

# ADDS TO SPLENDOR.

MEN OF BUSINESS RECOGNIZE ADVANTAGES OF ACETYLENE.

Famous Summer Hotel, the Grand Union of Saratoga, Has Installed This Best of All Artificial Lights—Means Increased Comfort and Health.

Saratoga, June 27.—The very name "Saratoga" brings to every mind health-giving springs, unsurpassed hotels and beautiful drives. It has been for many years the Mecca for all who admire nature, enjoy good living, and are searching for health, or are simply taking a vacation.

The Grand Union, the largest summer hotel in the United States, set among green trees with its long wings enclosing a court with fountains and flowers, grass and trees, music and light, is throughout the season thronged with guests. With the progressive spirit always shown by its management, the Grand Union has again added to its attractiveness by introducing acetylene gas to make still more brilliant the evening hours. The genial proprietors believe in furnishing their guests with the best of everything and now, after investigating and finding that Artificial Light can be had which has installed a complete acetylene gas plant to produce it, and have connected upwards of six thousand acetylene burners in and about the plant.

Like many discoveries of recent years, which are coming into popular favor, acetylene, one of the most recent, is very simply produced. It is adapted for use wherever artificial light is needed and the necessary apparatus can be understood and operated by any one.

The generator in which Acetylene is produced by the automatic contact of carbide and water might be termed a gas plant, as it performs all of the functions of a city gas plant. The acetylene generator can be purchased for a few dollars and in any size, from one adapted to furnish acetylene to ten or a dozen burners for a cottage up to the large but still simple machine such as is now furnishing Acetylene for six thousand burners in the Grand Union.

Outside of large cities the use of Acetylene is quite common. The owner of the country home now demands running water, gas and other conveniences which a few years ago were considered as luxuries, and acetylene gas has met his requirements, and gives him a better and cheaper light than is ordinarily furnished in cities.

It is well known that rooms lighted with Acetylene are more comfortable, because cooler, and more healthful because the air is not vitiated.

## Why Togo Won.

Although we cannot at present draw any conclusions as to the relative efficiencies of gun and torpedo, or the effects upon tactics of armor, speed and other elements of warship design, there is one lesson of this battle that stands predominant. It is as old as history itself, and has been repeated in almost every battle that has been fought since man began to slay his fellow man. It is that brain, nerve and sinew decide the fight rather than weapons. It is a doctrine to which we all subscribe, but seldom follow. Our talk is great of ships and guns, little of practice and use.

Russia, under her present conditions, can never have a navy fit to cope with that of Japan. On one side we hear of leaders quarreling in the very presence of the enemy—of mutinies, disorder and unpreparedness; on the other, a people proud, brave and ever ready to sacrifice not only their lives—that is common enough—but their dignity, or rather vanity, for the protection of a beloved country. The battles that have been lost through the jealousy of commanders is almost beyond belief. To judge by the event there seems to have been no lack of bravery shown by the defeated side. The ships that surrendered were apparently in a hopeless plight, and many seem to have fought after any expectation of victory was beyond hope. One cannot but sympathize with the unfortunate Russian Admiral. He was given a task to perform which we now know must have been impossible; a fact which he doubtless recognized from the first.—Engineering.

## Talents and Confidence.

A single talent man, supported by great self confidence, will achieve more than a ten talent man who does not believe in himself. The mind can not act with vigor in the presence of doubt. A wavering mind makes a wavering execution. There must be certainty, confidence and assurance, or there can be no efficiency. An uneducated man who believes in himself, and who has faith that he can do the thing he undertakes, often puts to shame the average college bred man whose overculture and wider outlook have sometimes bred increased sensitiveness and a lessening of self confidence, whose decision has been weakened by constant weighing of conflicting theories and whose prejudices are always open to conviction.—Success.

