

A WRECK IN MID AIR.

Workmen Killed and Injured by a Peculiar Accident.

A Car Load of Granite Falls With Shocking Results.

The great cable used for transporting granite blocks overhead across a gulch at the Sodom Dam on the new Croton Aqueduct in New York broke under the strain of a heavy load. The accident occurred over the heads of a gang of thirty or forty Italian laborers, and the terrified men were in flight when the great mass of stone and iron was descending to the ground. Two, however, were caught and crushed to death, their remains being unrecognizable as human bodies, and six of their companions were injured, some fatally, by flying pieces of granite and wood.

The Sodom Dam is about two miles out of Brewster, in the village of Sodom. It is designed to be a large reservoir for New York city, and the water is to cover 1500 acres—by far the largest reservoir in that section of the country. The valley in which the dam is situated is bounded on each side by lofty hills. The dam is to be of granite, 125 feet in height, sixty feet wide at the top and 150 feet wide at the bottom.

Across the valley immediately above the stone work was stretched the cable of wire four inches in diameter. It ran over towers on either side and was buried deep in the hillside with the best of anchorage. It had been in use since the work began, and was originally capable of bearing a weight of 100 tons. A swing car was arranged to run out across the cable from either side. This car was used to transport building material—granite, cement, tools, etc.—but the workmen were never allowed to ride in it. By means of a guy rope a catch could be thrown off and the car lowered to any part of the work.

A car was sent from the west side loaded with two huge blocks of granite weighing two and a half tons each. It ran as usual until over the place at which a gang of thirty or forty Italians were at work laying the stones.

As the car neared the men the crowd of spectators on the west side began to shout, having noticed that the strands of the cable were parting. Those near the work were alarmed and took up the shout. The workmen attempted to escape, but the car was by this time over them and was descending with lightning speed.

There was a scattering for dear life and many succeeded in escaping the falling mass, which a moment later crashed upon the stone-work. The great blocks of granite were splintered and the fragments flew in all directions.

A cry of horror went up from the crowd as they saw two of the unfortunate workmen, paralyzed with fear, throw themselves flat on the ground. A second afterward a horrible shower of blood, brains and splintered bones was thrown out, but the sight was mercifully almost hidden by the great clouds of dust. Rocks were thrown among the companions of the unfortunate man and a number of them, with several of the on-lookers who stood fifty yards away, fell bleeding. The broken car squirmed like a thing of life, and several men were struck by it and knocked senseless.

As soon as the dust cleared away the terrified workmen approached the place. They were horrified at the spectacle. Blood was oozing from underneath the car. Derivicks were procured and the mass of stone was lifted. When the car was hauled off the bodies were found to be crushed beyond all resemblance to human beings. They were left as they lay, and the wounded were removed to temporary quarters.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

MONJENKA entertains more than any other woman on the stage.

LONDON is to have yet another new theatre, this time in Kensington.

It is said that Blanche Roosevelt has induced Sardou to aid her in the dramatization of her novel.

The citizens of Norwich, Conn., have pledged over \$100,000 for the erection of a new opera house in that city.

A PARIS reviewer has patented a new theatrical snow "which flutters as it falls and melts on reaching the stage."

MRS. LANGTRY has leased the St. James Theatre, London, recently vacated by the Kendals, now playing in this country, for one year.

CLARA MORRIS has appeared at the Union Square Theatre, in New York city, in the new play written and produced by her.

The famous old farce of "Box and Cox" was played for the first time in London on the 1st of November, 1847. Buckstone was Box, Harley Cox, and Mrs. MacNamara Mrs. Bouncer.

A SECOND Christine Nilsson has appeared, who is a Norwegian and a singer. She is said to possess a voice of remarkable compass, which in many respects resembles that of Lucca.

SARAH BERNHARDT has made a great hit as Theodora at the Porte St. Martin in Paris. The Paris correspondent of the London Times says that she "never showed a more resolute temper or a more youthful aspect."

WHILE the world is wondering where Henry M. Stanley is, and whether he will ever escape from the heart of Africa with his life, he is being advertised for a series of lectures to be delivered in the season of 1890-91.

Two years ago the theatre at Exeter, England, was burned down and nearly 200 persons perished in the flames. A new theatre, which is said to be fire-proof, has been erected on the site of the old one, and has just been opened.

The famous old Sadler's Wells Theatre in London, which has been allowed to sink into a position very near to ruin, is to be renovated and will reopen with a revival of Watts Phillips' "Lost in London."

MADAME MINNIE HAUKE, whose most successful impersonation has been that of Carmen, has bought the Villa Tröschchen, on the lake of Lucerne, the house in which Wagner lived for sixty years, from 1826 until 1872.

