

A WILD ENGINE'S WORK.

It Crashes Into a Crowded Excursion Train Near Coney Island.

SCORES OF PEOPLE INJURED.

Doctors Said Ten Would Die—The Wrecked Cars Caught Fire After the Crash—Passengers Leaped for Life From the Open Cars—Details of the Terrible Disaster.

A locomotive became unmanageable in the Bay Ridge yard of the New York and Sea Beach Railroad shortly before 4 p. m. on Labor Day, and, deserted by its engineer and fireman, dashed out upon the road to Coney Island. Four miles from Bay Ridge, at Woodlawn Park, it overtook and crashed into a train of seventeen cars loaded with excursionists from New York and Newark, N. J.

Four cars were wrecked and seventy persons were injured. Of these there were ten that the surgeons said would probably die. The wrecked cars took fire from the runaway engine, and but for the heroic work of their fellow passengers many of the injured would almost surely have been burned to death outright.

The police of Brooklyn arrested Engineer Frank Jensen and Fireman Matt Ross, of the runaway engine, on charges of criminal negligence. Details of the terrible disaster are as follows:

At about 4 o'clock engine No. 3, of the Sea Beach line, pulled out of the Sixty-fifth street station in South Brooklyn with a train of seventeen crowded cars bound for Coney Island, where a number of labor organizations were celebrating Labor Day. In going out of Sixty-fifth street these cars were on a grade for about a mile, and engine No. 6, manned by Frank Jensen, engineer, and Arthur Ross, fireman, which was used about the yard for various purposes, was employed to help No. 3 and its train up the grade, as soon as the train reached a level grade, engine No. 6 returned to the yard.

Engine No. 3, with its heavy load proceeded on its way toward Coney Island, and at 3:40 o'clock was attacking at the Woodlawn station at Sixty-fifth street and Twenty-second avenue, when down the track toward South Brooklyn a detached engine was seen approaching. No attention was paid to it at first, but as it came nearer and nearer, the more nervous passengers in the rear turned around to see it. On it came, puffing spitefully and fairly flying along the track, and as it approached suddenly people began to cry out as it approached and rose from their seats. Before more than a few of the affrighted passengers had an opportunity to leap from the sides of the train the engine had borne down upon them like a whirlwind, plowing its way clear through the two rear cars, grinding them up as if they had been made of straw and hurling two or three hundred people through the air, some to probable death, others to long timesuffering.

Shrieks, groans and maledictions rent the air. Passengers leaped from the sides of the cars and ran to the nearby fields, fearful that the runaway locomotive's mission of destruction was only partly done. Finally the iron horse, after slipping its wheels for several minutes, stopped, and then from under the wreckage shot out a volume of flame.

In an incredibly short time four cars which a few minutes before had held merry throngs of people turned into a hell. The flames that burst from these cars were kind alone prevented a horrible loss of life, for even the passengers who were pinned fast in the wreckage were rescued with little difficulty by the willing hands of those who had gone through the accident unhurt. The shock of the blow given to the runaway engine broke the train in two, sending all but the cars that were afterward burned down the track 100 feet out of harm's way.

It was several minutes before help came. Word was sent to the Bath Beach Police Station, a mile away. The crash attracted the attention of a number of people driving in the neighborhood, and also of a number of farmers who live near by. These hurried to the scene and were joined by scores of others in the course of half an hour. Dr. Lundbeck, of Bergen street, Brooklyn, was riding on Twenty-second avenue with his daughter when he heard the crash. They and Roundman Isaac Frank, the Bath Beach Fire Station, reached the wreck at the same time. The doctor gave valiant service, directing his attention first to those who were manifestly most seriously injured.

A fire alarm was also turned in, and by the time the ambulances arrived two or three fire engines drawn by horses dripping with perspiration and exhausted from a three-mile run were at the wreck. There was little use for the engines and hook and ladder trucks. The ambulances, however, were soon filled with a small portion of the three score and more of people who needed medical attention.