## Cat Makes It Homelike.

On a side street near the shopping district is a woman's tea room, which may be found crowded with women shoppers at the lunch hour. It is daintily furnished all in one subdued tint; the waitresses are soft footed and soft voiced, cakes as ice creams are specialty, and to add the last touch to this feminine interior there is a cat. She has all the pleasing adroitness of a pet. She wanders from table to table throughout the lunch hour, demanding their choicest tidbits of the guests; and the curious spectacle may be daily seen of fashionably gowned women lunching at a downtown restaurant with a cat in their arms.—New York Press.

## Address Unknown.

Some time ago the business department of this magazine billed a subscriber whose subscription had lapsed. Not long after the bill was returned in an envelope with a black border an inch deep. In lead pencil on the face of the bill was written: "Mr. Smith has changed his address. I am his widow. Respect, Mary Ann Smith." This is verbatim, except the surname, which I have changed out of regard for the shade of the departed.—The Critic.

# CZAR'S WARSHIPS IN REBELS' HANDS

## Guns of Great Russian Battleship Trained on Streets of Odessa.

## WATER FRONT IN FLAMES

Strikers Fire Buildings—Troops Are Powerless—Revolution Throughout the Empire Now Fanned—Sailors' Mutiny May Start a Civil War—Loyal Officers Slain—Eight Others on the Kniaz Potemkin Join the Mutineers—Death of One Sailor Causes Uprising.

Odessa.—The red flag of revolution is hoisted at the masthead of the Kniaz Potemkin, Russia's most powerful battleship in the Black Sea, which now lies in Odessa Harbor in the hands of mutineers. With her are two torpedo boats, the crews of which have also mutinied.

The captain and most of the officers of the battleship were murdered and thrown overboard in the open sea, and the ship is completely in the possession of the crew and a few officers who have cast in their lot with the mutineers.

The guns of the Kniaz Potemkin command the city, and in the streets masses of striking workmen who fired before the volleys of the troops are now inflamed by the spectacle of open revolt on board an imperial warship, and are making a bold front against the military.

The rioters are in a most defiant mood, and are not inclined to surrender without fighting.

## Coal Steamer Seized.

In the course of the day one of the rebel torpedo boats seized the Russian steamer Esperanza in the harbor. The steamer was laden with 2000 tons of coal, which the battleship has taken on board.

Reports of the mutiny, which occurred while the battleship was at sea, are difficult to obtain, as the mutineers refuse to allow communication with the shore, but it is ascertained that it arose from the shooting of a sailor who was presenting on behalf of the crew a complaint against bad food.

According to one version, this sailor, whose name was Omitchuk, objected to the quality of the "borchtch," or soup, and was immediately shot down by a mess officer. The crew then rose and seized the ship and the officers, eight of whom were spared on condition that they joined the mutineers. The others were killed and their bodies were thrown overboard.

After a period of vacillation the Kniaz Potemkin headed for Odessa, arrived here, accompanied by the two torpedo boats, the crews of which had joined the mutiny.

## Scene on the Wharf.

Early in the day the body of Omitchuk was brought ashore in one of the battleship's boats and was landed on the new mole, where it has been exposed in semi-state all day. It was visited by thousands of persons, many of whom placed coins in a basket at the head of the body as contributions toward a fund to defray the cost of the funeral.

An inscription on the breast of the dead sailor states on behalf of the crew that Omitchuk died for the truth because he presented a just complaint of the crew.

The authorities have made no attempt to remove the body, the sailors having served notice that the ship would open fire on any one seeking to interfere with it. A police agent visiting the spot was killed by strikers.

In the course of the day a red flag was hoisted on the Kniaz Potemkin, and members of the crew roved from ship to ship in the harbor, forcing the stoppage of all work on them.

Food was supplied to the mutineers by sympathizers on shore, who pillaged the maritime storehouses.

In the evening a bomb was thrown in Cathedral Place, killing its thrower and a number of the quays and the buildings around the harbor, as well as much of the shipping, were in flames.

