

# SWEPT BY A HURRICANE. RUIN WROUGHT BY A WEST INDIAN CYCLONE.

The Worst Summer Storm That Has  
Ever Struck New York—Great  
Damage Along the Long Island  
and New Jersey Shores—Two-  
Score Lives Reported Lost.

The West Indian cyclone which swept over the middle of the Atlantic coast on its way to the New England coast left its marks over the whole region around New York—with a sweep of fully 1000 miles. It straggled the New Jersey coast with more wrecks than have been recorded in a single day since the blizzard. Reports show that nearly two score of lives were lost, and many pleasure, merchant and fishing craft foundered or were driven to destruction on the shores. The greatest violence of the elements was manifested in a region fifty miles in diameter, with New York City as a center, and in this district the fury of the storm was almost unexampled.

In New York City the storm did every kind of damage that a rainstorm can do, except that it was attended with no fatalities. Signs, shutters, chimneys and fences were blown down, trees were uprooted, plate glass windows were wrecked, leaky roofs were discovered and cellars were flooded. The parks perhaps displayed the most striking scenes of wreck when morning came. The paths were almost impassable with the branches of trees, and those trees that were blown down. A pathetic feature of the ruin was the large number of sparrows that were killed. Three hundred dead ones were found in City Hall Park alone, while in Central Park they must have been numbered by the thousands. Among the hundreds of trees blown down in the city the old oak which formed a landmark in West Ninth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, is noteworthy, it being blown across the street, effectively blocking it. Along West, Vesey, Barclay and Washington streets some of the greatest damage was done, mainly by the flooding of basements and cellars. Everett's restaurant on Vesey street, and Smith & McNell's on Washington and Greenwich streets were flooded, and much damage done. In the North New York parks trees and shrubbery were blown down, and along the streets next morning were seen shutters blown from their fastenings. At Oak Point and Port Morris much damage was done to yachts. Residents say it was the worst storm in years in that section.

On Washington Heights the trees were uprooted, broken and twisted, gardens were utterly ruined, and fences were torn apart and strewn along the roads. Several streets were blocked by fallen trees, and the ax-men were busy for several hours. The storm raged over Brooklyn with destructive fury, and next morning there were marks of its work all over the city. Houses were demolished in some cases, unroofed in others; trees were blown down, electric poles and wires broken and twisted, and business signs knocked into splinters. Nearly 600 of the finest shade trees were uprooted. One struck a Fifth avenue elevated train, but fortunately did no damage to it. A strange feature about the destruction of the trees is that the largest suffered. They went down before the merciless storm, leaving great gaps where they stood, ripping up sidewalks and pavements and crushing fences, rails, stoops and piazzas. There were cases where the fallen trees barred ingress to or exit from the houses in front of which they stood. The trees and plants in Prospect Park suffered greatly. One hundred shade trees were uprooted and thrown; others were stripped of their branches. Hardly one escaped, and beautiful flowers were wholly or partially destroyed. The cemeteries were not spared. Trees were thrown, plants and shrubbery uprooted, headstones leveled with the earth and railings thrown down.

Coney Island lay fairly in the cyclone's path, and probably fared the worst of any section, so far as damage to property was concerned. No such storm had visited the island in years, and perhaps not within its history as a seaside resort. From Norton's Point, on the western end, to Point Breeze, on the eastern end, the shore was left a continuous picture of disaster and wreckage. At Brighton Beach Hotel the lawn and walk were completely destroyed. The tide reached a remarkable height, sweeping up to the electric railway tracks on Sea Breeze avenue. The piles supporting the Brighton Beach Elevated Railway were washed away, and a train was removed from the station just in time to save it. The station itself is a wreck and the road crippled. The guests in the hotel were roused at 4.30, as the spray was then dashing over the piazza, and it was feared the structure would be surrounded. West Brighton the most noticeable damage was done. Palmer's mammoth bathing pavilion, said to be the largest in the world, was wrecked, as were also dozens of smaller bath houses, restaurants, booths and places of amusement. At Manhattan Beach the powerful bulkheads protected the hotel to a great extent, and less damage was caused, but the boardwalks were broken and scattered over the lawn. The losses on Coney Island are estimated all the way from \$50,000 to \$200,000.

