BABY WAIFS ALL DRESSED ALIKE.

Sixteen Picked Up This Month. Every One in Similar Clothing.

Most of Them Found by the Police in the Vicinity of Central Park.

Sent Adrift from a Baby Farm the Bellevue Hospital Authorities Think.

CLOTHES NEW AND EXACTLY SIMILAR.

Twelve of These Boys and Four Girls. Mrs. Raskel's Practices Recalled. Recent Terrible Revelations in the Dyer Case in London.

The authorities of Bellevue Hospital will to-day ask the police to try to locate a baby farm which they are sure is in existence, from which they say scores of children are being removed and abandoned, leaving them to be cared for by the city. During the present month sixteen infants have been picked up by the police and taken to Bellevue Hospital. In addition to this number many have been found by the park police.

This would not have been regarded as indicative of baby farming had not all the children been dressed exactly alike. The clothing in each case was of cheap quality and new. It looked as though it had just come from the store and had not been washed since its purchase, the fresh gloss remaining on the cloth.

Last night Policeman Frank Lewis, of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, walked into the hospital carrying a baby in his arms. It was a male child which he had found in the vestibule of the building at No. 302 Columbus avenue. The child was turned over to Mrs. Smith, the night matron. As she looked at it, she exclaimed:

"Why, this baby is dressed exactly like those that came in yesterday."

Superintendent Thomas F. Murphy heard the remark, and then looked carefully at the child's clothing. The skirt was made of jaconet, a variety of cheap muslin. The gloss which the cloth had received at the factory was still upon it. The cap upon the child's head was of muslin and cheap lace, and was also new. Woven through the lace and used to tie the cap was a narrow pink ribbon. Aside from the skirt and the cap, the only clothing was a small knitted jacket, also new and of cheap quality.

EVERY BIT IDENTICAL.

The clothing taken from the foundlings is always saved at the hospital, and Superintendent Murphy at once sent to the storeroom and had the garments found recently wrapped about other babies, brought to his office. The skirts were of the same kind of cloth, made in the same way, and on each was the factory gloss. The little caps were alike, save that in some of them the ribbon interwoven with the lacework was blue instead of pink. Not all of the children had knitted jackets. Those found on warm, fair nights had nothing but the skirt and cap.

When the clothing was piled in the Superintendent's room it looked as though it might all have been purchased at the same store at one time or have come in a job lot from a factory.

Superintendent Murphy began a search through the records to find how many babies had been picked up and turned over to the police in the last few weeks. Aside from the children found by the Park police, the record of which is kept separate, sixteen had been found from May 1 up to last night. The record on the hospital book was as follows:

SIXTEEN OF THEM.

Date.	Sex.	Age.	Police Precinct.
2	Female	1 month	24
4	Male	1 month	18
4	Male	2 weeks	24
4	Male	3 weeks	24
7	Male	5 weeks	—
9	Male	3 days	—
9	Male	3 weeks	10
14	Female	6 weeks	14
19	Male	1 month	—
20	Male	3 months	—
26	Male	3 months	14
26	Female	1 month	25
26	Female		26
27	Female	3 weeks	24
27	Male	1 month	24
28	Male	3 weeks	24

The record was a startling one, as it included only those children whose clothing was similar. Superintendent Murphy at once wrote to the Commissioners of Charities asking them to have the police begin an investigation.

MRS. RASTEL AND MRS. DYER.