"Mobs of incendiaries by armed force prevented the fire brigade from working. The troops have been completely terrorized, and were afraid to approach within range of the Kniaz Potemkin's guns, which threatened a disastrous bombardment.

"The city was appallingly illuminated.

## Textile Manufacturers Favorable.

Relations of supply and demand in textile manufacturing grow more favorable for producers, many cotton spinners having contracted so far ahead that there is no urgency to make new sales.

## Riksdag For War.

Members of the Swedish Riksdag, sitting in Stockholm, advocated war upon Norway unless the seceding kingdom shall accept Swedish conditions of separation.

## Prominent People.

J. Pierpont Morgan is having his portrait painted by J. J. Shannon.

Theophile Delcasse, who has just resigned as Foreign Minister of France, began his career as a newspaper man.

The czar of Russia has given the Greek Orthodox Christians of Boston, Mass., \$1000 toward erecting a place of worship.

Ambassador Reid's salary is \$17,500 a year. He expends double that sum in leasing Dorchester House, Park Lane, London, England.

by burning buildings, and terror prevailed everywhere. Sleep was impossible, and everybody was watching and waiting.

"The whole garrison has been requisitioned for patrol duty. It is thought that it may become necessary to summon foreign warships for the protection of the foreign colonies. Collisions between the mobs and the police and military resulted in the loss of seventeen lives, including three policemen."

Another agency dispatch from Odessa says that all the shipping in the harbor was in flames and that the crew of the Kniaz Potemkin fired a shell, killing four Cossacks and wounding seventeen.

According to the correspondent of The Standard, the quarantine station, harbor warehouses, stores, offices and some ships had been fired by revolutionary bands. All the foreign ships, the dispatch said, were preparing to slip their moorings in case of need, and the Kniaz Potemkin was playing a searchlight on every portion of the harbor.

St. Petersburg.—More serious in its possible effects than all the defeats in Manchuria or the destruction of Rostovsky's fleet was the news which reached St. Petersburg that the standard of open rebellion was floating on board one of the Emperor's battleships in the harbor of Odessa and that with other vessels the mutineers were headed by eight officers, were holding the ship against all comers.

## Consternation in Capital.

The authorities were in almost a state of panic, and at the Admiralty consternation reigned. Admiral Wirinsky, Chief of the General Staff of the Navy, said that the Admiralty had received advice regarding the mutiny, but that he was unable to give details. He frankly confessed that the situation was very grave and that he did not know what to expect.

## Many Sailors Disaffected.

Should the sailors of Kruger's ships join the mutineers, the Government would have to face open revolution, which would spread to the waters of the Black Sea littoral. The workmen of all these towns, from which the sailors of the warships are largely recruited, are imbued with the Socialistic and revolutionary propaganda. At Sevastopol less than a month ago disorders were suppressed with difficulty.

Every since the war started ugly reports about the crews of the Black Sea fleet have been current. Men have been shot at sea, officers court-martialed for disobedience, and recently at Sevastopol twelve sailors were condemned to three years' imprisonment for mutiny.

No better evidence of the spirit of the crews is needed than an official announcement made by the Admiralty that Admiral Nebogatoff and the other officers who surrendered in the battle of the Sea of Japan would have to stand trial by court-martial upon their return. Practically all the crews of the vessels which surrendered came from the Black Sea.

The fact that Odessa is not a fortified port explains why the Kniaz Potemkin is able to lie in the harbor unmolested.

The news of the mutiny, coming just at this time, when Poland is in a state of ferment, when agrarian disorders are coming to a head, and when the Government is attempting a mobilization involving about 200,000 men, may easily precipitate a crisis, and the authorities are endeavoring to keep it from the public.

## Newspaper Dispatches Stopped.

All newspaper dispatches have been stopped, and the newspapers have been forbidden to mention the mutiny. Nevertheless, the Liberals and agitators have many ways of spreading the tidings through underground channels, and in St. Petersburg the news was known in all the cafes at midnight.

