

## Scenes in Galveston After the Great Storm

Galveston has experienced storms before, and on several occasions severe damage has been done. But the people have grown used to the danger from inundation, and even when the storm broke on that fateful Saturday morning they were not unusually disturbed, writes John Gilmer Speed, in Harper's Weekly. They went about their business in ordinary fashion, confident that the storm would soon blow over. At ten o'clock a gale was blowing. By noon this gale had increased to hurricane proportions, and those dwelling near the beach began to realize that this was something more than an ordinary summer gust of wind. Great waves were dashed over the beach, and the summer re-



MORNING AFTER THE FLOOD NEAR BALL PARK, FOOT OF TREMONT STREET.

sorts were no longer habitable. Even then the people in Galveston were not apprehensive. But shortly past three in the afternoon it was apparent that something unusual was in the wind, which was blowing at forty-four miles an hour, while the barometer read 29.22 inches. Business men closed up their places and started for their homes to look after their families. But before these tardily awakened people could realize what was happening the full fury of the tropical hurricane was upon them, and communication was cut off not only with the outside world, but it was impossible to get from one part of the city to another. Two great forces were fiercely at work. The Gulf waves drove high upon the beach, and the gale



from the northeast pitched the waters against the wharves and abutments, choking the sewers and flooding the city from that quarter. The wind, which had been some fifty miles an hour, quickened to eighty-four, when the measuring apparatus of the Weather Bureau was wrecked, and the rest can only be guessed at. The streets were rapidly filling with water, and each person had to stay where he was caught, as it was high impossible to move from place to place.

In times such as this, however, the impossible is done, and many men did succeed in getting their families into the more substantial buildings, such as the public schools, the court house and the hotels. From three o'clock in the afternoon the wind increased steadily until it was at its highest, and certainly not less than 100 miles an hour. The barometer also continued to fall, reaching its lowest, 28.04 1/2



SEARCHING FOR BODIES IN THE DEBRIS ON TREMONT STREET, GALVESTON, TWO DAYS AFTER THE TIDAL WAVE HAD RECEDED.

at 7.30 p. m. This was the height of the storm, but this high-continued more than two hours. The structures in the city all down, knocked down by the fury of the storm. The most substantial buildings were being damaged, and were being blown off, there

an iron roof rolled up and was hurled across the street as though it had been paper; timbers were carried in the air as though the solid oak and pine were only grass or straw, while wires, telegraphs, telephone, electric light and trolley, were everywhere, for the poles had snapped like pipe-stems and let their burdens loose. The force seemed irresistible, as mighty as it was merciless. All this was in unrelieved darkness, which prevented even the most resourceful from averting the dangers that were on every hand. There was little if any change for two hours and a half. Then the barometer began slowly to rise and the worst of the storm was over. In two hours more the wind had subsided, and by midnight there was quiet in stricken Galveston—the quiet of death.

The water, which in some streets had been eight feet deep, began quickly to run out, and by daylight the pavements were again exposed. But what a scene of devastation this daylight revealed! Wreckage on every

bolted and the shutters that were not carried away by the wind fastened. Suddenly the house gave a lurch, creaked mournfully and then began to swing to and fro. Our home was lifted from its foundations and set adrift. The waters rose higher and higher until they reached the second story.

"Up the garret stairs we rushed, and soon the nine of us were clinging on the coped roof.

"Hundreds of families were in the same plight. We had gone about a block when the house struck against something, which we discovered later was an old hut.

"We remained there all night, while our clothes were being torn from our backs by the wind, and house after house floated by us, telling its story of misery.

"On one coped roof, when Sunday dawned, I saw a mother with a babe, which I judged to be some two months old, clinging as best she could. The wind had taken every stitch of clothing she had had on her back, and the

expression on her face was almost heartrending.

"All eyes were turned in her direction waiting to see her disappear beneath the water. We had not long to wait. The babe slipped from her arms, and in her effort to save it she also was lost.

"On the floating house tops men, women and children knelt in prayer and sang hymns. Our family was half starved and on the verge of dropping into the sea and about to utter a last prayer when I fired a pistol which brought about our rescue.

