

APPALING DISASTER

Fatal Collapse of a Building in New York City.

Nearly Five Score of People Lose Their Lives.

A rickety five-story brick building in Park place, New York City, collapsed during the noon hour a few days ago, the debris bursting into flames.

How many people were buried and burned in the ruins was not known forty-eight hours after the accident. The number was estimated at seventy-five. It may reach one hundred.

The collapse was immediately preceded by an explosion, according to some of those within earshot. Others say there was no explosion, that the walls and floors merely gave way.

The fallen buildings comprised Nos. 68, 70, 72 and 74 Park place. No. 68 was vacant.

Occupying the ground floor of the remaining three numbers were Louis Rosenfeld's bronze and gold paint shop, A. W. Trippe's drug store, and Andrew Petersen's restaurant.

Ellis & Macdonald's bookbinding took up the second and third floors of Nos. 70 and 72, and the South Publishing Company the same floors of No. 74.

The fourth and fifth floors throughout were occupied by Liebler & Maass, lithographers.

Careful estimates made the day after the tragedy showed that when the fatal crash came there were thirty men in the pressroom of Liebler & Maass, who were buried in it; twenty-five men in Petersen's restaurant; twelve men and women in Ellis & Macdonald's bookbinding; eight men and boys in the South Publishing Company; ten men and women in the paint shop of Louis Rosenfeld; nine men and boys in the drug store of A. W. Trippe, and ten passers-by on the sidewalk—making a total of 104.

There is a considerable difference of opinion as to the cause of the disaster. People in the wrecked building who escaped say there was no explosion, but those who were on the street near the scene say they heard the report of an explosion.

It seems probable that the weight of the printing press, which were on the upper floors, together with the vibration caused by their motion, proved too much for the building, and caused the collapse.

It was just the noon hour, and Petersen's restaurant in the basement was fairly well filled. It accommodated sixty persons. In the windows overhead girls and men could be seen catching a breath of air as they munched their lunches.

There were several people passing in the street, among them a woman with an infant in a baby carriage. Three little children were playing together in front of the drug store, and a horse attached to an express wagon was standing by the curb.

Above the noise of traffic in the street could be heard the din of Liebler & Maass's tea big presses on the upper floors. The building vibrated and trembled with every revolution, just as it had done for months before.

Then there came a low rumbling sound. Some who heard it say it was accompanied by a heavy report, as of a cannon fired. It was followed by the crash of falling walls and the grating, rattling sound of twisting beams and timbers.

A dark cloud of dust filled the air and rose to the height of the housetops. Before it had cleared, fire burst from the debris and lapped over to the adjoining buildings to the west.

The street was in an uproar in an instant. A dozen or more who had been slightly injured were helped into adjacent stores. One man was discovered standing in his waist in the debris. He had a leg caught in his head. He was pulled out and carried to a hospital.

Another had rolled down from the summit of the wreck in a big arm-chair. He was helped to his feet comparatively unharmed. The mother with her baby in the carriage and the three little children at play could not be seen.

Instantly, before the frightened people in the collapsed building could collect themselves to attempt escape, there rolled the stifling clouds of smoke and the roaring flames. Within a few minutes the people rushed to the main entrance, on Park place. Already it was impassable. And then, almost tumbling over each other, men and women, boys and girls climbed and fell down the fire escape on the Greenwich street side of the building.

The firemen quickly had streams playing on the flames from front and rear, while four big hoses deluged the ruins from neighboring roofs. An hour after the firemen were summoned to the city did not quench and the work of digging for the dead began.

Just two hours after the accident the first body was found. It was in front of where the drug store had been and about twelve feet from the curb. The man's face was all that could be seen at first. A heavy scum pinned him down.

When the remains had been disengaged four policemen carried them to the sidewalk and a rubber blanket covered them. The body was that of a laborer, in his shirt sleeves and with a rubber apron on. He was maimed and bruised from head to foot and his life had been literally squeezed out. The fire had not touched him.

It was 4 o'clock when the city dead wagon with its load of plain pine coffins drove up. There were six bodies in waiting for it.

Inspector Williams found Louis Gaimo, a Mulberry street man, who said he could supply sixty Italian laborers within a short time for the work of rescue. The inspector said he would pay them if the city did not. The lights were up in a little while, and Gaimo secured Mulberry street and found his sixty men and marched them down the street and across the park to the building.

There were perhaps forty volunteers, and they went to work with the Italians gathering up the broken and half-burned timbers and carrying them down to the corner where they piled them. They worked all night and promised to continue until all was cleared away.

