

PEACE PLANS MATERIALIZING

Japanese Appear to Be More Conciliatory in Their Attitude.

M. WITTE CLAIMS A VICTORY.

Official Statement Issued Shows That the Envoys Have Fought the Demands of the Japanese and the Counter Propositions of the Russians Not Incompatible With a Compromise.

Although the Japanese plenipotentiaries wanted to work on Sunday, they followed the example set by the Russians and attended service at an Episcopal church.

The conference failed to reach an agreement Saturday on the condition providing for the recognition of Japan's preponderant position in Korea.

Strong outside influences are at work on both sides, and the plan of having Russia practically satisfy Japan's claim of reimbursement for the cost of the war by purchase of the Japanese military evacuation of Sakhalin continues to be advanced.

It is reported that representatives of the banking-houses of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and Seligman & Co. will consult with M. Witte and Baron Rosen in regard to negotiating a Russian loan to pay an indemnity or purchase the evacuation of Sakhalin.

The session of the conference set for Sunday was postponed until Monday.

Portsmouth, N. H. (Special).—Actual peace negotiations between Russia and Japan are well under way. The pros-

The most gratifying augur in favor of peace is the announcement by M. Witte's secretary that the Japanese envoys have shown a disposition to treat for peace in a conciliatory attitude, and that they manifest a disposition toward moderation.

It was 7 o'clock P. M. before the envoys left their quarters in the general storehouse building at the navy yard.

The Japanese arrived first at the hotel, and immediately repaired to their apartments, where they made ready for dinner.

Mr. Sato, the envoys' spokesman, made the Russian apartments the storm center for the correspondents by announcing that Mr. Karastovitz had been delegated to issue a statement of the day's result. One hour later that official arrived and issued the following:

"The Japanese having received an answer, the first clause of the Japanese demands was under consideration when the conference adjourned at 7 o'clock, to meet Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock."

Mr. Karastovitz expressed with deep regret his inability to make public the condition under discussion.

He said that the Japanese had entered into the discussion in the best of spirit, that the utmost harmony prevailed, and that the Japanese showed a disposition to treat the subject as persons desiring its satisfactory settlement.

M. Witte talked interestingly relative to the negotiations now in progress.

"The Japanese envoys made no formal answer to the answer submitted by my government," he said. "They suggested that we take up the demands point by point for discussion. While we had different ideas, we met their desires. There are twelve Japanese demands. Figuring up on two days' consideration for each, the length of the deliberations give promise of continuing twenty-four days at least."

"The subjects under discussion mean either war or peace. We shall do everything in our power to bring about peace. If the war continues, there will be the shedding of the blood of 10,000 more men. Then other countries may become

12 KILLED IN COLLISION

Passenger and Freight Trains in a Crash.

THE ENGINEER'S WATCH WAS SLOW.

Wreck Due to a Misunderstanding of Orders or Disobedience on the Part of the Engineer of the Freight—Victims Mostly Laborers, Who Were Dozing in the Smoking Car and Were Hurled Through the Coach.

Cleveland (Special).—A fast east-bound passenger train on the Nickel Plate road collided with a westbound freight train at Kishman, Ohio, near Vermilion, resulting in the death of 12 persons, while at least 25 others were injured, eight of whom will probably die.

The wreck, according to the officials of the company, was caused by a misunderstanding of orders or neglect to obey them on the part of the crew of the freight train.

The engineer and fireman of the freight train saved themselves by jumping as soon as they saw the passenger train coming.

Aside from the engineer, the men killed on the passenger train were all riding in the smoking car at the head of the train, and were mostly foreign laborers in the employ of the Standard Oil Company on their way from Fort Seneca, Ohio, to Brookfield, Ohio, in charge of a foreman, Engineer Poole, of the passenger train, was killed at his post while trying to reach for the airbrake after seeing the headlight of the freight train. His fireman, Haefner, saved himself by jumping.

The high speed of the passenger train threw its locomotive and first three coaches over on the engine of the freight train, telescoping the smoker and the car following. The forward cars of the freight train were splintered to fragments.

Of the passengers in the smoker none escaped injury. Fortunately there was no fire, but the heavy timbers of the wrecked cars pinned down many and prevented them from getting out until assistance arrived.

Doctors were hurried to the scene on a special train from Lorain, and the injured were immediately taken to Lorain and placed in the hospital there. The dead were conveyed to the morgue at Lorain, awaiting identification and disposition.