AN EARTHQUAKE SHOCK.

Portions of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware shaken. A shock of earthquake was felt a few minutes after 6 o'clock the other morning along the Atlantic coast from Delaware to Long Island. In New York City it was very slight, but it was sharp in New Jersey and to the east of the Metropolis.

From despatches received in New York it was shown that the earthquake was felt only in Delaware, New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania and Eastern New York, including the western part of Long Island. From no place was there any news of disaster or serious damage. In most places the nature of the shock seems scarcely to have been suspected. In a few places the more ignorant or more superstitious part of the inhabitants were thrown into paroxysms of terror, and betook themselves to their knees, their prayers and their Bibles.

This is the first shock felt in this part of the United States since 1893. Had the shock occurred two days sooner it would have been upon the ninth anniversary of the great Charleston earthquake.

The National Game. Eight of the Boston players are now husbands and fathers. The New Yorks have lost more games so far this season than they did all last year.

Baltimore has the League record of the season with fourteen consecutive victories. Algie McBride, Chicago's new outfielder, fanned out to Boxford, is a tailor by trade. Most left-handed pitchers lack speed, but Foreman, of Pittsburgh, small as he is, has plenty of it.

The St. Louis Browns have won but one messy game from New York this season in the full series. Davis is the only man on the New York team possessing all the qualifications for a first-class captain.

Goins has now played six positions on the Pittsburgh team—first, second, third, short, left and right field. The Cincinnati now have only two pitchers in good condition—Rhines and Parrott. Frank Dryver's arm is again sore and Frank Foreman has a split finger on his pitching hand.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

Total coinage accounted in the mints during August, \$4,517,000, as follows: Gold, \$3,672,250; silver, \$748,000; minor coins, \$97,400. The public debt increased \$2,815,418 during August. The total debt on September 1, less \$185,032,153 surplus cash in the Treasury, aggregated \$942,294,323.

Secretary of the Navy Herbert ordered the trial by court martial of Captain George W. Sumner for the mishap of the cruiser Columbia through careless docking at Southampton, England. In consequence of the improper handling at the dry dock the Columbia was severely strained.

The Treasury receipts during August aggregated \$28,952,606.70, of which \$15,639,047.19 was from customs, \$12,172,104.96 from internal revenue, and \$1,141,454.55 from miscellaneous sources. During August \$12,302,000 were paid out in pensions.

Marshal McDonald, of West Virginia, United States Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, is dead. The President has appointed J. Nora McGill Register of Wills for the District of Columbia. Mr. McGill is a young patent attorney of Washington.

Gold exports increased to \$2,250,000, and the bond syndicate again came to the aid of the National Treasury by depositing \$1,000,000 in gold in exchange for currency, so that the reserve is still intact.

The United States District Attorney and Marshal in Wyoming report that the recent Danzoo murders were atrocious outrages, deliberately planned.

Domestic.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Club	W.	L.	Draw.	Win. %
Baltimore	79	37	654	.684
Pittsburgh	62	52	596	.546
Cleveland	72	42	632	.632
Cincinnati	57	51	528	.528
Philadelphia	63	45	593	.593
Chicago	57	54	514	.514
Boston	61	47	563	.563
Washington	53	71	517	.431
Brooklyn	60	48	558	.538
St. Louis	54	75	599	.418
New York	59	51	535	.535
Louisville	29	81	364	.264

The New York Prohibitionists at their State Convention in Saratoga nominated a ticket headed by William F. Smith, for Secretary of State, and adopted a platform in conformity with their party principles.

Nine persons were hurt by the fall of the southeast corner of Machinery Hall at the State Fair Grounds, Springfield, Ill. Charles Allen, one of the four postoffice thieves who made such a sensational escape from Ludlow street jail, New York City, a short time ago, has been recaptured at Ozark, Ill.

John F. Lewis, formerly United States Senator from Virginia, died at his home in Lynnwood in his seventy-eighth year. Mr. Lewis was a member of the State Secession Convention of 1861, and was the only member of that body within the present limits of Virginia who refused to sign the ordinance of secession adopted by it.