Considerable damage was done on Long Island. The wind blew with the force of a hurricane, tearing off branches of trees and in some cases tearing trees up from the roots. Travel on the various branches of the Long Island Railroad was greatly inconvenienced, and nearly all the trains were more or less delayed. Some of the trains were not started. Many business men on the south side of the island gave up all idea of coming to town, but many who had concluded to take a holiday changed their minds when the weather cleared later in the morning. The farmers who have for two months been wishing and praying for rain are in a serious state of mind. The wind that came along with the water was more than they bargained for. In some cornfields there is scarcely a stalk standing, and on some of the truck farms patches of vegetables are completely washed out. The effects of the storm at the various yacht club anchorages along the Sound were tremendous. The excessively heavy winds on shore drove the small boats together and in many instances great damage was done among the frail pleasure craft by collision. At Larchmont Harbor a big schooner went ashore early in the morning during the height of the storm on the rocks of Shepherd's Point. Her crew of seven men remained on her at work at the pumps, but with the falling of the tide she was left high and dry, and will inevitably go to pieces. All along the Sound shore, from Indian Harbor at Greenwich to Port Morris, the devastation of the storm was apparent in the destroyed piers, the flooded meadow lands and the shore houses, whose first floors were in most instances on a level with the water. The gale struck Flushing broadside, and over 100 of the rarest and most beautiful specimens of trees, which have made the village famous, were uprooted and thrown across the street, blocking travel. In the morning the streets were covered with oilage and branches of trees.

The storm swept Connecticut on shore and

inland with tremendous fury. At Black Rock thrilling scenes were enacted. The first boat to be hurled upon the shore was the Hazel, a yacht owned by J. C. Wolcott, of Jersey City. It sank beneath the waves, and the party on board were rescued by a life line. The rescuers then turned their attention to the yacht Stella. She is a pilot boat about thirty feet long and is owned by Roland Pattit, of New York. The cable which held the boat snapped about seven o'clock in the morning. It was the boat was at the mercy of the sea. It rolled and tossed and every moment seemed to be its last. It was heaved by the waves against the pier, gave way and jumped, but the pier gave way and the life line again did good service. The crisis came when the big schooner yacht Neta dragged her anchor. Suddenly it was heaved high on the crest of a wave and then landed upon the disabled Stella. At Staten Island nearly all the bath houses were washed away and many dancing pavilions damaged seriously.

The storm fell on New Jersey's coast region with terrific force and disastrous effect. Shipping destroyed, crops ruined, communication interrupted, houses and hotels unroofed, trees uprooted, fowl killed and roads washed out are some of the costly results. In Jersey City the streets were littered with hundreds of shade trees. The roofs were torn like paper and shingles were carried away, leaving apertures through which the rain poured. Those living in the meadow district found their homes in a lake. In Hoboken the sewers of the meadow district were choked and the streets were under water. Few telegraph poles along the West Shore tracks resisted the furious gale. In Rahway cellars were flooded and roofs injured. Two factories were obliged to shut down temporarily in order to repair damages. A. T. Crane, who has boats for hire lost fifty of them. In Belmar the entire roof of the big Columbia Hotel was carried away. The heavy beams and joists crashed down through the floors below, frightening the 350 guests who were in their beds. A stampede was made for the parlor on the ground floor. The bathing houses and pavilion were also blown down. The loss to the hotel will exceed \$5000. In Point Pleasant several cottages were unroofed. The visitors to Long Branch will long remember the storm. At West End the gale lifted part of the roof from the big West End Hotel. The bathing houses were strewn along the beach and the pavilion badly wrecked. The debris of the beach is all that is left of the Howland Hotel bathing houses. The Seabrook Hotel bathing houses are all gone also. The loss is a heavy one. J. C. Van Cleef, of the United States Hotel, loses all of his bathing houses and their contents. At the Ocean Hotel bathing grounds, Pierson & Jules have a pile of kindling wood, all that is left of a long row of new bathing houses. Five hundred dollars' worth of new bathing suits went with the houses. Of the big iron pier just north of the bathing grounds fully four-fifths were swept away. Of the Brighton Hotel bath houses a few doors, some broken joists and part of a bathing suit is all that is left. Just north of the Brighton Hotel the roadway was not protected by bulkheads and the sea carried away fully ten feet of the highway. There are barely eight feet left. A fleet of about twenty-five graceful boats were swinging at their moorings off the long railroad pier at Atlantic Highlands at sundown; at daybreak only four remained. The rest lay wrecked and battered against the spiles or along the shore.