When the trains came together almost everybody in the smoker was dozing. The sudden jar hurled them out of their seats into the aisle and threw several persons to the roof and sides of the car, which seemed all at once to crumple in like a paper bag, pinning down each passenger in the position in which he had been caught. The passengers in the second car escaped more easily, as there the violence of the impact was not so severe, although few got off without cuts, bruises, sprains or broken bones.

The boiler-makers of the Chicago Great Western shops have struck.

The Chicago police will pursue the gamblers who have taken refuge on a floating poolroom on Lake Michigan with a gunboat.

Two locomotives sank into a bottomless pit by the giving away of a section of track at Crawford Junction, N. Y. The fire in the Humble oil field has burned itself out. The loss is estimated at \$350,000, with partial insurance.

The third attempt to kidnap the young son of Governor Otero, of New Mexico, has been defeated.

New records for the Army were established at the tournament in progress at the Sherman Hotel.

President Harper, of the University of Chicago, will visit John D. Rockefeller, in Cleveland.

An inter-church conference or federation will be held in New York, November 15.

The applicants for lands on the Uintah Reservation will be held in Denver.

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The provincial governors of the Philippines, through Governor Wright, asked for a number of reforms. The congressional committee gave a hearing to the sugar planters.

Miss Ethel Delaney was arrested in Louisville, charged with complicity in carrying Cecil Crutchfield near Stanford, Ky.

The second annual encampment and reunion of the Spanish War Veterans will be held at Milwaukee, September 9.

It is authoritatively announced in New York that Senator Gorman will not be a candidate for re-election.

Frederick Vanderbilt will build another dormitory for the Yale Sheffield Scientific School.

Fifteen electric light and gas companies in Luzerne county, Pa., have been consolidated.

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The relief steamer Terra Nova arrived at Tromsø, Norway, with Anthony Fiala and the members of the Zeigler polar expedition.

It was officially announced that 118 captives in Spain surrendered at Nioro, Sakhalin Island.

The announcement that German bankers have formed a syndicate to lend \$2,500,000 to the Sultan of Morocco has caused resentment in Paris, where it is regarded as a violation of the status quo agreement.

The police were busy arresting Jewish Socialists in Warsaw. Many disturbances were reported in the surrounding districts.

Allen White, an American, was killed at Pelus, in France, by falling from the cliffs.

Secretary of War Taft and Miss Alice Roosevelt visited the trade schools in Manila.

Wu Ting-fang, former Chinese minister to the United States, and now vice president of the Board of Affairs at Peking, in an interview, says that the Americans are too harsh in their treatment of Chinese tourists and students. He says his government does not object to our exclusion of coolies.

The police authorities have arrested 168 workmen in Lodz, Poland, who were leaders in the last strike.

Russians believe that their position has been strengthened by the granting of reforms at home. The effect will be to bring to the support of the government influential factors hitherto indifferent or antagonistic.

The Russian force operating east of Mandarin road advanced August 5 to the village of Chagon south of Taihu. The Japanese resumed offensive and turned both flanks of Russian force, obliging it to retire.

King Edward celebrated the anniversary of his coronation by reviewing the combined French and British fleets, aggregating about 70 ships, at Portsmouth.

According to dispatches to Tokyo from Sakhalin, the Russians released Siberian convicts prior to Japanese occupation. It is apprehended that they will disturb the peace.

There has been a heavy snowstorm throughout the Inner Ziller Valley, in Austria, and many tourists have been snowbound.

The Venezuelan government has placed an order in Genoa, Italy, for six torpedo boats and one torpedo-boat destroyer.

The International Anatomical Congress in Geneva, Switzerland, accepted an invitation to meet in Boston in 1907.

THE NEWS IN SHORT ORDER

Domestic.

In New York Mrs. Rose Schoomke, a former trapeze performer, who was deserted by her husband, tried to hang herself, but the rope broke. Then she drank a liquid in which matches had been soaked. Before the poison became effective she tried to throw herself from a fifth-story window.

In a speech at a Confederate reunion at McGregor, Tex., Senator Bailey described the remarks of President Alderman, of the University of Virginia, in belittling modern statesmen of the South.

It is stated that the fund necessary to meet the expense in the case of the appeal of Johann Hoch, the Chicago "Blue-bird" has not been presented to the court.

Sam Grice, a former British soldier, who once saved the life of General Roberts in battle, was sentenced at Salt Lake City to 12 years in prison for burglary.

Edward Drouin died under mysterious circumstances at Peoria, Ill. He was the son of a former member of the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania.