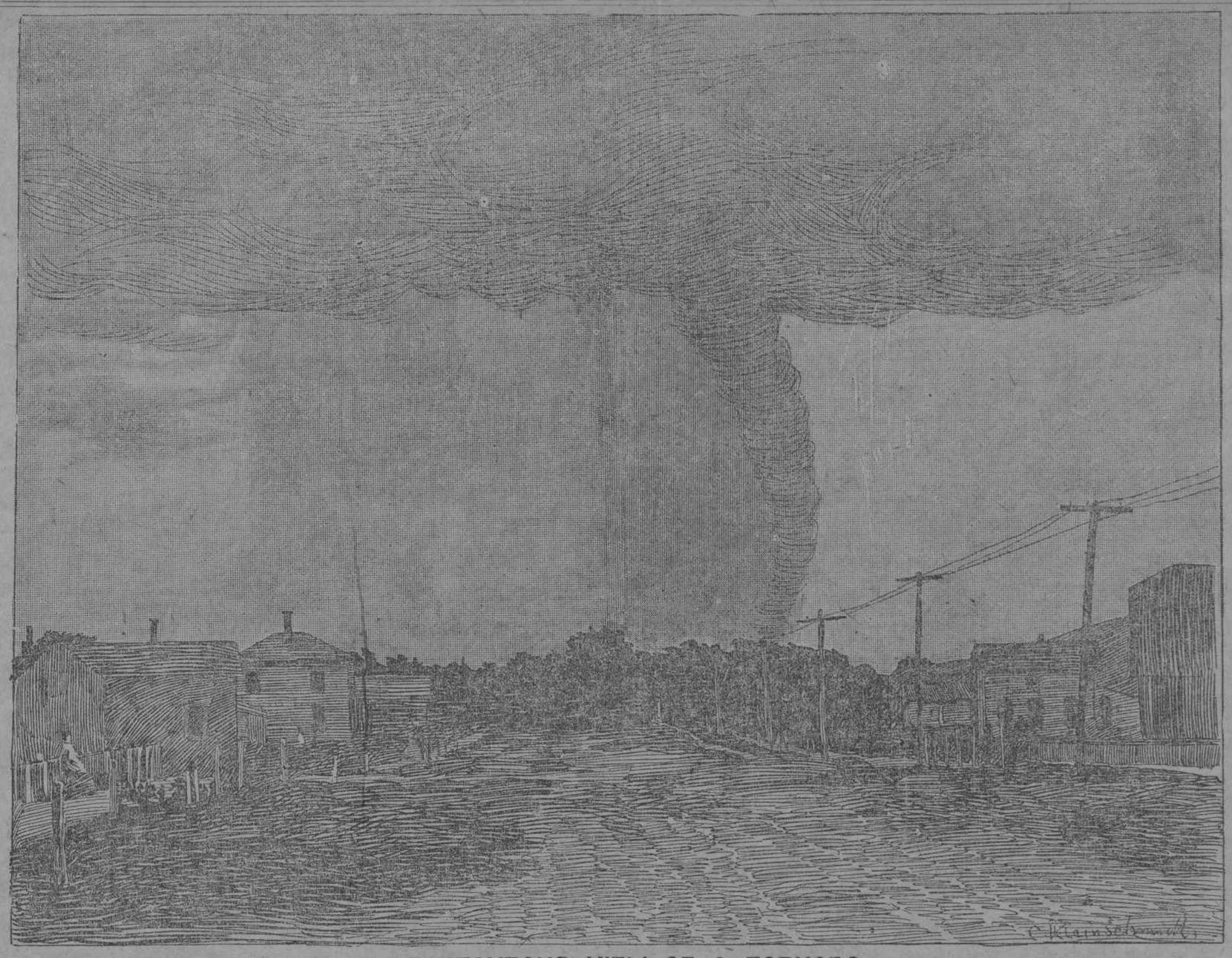
"It is impossible that this can be a mere coincidence," said Mr. Murphy, last night. "If the babies were not being abandoned by the same people they would not be dressed this way. When persons desert their offspring an old shawl or apron is usually sufficient to wrap it in. At any rate all the people who want to get rid of their children would not select the same kind of clothing. Besides this, nearly all the babies have been sent to us from the police precincts in the neighborhood of Central Park."

The case is regarded by the hospital authorities as very similar to the one which resulted in the discovery of a baby farm operated by Mme. Rastel, at Fifty-second street and Fifth avenue, some fifteen years ago. Attention was attracted to her by the fact that many foundlings were picked up dressed alike. Upon investigation it was found that she had received thousands of babies, most of them from wealthy persons. When she was arrested an adopted son, who had been ignorant of the source of her wealth, committed suicide. Mme. Rastel is now said to be living in Paris.