The radicals had the event as the dawn of an actual revolution. "The moment for which we have waited has come," said one in front of a restaurant when he heard the news. "Omitchuk's name will go down in history as that of a martyr who precipitated a Russian revolution."

News has been received of disorders resulting from the mobilization in the Government of Poltava, some crews starting riots. The authorities of Poltava are unwilling to dispatch troops, as the entire force available is needed in that Government.

The mobilization in St. Petersburg and Moscow began at midnight. Many of the reserve men who did not respond were seized in the course of the night at their homes. All day long men were being marched to barracks under escort.

The workmen were grumbling and trouble was expected. Sixty thousand men have been called to the colors. Of this number about half will be incorporated into regiments.

An imperial edict orders the mobilization for active service of reservists in 124 districts of St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kiev, Warsaw and Vilna. These districts include the City of St. Petersburg and Moscow.

## Brezhnev Threatened.

News comes from Tambor Province that M. Brezhnev, President of the Yalu Timber Company, who has been living on his magnificent estate in that province, has been obliged to invoke the aid of the military, not only to protect his property, but to save his life. The story of his share in the responsibility for the war spread to the peasants, and they threatened dire vengeance.

The peasants in the Ekaterinoslav district have set fire to the buildings of several landowners. The workmen in the Karpoff mine at Yuzovka have gone out on strike.

## Japs Advance on Vladivostok.

Dispatches from Manchuria show that the Japanese advance toward Vladivostok continued, while Marquis Oyama was believed to be carrying out wide turning movements east of Kirin and along the Grand Trade Route, on the west.

## Plot of Bandits Frustrated.

A plot of bandits to blow up the bridge across the Suigari, Manchuria, was frustrated, 450 men being captured.

## TORNADO WRECKS A TOWN.

Six Known to Have Been Killed in Phillipsburg, Kan.

Lincoln, Neb.—A message from Fairbury, Neb., to Division Superintendent Wilson of the Rock Island Railroad, says that Phillipsburg, Kan., was wrecked by a tornado.

Six persons are known to be dead, the dispatch says. Phillipsburg is in North Central Kansas.

## Dysentery at Berlin.

Dysentery is said to be prevalent at Harbin, Manchuria.

# DANISH CADETS DROWNED

Training Schooner, the Georg-Stage, Sunk by British Steamship.

## HIT WHILE NEAR COPENHAGEN

Seventy-nine Boys Aboard—Fifty-seven Rescued and Twenty-two Drowned—Steamship Said to Have Changed Its Course Without Warning—Schooner Formerly Was Merchant Vessel.

Copenhagen, Denmark.—A serious disaster occurred at night near here, when the Danish cadet training schooner, Georg-Stage, was sunk by the British steamship Ancona. The Georg-Stage sank in one and one-half minutes. Twenty-two cadets were drowned and fifty-seven rescued.

The boys were all in their bunks at the time of the disaster. The night was overcast, but it was not so dark that objects could not be seen at some distance.

The Ancona was considerably damaged along her water line.

First Officer Myrre was in command of the Georg-Stage and saw the Ancona approaching. He is certain the steamer changed her course without warning, or there would have been no collision.

The Ancona's bow struck the training ship's side and crashed into it seven feet, bringing down the Georg-Stage's masts and rigging.

The wreckage so choked the gangways that many of the cadets could not gain the decks and, trapped below, were drowned.

Those boys who were not imprisoned by wreckage jumped on board the Ancona and helped to get out her lifeboats.

Myrre jumped overboard and helped to save many cadets.

The Copenhagen port authorities have placed an embargo on the Ancona, which will remain here until the collision is inquired into.

The Georg-Stage was a schooner, 206 tons register, 103 feet long. She was a training vessel for the mercantile marine and was owned by a private firm of Copenhagen.

## STOP BETTING AT DELMAR.

Sheriff and Deputies Occupy Ring and Make One Arrest.