Samuel A. Searle was swimming ashore from a capsized boat at Greenwich Point, Boston, with his five-year-old son on his back, when a lightning flash struck and killed the father. The son was drowned.

West Weaver, a young negro who was discovered in the room of a little girl, the daughter of a prominent white resident of Wareboro, Ga., was lynched.

While watching a game of ball in New York George Paulson, fourteen years old, was struck on the temple by a foul tip and died the same evening.

Portland, Oregon, is to be quarantined against the introduction of cholera from Honolulu. Mrs. Alice L. Fleming was arrested in New York on suspicion of having caused the death of her mother, Mrs. H. N. Bliss, by sending her poisoned food.

The forest fires in the vicinity of Cape May, N. J., are the worst in years. They extend forty miles.

Henry Rothko, senior member of a large wholesale house in New York, shot himself to death in his office.

A syndicate of New York capitalists, having \$150,000,000, is said to be getting control of the wool-pulp business of the country.

Parades, picnics and festivities marked the observance of Labor Day throughout the country.

For carrying a red flag in a parade of Italians in Philadelphia two men were arrested after a wild scene of disorder, in which the police used their clubs freely.

HOW WARSHIPS SIGNAL.

AN INGENUOUS DETAIL OF MODERN NAVIGATION.

Flags Used by Day and Balls of Fire, Lamps and Electric Lights at Night—The Secret Code.

THE methods of signaling from one war vessel to another while cruising or in action is one of the most interesting and ingenious details of modern navigation. Brains and inventive genius have been freely expended in devising new systems and improving old ones, until a row of flags and pennants, or a swaying torch, or ball of fire can annihilate miles of rough billows as easily as the telegraph spans a continent.

The systems chiefly used by the Navy Department are flags by day and lights at night.

The flag system is very simple. Ten flags stand for the numerals from one to ten. By grouping these flags, any combination of numbers may be obtained, which shall be equivalent to a word, phrase or whole sentence, according to a code issued by the Navy Department. For example—2653 may mean "Running short of coal;" 399, "Tack to windward;" 760, "Boiler disabled;" 45, "Wheel into line for maneuvering," and so on ad infinitum. The code books, one of which is found on every vessel, are thoroughly indexed, with each combination of figures opposite the word, phrase or sentence it stands for in signaling. The combinations are secret and are carefully guarded to prevent an enemy, or even a curious Jack Tar from reading the dispatches from vessel to vessel. The sets of numbers are so many, and may be arbitrarily altered so easily that there is little chance of their secret leaking out by constant repetitions, and to prevent the code book falling into the hands of an enemy in time of war, its covers are heavily weighed with lead, so that if thrown overboard it is hopelessly lost.

The designs of the flags standing for the numerals are as follows: 1, a red flag; 2, white flag; 3, blue flag; 4, a flag made of two triangles of contrasting shades, the color in the upper right hand corner being red; 5, the color in the same corner, white; 6, blue right-hand upper corner, the shade of the other triangle being immaterial if contrasting. Seven is a flag with red bars at top and bottom; 8, white bars at top and bottom; 9, blue bars at top and bottom, and zero, a flag bearing a blue cross.

In addition to the flags standing for numerals a number of pennants are used to qualify the message or express fixed phrases. One pennant signals the sender that the message has been received and is understood. Another is called the "interrogatory," and its use is ingenious. It happens that all the sentences in the code-book are in the affirmative, so that if the Rear-Admiral on board the flagship Columbia wants to ask the commandant of the Minneapolis if he has coal enough the nearest message he can find to the question he wants to ask will be: "We have coal enough," expressed by "673," for example. This will be answering the question before it is asked, so the "interrogatory" pennant is flown above the numeral flags and the signal is turned into a query.