Mrs. Dyer, as the confessed murderess of 300 children, is looked upon in England as the most heartless woman who ever lived. Crowds watched the London police drag the Thames for the bodies of the little victims, which were raked from the river bottom and identified by the mothers. She advertised that she was dearly fond of children and wanted to adopt a baby. To those who answered her advertisements she wrote that she would bring up the little ones not for money's sake, but for company, and call them her own.

Palmer, the son-in-law of Mrs. Dyer, is said to have carried a carpet bag in which the bodies of victims were borne to the Thames.

When the ferry boat Hudson City, of the Pennsylvania Line, arrived at Jersey City on her 10:30 trip, from Desbrosses street last night, a boy baby was left in the woman's cabin by one of the passengers. It was about a month old and well dressed.



INSTANTANEOUS VIEW OF A TORNADO.

(From Scribner's Magazine of August, 1887.)

From photographs taken near Jamestown, Dak., June 6, 1887, by Mr. C. L. Judd, while the column was eighteen miles distant and rapidly receding. The centre is shown by the dark line of the funnel, behind which trails the storm of rain and hail, which is a usual accompaniment. In passing over a lake about two acres in area, this tornado sucked up all the water, leaving the ground "dry enough to be ploughed."—Copyrighted, 1887, by Charles Scribner's Sons. Used in illustration of an article on "The Instability of the Atmosphere," by N. S. Shaler.

WHAT TORNADOES ARE.

Weather Observer Dunn Tells Journal Readers About Them.

New Yorkers often confidently say: "We haven't any cyclones here." But we have cyclones right here, and eight or ten of them a year. But while we have cyclones here, we are comparatively free from tornadoes. There is a very specific difference between a cyclone and a tornado. The cyclone covers from 500 to 1,500 miles, and, owing to its diameter, the territory at its exact centre is comparatively calm. The currents of the cyclone are comparatively uniform. They blow at the rate of from forty to ninety miles an hour, but there is a steady, rotary motion around the storm centre, while the progressive motion of the wind is from twenty-five to thirty-five miles an hour.

And here arises the distinction between the cyclone and tornado. The tornado covers a relatively small territory, but it is the most terrible of all storms. It may be from 20 to 200 yards in width, and travel a distance of from 50 feet to 200 miles. Its great power is in its centre.

While cyclones may and do occur here frequently, a tornado may not visit us once in ten years. We had a tornado here in July, 1880, which destroyed the gas tanks in South Brooklyn and did other damage. Last year, too, on the 13th of July, a tornado struck Cherry Hill, in New Jersey, doing considerable damage, and at the same time another tornado made its appearance at Woodhaven, L. I.

There may exist at the same time and place a number of local tornadoes. Tornadoes form and disappear rapidly. Eight or ten of them may appear in a bunch, and you might pass between two of them and not be affected by either. Of course, the tremendous force of the tornado can only be estimated from inference. We know what it can accomplish, but we cannot measure its power. No instrument has yet been devised which is strong enough to do that.

A few words as to the cause of cyclones: From the Gulf of Mexico to the North Pole and from the Great Lakes to the Rocky Mountains there is a vast stretch of territory, crossed by no mountain ranges. This territory, including the Middle or Central States (in the United States), is the so-called "cyclone belt." No other level plain so large exists on earth. Its size offers every opportunity for the formation of these storms.

Cold air, being heavier to the square inch than warm air, the cold air from the North coming in contact with a warm current from the South always predominates and forces the warm air into the upper currents. The real cause of the cyclone, or tornado, is the meeting of a head wind from the North with a head wind from the South. The warm current undermines the colder current, and in seeking an outlet causes a general upsetting and consequent whirling of the atmosphere.

In the formation of the tornado or cyclone there is not merely the collision of these different air currents; there must also be a very great difference in the respective atmospheres. When the atmospheres become equalized, the storm course disappears; in other words, the flow of air currents does not have a chance to get into formation.