MISS MARY ANDERSON has returned to London after a stay of several weeks in the Western Highlands of Scotland, and is "in splendid health and radiant good spirits." She thinks of making a brief professional tour of Germany.

PRESIDENT HARRISON appeared at a Washington theatre the other night for the first time since he became an inmate of the White House. The play was Albert F. Haven's new historical drama, "Josephine, Empress of the French."

The Paris theaters, which some thought would be impoverished by the Exhibition being kept open till midnight, have been so flourishing that in the last five months the ten per cent. levied on the receipts for the year has yielded \$400,000.

A CLIPPING from an old English paper was sent to A. M. Palmer the other day, in which a list was given of certain convicts about to be sent to Australia. Among them was "the notorious bank forger, Barrister Seward, alias Jim the Fenman."

WITH A GILT SPADE.

Dr. Talmage Breaks Ground for the New Tabernacle.

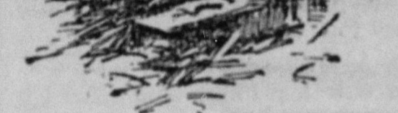
The ceremony of breaking ground for the new Tabernacle, to be erected in Clinton and Greene avenues, in Brooklyn, attracted a large number of spectators. The exercises consisted of singing, prayer, reading the Scriptures, and addresses. Dr. Talmage presided, and also turned over the first sod with



THE TABERNALE BEFORE THE FIRE.

a gilt spade. The top of the iron part of the spade, as well as the handle, was covered with blue plush. Among the ministers who participated were the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbot, the Rev. Dr. Ingersoll, the Rev. John D. Wells, and the Rev. Dr. Tephune. Dr. Talmage made an address, in the course of which he said:

"We put our church here because it is as near as we can get to the centre of our congregation. We were central when we planted our former church where it was, but Brook-



THE RUINS OF THE TABERNALE.

lyn moved on and moved up and moved up. Treasurer John Wood said it would be one of the largest and most imposing churches in the world. The regular seating capacity would be more than 5000, and by throwing open the Sunday-school rooms there would be accommodation for 3000 more. The insurance companies affected by the late fire have settled with the trustees for \$115,000, which will about pay for the ground for the new building.

The building that was burned down was dedicated February 22, 1874, and was known as the largest Protestant church in America. Since then other large churches have been erected, but now it is very probable that the new church will be the largest and most beautiful in the country.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

GENERAL LEGHORN carried off from Hayti about \$200,000.

KING HUMBERT, of Italy, is still suffering from dyspepsia.

MRS. U. S. GRANT will visit her son Jesse, in California, this winter.

SENATOR-ELECT PETTIGREW, of South Dakota, is only just over forty years old.

CORPORAL TANNER and family have settled down for the winter at Washington.

The queen dowager of Portugal is to receive an annuity of \$50,000, and she will reside abroad.

A COPY of Jay Gould's "History of Delaware County, New York," recently sold for forty dollars.

GENERAL GREENFELD, K. C. B., commander of the English forces in Egypt, looks like Grover Cleveland.

MANY people will be astonished to learn that the London preacher, Spurgeon, is only fifty-five years old.

The late Sir Charles William Sikes was the founder of England's great system of post-office savings banks.

PRESIDENT CARNOT, of France, recently remarked that he was determined to visit America before he died.

PROFESSOR TYNDALL, the distinguished scientist, at the age of seventy has climbed the Alps in search of health.

The Emperor of Japan has just taken possession of a new palace, furnished in European style. It cost him \$1,000,000.

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND and his wife are becoming well known "regular first nighters" at the New York theatres.

GENERAL BENJAMIN F. BUTLER says he has followed only one rule in writing his memoirs; that was to tell the truth.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALLA, the London journalist, is reported to have declined an offer of knighthood from Queen Victoria.

The Chilean Minister and Senora Varas have learned the English language, and will be much in society in Washington this winter.

HORATIO GUZMAN, the Nicaraguan Minister to the United States, is a son of ex-President Guzman. He was educated in this country.

BRANDER MATTHEWS, the well-known litterateur, is a native of New Orleans, but has resided in New York city the greater part of his life.

CARDINAL MANNING is a slight, graceful, delicate, gracious, dignified man, wearing no insignia of his rank in the Church, except a small red hat.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has obtained a new steward for the White House, Philip McKim, of Scotch and Irish parentage, is Ziemann's successor.

EX-MAYOR HALL, of New York, has tried to practice law in London for some years, but he finds he cannot make a living without doing newspaper work.

