

### AN EMPEROR'S POEM.

Every educated Japanese is supposed to be proficient in writing with his brush in India ink one of those charming little poems which gratify the national taste. The following poem was written for the Peereses' School of Tokio by the Emperor of Japan. It was translated by Arthur Lloyd for the Independent, by whose permission it is here used:

#### WISDOM'S GOAL

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan. The water placed in goblet, bowl or cup Changes its form to its receptacle; And so our plastic souls take various shapes And characters of good or ill, to fit The good or evil in the friends we choose. Therefore be ever careful in your choice of friends, And let your special love be given to those Whose strength of character may prove the whip That drives you ever to fair wisdom's goal.

### AMELIA AND THE BABY.

By G. H. AKER.

JOHN JACKSON unconsciously increased his pace as his home came in sight. He walked quickly up the little path, glancing in through the sitting-room window as he passed. The warm red flicker of the firelight dancing on the walls looked cozy and inviting, in pleasing contrast to the cold and damp out of doors.

"Ah! it is good to be home," thought John as he tapped at the door instead of ringing. "I expect Amelia is waiting for me—sitting in the firelight so that she can let me in the minute I knock." And he pictured to himself in cheerful anticipation his wife eagerly awaiting his home-coming, sitting in the cozy firelight room. To his surprise there was to his twice-repeated knocking. "Where in the world can Amelia be? She always runs so quickly to let me in!" And John was forced reluctantly to ring the bell.

"Where is Mrs. Jackson?" he asked the maid as he walked into the empty sitting-room. "Upstairs with the baby," answered Mary. "Is there anything wrong?" demanded John a little anxiously. "Oh, no, sir. He's as merry as a king—the darling—I don't wonder Mrs. Jackson can't tear herself away!"

John was cold and tired and he could not help a feeling of disappointment stealing over him. He glanced at the fender—no slippers were there, and it was the first time since their marriage that Amelia had not put them ready. He slowly fetched them, changed, and flinging himself into an armchair enjoyed the pleasant warmth of the fire. Presently he got up.

"I must go up and see what Amelia is doing," he said, "and give the little man a kiss before he goes to sleep." And he went upstairs. "Is that you, John?" called Amelia; "do come in here and look at baby. Doesn't he look a cherub?"

John went into the night nursery where his wife was standing near the little cot. "I thought you were lost," said he. Amelia was too engrossed in the frolics of her little son to notice her husband or the shade of disappointment which crossed his face when she did not turn to greet him.

John put his arm around her waist. "Give me a kiss, little woman?" Amelia kissed him hastily—then stooping over the cot she lifted out the little crowing bundle of humanity and kissed it passionately. "Now give daddy a kiss," she cried, and John solemnly saluted the little roseleaf cheek.

"Now come and dress for dinner. The little chap ought to be asleep by now." "In a minute," answered Amelia. "You go and get ready. I shall be down by the time cook is ready."

A little later John was again waiting for Amelia downstairs. Dinner was ready waiting—getting cold, and John was hungry. Presently Amelia called over the banisters: "I say, John dear, begin without me; I shall be down in a minute or two, and don't want any soup." So John sat down alone and began his meal in solitary state. He was more than half through before Amelia put in an appearance.

"I wish Mollie would come; I want to tell her several things," thought John. But when she did come down, the things were left unsaid. She chattered unceasingly about the baby, and he had done and looked that day, and as the little man had had only one birthday there was but little variety in his daily proceedings. John listened patiently. He was devoted to his little son, but he had a vague feeling that Amelia might at least take some interest in his own doings during the day.

"Baby can monopolize her all day," thought he. "I think it my turn in the evening!"

During the next few months a curious change came over Amelia Jackson. Her whole life seemed wrapped up in her little son. It was not that she loved her husband less, but if it was a choice between John and the baby—baby was never the one to be left. John quickly noticed the change. He had been used to treat his wife as his confident, talking his business affairs over with her, and often relying on her intuitive feminine judgment for a decision on debatable points. Gradually, however, all this was changed. Amelia was too eager to talk of baby's little doings to listen to her husband, so he almost unconsciously gave up the attempt to confide in her or to ask her opinion.

Amelia was sitting on the sands at Atlantic City reading—a few yards off was baby with his devoted playmate and nurse. The latter was making

sand pies for the little man to break down as quickly as she turned them out of his bucket.