"Two men from the convent for negro women a short distance away put

alize that window boxes may flourish even at the most sheltered and shaded windows.

As this one had only a glimpse of sunshine in the early morning (because of the surrounding brick walls), pansies and ferns and tuberous begonias were grown in the box, instead of the bloomers that demand plenty of sunlight.

The deep window box was arranged so that the upper edge was even with the glass, that the full benefit of the growing plants could be seen from the inside. In each corner of the box thrifty honeysuckle roots had been placed, and these soon sent strong branches up to the top of the window where pliable splints had been arranged to form an arch. Clematis and other sun-loving climbers could be grown in less shady quarters, but in this position the honeysuckle proved most satisfactory.

With a very thin lace drapery on the inside of the window, to flutter in every passing breeze, and this vine drapery of green on the outside, and the blooming pansies and begonias peeping in at the sill, this one window transformed the whole effect of that small, dark dining room.

The Karri Tree.

It is generally known to most people that the karri tree, which is now used so largely in paving the London streets, is the giant tree of Western Australia, but few are aware, however, of the enormous proportions which the species sometimes attain, and it may, therefore, be of interest to give the measurements of a tree recently discovered on the banks of the Warren River. The specimen in question is thirty-four feet in circumference three feet from the ground, fourteen feet in circumference at the first limb, which is 160 feet from the ground, and over 200 feet in extreme height. In other words, the whole of the tree from the bottom to the first limb contains nearly 6000 cubic feet of timber, which means that it has a weight of over forty tons in all.

For street blocking the karri timber is pronounced by experts better than its colleague, the jarrah, in that its surface is less liable to get slippery for the horse's feet.—St. James Gazette.

CRUDE APPLIANCES STILL USED.

Clumsy Razors, Shears and Spades Still Made and Sold.

After viewing some of the interesting refinements of modern tools and appliances it is surprising to turn to some of the exhibits and see the crude, clumsy, inefficient articles still in use in various lands. The group shown contains a few typical examples. What appears to be a knife is really a razor, that is made in large quantities in Austria and shipped to the Far East—China and Japan. The handles are exactly similar to clothes pins, no attempt being made to finish or polish them. The blades are crude in proportion. Below you will note a pair of shears that a village blacksmith would hardly be willing to claim having made. These are also made in Austria, and find a ready market in Syria and Morocco.

The wooden spade is such as is used in Finland. In that land wood is far more abundant than iron, and consequently, it is utilized wherever possible.

Power of Modern Guns.

The power of the modern gun is a thing that cannot be grasped. The 100-ton projectile strikes with a force equal to 465,000 eleven-stone men jumping from a height of one foot. When the eighty-one-ton gun fires a shot twelve miles, it is fired at such an angle that the shell goes up to a height 5482 feet higher than Mont Blanc. Big guns have been longer in use than most people think. In the year 1478 they had guns called "bombards," which threw projectiles weighing a quarter of a ton. They were wider at the muzzle than in the bore, and were used for battering buildings. The English used big guns at the battle of Crecy, and amazed the French, who had never seen such weapons before.—The Regiment.

Teaching Little Ones.

It is wonderful how much knowledge can be imparted to small children by a quick nursemaid who has an inkling of the kindergarten system. Children are never tired of asking questions, and if these are intelligently answered they pick up all sorts of useful knowledge without any actual teaching. The object of the kindergarten system is to teach the little ones to think for themselves, and it is worth every mother's and nurse's while to learn something of it. The custom of talking nonsense to them and distorting words cannot be too much condemned.

## A VINE-DRAPED WINDOW.

It Gives a Small Dark Room a Delightfully Cool Effect.

It was a small, dark dining-room, with only a narrow side yard separating it from the brick wall of the neighboring house. It would have been gloomy and unattractive but for the flowers and vine drapery of the one window. And this same window was a discovery well worth describing, and better worth imitating; for few beauty-loving housewives seem to re-



A WINDOW DRAPED WITH VINES.

alize that window boxes may flourish even at the most sheltered and shaded windows.

As this one had only a glimpse of sunshine in the early morning (because of the surrounding brick walls), pansies and ferns and tuberous begonias were grown in the box, instead of the bloomers that demand plenty of sunlight.