St. Louis, Mo.—Owing to the action of county officers in arresting Charles Cella, a member of the Central Turf Association, during the first race at Delmar, there were no official odds on the last five races, and the only bets made were between individuals.

For the first time since the anti-betting law went into effect on June 17 the betting ring was deserted by the members of the Central Turf Association, who are behind the plan to make bets on the races in a manner not contrary to the law.

Sheriff Harpel, of St. Louis County, accompanied by several deputies, took possession of the betting ring just before the horses went to the post in the first race, but only the one arrest was made. Cella was later held under \$1000 bond to answer a charge of violating the anti-betting law.

Governor Folk, in an interview earlier in the day, had declared that either the Missouri National Guard or the St. Louis Police Department would be directed within the next twenty-four hours to raid the bookmakers at Delmar race track.

The Governor has discovered that Section 14 of the St. Louis charter gives the city of St. Louis the same powers in the county as in the city.

## TRAIN SMASHES LOADED CAR.

Two Dead, Ten Injured in Baltimore Grade-Crossing Accident.

Baltimore, Md.—Two persons were killed almost instantly and others were injured as the result of a collision between a loaded trolley car and a freight train at a grade crossing of the Pennsylvania Railroad at 11 o'clock at night. Laura Scarborough, a negro woman, thirty-five years old, was killed instantly, and Mrs. Sarah Brown died in a hospital of her injuries. The others injured were Mrs. Mary Kirchberg, Edward Ulrich, Francis S. Skirvan, Oliver Price, Mary Kassel, Thomas E. Mason, George Drescher, Charles Brebeck, Sarah Jones, Oliver Cromwell and George S. Mann.

The accident is the third since the Riverview resort was opened for the season. The trolley track is crossed several times by tracks of both the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania railroads. The trolley car had thirty-eight passengers aboard. It had nearly crossed the track when the last box car on the freight train backed into it and overturned the trolley car. Lights went out, and a panic ensued. Most of the victims were pinned under the trolley car, and it was some time before they were extricated.

## CANAL CHIEF WALLACE OUT.

Engineer Resigns Under Pressure From the President.

New York City.—J. F. Wallace, chief engineer of the Panama Canal, at a salary of \$30,000 a year, has resigned his position under pressure from President Roosevelt and Secretary Taft.

## Cruiser Charleston Ready.

The protected cruiser Charleston, which is to have its speed trials, reached Provincetown, Mass.

## Arrested as Kidnapers.

Fifteen employees of an American circus were arrested at Grand Mere, Quebec, charged with kidnaping a young French girl at Montreal, and shooting another girl at Chambord.

## Congressman Buckman Wins.

Congressman Buckman, of Minnesota, won at St. Paul a victory against his State, which had sued for nearly \$70,000, alleged to be due for illegal timber cutting.

## The Field of Sports.

Mrs. C. T. Stout defeated Miss Gertrude Travers by three up and one to play in the final for the women's metropolitan golf championship at Balt usrol.

Murray Olyphant, Jr., and "Jack" Holman finished nine up on F. O. Reinhard and George Low in a thirty-six hole hole ball golf match at Englewood, N. J.

George Ormiston defeated E. M. Zyers three up and one to play in the first round for the chief cup of Allegheny County Club golf tournament, at Pittsburgh, Pa.

## People Talked About.

John Redmond was recently received by the Pope.

Charles Edward Murreim is the inventor of smokeless powder.

Count von Lewenhaupt, a Swedish nobleman, has set up as a professional masseur.

Father Albert Negahmet is said to be the only full-blooded Indian priest in the United States.

James Stillman, the New York banker, has given \$100,000 to establish prizes for the School of Fine Arts in Paris, France.

# FATAL RIOTS IN POLAND

Wanton Cruelty of Russian Soldiers Adds to the Horrors.

Charges Made by Cossacks and Infantry, and Repeated Volleys Fired Into the Masses of Humanity.