"I've never read John's letter," suddenly thought Amelia, with a sudden twinge of conscience. "Poor old dear, I wonder how he's getting on in town all by himself. It will remind him of his bachelor days before we were married. Still, I simply couldn't leave baby here with nurse—I should miss him too dreadfully."

In the early spring John Jackson's little heir had had an attack of whooping cough, and on his recovery the doctor had suggested sea air. Dr. Cary was an old friend of John's, and seeing the direction of affairs in that household, had hoped to mend matters by his suggestion. He thought that once nurse and baby were down at the seaside, Amelia would be freed from the unconscious slavery into which she had slipped, and John would once more enjoy his home life. What was his dismay on calling a few days later to find the house deserted, except for John and the cook!

Amelia opened and read the letter. Its contents occasioned her no small surprise. They were as follows:

"My Darling Wife—I'm sorry to interrupt your holiday. But, after the first few days, cook's behavior has been, to say the least, mysterious. She always seems to be out, so you may imagine that matters are not very satisfactory here. I have not said anything to her, as I know you think very highly of her. But I certainly think you had better come home as soon as you can and put matters right. I do not think I had better interfere. As for leaving baby, he cannot be in better hands than he is with Mary.

"Yours ever,  
"John."

"I cannot possibly come home," said Amelia to herself. "How stupid John is. I shall go in and write to him at once, and tell him I cannot possibly leave baby. He must square things up with cook himself."

So she went indoors and wrote to John, telling him of her decision. A week later, what was her dismay on receiving a wire from Dr. Cary:

"Come home. Your husband ill. Cary" was the curt message.

Amelia was thoroughly frightened. "What can have happened?" she said. "I hope it isn't some accident at those horrid works. Some one is always getting hurt there." She hastily packed, caught the first train back to town, and drove home in aansom.

A sensation of fear of the unknown stole over her. What if John were seriously ill? The telegram gave her no clue, and wrapped up as she was in her little son, she had not allowed herself time to think of the possible seriousness of affairs at home. On receiving the telegram, after her first alarm her whole attention was given to baby's welfare in her absence.

Dr. Cary met her at the door of the house. "What has happened?" she asked anxiously.

Dr. Cary took her quietly into the little sitting-room.

"I fear your husband is very seriously ill," he said gravely. Then in a few words he told her of all that happened in her absence—of the advantage that had been taken by the cook of her mistress's absence. How she had gone out each night—often leaving John an ill-cooked dinner or none at all. How she had come home late and lain in bed the next morning, and let John go downtown to his office without his breakfast. And how she had put damp sheets on his bed. The result of the month's discomfort and neglect was that John was lying seriously ill with double pneumonia.

"And I am an old man," said the doctor. "May I give you one word of advice?"

Amelia looked up questioningly. "What is it?" she asked.

"If your husband pulls through let him see that he is first in your affections. Lately you have given your whole being up to baby, and your husband has been left in the cold. Of course, I know it has not been so in reality, but appearances have been against you, and your husband has lately had a disappointed look that you would be the first to resent."

John Jackson's recovery was very slow. Thanks to the devoted nursing of his wife and the skill of Dr. Cary the lung attack did not prove fatal as it had threatened.

At last the day arrived when he was pronounced sufficiently convalescent to be allowed downstairs. He was lying in a sunny corner with Amelia sitting sewing by his side.

"It is indeed good, dearest, to have you downstairs. It really looks like recovery to-day," she said.

John smiled and then said: "Do you know, Amelia, I am almost sorry to be getting all right again!"

"John dear," exclaimed Amelia, "whatever for? It must have been a horrid time."

"I thoroughly enjoyed it," said John gravely. "I am such a selfish brute, Amelia, and never so thoroughly enjoy myself as when I feel I am indisputably first in your eyes."

"John," she said at length, "you always were and always will be indisputably first. I don't know why I got so stupid over baby just before you were ill. It is over now. I don't love baby any the less, but I shall be more sensible now. Will you forgive me for—"

"There is nothing to forgive," said John gently, as he drew her toward him and kissed her.—The American Queen.

Female Physicians in Russia.

The number of female physicians is daily increasing in Russia. According to a recent report there are now nearly 400 ladies studying medicine at Russian universities, the largest numbers being at St. Petersburg and Moscow.