The deep window box was arranged so that the upper edge was even with the glass, that the full benefit of the growing plants could be seen from the inside. In each corner of the box thrifty honeysuckle roots had been placed, and these soon sent strong branches up to the top of the window where pliable splints had been arranged to form an arch. Clematis and other sun-loving climbers could be grown in less shady quarters, but in this position the honeysuckle proved most satisfactory.

With a very thin lace drapery on the inside of the window, to flutter in every passing breeze, and this vine drapery of green on the outside, and the blooming pansies and begonias peeping in at the sill, this one window transformed the whole effect of that small, dark dining room.

The Karri Tree.

It is generally known to most people that the karri tree, which is now used so largely in paving the London streets, is the giant tree of Western Australia, but few are aware, however, of the enormous proportions which the species sometimes attain, and it may, therefore, be of interest to give the measurements of a tree recently discovered on the banks of the Warren River. The specimen in question is thirty-four feet in circumference three feet from the ground, fourteen feet in circumference at the first limb, which is 160 feet from the ground, and over 200 feet in extreme height. In other words, the whole of the tree from the bottom to the first limb contains nearly 6000 cubic feet of timber, which means that it has a weight of over forty tons in all.

For street blocking the karri timber is pronounced by experts better than its colleague, the jarrah, in that its surface is less liable to get slippery for the horse's feet.—St. James Gazette.

CRUDE APPLIANCES STILL USED.

Clumsy Razors, Shears and Spades Still Made and Sold.

After viewing some of the interesting refinements of modern tools and appliances it is surprising to turn to some of the exhibits and see the crude, clumsy, inefficient articles still in use in various lands. The group shown contains a few typical examples. What appears to be a knife is really a razor, that is made in large quantities in Austria and shipped to the Far East—China and Japan. The handles are exactly similar to clothes pins, no attempt being made to finish or polish them. The blades are crude in proportion. Below you will note a pair of shears that a village blacksmith would hardly be willing to claim having made. These are also made in Austria, and find a ready market in Syria and Morocco.

The wooden spade is such as is used in Finland. In that land wood is far more abundant than iron, and consequently, it is utilized wherever possible.

Power of Modern Guns.

The power of the modern gun is a thing that cannot be grasped. The 100-ton projectile strikes with a force equal to 465,000 eleven-stone men jumping from a height of one foot. When the eighty-one-ton gun fires a shot twelve miles, it is fired at such an angle that the shell goes up to a height 5482 feet higher than Mont Blanc. Big guns have been longer in use than most people think. In the year 1478 they had guns called "bombards," which threw projectiles weighing a quarter of a ton. They were wider at the muzzle than in the bore, and were used for battering buildings. The English used big guns at the battle of Crecy, and amazed the French, who had never seen such weapons before.—The Regiment.

Teaching Little Ones.

It is wonderful how much knowledge can be imparted to small children by a quick nursemaid who has an inkling of the kindergarten system. Children are never tired of asking questions, and if these are intelligently answered they pick up all sorts of useful knowledge without any actual teaching. The object of the kindergarten system is to teach the little ones to think for themselves, and it is worth every mother's and nurse's while to learn something of it. The custom of talking nonsense to them and distorting words cannot be too much condemned.

## THE REALM OF FASHION.

New York City.—Shell pink satin foulard is here stylishly combined with dark red velvet and tucked ivory mousseline de soie. The picture is reproduced from Modes.



MISSIE'S COSTUME.

The bodice is mounted on a glove-fitted lining, which closes in the centre front. The back is smooth across the shoulders and draws down close at the waist line with tiny pleats in the centre. A perfect adjustment is made with an under-arm gore.

The fronts are slightly double-breasted. The fulness at the waist being arranged in blouse effect over a narrow velvet girdle. The shallow plastron of tucked mousseline is permanently attached to the right lining front and fastens invisibly on the left side. The special feature in this waist is the tucked collar, which provides a stylish trimming for the back and outlines the plastron, forming broad tucked revers. It extends out over the sleeves, giving broad effect to the shoulders, that is becoming to slender figures.