Fortunately the whole territory east of the Alleghany and west of the Rocky Mountains is singularly free from serious tornadoes.

This is because the air currents are forced upward by the mountain ranges, thus preventing the peculiar conditions which result in tornadoes.

There are, of course, many local signs of the approach of a tornado. The predictions of the Weather Bureau for the Missouri for Wednesday, the day of the awful cyclone, were as follows:

"Severe thunder storms this afternoon and to-night. Showers Thursday; cooler; southerly squalls."

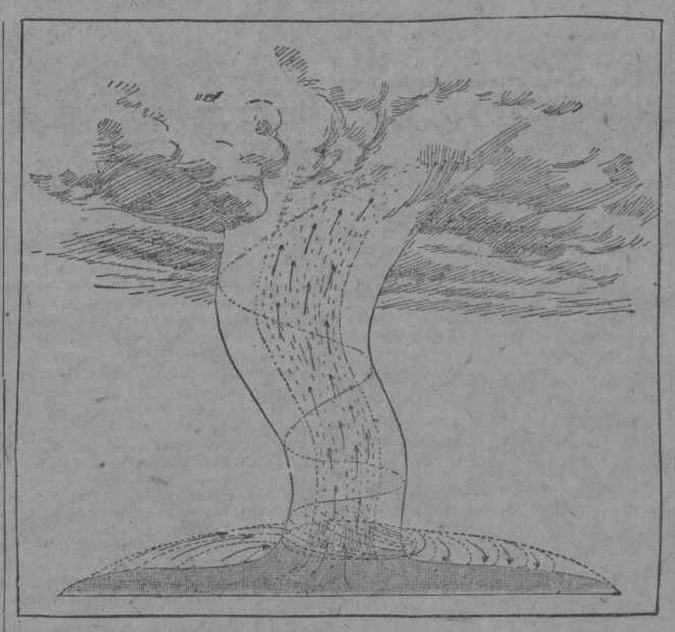
This was accurate. It shows that only the general conditions favorable to the formation of a tornado can be predicted.

New York need not fear the tornado. It may, however, at any time expect a visit from a cyclone.

The advance of the tornado is heralded by a loud, cracking noise, which gives a general warning. Its advance is very rapid, and once the outline of the funnel-shaped cloud is observed, it is safest to run to the southward for protection.

Tornadoes are invariably attended by lightning, hail and rain fall. Tornadoes are most frequent during April, May, June and July, but one is occasionally noted during the other months of the year. After the storm clears away the atmosphere seems strangely light and exhilarating, probably due to an excessive amount of ozone. The St. Louis disaster was, of course, the work of a tornado, not a cyclone.

S. B. DUNN.



A CROSS SECTION OF A TORNADO.

A tornado is caused by the presence of a layer of warm and therefore light, air near the surface of the earth, under a layer of cool, and therefore heavier, air. This condition is unnatural and must adjust itself. The light air when disturbed, will force its way up through the heavy air, until the light air is on top just as a layer of oil would, if disturbed, force its way through an overlaying layer of water. As this layer of light air rises, it must take on a whirling motion. This is illustrated by the motion of water escaping from a wash basin or bathtub. Neither air nor water, owing to the "fluid cohesiveness" of its particles, can sink or rise in an absolutely straight line. The friction of its surrounding particles makes it whirl. Hence the tornado.

Diagram reproduced from Scribner's Magazine of August, 1887. Drawn to illustrate N. S. Shaler's article on "The Instability of the Atmosphere." Copyrighted, 1887, by Charles Scribner's Sons.

WOMAN JEHU'S FAST DRIVE

Gives a Park Policeman a Lively Chase, but Is Locked Up in a Station House.

Mrs. Jennie Van Shaick, the wife of Druggist David M. Van Shaick, living at No. 131 Eighth avenue, was very indignant last evening when Park Policeman Corbett led her before Sergeant Hodgkins, at the Arsenal.

"He is drunk, sir! I looked behind me and saw him zigzagging across the road disgracefully!"

