by the Police.

Policemen Curry and Gerrigan of the Eldridge street station, when out on excise duty last night, found men playing cards in a room in the rear of a café at 271 East Houston street.

They burst into the room and the men bolted out. There were about forty all told. They went over chairs and tables, and out the front door, and out the rear door, and out of the windows, and over the fence in the rear of the yard.

When the panic had subsided, the policemen found all they had were six prisoners, twelve packs of cards, and 71 cents. Prisoners and cards were taken to the station.

ARE THEY MEANT FOR WAR?

The Formidable Boats Canada Has Built On the Great Lakes.

OTTAWA, Nov. 10.—Considerable interest has been attracted to the question of the right of the United States to construct gunboats on the great lakes by the publication of an extract from the report of Commander Wakeham of the Dominion Fisheries Protection Service, in which he gives a description of the cruisers the Canadian Government has constructed on the great lakes since 1891. One of the stipulations of the treaty of 1817 is that no vessels of war shall be built by either country on the great lakes. Commander Wakeham says in his report:

"The Constance and her sister ships are far superior to the boats maintained on the lakes by the United States Revenue Department. In case they were ever needed for such purpose they would make very formidable lake commerce destroyers. The Constance has the following dimensions: Length over all, 125 feet; beam, 19 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 11 feet 3 inches; draft, 9 feet 6 inches. The frame is of steel and extra heavy, with steel plating for the top sides. The bottom is of rock elm from the turn of the bilge to the keel. On the main deck the house and engine covering are of steel, as well as the protected turtle deck forward.

"The coal bunkers are carried along the sides to protect both boiler and engines. She is armed with three quick-firing guns, one mounted on the turtle deck forward and one on either side of the quarter deck aft. The official speed over a measured mile at Owen Sound was 11.67 knots. The ram bow is a formidable weapon, and in the Constance it is constructed with a view to severe service. The stem forging is very heavy, and is reinforced with heavy plates and angles, making it almost solid for some seven or eight feet back."

ROBBED WHILE AT DINNER.

The Thieves Escaped With $250 Worth of Jewelry.

While Mrs. Ravbitscheck, wife of F. R. T. Ravbitscheck, dealer in trimmings at 53 Crosby street, was at dinner in the basement of their home at 48 East 124th street, at 7 o'clock last night, with her son, Ralph, her nephew, Otto Wolf, and two visitors, the servant was sent to a neighboring drug store. She reported when she came back that two men were watching the house. No one thought anything of that. A little later, after dinner was over, the servant was sent upstairs to get Mr. Wolf's coat.

She reported that time that the gas was burning in Ralph's room, and that some one had apparently thrown something over the banisters. No one thought anything of that, but Ralph, a boy of sixteen, was called to account for having the gas lighted in the dark.

He went up to see about it. In a hall between his room and a rear room he saw a man. He didn't stop to see what sort of a man, but bolted down the stairs and jumped the banister when half way down, making so much noise that the people came out of the basement to learn what was the matter. Ralph told them.

Cries for the police were set up. The police came, and so did Mr. Ravbitscheck. He wanted to go upstairs and hunt the thieves, but Mrs. Ravbitscheck wouldn't let him, for fear the burglars would hurt him.

All the police could find was that some of the rooms were in disorder, that the whole house was lighted up, and that $250 worth of jewelry had been taken.

The burglar probably followed the boy Ralph down the stairs, and then bolted out of the front door, for that was open when the people came up from the basement.

House Robbed While the Family Was at Church.

FLUSHING, L. I., Nov. 10.—The residence of A. P. Walker, Linden avenue, was entered by burglars this evening and robbed of jewelry valued at $400 and some private papers of no value except to Mr. Walker. The thieves entered through the rear basement door, forcing the lock. Mr. and Mrs. Walker were at church at the time.

A LITTLE WHITE ELEPHANT.

Some Odd Animals Aboard the Nestor, Foot of Market Street.

The British steamship Nestor's little menagerie, which had been knocking about in the fog down the bay for several days and inhaling Quarantine disinfectants (she touched at cholera infected ports in India), got up to the foot of Market street yesterday. The animals are consigned to John Burns, and are in charge of a Bengalese and a Burese, who have Lascar assistants.

There are six elephants, all Indians, in the collection. The most interesting is a little white one from Burmah. He was anointed with oil every day of the six weeks' voyage from Singapore, not because he is sacred, but because the oil is good for his hide. All the other elephants, except one, are small. There are also a Malay water buffalo, all white, suffering from a bad cold; a python eighteen feet long, a deer with two horns "running fore and aft," as the sailor man who described the creature said, and a sexless Burmese quadruped of the bovine family.

CUBAN EMISSARY HERE.

Senor Velez Says Patriots Will Accept Nothing but Independence.