The commandant of the Minneapolis hoists a pennant signaling that the message is received and prepares to answer it. Finding he has 1100 tons of coal in the scuppers, his answer will be: "Have 1100 tons of coal on board." He consults the index of his code book and finds the sentence: "Have — tons of coal on board."

He sends this message first by signaling the combination of numbers opposite the sentence in the code book, and then signals 1100, the number of tons.

To do this the first method to suggest itself would be raising four flags, two red, each signifying 1, and two with blue crosses, each standing for 0, and thus spell out 1100. The code calls for another method, however, at once simple and ingenious, and much more saving of bunting. Each vessel is provided with a set of pennants called repeaters—first, second and third respectively. When a repeater is raised below flags representing numbers it shows that one of the numerals above it is repeated in the position it occupies. The first repeater means the repetition of the first numeral of the combination, the second repeater the second numeral, and so on. Eleven hundred would be spelled out in this way: First, a red flag for 1, then the first repeater, showing the first numeral was repeated; then a flag with a blue cross for 0, and finally the third repeater, showing that the third numeral in the combination was repeated.

The English Navy utilizes the rays from a powerful electric light with excellent results. The lamp is concealed behind adjustable shutters, which open and close rapidly at the will of the operator. These shutters are shifted, partially opened or closed, and combined in such a manner as to throw out shafts of light of different dimensions, shapes, intensity and duration. In this way a system of telegraphic signals is established.

Considerable attention has recently been directed toward perfecting a system of signals by a number of electric lamps fastened to the mast of a war vessel, and the Navy Department recently appointed a board which now has the subject under consideration. Many visitors to the World's Fair will remember an exhibition of this system during the gorgeous illuminations and fireworks displays upon the lake beneath in front of the manufacturers building. A row of lamps was fastened between two cords on the mast of the battleship Illinois, and when

the display was at its height these lamps would flash out combinations of red and white light, changing order, forming and reforming, alternating and transposing positions in the twinkling of an eye. This mysterious flashing was accomplished with a key board connecting with the wires supplying electricity to the lamps. The signal officer manipulated this very much after the fashion of a simplified typewriter, an instant's pressure causing the lamp to burn brightly and fade away into darkness.

The idea of this system is to form combinations of lamps which will serve the same purpose at night as the particular pennants do in the daytime. The system is far from complete, however, and is open to several objections. It is not unreasonable to believe, however, that the time is not far distant when brains and machinery will overcome ocean distances and the evil of night as in the past century they have harnessed fire, water, lightning and the air.—Philadelphia Times.

Parasol covers in black lace are much in demand. Lady Habberton is urging that female servants dress in knickerbockers. Catharine Parr Trail is yet writing books, although she is ninety-two years of age. Men no longer offer their arm to ladies in handing them from dining to drawing room.

An active agitation is carried on at Vienna, Austria, in favor of the higher education of women. A new fad of society girls is to collect the little bows from the hatbands of their gentlemen friends. Susan B. Anthony is not radical in appearance. She dresses very quietly and has very motherly ways.

Tweeds in varied qualities and new stylish color schemes occupy a prominent place among autumn dressgoods. Violet and lavender hold their own remarkably well as fashionable colors. The former continues to lead in Paris. The Princess of Wales has a tea service set of sixty pieces, and each piece is decorated with a photograph which she took herself in Scotland.

New waists are made with very short basque skirts that turn out abruptly from the waist-line and are slightly ruffled around the edge. Among the Colonial dames and maidens embroidering the family coat-of-arms or crest is what may be called fashionable fancy work in public. Mile. Jeanne Benaken, licentiate of philosophy at Paris, took her bachelor's degree at the age of sixteen—almost an unprecedented feat in European universities.

Artificial flowers are much the vogue on dancing gowns. A Parisian frock recently seen was of violet glace silk with the short puffed sleeves made entirely of pink rosebuds. Princess Stephanie, the widow of Rudolf of Austria, is one of the most daring woman mountaineers in Europe, and has made several extremely perilous Alpine ascents.