Twenty firemen were overcome by an explosion of tanks containing fats in a New York soap factory. They were rescued by their comrades.

Frederic Mitch, Mrs. Hedrich was arrested on the charge of the murder of her two little boys.

President Jordon, of the Southern Cotton Association, has demanded the resignation of Vice President Peters of the organization.

The Citizens' Union of New York has issued a call for the nomination of District Attorney Jerome for mayor.

President Roosevelt addressed the miners and the Catholic Total Abstinence Union at Wilkesbarre.

General Lyon succeeded General Canham as head of the Uniformed Rank and File of Pythias.

Eighty Tagalog, professor of English at the University of Tokio, says Russia must make peace.

Capt. Jerome B. Osier, believed to be the oldest soldier of Illinois, died at Chicago.

Oscar Benson, a policeman, shot and killed his brother-in-law in Chicago.

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FEVER LESS MALIGNANT

Virulency of Scurago Now Believed to Be Lessening.

THE SITUATION IS WELL IN HAND.

Embargoes Have Been Taken From Freight—Change Attributed to the Marine Hospital Service and Proclamation of the Governor—An Example Is to Be Made of Physicians Who Refuse to Report Fever Cases.

New Orleans (Special).—With the death rate remaining lower than in previous visitations of yellow fever, the feeling among health officers and the laity continues hopeful. Although the recent visitation has been prevalent long enough to assume a virulent form, the fever is apparently less malignant than it was when it first appeared. Doctors now believe that if the first cases had been taken hold of at once and subjected to proper treatment the total deaths would have been much fewer.

The death rate for some time has been steadily declining, showing the results of efficient scientific treatment. At the beginning it exceeded 25 per cent., but now has dropped to 17 per cent. In 1878 throughout the epidemic it was about 29 per cent.

The heavy death rate at first is believed to have been due to the fact that the stricken Italians courted death, either by their refusal to summon doctors or by refusing to follow directions given them.

Many cases which have been reported lately, except among Italians, are mild in character and readily respond to treatment. However, though the conditions present a favorable aspect, the physicians realize that two months or more remain during which the disease may have to be combated.

Dr. White said that while the work of thorough organization of his forces is rapidly crystallizing, he will not be able to make an announcement of the details of his campaign for some days.

One of the details of the plan will be, it is said, inspection, not only of every house, but of every room in New Orleans. Dr. White said that he had had less interference from politicians in New Orleans than he had ever met with before in similar situations. He had talked over the situation with Mayor Behrman, and the Mayor had assured him that the Marine Hospital force could count on having a free hand in fighting the fever.

Three additional surgeons arrived to join the staff of Dr. White, who now has enough surgeons to keep in touch with every section of the city.

Dr. Souchon is making up a list of nurses and physicians who are willing to do service outside of New Orleans. Bon Ami, Patterson and other points where there is fever have asked for scientific help, and the authorities will make every effort to furnish it.

FOUGHT INSANE MAN.

Lighthouse Keeper's Terrible Experience For Seven Days.

New York (Special).—Stratford Shoals Light, and perhaps the big Long Island Sound steamers which are guided by it, were saved last week through the heroic struggle which the keeper of the light, Merrill Hulbe, made for seven days against an insane man, known as the mad keeper, Gilbert L. Coster.

The madman was Hulbe's brother keeper, Julius Coster, who went crazy and tried to destroy the light. In attempts to get at the light Coster wanted to kill Hulbe.

The story of the lone keeper's defense of the Stratford Shoals was made public when the mad keeper, Gilbert L. Ruland, who was ashore on a vacation last week, handed in his official report of last week's happenings. The lighthouse is situated on Long Island, midway between Bridgeport and Port Jefferson.

Hulbe had no warning that he was to be attacked by an insane man until one day Coster attacked him with a weapon made of a razor lashed to the end of a long pole. The keeper overpowered Coster, and repeatedly afterward, during the first two days of his companion's madness, was forced to fight for his own life. Then Coster's mania took a new turn, and one afternoon Hulbe found him with a hammer and chisel trying to cut away the walls of the light house. That night the light suddenly stopped revolving, and its keeper ran to the lamp room to find Coster with an ax about to destroy the lenses. He fought his way into the room and saved the light, and from that time on, for fully five days, doing two men's work, the brave keeper was forced to guard the lenses day and night, and to fight many times for his own life, and finally toward the end of this period another burden was laid on him. As Coster's delirium wore off he became desirous of committing suicide, so that when removed from the light house he bore self-inflicted gashes all over his neck, which only Hulbe's faithful watchfulness had kept from becoming fatal. He was taken to a hospital.