Two hours and a half after the building collapsed, the firemen who were digging away at the ruins near the eastern end of the building, were startled by a plaintive cry that seemed to come from beneath them. A score of men worked for an hour after the cry was first heard, and ten feet down below they came upon the little black torso of a dress. Then some big black timbers were dragged aside, and underneath them, in a small space just big enough to hold the body of a small child, was a curly-haired little boy, nine years old, the daughter of Frank Heagney, the plumber, residing opposite.

A few minutes after Maria was found the firemen came upon another small body. It was that of little Annie, her sister. She was dead. There was a hole in her head, from which the blood was gushing. She was laid beside the two dead men, stretched on the sidewalk across the way.

Just as a policeman had spread a rubber coat over the little corpse, a hatless man, with pallid face and bloodshot eyes, pushed his way through the crowd. He snatched the cover from the corpse, and with an agonizing sob sank to his knees over the child. Again and again he passionately kissed the cold lips of the dead child. The bluecoated officers guarding the dead turned aside to brush away their tears.

When the policeman attempted to lead the father away he fought with the desperation of a maniac, and it required the force of four strong men to drag him from the place. A few minutes afterwards the child's body

THE NATIONAL GAME.

CHICAGO seems invincible.

The market for ball players is becoming glutted.

CHICAGO'S new pitcher, Nicol, is quite a batsman.

SHANNON has taken charge of the Washington team.

BENNETT, of the Boston League Club, has been catching since 1876.

In Boston they think Stricker is the quickest man now playing ball.

DENNY, once the king of third basemen, has been released by Cleveland.

It interferes with most baseball players' good work to be captain of a team.

DALRYMPLE, who once led the League battlers, is hitting harder than ever.

HAMILTON, of Philadelphia, leads the League in batting and base running.

SUTCLIFFE, of the Washingtons, leads the League in batting. He has an average of over .400.

GALVIN, of Pittsburg, has been pitching ball since 1874, and never knew what it was to have a lame arm.

LOUIS BERBAUER, Captain and second baseman of the Pittsburg League Club, has asked for his release.

BARRBALL has taken a strong hold on the Cubs' public. There are over seventy-five clubs in that little island.

There is trouble in the New York team and Connor and Glascock want their releases. They don't like Ewing.

ANSON, of Chicago, is generally very lucky in his "finds." His last, Vickery and Shriver, apparently are one of his luckiest.

DESPITE the Ruse-worship of the New Yorkers, John Ewing, when in condition, is the most effective pitcher in the New York team.

The New York Club has signed Pitcher Arthur Clarkson, late of the New Haven Club. He is a brother of the famous John Clarkson.

BROWNING, of Cincinnati, has lined 'em out this year in great style, and now holds third highest place in the batting list of the National League.

The quickest game on record was played at Albany, N. Y., the other day. It took only twenty-seven minutes. Five innings were played when rain interferred.

Two years ago, three pitchers did all the twirling for the New York team, and did it effectively, too; but now it has six pitchers and management is groping after more.

WELCH, of the Baltimore, still maintains his reputation as one of the greatest center-fielders ever seen on a ball field. Some of the catches made by him in Boston were of a phenomenal character.

Boston's Association team have now a string of heavy hitters in Brotherton, Duffy, Farrell, Joyce, Richardson and Brown that will compare favorably with that of any seven men in any club of the League or Association.

Harry Wright, of Philadelphia, has some unique ideas about handling his pitchers. He makes all of them put the ball over the plate and inverts against bases on balls.

He makes them upon speed and makes a particular point about watching base runners.

FREEMAN, the phenomenal left-hander recently signed by the Washingtons, is probably the youngest pitcher in the professional ranks to-day. Before he was signed by the Washington team he had pitched but twenty-four games, and had not yet reached his twentieth year.

"MIKE" KELLY of the Boston Association team, has signed a contract to play with the Boston League Club the remainder of this and all of next season. This contract calls for a salary of \$5,000 per annum and an additional sum contingent on the success of the club. Kelly said he was to receive \$25,000 from the League.

Of all the players who have talked about quitting only two have made their words good by retiring from the diamond when there was an engagement in sight. They are McCormick and Sunday. The magnates that drew them away from the diamond differ widely. McCormick went to the race track and Sunday to the pulpit.

NATIONAL LEAGUE RECORD.

Table with columns for Player Name, Team, Batting Average, Home Runs, etc.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

The Countess of Dudley was a shop girl.

Kaiser Wilhelm is growing a full beard.

The late Mrs. James K. Polk was a very handsome woman in her youth.

THE LABOR WORLD.

CHICAGO has a woman engineer.

HARLEM has a woman upholsterer.

NEW YORK grocers will build a hall.