Lodz, Russian Poland.—The most serious phase of the fighting between the military and strikers is at an end, but there are still isolated attacks in the suburbs. At Baluty Cossacks attacked a Jewish family of five persons who were driving in a cab to the railway station and shot and killed all of them, as well as the cabman.

At Pabjanice, near Lodz, workmen attacked two policemen and shot and killed one and wounded the other.

There is a general exodus from Lodz. Twelve thousand persons have already left the city, and all trains are crowded.

In the disturbances thirty-five Government liquor stores were destroyed by the mobs, which appropriated all the cash and stamps found on the premises and added them to the funds of the Socialist party.

Protestant citizens telegraphed to General Skinsnow, commanding the troops, asking for protection against the brutality of the soldiers, especially the Cossacks, who in one instance killed and robbed the servant of a wealthy man named Rosenblatt, who was carrying \$5000 to the bank.

The city resembles a shambles, and the terrible scenes of the last two days will never be wiped from the memory of the Polish people. Altogether there are no remnants camped in Lodz.

At Baluty, a suburb of Lodz, four Cossacks were killed and sixteen wounded by a bomb, which was thrown into their barracks. Twenty-three of their horses were killed.

The soldiers are showing what appears to be wanton cruelty. Late in the afternoon they shot and killed two women—a mother and her daughter.

It is quite impossible to give the exact number of killed and wounded, as reports are according to the quarter from which they are obtained. Certainly the killed will be over a hundred, possibly two hundred, and the wounded five times as many.

The present trouble began at Lodz after the funeral of the victims of the conflict between troops and Socialists the previous Sunday. The Christians were permitted to bury their dead, but the Jews were prohibited from doing so and the police secretly interfered with the bodies of the Jews at night, which excited indignation, and Socialist riots were initiated. The most serious phase of it was when the crowd deliberately pillaged liquor shops and numbers of persons, inflamed by drink, led a crowd of at least 50,000 to further and more serious attacks. Police and military were attacked wherever they appeared in small force, and many individual names were killed.

The fury of the mob found full vent, and even children, caught by the contagion, were seen kissing red flags and heard swearing that they were ready to die for liberty. A Jewish girl mounted a box in the market square and addressed an immense crowd.

Suddenly the police appeared and fired a volley and the girl fell dead. Market gardeners coming in were stopped and their carts were used in building barricades. Wires were stretched in front of these barricades and the cavalry was unable to charge. Meanwhile the mob had secured arms and revolvers were freely used. Finally the military secured the upper hand, but not without considerable losses to themselves and fearful slaughter to the rioters. The soldiers exhibited the utmost carelessness as to whether they killed peaceful persons or rioters, and as consequence many women and children were among the dead.

The streets resembled a battlefield. The houses were barricaded with boards and mattresses, and for hours volleys and individual firing were heard in every quarter of the city. Until late at night the Cossacks were busy collecting bodies of the dead and picking up persons seriously wounded. The bodies were carried off in carts to neighboring churchyards. Hence the impossibility of giving an accurate estimate of the dead until order is completely restored, if, indeed, the full story is ever told.

## DOG CAUSES TWO DEATHS.

Live Wire Kills Men Who Tried to Rescue It.

Trenton, N. J.—Walter Ewing, a telegraph operator of New York City, and Phillip Dawson, of Hopewell, were instantly killed in the latter place, a hamlet about ten miles above this city, by a broken wire, heavily charged with electricity.

Ewing was accompanied by Miss Matthews, his intended wife, and was about to call on a friend when, in front of the friend's house a dog became entangled in the broken wire. Ewing went to help the animal. The wire coiled about Ewing's body and Dawson went to his assistance, resulting in the death of both young men. Miss Matthews was eye witness to the double tragedy.

## Negro Gets Cornell Scholarship.

Henry Arthur Callis, the first colored boy ever graduated from the Binghamton (N. Y.) High School, a member of this year's class, has won the Cornell scholarship from Broome County, having a higher standing in the recent examinations for that honor than any of his numerous white competitors.