C. G. Velez, a representative of the Cuban revolutionists, who has been in Spain secretly working for his compatriots, arrived here yesterday on the Netherlands American steamship Veendam, from Cherbourg and Rotterdam. He says he expects to lead an expedition to Cuba. His father is in Paris working for the Cuban cause. Mr. Velez says it is too late for Spain to offer concessions to the Cubans; they will take nothing less than independence, and they are in better shape than ever to get it by fighting.

Killed by an Overdose of Morphine.

Mrs. Tessie M. Speck, 28 years old, who lived with her husband, a song writer, in the boarding house at 220 East Fourteenth street, suffered from insomnia, and because of this she became addicted to the use of morphine. On Saturday night she was unusually nervous, and before going to bed she took a larger dose of the drug than was her custom.

When her husband came home at midnight she was asleep, and when he awoke yesterday morning she was dead. Mrs. Speck was an actress before her marriage. Her body was taken to Pennsylvania for burial.

Stylish goods need not be costly.

This is exemplified by our fifteen-dollar Suits and fifteen-dollar Overcoats.

NOTE.—Our Serge Suits, winter weights, will reward inspection.

GEORGE G. BENJAMIN,

BROADWAY, COR. 26TH ST.

"YOU'RE ANOTHER."

Remarkable Exchange of Sentiments Between Two Army Doctors.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 10.—Jefferson barracks was thrown into excitement yesterday by disclosures regarding Major Robert H. White and Capt. C. B. Ewing. Major White is the ranking surgeon at the post and Capt. Ewing has been engaged on special medical duty.

Capt. Ewing made a written request for permission to be absent for several evenings each week to attend lectures in St. Louis. Major White endorsed the application as follows:

"Yes, let Capt. Ewing go. He is of no account anyhow. He is of no assistance to me. He is of no account as a doctor. The officers and their families will have none of his services. I know of no one more in need of a course of lectures than Ewing."

The commandant, in granting the leave, returned Major White's equivocal endorsement to Capt. Ewing, who lost no time in sending the following note to the Major:

"You are another. You are no good doctor yourself. You need lectures badly. The officers and their families are always eager for my services. I am a good doctor and an honest man. You have been misusing Government property for three years."

Countercharges were at once filed by each officer with Gen. Merritt at Chicago, and a court martial will soon be held.

NOT STOLEN PAINTINGS.

Imitations of Lenbach's Portraits Sold as the Genuine Article.

BERLIN, Nov. 10.—Great interest centred in a trial in Munich last week. The defendants were well-known dealers in high-class pictures, who were accused of receiving and selling stolen pictures from the brush of the German portrait painter Franz Lenbach. The court room was crowded with society people, artists, and others. A large number of witnesses were examined.

A tailor named Stendal swore that he was an amateur painter, and had devoted his leisure hours to painting imitations of Lenbach's portraits of Prince Bismarck, Count von Caprivi, and other notable persons. One of his pictures of Gen. Caprivi he had seen sold in the shop of a well-known and reputable dealer as a genuine Lenbach. The prosecution was unable to prove that any of the portraits figuring in the case were stolen pictures, and the jury last evening brought in a verdict of "Not guilty."

When the verdict was announced the spectators, led by the artist present, applauded the accused picture dealers, and the cheers were taken up by the public outside as the acquitted dealers left the court.

THE KAISER GOES SHOOTING.

His Brother Henry and Princess Irene Will Spend the Winter in Italy.

BERLIN, Nov. 10.—The Emperor has been shooting on the estates of Count von Wedel-Piesdorf, chief of the imperial household, at Piesdorf.

Prince Henry of Prussia and his wife, Princess Irene, it is announced, will spend the coming winter in Italy. Consequently they will not appear at court this season. The reason for their absence is the delicate health of the Princess.

The Emperor will review the naval recruits at Kiel about the middle of December, and has promised to go to Budapest for the Honved millennial celebrations.

COULDN'T LEAVE THE CAMPANIA.

The Gale Was Blowing Too Hard for the Queenstown Pilot to Land.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 10.—While the Cunarder Campania, from Liverpool yesterday for New York, was anchoring in this harbor this morning, she lost one of her anchors and some of the chain attached to it, and damaged the hawsepipe. The damage was temporarily repaired, and the steamer proceeded at 6:30 o'clock this evening. A gale from the west-southwest was blowing when she sailed, making it impossible for the local pilot on board of her to land, and he will, therefore, go to New York on her.

The Berlin Exposition.

BERLIN, Nov. 10.—The projected international exhibition in Berlin in 1896 has been found impossible because of the project of the German national exhibition which the managers endeavored to substitute for the international enterprise. The rival schemes have dwindled into a mere Berlin trades and art treasury exhibition. A squabble arose over the site of the exhibition, one faction wanting to have it at Charlottenburg and another in Treptow Park, on the Spree. The controversy has gained the day on the ground that the working people first of all should be benefited by the exhibition. The signers of the guarantee fund refuse to provide lights, and the show will have to be closed after dark unless some business concern puts in an electric light plant.