The eightieth birthday of Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton will be appropriately celebrated by the National Council of Women at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York City. Medium and lightweight crepons, plain and with colored stripes and dots, will remain in fashionable favor, but they will not reach the universal popularity they enjoyed this season.

It is not correct to have pockets in the up-to-date dress skirt. Therefore, the pocket handkerchief is something produced from the most unexpected places on the person of the young woman. The mother of Mrs. Jack Gardner, the famous Boston society leader, is the second wife of Bierstadt, the artist. Her first husband left her a fortune, which he made in the candy trade.

It is said that Mary E. Wilkins has an extremely immature, girlish handwriting, which was a great drawback to getting her manuscripts accepted when she first began to write for the press. A hat in a modified sailor shape is trimmed with loops of very wide ribbon that stand upright on either side of the crown. The entire front is covered by a wreath of roses with foliage.

Radical changes in the style of coiffure are predicted for the autumn by Paris papers that have space for such important announcements. And it is further stated, "false hair is coming back." Fans are much smaller than heretofore, and the most fashionable are the pretty Empire air-givers mounted on tortoise-shell sticks of yellow. Others are embroidered very finely with baby ribbon, in Louis XV. styles, and illuminated with sprangles.

Very charming waists are developed of the gorgeous silks in which are commingled the French and Roman colors, but they are not intended for women of florid complexion. The Oriental silk crepons of Eastern designs produce very much softer and prettier harmonies. Pale green is a popular color this season. Gowns and hats, cloaks and toques, evening frocks and street suits share the craze. The tint never appears to better advantage, though, than when used as a foundation color for the open work linens and lawns that enjoy favor equal to its own.

New waterproof cloaks of red, black and mixed colors are piped with white, giving an extremely smart effect. One quite perfect in its way is of fawn color, piped with white. It is of ulster pattern, with enormous armholes to its sleeves, and boasts a velvet collar and mammoth mother-of-pearl buttons.

Of thirty applicants examined for the position of library cataloguer and clerk for the Agricultural Department, Washington, D. C., all the men failed to pass while only five of the sixteen women failed. Secretary Morton has appointed Miss E. B. Wales, of Chicago, clerk, and Miss G. F. Leonard, of the Albany State Library, cataloguer.

The first woman in America to demand naturalization papers was Mrs. Elizabeth Cryer, who showed a certificate dated at Omaha, Nebraska Territory, February 14, 1855. She is also believed to be the first woman to pre-empt Government land in her own name. The court records at Omaha and the land office records verify these statements.



NEWS & NOTES FOR WOMEN

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

London's pneumatic system consists of thirty-six pneumatic tubes which radiate throughout the metropolis. A lightning rod is the seat of a continuous current, so long as the earth at its base and the air at its apex are of different potentials.

A writer in Electric Power thinks that in electrocutions the current should be turned on for several minutes, instead of a few seconds. The effect of age and of strong currents on German silver is to render it brittle. A similar change takes place in an alloy of gold and silver.

The rays of the arc light, when the arc is unprotected by a glass globe, are said to dissipate bad odors, and even to have a really purifying action. The rate of transmission on Atlantic cables is eighteen words of five letters each per minute. With the "duplex" this rate of transmission is nearly doubled.

By means of varied and exhaustive tests, a Swiss scientist has established the fact that not a single microbe exists beyond an altitude of 2000 feet above sea level. The highest artificial structure in America is the new water works tower at Eden Park, Cincinnati, Ohio. The floor of the tower, reached by the elevator, is 522 feet above the level of the Ohio River.

It has been found by M. A. Chavane that during negative work, descent or lowering, the temperature of the muscles concerned is raised to notably less degree than during correspondingly positive work, ascent or raising. The paper cables used in insulating electric wires in Chicago are made by wrapping strips of manilla paper around the wire and coating it with rosin and rosin oil. When sheathed in lead pipe these cables are said to be highly satisfactory.