Burned Him at the Stake.

Sulphur Springs, Texas (Special).—A negro charged with assaulting the daughter of a widow near this place was caught and burned at the stake in the courthouse square here. The assault was committed by the negro early in the morning. When the town was alarmed about an hour later, a posse of armed horsemen went immediately in pursuit of the assailant. The country was scoured in all directions, and the negro was finally captured.

Mist Official's Suicide.

Philadelphia (Special).—Robert S. Huston, who for a number of years held the position of chief clerk in the United States mint here, committed suicide some time during the night by hanging in the cellar of his home. Several months ago Mr. Huston suffered a stroke of paralysis, and, although he recovered sufficiently to return to the mint, he did not grow entirely well. He was 48 years old.

To Probe Life Insurance Companies.

New York (Special).—Insurance Commissioner R. E. Folk, of Tennessee, announced that an interstate examination of life insurance companies would commence on October 1. The New York Life Insurance Company will be examined first. The announcement was made after a conference between the insurance commissioners of Kentucky, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Louisiana and Tennessee, and President John A. McCall, of the New York Life Insurance Company.

SIDELIGHTS OF NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

Annie O'Shaughnessy, a pretty girl of 20, is a prisoner in the Hudson Street Hospital, charged with having attempted suicide. Disappointment in a love affair is given by Miss O'Shaughnessy as the cause for her act. She told the police that she left her home, at 240 West One Hundred and Twenty-first street, where she is employed as a servant, desiring to end her troubles in the river. She went down to Chambers street, where she boarded a North River ferryboat. She waited until the boat had reached a point about 300 feet from the shore, and then jumped overboard. Michael Nelson was at work on the deck of a steam lighter and saw the girl leap. He jumped into the water after her and reached her in time.

With seven cents in his pocket, the remains, he said, of a fortune of half a million dollars, a man with flowing white side whiskers appealed to Commissioner of Charities Henry Sharp at New Rochelle to be committed to the Westchester County Almshouse.

The old man said he was J. T. Rapelle, 82 years old. He wore a silk hat, patent leather shoes and frock coat. He was at one time, he said, a New York broker and the head of a house in Wall Street. Commissioner Sharp committed him to the poorhouse as he requested, but sent him to the institution at East View in a carriage.

"He called me Nan Patterson and I slapped his face," Judge Louis Elbers, of Jersey City, said Judge Manning in Second Criminal Court.

"You were justified in doing so," was the Court's comment.

"But she called me Mr. Pewee," said Thomas McAdams, whom the girl charged with slandering her.

The dispute was finally ended by dismissing the whole case, but not before Miss Elbers declared her conviction that Nan Patterson was guilty.

"Why?" asked the Court.

"Because the papers said so," was the woman's logical reply.

Coroner William O'Gorman of the Bronx, who was conspicuous in the investigation of the General Slocum disaster, had half an hour in the water under circumstances hardly comfortable.

In the first place, he weighs 252 pounds. He slipped and fell from his yacht Dacia, near Hunter Island, and when he came up started to swim ashore, as he thought. But he mistook the route in the dark, and after half an hour struck his head on a rock near Orchard Beach, and was stuck for a moment. When he recovered his senses he walked ashore in shallow water.

"Motorman, you will stop this car, if you please?" said a mild-mannered and smiling man of about 35 years, as he poked a gun into the face of Considine Watson, crossing the bridge on a Thirteenth-street trolley.

"What?" exclaimed the motorman.

"Right here," said the smiling gun man, and the motorman stopped. With a polite thank you, the man with the gun stepped off, walked lightly to the railing and jumped under to the river. His body has not been recovered.

"You got just what you deserved," said Magistrate Moss in Essex Market Court to Abram Enzweg, who charged Jennie Katz with stabbing him in the head and legs. "The case is dismissed."

Enzweg was formerly an ironer in a clothing establishment at 168 1/2 Delancey street, where the girl is employed. According to her story, he persisted in annoying her and tried to take her arm, when she stabbed him with a pair of shears.

Wants Japan's Good Will.

Peking (By Cable).—The note addressed by China to Japan, Russia, France and America, seeking representation in the peace conference, caused considerable annoyance to the Japanese, and China, it is stated, subsequently conveyed its regrets unofficially. China expressed the hope that Japan would not misconstrue its attitude, which it was explained, was perfectly friendly.