ITALY'S labor market is overstocked.

LIVERPOOL has 50,000 dock laborers.

SAN FRANCISCO has Chinese coopers.

NEW YORK laundry hands are fighting Chinese.

NEW YORK compositors will hold a State Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS (Ind.) laundry girls average \$3.50 a week.

NEW YORK has an Italian shoemakers' K. of L. assembly.

A COLORED man is boss over a gang of New York white boys.

The President of the Boston Waiters' Alliance is a colored man.

NEW YORK working girls have a society for sending poor children on vacations.

TRADING CAR conductors in Philadelphia have to pay for broken car windows and the like.

The Socialist Labor party of Italy is growing rapidly. It has now over 100,000 members.

An association comprising 300 employers has been started in San Francisco to resist the encroachments of trades unions.

The Irish waiters not only insist upon their right to wear beards and no uniforms, but also to smoke when not actually serving.

The production of cloth at Fall River, Mass., has been curtailed 20,000 pieces in the past two weeks, owing to a scarcity of weavers.

The Municipal Council of Piacenza, Italy, has granted \$500 annually for five years to the labor unions in that city for their free employment bureau.

The Socialist Workmen's Congress at Brussels, Belgium, has passed resolutions condemning the sweating system and piece-work.

BISMARCK recently entertained a trade society of limeburners and brickmakers at Friedrichshagen, where he has extensive kilns.

NOTWITHSTANDING the fact of the depression in the iron and tin plate trade, and the falling off of the demand for coal, 10,000 miners in Aberdare District, South Wales, have gone on a strike.

In the Chicago City Directory just published many names were omitted owing to a refusal of the members of labor organizations to give their names and address because it was printed at a scab printing-house.

The railroads of the country employ 700,000 men. Each year they lose 2000 of their number in killed, and 30,000 of them are injured annually. It is estimated that 7,000,000 people depend on these employees for a living.

The South Australian Parliament has set aside \$25,000 to purchase land near Petersburg for workmen to build on. The Free Education bill, advocated by the labor organizations, has also been carried by a two-thirds majority.

The number of cotton mills working in India is 114. These mills give employment to over 90,000 persons every day. Out of these 114 mills, eighty-two are in the Bombay presidency, of which sixty are in the town and vicinity of Bombay.

The rain crop in Fresno County, California, is the largest on record. The growers made great efforts to secure white labor, offering \$1.25 per day for grape-pickers, with board, and \$1.75 without board. They failed to get any adequate supply and were forced to hire Chinese, who have advanced the price fifty cents a day over last year. Fully 4,000 Chinese are now engaged in the Fresno vineyards.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR SEPTEMBER 6.

Lesson Text: "The True Children of God." John viii. 31-47.

Golden Text: John i, 12-Commentary.

31. "Then said Jesus to those Jews which believed on Him, If ye continue in My word, ye shall be true children of God indeed." He is still at Jerusalem teaching in the temple (verse 2), and it is just after the feast of tabernacles. The previous verse says that many believed on Him; so, also say chapters vi, 39, 41; x, 42; xii, 42; but chapter vi, 66, says that many of His disciples went back and walked no more with Him, and after His ascension we read of the number of the disciples as being only about 120.

32. "And ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." To know the truth is to know Himself, for He is the Truth (chap. xv, 6), and know God and Jesus Christ is life eternal (chap. xvii, 3).

33. "They answered Him, We be Abraham's seed, and were never in bondage to any man. How sayest Thou, ye shall be made free?" Being only natural men, they understood not His spiritual sayings, for it seemed foolishness to them (I Cor. ii, 14). To be a descendant of Abraham, and to have been circumcised, was in their eyes all that was necessary to entitle them to eternal happiness. (Gen. xv, 8; Rom. 4, 11; x, 3, 4).

34. "Jesus answered them, Verily, verily, I say unto you, whosoever committeth sin is the servant of sin. As the Spirit through Paul has said, "To whom ye yield yourselves servants to obey, his servants ye are: whether of sin unto death, or of obedience unto righteousness."

35. "And the servant abideth not in the house forever, but the Son abideth ever." We cannot become children of God, or our natural birth, nor by any works of the flesh, but only by receiving into us something of God, even His Son Jesus Christ as our Righteousness and our Salvation.

"If the Son therefore shall make you free, ye shall be free indeed." The righteousness of God stood before them and was talking to them, but they knew Him not. In Him, and in Him only, was there Life and Light and Righteousness; all else apart from Him was only sin, darkness and death.