EMPEROR WILLIAM, of Germany, thinks of nothing but war. He conforms his habits to those of Frederick the Great, and his court at Berlin has become a camp.

HANS JEGEL, one of the cleverest writers in Norway, has accepted the place of a common sailor on one of the Scandinavian ships, being poor and in bad health.

JOHN HOPKINS, the founder of the university that bears his name in Baltimore, entered the same city at the age of nineteen with 63 cents in his pockets, and died worth \$7,000,000.

RUSSELL SAGE, the New York stock speculator, is a shrewd, handsome-faced, nervous-looking man in the neighborhood of sixty, with a clean-shaven upper lip and a fortune of something like \$50,000,000.

CLEMENCEAU, the French statesman, still loves to talk of the four years he spent in America. He had a varied career, too, as school teacher in Connecticut, a struggling physician in the French quarter of New York city, and again as teacher of French in a ladies' seminary.

WORTH, the famous man-dressmaker of Paris, is a native born Englishman of striking appearance, looking like a Scotchman, and adding to the likeness by wearing almost always a Scotch cap. His father meant to make a printer of him, but he didn't like the work and managed to get into the dry goods trade in London. Thence he went to Paris, where he found favor with the Empress Eugenie, and his fortune was made. He has a fine castle near Paris.

A HAILSTORM, which was almost a hurricane, has swept over Algeria, destroying date plantations, sweeping away railway stations and even villages, and nearly every where blowing over telegraph poles. The hailstones are said in some places to have been so phenomenally large as to break in the tiled roofs of houses.

THE MERRY SIDE OF LIFE.

STORIES THAT ARE TOLD BY THE FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

In Days Like These—The Tramp's Pie—Head or Tail—No Trouble After That, Etc., Etc.

In days like these, the maiden fair Puts on a heavy dress And goeth forth to take the air—And gather leaves to press.

Although she calls this splendid fun, The charming little elf, How would she feel—the cruel one—If she were pressed herself?—Time.

THE TRAMP'S PIE.

Mrs. Pancake (to tramp)—"Well, what do you want?"

Tramp—"Here, mum, is der pie I staid off yer window yesterday. There may be two or three teeth stickin' in it, but otherwise it ain't hurt any."—Life.

HEAD OR TAIL.

"What is that man doing over there?" said one tramp to another.

"He's putting up a scarecrow."

"I'll match pennies with you to see which of us gets the clothes."—Washington Capital.

NO TROUBLE AFTER THAT.

Briggs—"I have been hunting all the morning for a friend of mine, Boggs, but I can't find him. I wish he wasn't so much trouble to get hold of when I want him."

Boggs—"I'll tell you what to do. The next time you see him, Briggs, borrow ten or fifteen dollars. After that you can't walk the streets without running over him."—Time.

NO CHANCE FOR A ROMANCE.

Merritt—"Jennie had a narrow escape from drowning last week."

De Garry—"Going to marry the fellow who pulled her out, I suppose?"

Merritt—"Hardly. You see the rescuer was a Newfoundland."—Life.

A MOTHER'S HEART.

Mrs. Brink—"Mrs. Klink! Mrs. Klink! Your little boy is in our yard stoning our chickens."

Mrs. Klink—"Horror! He'll get his feet wet in your big, ugly, damp grass. I don't see why you can't keep your lawn mowed, Mrs. Brink."—New York Weekly.

TWO KINDS OF ACCOMPANIMENT.

Policeman (to street musician)—"Have you a permit to play on the streets?"

Itinerant Musician—"No."

Policeman (making him a prisoner)—"Then accompany me."

Itinerant Musician—"With the greatest pleasure. What do you wish to sing?"

F. liegende Blätter.

AN AGGRAVATED CASE.

"I wouldn't borrow trouble," said a lady whose husband had met with financial difficulties.

"You wouldn't?"

"No."

"Well, I doubt if I could find a man who would be my creditor even to that extent."—Merchant Traveler.

DEAR AND DEAR.

"Tell me, George darling," said she, shortly after their marriage, "do you love me as much as ever?"

"Yes, indeed."

"And do you find anything in the world dearer than your wife?"

"Nothing," said George, "unless it is the house rent."—Merchant Traveler.

RICHARD HIMSELF AGAIN.

First Dog—"Your master was not feeling well last night, was he?"

Second Dog—"No; he was a trifle under the weather."

First Dog—"Has he come around all right?"

Second Dog—"Yes, indeed. He kicked me as usual this morning."—Yankee Blade.

KNEW HIM LIKE A BOOK.

Judge—"Do you know the prisoner, Mr. Jones?"