### SHE WOULDN'T TALK

Mrs. Chadwick Declined to Divulge All She Knows

#### REFEREE SCOLDED HER IN VAIN

Supported by Her Counsel, the Female Financier Refuses Even to Give Her Name in Bankruptcy Proceedings Which She Declares Closely Allied to the Criminal Proceedings Against Her—Consented to be Sworn With Reluctance—Will Testify at a Hearing March 13, if Criminal Case Has Then Been Concluded.

Cleveland, O., Special.—Mrs. Chadwick, when placed on the stand in the bankruptcy proceedings against her before Referee Remington, she refused at first to be sworn. After consultation with her attorneys she finally consented to take the oath. She was then asked to state her name. She refused to reply to this or any other questions that followed.

Mrs. Chadwick sought refuge in her privileges as an accused person, and she refused to answer most of the questions on the ground that what she said might tend to aid the prosecution of her criminal cases. Referee Remington found in her favor, although he insisted, against her counsel's wishes, in making her give a quasi-explanation of her refusal.

"My financial affairs are so closely allied with the case in the Federal Court that anything affecting the one must necessarily affect the other," said Mrs. Chadwick, and the referee declared that that explanation of her position was as admirably expressed as it could be.

"What they want is to get possession of our information," stoutly declared Attorney Dawley, on behalf of Mrs. Chadwick.

Despite Dawley's objections and his irate declarations that Mrs. Chadwick was being unjustly and improperly imposed on Mrs. Chadwick was forced to take the oath and be sworn. This she did very gracefully, smiling pleasantly and cheerfully, as the referee administered the oath. But she refused to say that she was Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick, and smilingly persisted in that course. Referee Remington vainly appealed to her, explained to her, cautioned her, and almost threatened her.

Mrs. Chadwick was an interested listener to all he had to say, but his conversation moved her not a jot. Finally Remington grew a little exasperated at her cheerful indifference.

"Is this by your advice?" he sternly inquired of Dawley.

"I refuse to answer," was Dawley's reply. "Counsel can take care of himself," he said significantly. "I am not under obligations to disclose to any one not even the court, the nature of my professional advice to my client."

The entire examination was a series of wrangles and disputes. Mrs. Chadwick answered a few questions but her answers were remarkably free from information. Finally the court and counsel agreed to resume the hearing March 13, with the understanding that Mrs. Chadwick would testify freely on that date if the criminal cases against her had been disposed of by that time.

Virginia Cadet in Trouble.

Annapolis, Md., Special.—For leaving the Academy enclosure and going to Baltimore, where he spent Thursday night without notifying or asking permission of the authorities at the Naval Academy, Midshipman Bradley S. Johnson is confined aboard the prison ship Santee, awaiting the Department's action in his case. Young Johnson, who is from Richmond, Va., is a member of next year's graduating class. He is a grandson of the late General Bradley T. Johnson, the noted Confederate officer, and a son of Col. Bradley S. Johnson, of the famous Maryland Line, of the Confederate Army. Midshipman Johnson's offense is a serious one, which places him in danger of being expelled from the Academy.

Gen. Miles to Retain Full Pay.

Washington, Special.—The conferees on the army appropriation bill perfected an agreement which covers all points of difference. The agreement regarded as most important is that affecting the pay of retired officers and involving the pay of General Miles, who at present is the recipient of the full pay of a lieutenant general. The effect of the agreement as to General Miles is to give him his full retired pay, without reference to any compensation he may receive for service on the staff of the Governor of Massachusetts.

No Filibustering.

Mobile, Ala., Special.—In an interview Mr. D. M. Moraques, consul for Nicaragua, and also an extensive ship owner whose vessels touch at all Central and South American ports and also in Mexico, stated that nothing in the way of filibustering is going on in Mobile. He is in a position to know because he has close communication with all vessels touching at Mobile. There is no gathering of laborers for any foreign country there.

Want Lower Raw Cotton.

Fall River, Mass., Special.—The sales in the print cloth market this week will reach a total of about 150,000 pieces. The general market for printing cloths without special feature. The tone is quiet and steady and prices for both wide and narrow standards are unchanged on a basis of 2-8 for regulars. Little cotton is being purchased, as manufacturers generally believe in a lower market for the raw material.

### WORK OF CONGRESS

The Senate and House Regularly at Work—What They are Doing.