Among the farmers and fruit growers in the vicinity of Elizabeth the storm has caused great damages. The peach crop has suffered badly. The fruit crop, which was about to be gathered, was blown from the trees and scattered on the muddy ground. Reports from all inland New Jersey towns say the storm did much damage to buildings, farms and stock. All telegraphic or telephonic connection with many inland towns was out off for the first time since the memorable blizzard of March, 1888.

The greatest havoc was wrought at sea. From all along the coast came reports of disaster and loss of life. This is the record: Tug Panther, of Philadelphia, with barge Larkins Valley; tug went down off Southampton, Long Island, barge went ashore, sixteen men on tug, four on barge; seventeen were lost. Fishing smack Empire State ashore at Squan Beach, N. J.; crew of ten men, all of New London, lost; fishing schooner Mary P. Kelly ashore at Asbury Park, Captain Chris Brattan and three men drowned; steamer of Merritt Wrecking Company ashore near Narragansett, Diver William Coonan, of Staten Island, drowned; Government tug General Humphrey sunk off Atlantic Highlands, crew not heard from.

## ILLINOIS DAY AT THE FAIR.

Many Thousands of Visitors—A Remarkable Procession.

Illinois day at the World's Fair was celebrated by an enormous crowd. The men at the gates had more than they could do to keep the thousands of applicants for admission from congesting outside the three hundred turnstiles. The excursion boats, the steam cars, the elevated road and the surface cars were packed with people from 8 o'clock until noon. Then there was a lull in the stream, but it lasted only a short time when it was renewed, thousands of people leaving their work in Chicago to come out and see the night's display.

The day's entertainment began with a parade of the Illinois National Guard, 5000 strong. The militia marched into the Midway Plaisance from the west entrance, and passed down the thoroughfare in company-front order to the main Fair grounds, and as they moved by the natives of each village in the Plaisance fell in behind. First came the Bedouins riding camels and Arabian horses. They were allowed nearly a thousand feet of space, and as the parade moved along, they mounted on horses rode back and forth displaying feats of horsemanship. After the Bedouins came the Lalanders and the natives of Dahomey. Then came the Chinese with a dragon, sixty feet long, made of rice-paper, a band of Sioux Indians, the South Sea Islanders, the Hawaiians, Persians, Egyptians, Turks, Moors, Swiss horn-blowers, the natives of Johore, the Algerians and the inhabitants of the Irish and German villages. In the main grounds they were joined by the Italian soldiers, the British soldiers, and the West Point Cadets. The parade was led by Governor Altgeld and his staff until it reached the Illinois Building, where they dropped out, and the Governor reviewed the procession from the front portico of the building. At the conclusion of the parade Governor Altgeld and his staff held a reception in the Illinois State Building.

## THE NATIONAL GAME.

The Brooklyn have not been shut out this season. Slowly but surely the pitchers are getting on top again. KENNEDY has succeeded Stein as Brooklyn's winning pitcher.

A BASEBALL player in Independence, Kan., can throw a ball 290 feet.

HATFIELD has replaced Schoch at third base on the Brooklyn team.

THERE is no catcher in the business who is surer on high fouls than Gunson, of Cleveland.

No pitcher seems to have suffered so much from the new pitching rules as Hutchinson, of Chicago.

McGARR, of Cleveland, is playing third base better than any man in the League except Nash, of Boston.