The sleeves are correctly finished with upper and under portions, and finished with a ruffle which falls over the hand.

Narrow velvet ribbon is effectively applied around the standing and

three-eighths yards fifty inches wide, with one and three-quarter yards of tucking eighteen inches wide for the waist, and one and one-half yards of lining, will be required.

Treatment of the Coat.

Now that it is unsafe to go from home without wraps it is well to understand the secret of proper hanging when not in use. She is an unwise woman who hangs up her jacket by a loop at the back of the neck. It makes the coat sag where the strain comes, and it gives it a dragged and droopy appearance. If loops are used at all they should be put at the armholes, and so put on as to stand upright and not stretched across an inch or two of space. But the best way to keep a coat fresh and in good shape is to keep it, when not in active service, on a wooden hanger.

Violet Linen Frock.

A violet linen frock is made up with a fitted flounce at the bottom joined to the skirt by insertion of Point d'Arabe lace. The girdle, instead of being made of black velvet, is of violet linen, with a narrow band of lace insertion at both edges. Through these bands are run the narrowest of draw ribbons of violet velvet. The neckband is made precisely in this fashion and knots of the violet velvet are arranged down the front of the bodice.

The Style of Sleeves.

The double sleeve is all the rage just now, and it is as well to have it while so much in favor, as there are signs that the style is not come to stay. For one thing, it has caught on just a trifle too much. The double sleeve is becoming extremely popular—it will soon be too popular. This is sad, for it is a pretty mode, and one which gives an air to a simple muslin frock. One thing in its favor is its variety.

Modish Gowns.

Next to the white cloth gowns in favor stands gowns of light blue and mushroom pink cloth and the indications are that this is to be pre-eminently a season of pale tinted cloths for reception wear.

An Essential for a Child.

The comfortable loose wrapper that



WOMAN'S WAIST WITH BOLERO.

tucked collars and on the lower edge of the sleeves.

The circular skirt is fitted smooth across the front and over the hips, closing under an invisible placket at the centre back. It flares prettily at the sides and falls in graceful folds in the back.

Plain and figured India or taffeta silks, poplinette, crepe metecor, challis or silk muslin are appropriate for this mode, with ribbon, lace, tucked batiste or velvet for trimming.

To make the waist in the medium size will require two yards of figured material thirty or thirty-six inches wide, or one and one-half yards of forty-four inch width, one-half yard of tucking for shield and standing collar. To make the skirt in the medium size will require two and one-quarter yards of forty-four inch material.

A Style Generally Becoming.

No style of bodice is more generally becoming than the bolero in its many forms. The excellent May Manton design illustrated in the large picture is adapted to many materials, but is never more effective than, as shown, in black taffeta with applique of Persian embroidery. The model from which the drawing was made is worn with a skirt of figured black silk and over a waist made of ready tucked mousseline in cream white. The lining is white satin, but the revers are faced with black panne, which adds greatly to the effect. The high stock, which matches the waist, is finished with an applique of heavy cream lace. Pastel tinted taffetas are admirable and exceedingly attractive for garden party and informal evening wear, but the latest hint from Paris tells of taffeta enriched by embroidery into which gold and silver threads are introduced. The waist beneath may be of any contrasting material, but is most effective in such diaphanous filmy stuffs as chiffon, mousseline and Liberty gauze. To cut this bolero for a woman of medium size three yards of material twenty-one inches wide, or one and

can be slipped on without delay is an essential for the child as well as for its elders. The charming May Manton model shown has the merit of serving equally well for that purpose and for the sleeping gown. For the former service it is admirable made of French flannel or the less costly flannellette; for the latter it can be made of cambric, long cloth, nainsook or the warmer flannellette in preparation for winter nights.

The full fronts and backs are simply gathered and pinned to a shallow, square yoke. Over the yoke falls the pretty round collar, with its deep frill, and all unnecessary fulness at the neck and shoulders is avoided. The sleeves are one-seamed and gathered at both arms' eyes and wrists, where

they terminate in wristbands and full frills. To cut this wrapper for a child of four years of age three yards of material twenty-two inches wide will be required.



CHILD'S WRAPPER.