Mr. Webb's Fight For Free Cotton.

Congressman Webb Tuesday made a strenuous and all but successful effort to so amend the Philippine tariff bill as to remove the duty on cotton. On the first vote, the majority lined up in support of the North Carolina member, but Mr. Scott, of Kansas, who was in the chair, rescued the situation for the committee having charge of the bill by announcing that a second vote would be taken, owing to the fact that there had been so much confusion in the chamber. The amendment was then voted down by the small majority of 99 to 95, and motion to recommit the bill, made by Mr. Cooper, ranking minority member of the ways and means committee, failed to effect any material change in the Republican majority. When Mr. Webb was advocating the adoption of his amendment, Mr. Payne took issue with him, whereupon the North Carolina member asked the Republican floor leader if he did not know that removal of duty on cotton would aid the Republican mill owners of Fall River. Mr. Payne said he did not know that it would, to which Mr. Webb replied that it was the duty of the chairman of the ways and means committee to know a fact so potent.

Rate Bill to Go Over.

The Senate Tuesday passed the Military Academy appropriation bill and began consideration of the Indian appropriation bill. Early in the day, in response to a question, Mr. Elkins, chairman of the committee of interstate commerce, expressed the opinion that it would be impossible to secure railroad rate legislation during the present session of Congress. The Senate took up the isthmian canal bill, and agreed to meet an hour earlier tomorrow, in order to advance the bill.

Ex-Senator Higgins finished his preliminary statement in opening the debate on Judge Swayne, and the bill was then passed. Mr. Elkins, in his statement, regarding the railway rate bill, said: "No decision as to an effort to pass the bill this session has been reached, but with the limited time at their disposal, it would seem that there is very little prospect of that result before adjournment, with only ten days of the session left, and with much other imperative business to be performed. It would hardly seem probable that the most important economic question of the day could be disposed of in so short a time, and especially in view of the fact that only one side of the question has so far been presented to the committee."

Mr. Carmack, a member of the committee on interstate commerce, excused himself from speaking for the committee, on the ground that "such joyous harmony exists there as to obliterate party lines." He said he could assure the Senate that all of the committee are actuated by a keen desire to execute at the earliest possible moment the promises made by the President of the United States, and through the medium of the Democratic platform, and to add that it is the intention of the whole committee to be guided in this matter by the President. Indeed," he added, "I may go further, and say, and the chairman of the committee will correct me if I am wrong, that I am authorized to inform the Senate that all the members recognize in the President the foremost disciple and ablest lieutenant of William J. Bryan."

The statement caused a general burst of laughter and incident closed.

When the hearing in the Swayne impeachment trial was resumed, Mr. Hale presented an order for a vote in the Swayne case at 4 p. m. Saturday, and asked that it go over. He said he would insist upon the liberal enforcement of the rule governing the closing arguments in the case.

Mr. Palmer replied that the House managers would desire at least six hours for the presentation of the case for the prosecution. He said that each of the managers would desire to be heard.

Senate Gets Busy.

The Senate Wednesday considered at some length the bill providing a civil government for the Panama Canal zone. The question of the government's ownership of the Panama Railroad and its relationship to the general question of government ownership of railroads was debated freely.

A number of witnesses were examined on behalf of Judge Swayne in the impeachment proceeding against him. Washington's Farewell was read by Mr. Perkins at the beginning of the session.

Mr. Hale re-introduced in somewhat different form his resolution to bring the Swayne impeachment trial to a close next Saturday, saying that he hoped, in view of information received, he would not be compelled to again call it up. This information, he said, was to the effect that an arrangement was being perfected whereby the trial might be terminated by the end of the present week. He added that unless such an arrangement could be consummated he would find some way of bringing the matter to the attention of the Senate so as to get a vote. He said that in order to get action upon the appropriation bills it was absolutely necessary to promptly dispose of the trial.

Mr. Bacon objected to undue expedition in disposing of the Swayne matter, saying that while he agreed with Mr. Hale as to the importance of pressing consideration of the regular business of the Senate, he regarded the trial as a constitutional function of great importance, and therefore desiring of most careful consideration. He suggested longer daily sessions of the Senate.