BALTIMORE has never had a short stop in many years that could play the position within a mile of McGraw.

In all Pittsburgh's history it has never been represented by so strong an organization as this year's League team.

CINCINNATI has wearied of the player-manager idea and Comiskey is now on the bench. Washington is thinking the same way.

DELEHANTY, of the Philadelphia, leads the League in home runs, having made sixteen. Tiernan, of the Giants, is a close second.

KENNEDY, of Brooklyn, by holding the hard-hitting New Yorks down to one hit, accomplished one of the rarest pitching feats of the season.

THE feat of Donovan, of Pittsburgh, in playing forty-nine successive games without an error will probably be the outfield fielding record of the year.

MULLANE, of Baltimore, tried to hunt and the ball glanced from the bat and struck him a severe blow on the nose. It is strange more players are not injured in the same play.

THINKING ball players in other teams say that they cannot understand why the New Yorks are not nearer the front. They say that the Giants are the fastest team in the League.

GERMAN, of the New Yorks, has what is known as a "moist hand." It perspires freely. That is why he nearly always has a lot of sawdust near the "box," into which he dips every time he gets ready to pitch.

THE Louisvilles have not done so badly this season when their work is compared with that of other clubs. They have lost but ten games more than the New Yorks and but a few more than the Baltimores and the St. Louis.

This has been an unusually destructive year to old time pitchers or rather to the stars of two or three years ago. Among the notable failures are numbered the names of Keefe, Crane, King, Clarkson, Lovett, Haddock, Staley and Mullane.

THE complete understanding that exists among the members of the Boston team is simply superb. The men know each other thoroughly, each has his particular work to do and there is no friction. Therein lies the secret of the success of the team.

CAPTAIN WARD, of New York, is the king of base stealers with forty-four. Then come T. Brown, Louisville, forty; Hamilton, Philadelphia, thirty-nine; McCarthy, Boston; Ewing, Cleveland, and Dowd, St. Louis, thirty-six; Burke, New York, and Radford, Washington, thirty-five.

THE Cleveland team contains more men than any other team who are very fast in getting to first base. Childs, Burkett, McKean, Ewing and McAleer are hard men to retire at first on any kind of a slow hit. The first three have the advantage over the last two because they are left-handed batters.

THE success of the Baltimore Club with young players has attracted the attention of managers all over the country. Manager Hanlon began unloading his veterans a year ago, and by judicious selections replaced them with vigorous, ambitious youngsters who have their greatest fame before them. The playing of that team has attracted attention and admiration everywhere they went, whether they won or lost.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.							
Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Boston	72	31	.699	Cincinnati	49	53	.480
Pittsburg	61	43	.587	Baltimore	48	56	.462
Philadel.	60	43	.583	St. Louis	47	57	.452
Cleveland	55	46	.545	Chicago	42	61	.408
New York	53	49	.520	Louisville	40	59	.404
Brooklyn	52	51	.505	Washington	37	67	.356

## FLED BEFORE FLAMES.

Great Panic in South Chicago and a Large Area Burned.

For six hours fire raged in that part of Chicago known as South Chicago, practically a city of itself, having 50,000 inhabitants, and situated on Lake Michigan, about three miles below the World's Fair grounds. It burned nearly 250 houses, most of them frame dwellings. At least 1000 persons were made homeless, and the loss was about \$1,000,000. Nearly a dozen blocks were burned over. The burned district is north of the business centre of South Chicago, and was almost exclusively given up to residences. Two lives were lost, and several persons were severely injured.

The fire began about 5 o'clock in the afternoon in a three-story brick building at the corner of Ninety-first street and Superior avenue, owned by William Gilles, and occupied by him as a residence.

The flames spread rapidly under a gale of wind from the west and ate their way over block after block of the small frame residences until they reached the lake. Within the first two hours of the fire it had consumed at least thirty buildings and five blocks. The 50,000 residents of the town were stricken with a panic like that which characterized the conflagration of 1871.