At 8 o'clock the officer saw her driving recklessly down the East Drive, opposite Sixty-third street, and at once gave chase. She was very difficult to capture, as she made her horse swerve swiftly from side to side of the road, but he finally climbed up behind and sat down beside her, whereupon she smilingly yielded up the lines, having no idea that she was under arrest. She was very finely dressed and wore a pair of magnificent earrings. She is a tall, handsome blonde, and told the sergeant at the station that she had been married for twenty-five years.

She explained that her friends had gone to Mount Vernon by train, and that she was driving after them alone. She was amply supplied for a long stay, for in the buggy was found, among innumerable other articles, a cake, a half bottle of whiskey, two pairs of slippers, one false bang, a calico wrapper, a hair brush, a can of cream, and a copy of a woman's journal which she said she had been reading till it got too dark.

She protested with much dignity against her arrest, but had to steady herself by the railing while she talked. She was taken to the Sixty-seventh Street Station, where there is a matron, and locked up. Toward midnight she sobered up sufficiently to realize her position, and sent a note to her husband to come for her.

American Vessel Plundered.

Hong Kong, May 28.—The bark John Balzley, owned in America, which sailed from Singapore on April 20 last, has gone ashore on Montanba Island. Natives are plundering the vessel.

TWO SCHOONERS GO DOWN

One Strikes a North River Stake Boat, Another Is Sunk by a Sound Steamer.

For more than twelve hours yesterday a water-logged schooner, with about eight feet of her mainmast and three feet of her stern above the waves, drifted on the bay, about midway between the Battery and Liberty Island, a menace to navigation. The vessel was the John M. Broomall, of Far Rockaway, William R. Chaffer, owner and captain.

The schooner left Peekskill late Wednesday night with gravel for Far Rockaway. Off Weehawken the boat struck a stake boat that was at anchor, and a hole was stove in the starboard side of the schooner. While the captain and his crew of two men, Peter Kelly, the mate, and James Dalton, the deck hand, busied themselves shovelling gravel overboard, the schooner capsized and the three men were thrown into the river. They were rescued by a yawl from the coal barge General McClellan, and landed in Hoboken.

The schooner was worth about $1,500 and the cargo about $60. Captain Chaffer lost a gold watch and chain and a bull dog that was drowned.

Another schooner, loaded with oysters, on her way from Bridgeport to Far Rockaway, was run down and sunk in the East River off Catharine Ferry slip about 11 o'clock yesterday morning. As the steamer Nutmeg State was leaving her pier at the foot of Market street the schooner Henrietta, Captain H. A. Van Micklin, and owned by Smith & Pearsall, came sailing down the river. Before the steamer could turn she struck the schooner head on on the starboard side. The schooner keeled over, and as the steamer backed away she righted, began to sink and drifted down the river until just below Catharine Ferry, where she gave a lurch and disappeared.

Five men were on board the schooner, Captain Van Wicklin, his brother, Charles Wicklin, the mate; and the crew, John and Richard Van Wicklin and Charles Reinhart. The mate and the crew clambered aboard the steamer and the captain sprang into the yawl.

The Nutmeg State continued on her way to Bridgeport, stopping at Long Island City to put the shipwrecked crew ashore. Captain Van Wicklin was brought ashore by the tug boat Three Brothers. The schooner was valued at $3,000.

RAINES FOR MORTON ONLY

Senator Replies to McKinleyites That He Cannot Have a Second Choice.

Canandaigua, N. Y., May 28.—The McKinley supporters of this Congressional District, who recently held a mass meeting at Auburn and drew up a petition, which was afterward signed by 2,000 Republicans, asking Congressman Payne and Senator John Raines, as their elected delegates, to support McKinley for second choice at the National Convention, have heard from Senator Raines.

"As men of honor," Senator Raines writes, "you would understand that the instructions to use all honorable means to secure the nomination of Governor Morton was an instruction to support him faithfully, not to give support coupled with 'ifs' and 'ands' and 'buts.' I so interpret those instructions and shall abide by them.