Consideration of the bill for the government of the Panama Canal zone was then resumed. Mr. Morgan took exception to some of the provisions of the bill, among them one authorizing the deposit of \$1,500,000 to facilitate work on the canal. He saw no necessity, he said, for employing a bank for that service. He considered the provision as in the interest of some favorite bank.

House Sends Back Army Bill.

After a brief but spirited debate, the House sent back to conference the army appropriation bill. All Senate amendments again were disagreed to, with

the single exception of one appropriating \$95,000 for continuing the cable from Valdez to Seward, Alaska. There was renewed discussion of the provision regarding retired officers on duty with the militia of the several States the name of Gen. Nelson A. Miles once more figuring conspicuously in the debate. Determined opposition developed to a motion by Mr. Ames, of Massachusetts, to agree to the Senate amendment on the subject, which is favorable to the retention of full retired pay by officers of high rank serving with militia organizations. Mr. Ames said the appointment of General Miles as inspector general of Massachusetts was a political one.

NEWS OF THE FAR EAST.

A small infantry attack was repulsed by the Japanese. Siege guns that made Fort Arthur capitulate are now shelling Kuropatkin's forces.

Gripenberg, removed from command of Russia's second army in Manchuria, arrived in St. Petersburg.

Field Marshal Oyama reported that the Russians continued to build defensive works and to shell the Japanese line.

General Kuropatkin reported that large quantities of stores at Yinkow were burned by the Russians in the recent Cossack raid.

Japanese dispatches from the army say that General Kuropatkin has changed his base to Fushun, and seems to be preparing a general attack.

General Gripenberg says he was ordered to retreat when victory was within his grasp by General Kuropatkin, who, he says, refused to support him.

Persistent rumor of approaching peace were strengthened in Paris by the withdrawal of the new Russian bonds distributed through France for purchase.

General Kuropatkin reported the capture of Sandepas, a strongly fortified village, and of positions near Shakhe. Japanese attempts to recapture the strongholds have been repulsed.

Dispatches from Japanese headquarters in Manchuria reported the repulse of Russian attacks on Watao Mountain and the retreat of the cavalry forces which had moved against the Japanese left.

Lord Spencer declared in Parliament the dearest wish of the British people is to see the end of the Russian-Japanese war. Foreign Secretary Lansdowne promised that the Government will seize with alacrity the first chance to wage peace.

COLLEGE NOTES.

Chicago University has established a department of social science and arts.

Last year no less than 2963 men took some form of regular exercise at Harvard.

Harvard and Yale are discussing the raising of their tuition fees to \$200 a year.

The reorganization of the School of Architecture has practically been completed.

The old medical laboratory at the University of Pennsylvania has been renovated.

The Frazier debate prizes at the University of Pennsylvania this year will be \$75 and \$25.

A new steam laboratory is being constructed for the mechanical engineering department of the University of Illinois.

In remodeling Morgan Hall, at Williams, every bedroom will be reconstructed to secure better light and ventilation.

The Yale Library has received a large portrait of V. B. Ross, Yale '52, from whose bequest of \$250,000 the addition will be built.

The success of the summer school of the University of Pennsylvania, inaugurated last summer, has influenced the faculty to hold it again.

President Eliot, of Harvard, in his annual report said that the deficit of the university for the year 1903-04 amounted to more than \$30,000.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Trustees of the New York City College Dr. Paul L. Sauerl was appointed assistant professor of mathematics.

In the School of Laws of Boston University courses have been added in interstate commerce, consular service, international law and Spanish-American legal procedure.

LABOR WORLD.

The English co-operative societies own nine ocean steamers.

It is estimated that there are over 2,000,000 coal miners in the world.

There are nearly 2,000,000 members of labor unions in Great Britain.

About 200 miners at the Birdseye coal mine, Jellico, Tenn., went on strike.

The only co-operative store in the anthracite region, which was opened in Wilkesbarre, Pa., last June, has proved a success.

### SWAYNE ACQUITTED

Senate Failed to Convict on Charges of Impeachment

#### THE VOTE LARGELY A PARTY ONE

Highest Vote Recorded For Impeachment Was 35 and the Lowest Against It 47, 55 Being Required to Convict—The Larger Votes Were Largely Along Party Lines—Only 13 Votes For Conviction on the Articles Relating to Use of Private Cars.