Bomb Outrages in Spain.

MADRID, Nov. 10.—Two dastardly attempts to destroy religious institutions were made by unknown persons to-day. Bombs were exploded at St. Joseph's boys' school at Sabadell, near Barcelona, and at the convent of Cordejuela, near Bilbao. In the former place two boys were injured, but the nuns in the convent escaped uninjured.

Smash-up on an English Railroad.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The Scotch express train on the Great Northern Railroad to-day struck a freight train that was partly on a siding at St. Neots, in Huntingdonshire. The last cars of the express train were thrown from the track. One person was killed and five were injured.

Mr. Healy Buys a Newspaper.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Mr. Timothy Healy, M. P., who, it is generally believed, will shortly be dropped by the Anti-Parnellite party, has acquired the Cork *Herald*, which has hitherto been an organ of the Parnellites.

Notes of Foreign Happenings.

A severe northwest gale prevailed at Hamburg on Saturday night. Several barges foundered in the Elbe. No lives were lost.

A disastrous fire occurred at Ottensen, a suburb of Hamburg, last night, when Dietz's machine works and the Steinfe Company's tar works were destroyed. Loss, 2,000,000 marks.

RIPANS TABULES

Mr. H. Lissner of 925 Broadway, Oakland, Cal., had specially recommended Ripans Tabules to Mrs. Mathilda Cohn of 529 San Pablo Avenue, and on the 29th of July, 1895, Mrs. Cohn related to him her experiences as follows: "I am using the second box of those Tabules you recommended. They done wonders for me and I would not be without them now for any money. Two days ago I went to an evening party and ate a hearty supper at 11 P. M. I had felt so well after using the first box that I thought that I was cured of my dyspepsia, but I suffered the next day. Oh! how sick I was. But I took two Tabules and they brought me out of bed the same day. Now I take one after each meal and feel fine, but I will take better care of what I eat after this."

Ripans Tabules are sold by druggists, or by mail if the price (50 cents a box) is sent to The Ripans Chemical Company, No. 10 Spruce st., New York. Sample vial, 10 cents.

TURKEY'S VERSION OF IT.

HER OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE CONSTANTINOPLE RIOTS.

The Porte Says the Armenians, with the Patriarch at Their Head, Are to Blame for Everything—Vain Efforts of the Authorities to Ward Off the Trouble—A Little Girl Gave the Signal for Rioting—In Every Renewal of the Trouble the Armenians Were the Aggressors.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The Turkish Legation has received from the Porte a detailed account of the facts in connection with the recent Armenian riots at Constantinople.

The account says that the different projects that the Armenian Revolutionary Committee contemplated, that of creating disturbances in the capital of the empire is not the least audacious. It was by causing the Sublime Porte to be attacked, with impunity, by a few thousand individuals, that the movement was to commence.

The police, having been informed in time, did not fail in their double duty of preventing, if possible, the projected riots and of taking measures to suppress them if unfortunately they should happen to break out.

As a preventive means it was naturally the good offices of the Armenian Patriarch that the police had to solicit. And it was for the purpose that the director of the Police of Stamboul was delegated to wait on the Armenian Patriarch, to solicit his intervention to prevent the putting into execution of this dread and fatal project.

The Patriarch, who was bound by his position and the power intrusted to him to give his support to the action of the authorities on this occasion, contented himself by declining all responsibility and declaring the impossibility of acting in the matter.

Thus, the preventive means having failed, the police were obliged to take all sorts of measures in view of the events which were expected to take place on Monday, Sept. 30.

A simple statement of the facts will suffice to establish the responsibilities. On the day mentioned the leaders of the revolutionary party, attended by their followers to the number of some 10,000, assembled in the Armenian patriarchal basilica.

At the completion of the religious ceremonies the Patriarch, who had attended the function, proceeded to the patriarchal residence, attended by several of the clergy and followed by the multitude which had assembled in the church.

It was a young girl who stood near the Patriarch who gave the signal of the breaking out of the mob by making a seditious speech, which was approved by the leaders of the movement.

The bells of the church began to ring with unaccustomed violence and shots were heard. At these signals the mob proceeded to advance, their number being constantly augmented by those who were awaiting them, well armed, at different places along the line of march. The police agents who encountered them commanded in vain that they should disperse and cause their pretended petition to be properly presented and submitted by delegates whom they might select from their own number.

They paid no heed to their remonstrances and displayed the poignards and revolvers with which they were armed, but which, until then, they had kept concealed, and with the cry of "Hurrah for Armenia," finally reached the Nouri Osmani quarters and those of the Tavouk Bazar, where they went as far as to fire on the police, who commanded them to disperse.

The police acted in moderation, according to their orders, and endeavored to disperse the mob, while at the same time securing the ringleaders. Thus pursued, the mob engaged themselves in the side streets, where they were reinforced by comrades, and tried to reach the Sublime Porte.

The mob attacked irrespectively the