"I shall not play the traitor to Governor Morton nor to the Republican party, whose commission I bear, by declaring for a second choice. Should the contingency arise when it will be necessary to declare a second choice, I believe I shall come at least as near to representing the sentiment of the Republicans of this district as did the honorable gentleman who first presided over the Auburn meeting, when he voted for the nomination of Mr. Hayes, though every Republican in his district was for Blaine or some other candidate than the man for whom he voted. It was not necessary that certain gentlemen should seek to exploit themselves by procuring the circulation of petitions for Major McKinley, in order that I should be fully informed that he would be a most acceptable candidate to the Republicans of this district. I have the pleasure of a long and personal acquaintance with Major McKinley. I respect him and hold him in high esteem.

"I am reminded that the Lieutenant-Governor has lately said something about his being amazed that Republicans should furnish poisoned arrows to be used against men who are liable to be the nominees of the party, and as the honorable gentleman is most competent authority on the effect of the use of poisoned arrows, I forbear further comment. The party lives on the principles which it espouses, not on the candidates whom it nominates or elects."

EXPERTS PLACING BOULEVARD LIGHTS.

Eight Lamps Allotted by Superintendent McCormick to Each Block.

His Report to Be Passed on by a Board Favorable to the Improvement.

THREE BLOCKS NOW ILLUMINATED.

Consolidated Gas Company to Continue the Test Which Won the Approbation of City Officials Last Wednesday Night.

In addition to placing twin burners on the Western Boulevard lamps, thereby doubling the illumination and making it a safe cycling thoroughfare, the city officials have concluded that there should be more lamps. To find out where the lamps should be placed three men were sent out yesterday, and when they complete their work Superintendent McCormick, of the Bureau of Lamps and Gas, will prepare a report for the Mayor.

It was concluded that the additional lamps are needed because in the three blocks on which the test is being made there are eight lamps to the block, while in many other of the Boulevard blocks there are but six or seven. Superintendent McCormick, who is the expert on lighting for the Department of Public Works, concluded that to perfect the lighting of the popular highway each block should have the complement of eight lamps. He thinks there are about 100 missing, and as they cost but $8 each, he is taking steps to have them put in place.

"If we are going to light the Boulevard," he said, "we might as well do it right, and to do this there must be new lamps. It will cost but little more, and as each lamp is put in place it can be equipped with the new burners."

When these lamps are in place, there will be in each block three on a side, and one at each end of the grass plot. On account of the rain yesterday afternoon the inspectors were unable to finish the work of ascertaining where new lamps should be placed, but they will probably be ready to report to-day.

"After the report is made," Mayor Strong said yesterday, "and Superintendent McCormick completes his estimate of the cost, I will call a meeting of the Lamp and Gas Commission and we will doubtless take immediate steps to have the improvement made. I am anxious to have it done as soon as possible in order that bicyclists will have the advantage of the new lights during as much of the season as possible."

C. C. Simpson, of the Consolidated Gas Company, who has charge of the new lights between Seventy-fifth and Seventy-eighth streets, said last night that he will probably let the new burners remain in order to demonstrate the superiority of the lights over the old ones.

"The lights are better than electric lights would be," he said enthusiastically. "Wheelmen could not ask anything better, and I know what I am talking about, for I am a wheelman myself."

BABY MARGUERITE'S BIRTH IN DISPUTE.

Heiress to a Handsome Fortune If Her Paternity Can Be Established.

Executor Flammer Denies the Mother's Claim That the Little One Is Her Child.

MAYER'S POSTHUMOUS DAUGHTER.

Born a Month After His Death, and Now It Is Asserted She Is a Borrowed Infant—Old Mrs. Mayer's Will.

Marguerite Mayers is only nine months old, and, of course, is blissfully unconscious of the stir her advent has made. She has upset the partition of an estate and given the lawyers work and worry in a manner befitting a miss who is heiress to something like $80,000. But even as she contentedly dined from a bottle yesterday, she was in the shadow of a grave charge. All of the tenants of No. 500 Flushing avenue, Brooklyn, were talking about it, and the heiress's mother, Mrs. Annie F. Mayers, who is the landlady of the premises, was in a great state of mind.