Washington, Special.—The Senate Monday concluded the impeachment trial of Judge Swayne by acquitting him on all the charges made against him in the articles of impeachment presented by the House. The voting on the Swayne case began at 10:10, 20 minutes after the Senate convened, and continued until 11:45. There was no discussion, and all the time was consumed in taking the 12 votes necessary to dispose of each of the articles. The highest vote for impeachment was 35, and the lowest against it, 47. On the two articles charging the use of private railroad cars, only 13 votes were cast for conviction. The larger votes were largely along party lines.

Judge Swayne was not in the Senate during the roll-calls, but in the President's room, just back of the chamber. The result of each ballot was sent to him by his attorneys. Five of the House managers attended during the proceedings. When the first article was read, charging Judge Swayne with making a false certificate for expenses while holding court at Waco, Texas, the presiding officer said: "Senators, how say you to the respondent, Charles Swayne, guilty or not guilty as charged in this article?" The calling of the roll by the secretary was then begun. The first Senator to rise in response to the call was Mr. Alger, who voted "not guilty" in clear and distinct tones. Mr. Bacon was the first Democratic Senator on the roll, and likewise the first to answer in the affirmative, finding Judge Swayne guilty. The vote throughout was largely partisan, and stood 35 to 49. The Senators who voted guilty were: Bacon, Bailey, Bard, Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Carmack, Clark, of Montana; Clay, Cockrell, Culberson, Daniel, Foster, of Louisiana; Gorman, Kittredge, Lattimer, McCreary, McCumber, McEnery, McLaurin, Mallory, Martin, Money, Morgan, Newlands, Overman, Patterson, Pettus, Simmons, Stone, Tallaferra and Teller—33. Under the rule requiring a two-thirds vote to convict, 55 votes in the affirmative would have been necessary to convict. As this vote was almost reversed, Judge Swayne was pronounced to be not guilty. The chair announced this to be the result.

The reading and voting upon the other articles followed in rapid succession. The second charge was that of an excessive charge for expenses while holding court at Tyler, Texas, the proceeding in this case was an exact counterpart of that on the first article, and the result was 32 for conviction to 50 for acquittal. The third charge also related to excessive expense charges at Tyler, Texas, and the vote was identical with the vote on the second article—32 to 50. The fourth and fifth articles related to the use of private cars. There were only 13 votes of guilty on them, as follows: Bailey, Berry, Blackburn, Carmack, Cockrell, Culberson, Daniel, McLaurin, Martin, Money, Morgan, Newlands, Pettus, Adams. Sixty-nine Senators voted for acquittal. On the sixth charge, that of non-residence by Judge Swayne in his district, the vote was 31 to 51. On the seventh article, relating to residence, the vote was 19 for conviction to 63 against. The affirmative vote was as follows: Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Carmack, Clark, of Montana; Cockrell, Daniel, Dubois, Gibson, Lattimer, McCreary, McEnery, McLaurin, Mallory, Martin, Money, Morgan, Pettus and Tallaferra—19. The vote on the eighth, ninth, tenth and eleventh articles, covering the contempt cases of Davis and Belden, was 31 to 51. The twelfth article was the last. It dealt with the conduct of Judge Swayne in punishing W. C. O'Neal for contempt in appointing a trustee in bankruptcy appointed by him. On the final vote, the result was 35 for guilty to 47 for not guilty, the largest vote given for conviction.

The result on this vote being announced, and with it the entire verdict ascertained, the chair directed the secretary to enter an order of acquittal on all the articles. This being done the long and tedious proceeding came to an end.

Too Large For Railroads.

Savannah, Ga., Special.—The equestrian statue of General Nathan Bedford Forrest, the great Confederate cavalry leader, has not arrived at Memphis as erroneously stated, but is in the railway yards, having arrived last week by steamer from New York, whence it was received from Paris, where it was cast. The statue was not sent by rail from New York. It is more than thirteen feet high in its crate and the railroads would not receive it, being unable to transport it through tunnels. It is said that the road that received it here may find it impossible to get it under bridges.

14 Die in Eleven.

New York, Special.—Eleven persons were killed and upwards of fifty injured, some probably fatally, by the collapse of the flooring of the Fleet Street African Methodist Episcopal Church, in Brooklyn, Monday night. Of those killed, eight were women, two men and one child. The building was an ancient ramshackle frame structure, erected 60 years ago in the heart of the colored section of Brooklyn, in Fleet street, near Myrtle avenue.