37. "I know that ye are Abraham's seed; but ye seek to kill Me, because My Word hath no place in you." They were children of Abraham by natural descent, but they were not like Abraham spiritually, for Abraham believed in the Christ (verses 4, 9), but they wanted to kill Him. Both Cain and Abel were the natural children of Adam and Eve, but spiritually Abel was of God while Cain was of the devil (Heb. xi, 4; I John iii, 5, 9).

38. "I speak that which I have seen with My Father, and ye do that which ye have seen with your father." As to His Father, He was continually speaking of Him, proclaiming that the Father sent Him, and that He said and did only what the Father taught Him; that the Father was with Him, and that He always pleased the Father; that to know Him was to know the Father (verses 16, 18, 19, 28, 29). His whole aim on this earth was to glorify the Father, and when He said and did only what the Father taught, He would glorify Him that still He might glorify the Father.

39. "They answered and said unto Him, Abraham is our father. Jesus saith unto them, If ye were Abraham's children ye would do the works of Abraham; yet ye still cling to the idea of natural descent being sufficient, but John the Baptist had taught them the folly of saying, "We have Abraham to our father" (Math. iii, 9); and on a previous occasion Jesus had taught at Capernaum that many would come from east and west and sit down with Abraham, Isaac and Jacob in the Kingdom, while many who thought themselves entitled to do so would be cast into outer darkness (Matt. viii, 11, 12).

40. "But now ye seek to kill Me, a man that hath told you the truth, which I have heard of God. This did not Abraham." The true children of Abraham will walk in the truth of Abraham (Rom. iv, 12), and his great characteristic was that he obeyed the word of God and acted accordingly. Looking for a city which hath foundations he was content to dwell in the promised land as a sojourner.

41. "Ye do the deeds of your father. Then said they to Him, We be not born of fornication; we have one Father, even God." In Isa. xlii, 16; xiv, 8, we find these words, "Doubtless Thou art our Father, though Abraham knew us not; Thou, O Lord, our Father, our Redeemer; Thy name is from everlasting." "O Lord, Thou art our Father, we are the clay, and Thou our potter; and we all are the work of Thy hand." There are about the only places in the Old Testament where God is directly spoken of as Father, but if they had any reference to such words as these the comparison of the clay would condemn them, for they were hearted as rock rather than as clay, which would be fashioned by the potter.

42. "Jesus said unto them, If God were your father ye would love Me, for I proceeded forth and came from God; neither came I of Myself, but He sent Me." The Lord said and through Malachi, A son honoreth his father and a servant his lord; orth his father, where is mine honor (Mal. i, 6). And in John v, 23, Jesus had said, "He that honoreth not the Son, honoreth not the Father which hath sent Him." These people profess to be children of Abraham, but do not his work; they call themselves children of God, but they hate Him whom God sent, even His only begotten Son.

43. "Why do you not understand My speech, even because ye cannot bear My word?" "Through faith" is the only way to understand (Heb. xi, 8), and if the disciples understood not many things till after Pentecost, even though they believed in Him (John xii, 16; xiv, 9), how could these people understand anything when they had no faith in Him whatever; and here is the reason of their blindness, and of the blindness and hardness of heart of all who are like them—they will not receive the word of God.

44. "Ye are of your father the devil, and the lusts of your father ye will do." He had twice told them that they acted like their father (verses 38, 41), and now He says plainly who their father is. At another time He has said that through Malachi, A son honoreth his father and a servant his lord; orth his father, where is mine honor (Mal. i, 6). And in John v, 23, Jesus had said, "He that honoreth not the Son, honoreth not the Father which hath sent Him." These people profess to be children of Abraham, but do not his work; they call themselves children of God, but they hate Him whom God sent, even His only begotten Son.

45. "And because I tell you the truth ye believe Me not." Paul asks, "Am I therefore become your enemy because I tell you the truth?" (Gal. iv, 16). Truth is to a heart that loves lies like salt to a wound healed, or like a strong light to weak eyes.

46. "Which of you continueth Me of sin? And if I say the truth, why do ye not believe Me?" They could not convict Him of sin, for there was no sin in Him; He knew no sin; He did no sin; He was without sin (I John iii, 5; I Cor. v, 21; I Pet. ii, 22). Even Judas had to confess that He was an innocent man.

47. "He that is of God heareth God's words; ye therefore hear them not, because ye are not of God." Not of God, not of my sheep, neither part nor lot in the matter (chapter x, 26). Acts viii, 31. There shall be no wise man into it anything that defileth, neither whatsoever worketh abomination or maketh a lie, but they which are written in the Lamb's book of life (Rev. xxi, 27). Let the questions earnestly search our hearts: "Am I of God? Do I love to hear His word? Are His words more to me than any other words? Is His Book more enjoyed than any book in the house?" If I cannot give a sincere and hearty, "Yes, blessed be His name," to such questions as these, I should feel less while bearing His name, I am still in darkness—Lesson Helper.