The genuineness of the heiress has been challenged. Charles A. Flammer, of this city, declares that she is the child of some unknown person, substituted in this case with intent to deceive and defraud.

Mrs. Elizabeth Mayers, the baby's grandmother, was eighty-three years old when she died in May, 1894. She left all of her estate, consisting of houses in Brooklyn and this city, to her only son, John Ferdinand, and his heirs. John died five months before his mother passed away, but she did not change her will. Shortly after her death letters of administration were granted to Charles A. Flammer. The latter's brother, William, was a son-in-law of the old woman. He is a widower now and the father of two children.

As her portion of the estate Mrs. Annie Mayers was given a life lease of the Flushing avenue house, where she and her husband, John, had lived since their marriage twenty-three years ago. When this arrangement was made no one had the remotest idea of little Marguerite, and it was accepted that John Mayers had died without an heir.

Marguerite was born early in the morning of August 23, 1895, just eight months after the death of her father. Mrs. Nichols, of No. 88 Steuben street, and an old friend of the mother, was there at the time.

Dr. Haskell, of Bedford and Park avenues, attended the mother on the third day. No one, however, reported the birth to the Board of Health until March 20 of the present year, when a representative of the executor of the estate had a certificate filed. The Flammers were sued for an accounting of the estate, and in his answer the executor declares that Mrs. Annie Mayers is not the mother of the diminutive claimant.

"The child is all right," said the mother yesterday. "Regarding the delay in registering the birth, I didn't know anything of such matters; neither did Mrs. Nichols, the nurse, and the doctor did not ask me about it. He probably thought it had been done by the person who attended me first."

The Flammers interested in the case are nephews of the police magistrate of this city.

Excursion on Decoration Day.

The Central Railroad of New Jersey announces that it will run a low rate excursion to Mauch Chunk, Glen Onoko and the Switchback Railroad on Decoration Day. A special train, with lunch car attached, will leave the station, at the foot of Liberty street, at 8:30 a. m., and returning will arrive about 9 p. m. The trip of 120 miles to this region of bold mountains, broad valleys, rivers and streams is replete with interest and well worth the ride. A trip over the Switchback Gravity Railroad provides an experience worth relating, while a two hours' visit to Glen Onoko cannot fail of its reward.*

Leader Sheehan Predicts Victory.

Buffalo, May 28.—John C. Sheehan, of New York, arrived in Buffalo this morning. Of State politics he said: "Everything is Tammany Hall in New York City now, and the organization will be supported at the coming election as it never was before. The people are thoroughly disgusted with the present municipal administration in New York City. We will win in the city and in the State."

Healthy, happy children make better men and women of us all. A man is hardly himself until he has the development that responsibility brings. After the child comes, the father and mother both plan and promise what shall be done with it. A little care and a little planning before birth is often more important than anything that can be done after.

On the mother's health and strength depend the life and the future of the children. A weak and sickly woman cannot bear strong and healthy children—as well expect figs from thistles. Most of the weakness of women is utterly inexcusable. Proper care and proper medicine will cure almost any disorder of the feminine organism. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has been tested in thirty years of practice. It is healing, soothing, strengthening. It is perfectly natural in its operation and effect. By its use, thousands of weak women have been made strong and healthy—have been made the mothers of strong and healthy children. Taken during gestation, it makes childbirth easy and almost painless and insures the well being of both mother and child.

The following letter is only one of thousands of similar ones:

MRS. FLORENCE WHITE, of *Victor, W. Va.*, writes: "I commenced using the 'Favorite Prescription' when half through my period of pregnancy. I used four bottles and felt like another woman. My time of labor was easy and rapid. I have a dear, strong, healthy little boy baby."

Mrs. Florence White

Dr. Pierce's celebrated book, "The Common Sense Medical Adviser," will be sent free to any address on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps, to cover cost of mailing *only*. The book contains 1008 pages, profusely illustrated, and is of inestimable value to every woman. A veritable medical library, in one volume. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.