Armenian Council Will Meet August 30.

Boston, Mass. (Special).—W. O. Robson, supreme secretary of the Royal Arcanum, announced that the Supreme Council will meet at Put-in-Bay, Ohio, on August 30, to consider the developments growing out of the establishment of new rates. Forty-two representatives from the Grand Councils have signed a request made to Supreme Regent Wiggins that a special session be held.

Fel From the Cliffs.

Paris (By Cable).—Alan White, an American, 18 years old, was killed at Palus, in the Department of Cotes du Nord. He was caught in the tide while walking on the beach, and attempted to climb the cliffs. He reached the summit of the cliffs, but lost his hold and fell a hundred feet. Death was instantaneous.

LIVE WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

Dr. Jacob H. Hollander, of the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, who recently returned from Santo Domingo, has been appointed by the President as special commissioner to visit British and other colonial possessions in the West Indies in connection with the further inquiry into Santo Domingo affairs.

The Postmaster General has issued regulations governing the installation and custody of mail chutes in office buildings, hotels and other large structures.

The formal exercises accompanying the interment of the body of Paul Jones at Annapolis will not be held until next spring.

The Postoffice Department has decided that hereafter letter-boxes on rural delivery routes shall be numbered.

An alarming increase in typhoid fever is reported by the health officials.

Advices to the State Department say that the Chinese Chamber of Commerce is powerless to stop boycott on American goods.

Rear Admiral Charles E. Clark was retired from active service.

The remains of Gen. Roy Stone were buried at Arlington.

In a report to the Bureau of Manufacturers Special Agent Hutchinson declares that a ship subsidy would aid trade with South American countries.

The Postoffice Department officials are investigating the complaints of Maryland farmers in regard to rural mail boxes they have been buying.

George H. McCabe, solicitor of the Department of Agriculture, has been placed at the head of the investigation of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

In a signed statement Willis L. Moore declares that there is any graft in the Weather Bureau.

A BIG STORE WRECKED

Many Persons Are Killed by the Falling Walls.

FORTY PERSONS ARE MISSING.

There Were Over Four Hundred in the Building—Of These Over One Hundred Are Known to Be More or Less Seriously Injured—Five Bodies Have Thus Far Been Taken from the Wreck.

Albany, N. Y. (Special).—Death and destruction followed the collapse of the central section of the five-story building occupied by the department store of the John G. Myers Company, on North Pearl street, shortly before a clock on the morning of Oct. 4. Of the 400 employees on the payroll, three-quarters of whom are women and young girls and cash boys, nearly a hundred were temporarily or permanently buried in the debris.

It was next to impossible to get anywhere near a correct list of the dead and missing. The office and books of the corporation were carried down in the wreckage, including the list of employees. Of the 400 employees on the payroll 50 were on a vacation and of the remainder the names of 250 were secured. Of this 250 40 were missing or unaccounted for. Of the other hundred 50 were cash boys, of whom there is no list, and 50 were men and women clerks, whose names could not be learned.

Robert M. Chalmers, one of the members of the firm, was cut out of the wreckage, but luckily was not seriously injured. It was estimated that there were at least 25 more bodies buried in the ruins, but that were pure guess-work, though considered conservative.

The employees who were figuring up the missing at 8 o'clock said that 75 employees were unaccounted for, but this number grew gradually less as the night advanced.

The building is in the center of the block on Pearl street, and runs through to James street, and is 64 feet wide and 200 feet deep. Alterations have been going on for the past two months, and under the central section of the building excavation was going on in order to construct a subcellar 12 feet deep.

The main support of this central section on the basement floor were steel girders resting on a pillar in the center of the building, which was continued up to the roof. In the morning workmen cut through the floor on each side of this pillar for the purpose of shoring it up from the excavation below. This work, however, was delayed too long, for while the work was progressing and without warning, the pillar which rested on a stone foundation standing on a clay bottom, slipped, and in less time than it takes to tell it, all four floors of the central section of the building buckled downward in the center, to be followed a few minutes afterward by the roof.

There was hardly a moment's warning to the great mass of employees of the impending catastrophe. Those in the danger zone had but a few moments' notice. They were in the basement, where the main pillar to be shored up was located, and while this was going on the counters were noticed to slant. The head of this department at once warned everyone off the floor, and all the clerks under him escaped none too soon. So did the 31 men working for the contractors in that section.

It was on the upper floor