A HINDOO journalist declares that "many crowned heads are trembling in their shoes."

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

A wood-carving machine is successful.

Terrorite is more powerful than dynamite.

A pound of phosphorus is sufficient to pit 1,000,000 matches.

A Swedish cavalry officer has invented a horseshoe on which the calks and clips are changeable.

A street railroad to be operated by motors run by fuel oil will soon be in operation near Prague.

The Philadelphia mint has installed an Eddy electric motor of twenty-five horse-power, which is run by wires from the street.

It is estimated that twenty thousand horse-power will be required for the electric lighting plant of the Columbian Exposition.

Observation step-ladders are to be used in the Belgian artillery, the object being to enable a commander to better direct the fire of his gunners.

The Michigan Central Railroad has in use a new machine that does the work of 300 men in scraping the dirt dumped alongside of the track to the edges of the fill.

A spring has been discovered in Greenville, N. H., which contains an almost phenomenal amount of lithium, even more, it is said, than the famous spring at Londonderry.

Watch crystals are made by blowing a sphere of glass about one yard in diameter; after which the disks are cut from it by means of a pair of compasses having a diamond at the extremity of one leg.

A device has been invented by which an engine may be stopped on any floor of a building by simply pressing a button, thus making an electrical connection with the governor of the engine.

A toilet brush is made of two halves which are hinged and are detachable, one half being the brush and the other half the mirror, while in the space between is a comb, a tooth brush and a button-hook.

The Munich Poeller Physical and Optical Institute have constructed for the Chicago Exhibition an enormous microscope, manipulated by the aid of electricity. It has a magnifying power of 11,000 linear perspective and has cost \$5750.

It is stated that Dr. Lehner, of Augsburg, Germany, has solved the problem of manufacturing artificial silk. The fabric is said to be superior in lustre to natural silk, and cannot be distinguished from it; and that a limited company is to be constituted to work the invention.

If this is true, and is found to be thoroughly practicable after a fair trial, it will revolutionize the whole industry of producing and manufacturing raw silk.

Mr. H. Darwin, of the Cambridge Scientific Instrument Company, has devised a "cup micrometer" for measuring the rate of growth of a plant. A thread is attached to the upper end of the plant and passes over a pulley. To its lower end is fastened a weight, which descends as the plant increases in height. The amount of its descent is a measure of the vertical growth of the plant, and it is obtained very exactly by means of the micrometer in question.

In a paper read to the French Academy of Sciences, M. Colin discusses the action of cold on animals. The rabbit endures considerable cold. Adults have lived in ordinary hutch suspended from the branch of a tree or standing on a heap of snow, and their temperature has only been lowered about one degree in five or six days, when the outside temperature varied from ten to fifteen degrees C. Other individuals have lived in perfect health for two months in cubical hutch, completely open on one side, when the temperature ranged from ten degrees to twenty-five degrees. Sheep and pigs are also able to live through severe weather, but the dog and horse are killed by it.

Checking Coughing and Sneezing.

Dr. Brown-Sequard, in one of his lectures, dwells with great emphasis on the importance of general knowledge in the matter of checking coughing and sneezing. He states that coughing can be stopped by pressing on the nerves of the lips in the neighborhood of the nose, and sneezing may be stopped in the same way. Pressing in the neighborhood of the ear, right in front of the ear, may stop coughing. It is also of catching, but much less so than for sneezing or coughing. Pressing very hard on the roof of the mouth is also a means of arresting a cough, and the will itself is often found to be a wonderful preventive. Dr. Brown-Sequard points out that in addition to the many ordinary reasons why people should know these simple facts, there are conditions under which this knowledge may prove of the greatest value. In bronchitis and pneumonia, or any acute affection of the lungs, hacking or coughing may lead to serious results, and the ability to readily mitigate or arrest them is of the highest importance.—Chicago News.

A Burial Pond.

A remarkable freak of nature was found among the hills of Delaware County, N. Y., in a sunken lake covering about three acres of surface, which lies between two parallel ridges not far from the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad. The whole surface of the lake is covered with a thick growth of moss, whose stems extend to an unknown depth, but certainly farther than the arm can reach. Each tuft of the moss is of a different color from its neighbor, so that the surface looks like that of a beautiful colored carpet. In walking over the velvety surface, the foot sinks down a few inches without encountering the water, which is at least two feet below the surface. Near the shore, in a few places, the water comes to the top. The buried pond is a wonderful natural curiosity.—Boston Transcript.