Mr. Jones—"Yes, to the bone."

Judge—"What's his character?"

Jones—"Didn't know he had any."

Judge—"Does he live near you?"

Jones—"So near that I know he has spent less than \$5 for firewood in eight years."—New York Sun.

SUBSTITUTE FOR THE NATIONAL FLOWER.

Mother—"Did the scholars vote on the question of a national flower?"

Johnny—"In our grade the most of them wanted the golden rod."

Mother—"How did the principal vote?"

Johnny—"I didn't ask him, but I guess he's in favor of the birch rod."—Burlington Free Press.

GATHERED IN.

Bromley (who married a widow for her supposed wealth)—"You told me before our marriage that your deceased husband left you fifty thousand dollars in his will."

Wife—"That was the only place where he did leave it. You see the will was made several years before his death, when he was wealthy."—Time.

MEAN OF HIM.

George—"That was mean of Fred to start that story about me, wasn't it, Henry?"

Henry—"What story, George?"

George—"Why, he's been telling around that I left my boarding-house, owing my landlady ninety dollars."

"You don't say so! And I don't suppose you owed her half that amount, did you, George?"—Time.

APPRECIATED HIS KINDNESS.

Wickwire—"Have I told you any of those funny sayings my little boy has been getting off?"

Yabsley—"No, Wickwire, you have not, and I appreciate your kindness, let me assure you. I do, indeed. Really, I

have overlooked a great many things you have done in consideration of that very fact."

And little Willie's history remains untold.—Terre Haute Express.

SCARED AWAY THE CAT.

"What a lot of bright ideas you have!" exclaimed the young wife admiringly to her husband.

"But I haven't such bright eyes, dear, as you!" exclaimed the young husband to his wife.

And then the family cat got up disgraced from her warm resting place by the sitting-room stove and walked solemnly and slowly out into the open air.—Sonerville Journal.

A BIG DIFF.

Mrs. Newhand—"What! Twenty cents a pound for mackerel? Why, the man across the street only asks sixteen cents!"

Fishmonger—"Very good, madam; but you must remember that my fish are all hand-caught; those you see opposite are caught in nets; it makes a difference, you know."

Mrs. Newhand—"Of course—how stupid of me! You may give me that large one there."—Puck.

NO DECEPTION THERE.

Minister (to choir master)—"The music went splendidly this morning."

Choir-master—"Yes; I flatter myself it did."

Minister—"I am glad to see the singers give their whole energy to the important religious work. There is no deception in such singing as that."

Choir-master—"Well, no; I should say not. You see, I told the choir last night that an operatic manager would attend church to-day for the purpose of finding some good voices."—Judge.

NATURALLY INDIGNANT.

"It does make one so mad to read all these slurs in the papers about us St. Louis girls using so much slang and not having the elegance of manners of Eastern girls," said Miss De Pergue to Miss Salt-beef.

"I guess when it comes to a test of manners they'll find 'ere ain't any more flies on us than on Boston girls; and as for slang, I gave that sort of thing up when I left school and began tumbling to the ways of good society. Got a spare piece of gum about you, Sally."—Drake's Magazine.

MAKING HIM USEFUL.

There is said to be a young man at West Newton, who, when he goes to see his girl, is compelled to spit wood, carry in coal, run errands and work in the garden by the girl's mother, before he is allowed to do any courting. We should think that, when he had all these tasks accomplished it would be time to go home to breakfast; but perhaps he is permitted to remain until the morning meal is prepared, and is made to help the girl wash the dishes. He says he won't kick so long as the old woman doesn't send the girl to bed and insist on being courted in her place.—Norristown Herald.

CELESTIAL.

Celery should be banked soon. Some gardeners are following the practice of tying the tops of each root together before banking. It may take a little more time to tie it first and bank it later, than to have one man handle while two others do the banking, but it has the advantage of keeping the earth out of the centre of the bunch more thoroughly, and there are less stalks broken off in the digging and putting in the pit. It also will pack much closer in the pit. More of the earth can be put up against it with a plow, leaving less to be moved with the shovel. It should not be handled when wet, as this causes rust.

Before there is any chance of the temperature falling below twenty degrees it should be packed as closely as possible, standing upright, and with boards across one in eight or ten rows to prevent any danger of falling over, as if it does not stand upright, it will heat and rot.

The pit should be so covered as to effectually keep out the rain, and have a drainage which will take off any water which may soak in. It should also be ventilated by openings under the peak of the roof, which should be kept open whenever it can be done without danger of freezing, unless it is desired to blanch it out for an early market. Heat and dampness hasten the blanching, but also cause rotting.