New machine guns are wanted in the navy. The demand is for guns of six millimeter calibre, using smokeless powder and jacketed bullets. Rapidity and accuracy of aim, resistance to pressure, facility in dismounting and freedom from injury by dust and rust will be considered. Krushite, the new abrasive material, consists of chilled cast metal shot, varying in size from that of the clover seed to a mere powder. It is claimed that krushite is three times as effective as the sharpest sand for polishing diamond drills, in boring, etc., and that the wear on the saw blade, or rubber, is also very much less.

After a spectroscopic comparison with the gas of cleveite—in which terrestrial helium was first discovered—M. H. Deslandres announces that the permanent radiations of the sun's atmosphere that are not recognized on the earth are reduced to a single one. This is a green ray, called the ray of the corona, which is peculiar to the highest regions of the solar atmosphere, allowing us to suppose that it belongs to a gas lighter than hydrogen.

Have Faces Like Masks. Actors' and actresses' faces are of great interest to the physiognomist. An actor's art must of necessity involve the stimulation of both the muscular and trephic factors of expression. Not only has he to emphasize the facial movements which are appropriate to his part, in order that his expression may be plainly seen by the pit and the gallery, but he is as a rule obliged to change his role frequently, and to assume a succession of characters requiring very different facial renderings.

As a result all his expression muscles are exercised as thoroughly as are the body muscles of an athlete who is undergoing a systematic course in a gymnasium. Hence, in a typical actor's face, when seen at rest, no one group of expression muscles outpulses the others, and as a consequence of this state of muscular balance there is about it a peculiar aspect suggestive of a mask. Moreover, this impressive and almost wooden look is enhanced in many cases by an even layer of subcutaneous fat—the result probably of emotional stimulation of a constantly varying character.—Blackwood's Magazine.

New Use for Banana Skins. New York bootblacks are generally credited with being about as smart and up-to-date in the practice of their "profession" as their fellow shiners in any city, but it is evident that they can learn a point or two from some of the little colored urchins who polish shoes in New Orleans. The New Orleans bootblacks have discovered that the heretofore worthless banana skin is a capital thing with which to put a polish on tan or russet shoes. They say it gives a much finer and more lasting shine than any oil or "dressing" to be found in the market, and their customers agree with them.

Some Northern visitors to New Orleans brought the discovery to this city recently, and have satisfied their friends it is worth knowing. All that is necessary is to rub the shoe well with the inside of the banana skin and then give the shoe a good rubbing with a piece of cloth. One banana skin will provide for three pairs of shoes.—New York Herald.

Believed in Flopping. Dr. Valpy, who wrote the Greek grammar, was the teacher of Archdeacon Groom, whose reminiscences were printed lately. He had flogged one of his boys, and the father came to complain. "Sir," said Valpy to him, "I flogged your son because he richly deserved it. If he again deserves it I shall flog him again; and if you come here, sitting interfering with my duty, I shall flog you." The father left.

Water Tight Compartments.

The frequency of collisions at sea and their fatal results have led to many investigations and experiments in the line of water tight compartments. It is one thing to build a vessel with air chambers that will float it, and quite another to have safety appliances always in order and ready for emergencies. It has been said that certain of our large passenger steamships have, on occasions, turned the water tight compartments into places for stowage passengers. Their greed ran away with their common humanity and regard for the lives of those on board. It certainly is a waste of time and energy to prepare the means of safety at a great expense when proper care is not taken to keep them within available reach.

Suggested the Art of Netting.

It has been recently suggested by an English naturalist, Pocock, that the observation of a spider's web may have given rise to the art of netting. It appears by a letter to Nature from a learned Japanese, Mins Kata, that a Chinese encyclopaedia, published in the fourth century, A. D. stated that "Taibau made a spider his master and knitted nets."—New York Independent.

Photographs of the Ocean Bed.

Beautiful photographs of the bottom of the Mediterranean have been taken by a Frenchman, who uses a barrel of oxygen surmounted by a glass globe, containing an alcohol lamp, a mechanical contrivance throwing magnesium powder on the flame when a view is to be taken.—New York Telegram.