As the pine structures in which lived the workmen employed in the large steel mills of the Illinois Steel Company and in which the smaller merchants of the place made their homes were levelled by the flames, those whose homes had not yet fallen fled with their goods and household utensils to the other portions of the city. Streets were blocked with wagons containing the effects of the fleeing residents, and men and women, appalled by the calamity, fled in every direction.

## FASTED UNTIL HE DIED.

A Sailor Lives Seventy-six Days Without Food.

Antonio Bachetich, an Austrian sailor, who had refused to take food for seventy-six days, died a few days since in a sailors' boarding-house in Philadelphia, soon after calling for food and sipping a little beef tea. On June 11th, because no knife and fork and spoon were put at his place at table, he vowed in anger not to eat another morsel of food, and no one could prevail upon him to change his mind. He refused to have a physician or go to a hospital.



## AN EGG-LAYING TEST.

In an egg-laying test at the Louisiana Station, involving hens of ten common breeds and continued 240 days, brown leghorns made the best record, the hens of this breed laying an average of seventy-two eggs. Light brahmas came next with an average of fifty-eight, then langshans with forty-nine, buff cochin and Plymouth rocks with forty-five each, and minorcas with forty-five. The American breeds averaged thirty-three eggs a hen, Assatic forty-five, and European forty-four.—New York World.

## HOW GOOD COWS ARE RUINED.

Many good cows are practically ruined by being kept apart from the herd. Their isolation is due usually to a whim to make a pet of an individual cow. Women and children are mainly responsible for this form of foolishness which should never be indulged by the careful dairyman. Cattle are in their way exceeding social creatures, and absence from their associates affect them unfavorably. They are nervous and uneasy when separated from them, and in the case of cows lose flesh and fall off in milk. Sometimes it causes them to abort, but this rarely happens, enough mischief being accomplished without. Foolish men sometimes tie a cow up to punish her, with the result that the fool is punished in the lessened yield caused by the separation from the herd.—American Dairyman.

## EXHAUSTED LAND.

We are suffering here in New England from land exhaustion. That is one of the questions that confronts New England, confronts Massachusetts. If these lands were highly productive, they would be occupied and used. One of the prime reasons for the abandonment of these lands is because they no longer have plant food. Now, how have they become exhausted? I think largely by raising the grains. That is what the New England farmer primarily did. He raised corn and oats, wheat and barley, and sold them, and thus impoverished these lands.

The farms of New England have been impoverished because we have sold more from the land than we have restored to it. The question then for the farmer is, How shall I restore, how shall I build up my farm? How shall I wisely do it? I believe the wise way to do it is to buy grain. I think it is the cheapest way to do it, because when you raise a crop of grain on your land you diminish the fertility of that land.

When you raise a crop of anything except the leguminous plants, except the pea and the clover and the bean, and crops of that nature, and draw it off the land, you have taken something out of mother earth. When you buy grain you buy something which has a large manurial value. When a man buys a ton of bran for \$20 I say it is a good investment. Why? Because he buys in that \$20 worth of nutrition \$12 worth of manurial value. The man who buys a ton of cottonseed meal for \$28 buys \$24 worth of manurial value.—New England Farmer.

## PICKING GEES.

In answer to the query, "How often in one season ought geese to be picked?" a farmer with fourteen years' experience answers, in the Philadelphia Farm Journal, that it depends entirely on the feed and run and explains the whole situation as follows: "They feather out more quickly when they are permitted to run on green pasture and have abundance of good water to drink. Every ten weeks should find them, under such treatment, with a good coat of feathers. Do not pick until laying is over. Geese cannot be artificially moulting and producing eggs at the same time. Never pick them in cold weather. When ready to pick, which the experienced geese-raiser can tell by the color of the plumage (if ready there will be no yellowish tinge on the white feathers, but to be sure pick a few from the breast of the goose), the feathers come easily and are dry at the quill end. If not ripe, they are soft and bloody. And this is one of the reasons why store-bought feathers sometimes have such a disagreeable odor. The best guide, experience, tells us to take only a small pinch of feathers in the fingers at a time, and with a quick downward jerk, from tail to neck, displace the first coat of feathers with only a very little of the second coat, the down. Do not pick under the wings. Those large feathers under the wings, if you do, the poor creatures' wings will droop continually. When the goose dies, we can strip these off for filling pillows for home use. But never take them from the geese while living."