## School Officials Go to Jail.

Joseph and Pius Bierstein, David Feist, Jacob Noll and George Holroy, school directors of Shenandoah, Pa., were sentenced to serve one year in jail for bribery and conspiracy. The men pleaded guilty of accepting bribes for their influence in the appointment of school teachers.

## Zemstros to Meet Again.

The Russian zemstros have been summoned for another meeting at St. Petersburg, Russia.

## Minor Mention.

The latest war craft to go into commission is the British battleship Edward VII.

Conductors on the German State railways are to be discharged unless they pass an examination in the English and French languages.

In three days 60,000 people inspected the gorgeous court train of the German Crown Prince's betrothed, which was on view in Berlin.

A number of Reno (Nev.) capitalists intend to bore for artesian water in Warm Spring Valley, about fifteen miles north of Reno.

# THREE BURIED IN WRECK

Foreman Crushed to Death in New York City Apartment House.

Windows Smashed, Trees Uprooted and Streets Flooded—Brick Fell on Boy.

New York City.—A rain storm which hurried across from New Jersey like a crazy windmill struck Harlem, deluging the streets with a downpour from its inky clouds, turning mid-afternoon to twilight, tipping off chimneys and signs and blowing in windows.

In this wind and rain storm two-story apartment houses in course of construction at One Hundred and Thirty-sixth street and Riverside Drive collapsed. Three workmen were buried in the ruins. Two of them were rescued after being buried under the fallen walls for almost three hours, while the third, the foreman of the job, died just as he was reached. The dead man was Thomas Lator, thirty-eight years old, of 425 East Seventy-seventh street, and the injured, both bricklayers, are: Alexis Salvatore, thirty-five years old, of 610 Fifth street, and Yacovell Savoia, forty years old, of 221 East One Hundred and Twelfth street. Both were removed to the J. Hood Wright Hospital, suffering from internal injuries.

The groans and shouts of the buried men were heard for hours before the men were reached by the squads of firemen and policemen who strove to dig them out, and that any one was taken out alive surprised the crowd of rescuers and watchers.

When the storm broke there were about twenty workmen on the scaffold of the fourth floor. They saw the storm sweeping toward them and hastened to reach the street. Lator called several of them back, and together they started putting a heavy beam against the westerly wall, which lacked the floor beams to support it. They had just completed the placing of this brace when the first blast of wind struck the westerly wall with torn and mangled force. At the same time a small shaft in front of the building, in which the donkey engine was housed, blew down, carrying the smokestack of the engine with it.

For an instant the west wall of the building withstood the force of the wind, and then began to waver. Some of the workmen, who had gathered in the street, shouted a warning to Lator and his men, but it came too late. The high wall toppled over, snapping the brace as it fell, and burying the men under great masses of brick and mortar. This entire weight landed with a crash on the beams of the third floor, which gave way, and from there the entire mass fell to the cellar, increasing in weight as it fell through each floor. As the crumbling of the big structure continued, the men in the street became terror-stricken, and fearing that they were about to be engulfed, ran, calling loudly for help. The downpour of rain quickly drowned the clouds of mortar that arose from the ruins, and then it was seen that half of the westerly building had fallen to the second story, and that the men who had been on the scaffold were buried under the mass in the cellar. A hurly call was sent for ambulances, the police and the firemen.

The storm did much damage in other parts of Harlem, and also in the Bronx. A large plate glass window in the offices of the Legal Aid Society, in the Hamilton Building, Park avenue and 125th street, was blown in, and the papers of the office scattered broadcast.

The wind got under the roof of the home of John Kelly, a bookbinder, at 1037 East 170th street, and lifted it bodily. It carried the roof for a block, dashing it against a lamp post, which was demolished. The Kelly house was soaked.

Thomas Mermoy, five years old, of 218 East Ninety-ninth street, was playing ball in front of his home when the storm broke. The wind tore several bricks from the coping of the house, and one of