As the weather grows colder the pit should be banked up until the sides and ends have a wall nearly four feet thick, and the roof should have not less than one foot of salt hay, or two feet of straw, to protect it from freezing. As the demand for celery is greatest, and the prices better, after the middle of December, those who can keep their celery until that time without danger of freezing or rotting will do well not to hurry the blanching process. It seems that the demand for celery has increased with the increased supply, until the amount sold in our large markets is ten-fold that handled a few years. The better the quality the larger the demand.—American Cultivator.

HOW TREES GROW.

There is rarely sufficient room near any tree for all the seeds it produces to germinate or for the seedlings to develop into fully grown individuals. Nature is lavish in sowing seeds that the succession of the plant may be insured. Most trees are gregarious, therefore, in extreme youth, from habit transmitted through many generations. They love company, and really thrive only when closely surrounded. Close planting is essential, therefore, to insure the best results. As the trees grow, the weaker are pushed aside and finally destroyed by the more vigorous, and the plantation is gradually thinned. This is the operation which is always going on in the forest when man does not intervene. It is a slow and expensive operation, however, and the result is attained by a vast expenditure of energy and of good material. The strongest trees come out victorious in the end, but they bear the scars of the contest through life.

The long, bare trunk and the small and misshapen head—the only form of a mature tree found in the virgin forest—tell of years or of centuries of struggle, in which hundreds of weaker individuals may have perished that one giant may survive. But man can intervene, and by judicious and systematic thinning help the strong to destroy the weak more quickly and with less expenditure of vital force. Thick planting is but following the rule of nature, and thinning is only helping nature do what she does herself.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

THE COLOR OF SOWED CORN.

In passing any piece of sowed corn late in the growing season, it is easy to see what will and what it will not make good feed. That which has been thickly sown, especially on poor soil, is a light yellow color, tasteless, and nearly void of nutritive value. That sown in drills and cultivated once or twice, is large, thick-stemmed and dark green in color. Taste it and you find the sweetness that with a little more room and time would be transformed into the starch of the perfected grain.

TURNIPI AND POTATOES FOR POULTRY.

According to P. H. Jacobs, poultry authority, young chicks are partial to potatoes, and adult fowls will eat them readily. Save all the small, unmarketable potatoes and sell them for the hens. It is not necessary to wash them, as the hens know how to eat them without assistance. Turnips also make cheap food for poultry, especially ducks, and will pay as a crop for feeding in that manner. The most successful breeders of ducks use turnips, cooked and thickened with bran, for ducklings, and serve as a very satisfactory diet for geese in winter. But little grain is necessary if poultry are well supplied with cooked oats.

GRAIN AND STRAW TOGETHER.

Those who feed oats to cattle can save expense of threshing by giving neat cattle their ration of oats and straw together. For this reason it is well to leave unthreshed such stacks as have best and shortest straw. One year we put the unthreshed oats in the barn, but mice played mischief with them, so that this plan is not to be recommended unless one knows how to circumvent the rodents. Since then we have either carried from stack to stable as wanted, or transferred a stack or more into the barn by way of the cutting-box. Mice or rats cannot burrow in the chopped stuff. So far as we can discover the grain is as thoroughly digested by cows when eaten from the bundle as when the whole is chopped. The advantage of chopping comes from having less waste than when daily carried from the stack, having the fodder under cover and consequent convenience in feeding. The economy lies in saving the expense of threshing and grinding, for when eaten in the straw there is no bolting—so to speak—of the grain, but nearly all is remasticated and assimilated.—Farm, Stock and Home.

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FROM A WIRE TO A PIN.

In the former days it took twelve to fourteen men to make a pin—that is, there were twelve to fourteen processes in its manufacture, each of which was performed separately and by a different hand. Now a single machine turns out a stream of pins at the rate of 200 a minute, all ready to be finished.

The wire is prepared by drawing it from a large coil on a revolving drum through a hole the size of the pin wanted. The coil, wound on another drum, is then suspended at the end of a machine. The wire passes into the machine through a hole and a series of iron pegs which keep it in place and straighten it.

A pair of pincers, moving back and forth, pull it along and thrust the end through a hole in a small iron plate, on the further side of which a little hammer beats a tattoo on the end of the wire and so forms the head of the pin. Next a knife descends and cuts off the pin to the proper length. The pin falls through a groove or slot through which the heads cannot pass, and is thus suspended so that the lower or point end is exposed to the action of a cylindrical file, which has both a revolving and a lateral motion. By the time the pin has passed this file it has a smooth, sharp point, and is a complete pin so far as shape is concerned.

These processes are all performed with such rapidity that the