## HILLING CORN.

Hilling corn is not as common as it once was, though in some sections it is still followed to quite an extent. Except in very wet land it is worse than useless labor. In wet fields it answers

the purpose keeping part of the roots of the plant out of water. This is a desirable thing to accomplish, but to attempt it by building up hills for the corn is to adopt a temporary and a very imperfect substitute for draining. Sometimes, however, this must be done or the planting of the field be deferred till another season. On reasonably dry land the case is different. Here it is important to get the roots of the corn under ground rather than above its level.

In this situation the two main purposes of the roots, to secure food and to keep the plant in an upright position, can be best promoted. If the soil be mellow and the surface nearly level, the roots will pass through it in all directions and extend to quite a distance from the plants. But if high hills are made the stalks will throw out a large number of roots which can go only a little distance, which are exposed to injury in time of drought, which can obtain but little food and which can do but little to hold up the plants. A moderate number of long roots will do a great deal more to keep the corn from blowing down than will a much larger number of short ones, which have neither time to gain strength nor room in which to become fully developed.

The plants will grow far more rapidly if they are allowed to depend upon the natural development of their roots than they will if by the formation of hills the growth of a large number of short and weak roots is stimulated. The writer does not recall an instance in which he ever injured a field of corn by level cultivation. He does remember several instances in which he believes that by hilling corn he wasted a good deal of work and materially reduced the yield of the crop.—New England Homestead.

## FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Lettuce may be sown at any time.

The soil cannot be made too rich for tomatoes.

Peas and corn ground together are good food for swine.

Coal ashes make good material to mulch the quince trees.

Horticulture and entomology will go hand in hand in the future.

Clover is an excellent feed for hogs, as it supplies the needed nitrogen.

Timber for posts should be seasoned, charred and immersed in hot coal tar.

Get in late cabbage or celery where you have taken off peas or other crops.

Keeping the surface of the soil fine and mellow will aid to retain moisture.

It is well to stir a bit of oatmeal into the drinking water, especially if you use ice.

An old sow who has proved a good breeder should always be given the preference.

The boxing and freight on poor fruit is as much as on good. The selling price is less.

Coal ashes that are reasonably full of coarse cinder make a good mulch for strawberries.

A twig that can be cut with a knife now may require a pruning saw if allowed to grow another year.

When you "rest a bit" in the field remember the team will enjoy it too if allowed to stand in the shade.

If you will not spray your trees yourself, why not hire somebody to do it who knows how? It will pay you.

Oil meal or linseed cake is made by English stock breeders the basis for thoroughly good prepared stock food.

Mulch trees and bushes that were set this spring. The dry, hot weather we may expect now is trying to new-set fruit.

A good way to kill out briars at this time is to spread over them a thin layer of dry straw and then burn. Wheat straw is best.

On account of the risk of keeping it will be found best to market onions as soon as they are thoroughly ripe if a good price can be obtained.

In nearly all cases pears will have a better flavor if they are picked as soon as matured and are then ripened in shallow drawers or on shelves.

In packing fruit uniformity in size should be observed as well as possible, putting in only good, fair-sized merchantable fruit as number one.

A tree is strong and hardy when it becomes old and its roots are thoroughly established. While it is young it needs and must have attention or it will die. The better the start to grow when young the better the tree.

A good method of destroying cockle-burrs where fields are thoroughly infested with them is to seed to grass or clover and use it for meadow for a few years. When it is plowed again and crops such as corn, potatoes, etc., are planted go over it with a hoe in late summer and autumn and cut them out. A foothold once gained, heroic treatment is required.

Look out now for the warts on the plum trees and cut them off with a knife and paint the wound with kerosene oil mixed with any kind of paint that may be at hand. If left they become the black knot, and often destroy the trees unless prevented in season as above described. Follow it up every fortnight through the summer, and grub up all the wild cherries in the neighborhood.