

New York .- George L. Lammert, a clerk employed by a life insurance company in New York, was rescued from a perilous position, half-starved, almost dead from exposure, at midday on Broadway, in New York city,

With tens of thousands of persons within hearing of his voice, and with men working within ten feet of where he stood or sat, Lambert was 50 hours as isolated as if he stood on some ledge in the Himalayas. Nobody heard him or paid any attention to him. Thousands saw him and went their way without taking a second look. His cries for help brought only grins. And only by a chance he finally was saved from death by starvation or from a fall on the pavement, a hundred feet below him.

That such a thing could happen seems impossible-yet it did. Nor was it the heartlessness of New Yorkers that made the crowds pass unconcerned under a man who was facing a terrible death.

The story is one that for strangeness excels anything ever dreamed by a writer of fiction. Lammert is employed in the auditing department of one of the life insurance companies quartered in one of the immense skyscrapers near the city hall in New York. The busiest street in America runs along one side of the building, and on the other side the ceaseless ebb and flow of money crazed men goes on. Nearby the spire of Trinity church rises, and ju around the corner is the maelstrom of money and madness that is called the stock ex-

Office on Tenth Floor.

The auditing department is on the tenth floor of the building, and Lammert, from his desk, could look down upon the struggling, seething masses of men during the stock exchange the market below.

hot for the spring, and the windows at work in the department, but they open practically were isolated from each and files. No one was paying any at- sat as if dazed, his feet braced across dead faint,

COULD NOT SEE OPPORTUNITY.

Case of Man Who Persistently Turned

From Fortune.

"Ever meet a man who was absent

when opportunity called the roll?"

who ran away from his opportunity.

him if he had lingered I don't know.

and he doesn't; but he ran away and

the man who stayed profited. He prob-

ably wouldn't have opened his mouth

about the story if he hadn't read in

a newspaper of the death of that man.

mation that when the man landed

where he built up a fortune he had

50 cents in his pocket. The man who

read the death notice simply remark-

dollar, or he wouldn't have had that

same day. They had been traveling

ogether for weeks. The man who

was staked was possiless when he and his acquaintance landed. The ac-

"The two men hit the town on the

"Just what would have happened to \$2.50 a week.

ntion to Lammert. He was near the completion of his inspection of the table, when a gust of wind suddenly swept the paper on which he had been verifying the results and testing them according to the office rules, and blew it out of the window.

Lammert made a grab for the precious paper, which represented perhaps two hours' work, but it eluded him and fluttered over the sill. The wind caught it, lifted it as in a chimney, higher and higher, and then a current of air drove it downward and it fell easily on a ledge only a few feet from the window, where it remained.

Crawled After Paper.

and light, Lammert decided at once watch for that purpose. Also he found that he would crawl out and get the that he could see two windows of a paper. The ledge ran for eight feet building across the street, apparently straight along the wall, then there was | windows to washrooms, from the ira projection, perhaps 18 inches, around regularity. He could not see any ofwhich Lammert supposed, was another | fice windows. window. The ledge was of stone and about ten inches wide, and, although over 100 feet from the ground, Lammert thought he could get the paper day, and lost his giddiness when postwithout trouble.

men to his assistance, he took the around the angle again and return to window pole used for opening and the office window. He crawled out shutting the heavy windows, and until he could look around to where reached for the paper, leaning out of the window pole hung; then he grew the window and trying to draw it to afraid to let loose of the pipe and ward him. After several attempts he drew back into his safe harbor. He succeeded in poking it into the angle had come near falling in the effort and made by the projection eight feet was weak from the experience. away. In his anxiety to recover the paper he forgot caution and, hooking the him. He began pounding on the pipe above, he tested it to see if it would of this he desisted. During the mornbear weight, and then started to walk ing, too, he had put out a signal of along the ledge, steadying himself distress, flying his pocket handkerwith the window pole hooked onto the chief and waving at at the people be-

got along well until he came to the and papers from his pocket and trying corner and had to stoop down to get to drop them into the street. Some to kneel on the ledge, letting go his and some fell unnoticed. hold on the pole, which swung back | He was so weak that he dared not perhaps a foot when he released it, attempt another climb around the and hung there.

In Awful Predicament.

Triumphant over recovering the paper, Lammert started to stand updown into the street. Also he realized was afraid he would alight on some ward with his left hand, but could not before killing himself.

to overcome his desire to throw himself into the street. Finally, made cooler by the desperate nature of his position, he began to think.

He could crawl forward even if he did not dare go back along the ledge. He steadied himself across the angle of the ledges and felt around the projection. To his delight it was only about a foot wide, and on the other side he found a handhold-a small iron pipe.

His hand clenched around the pipe gave him renewed courage, and, alhorror of the situation, he clung to it until he stood on the ledge a foot he rasied the alarm. wide, sheer over the street. With a sudden movement he got both hands gripped on to the pipe and swung his body around to the other side of the projection, and sat down on the ledge, gripping the pipe tight with both hands and almost exhausted by his

Seemed Like Death Trap.

The full horror of the situation did not dawn on him for perhaps a minhours, and perhaps dream that the fig- ute. He says he thought he was with- from the nearest fire station. A rope ures he was adding were dollars and in a few feet of a window. Then, was swung from the window by Lamthat he was gambling with them in after recovering a bit from his exertions, he suddenly realized that, in- yound the projection and one of the He was at work checking up an in- stead of rounding a projection and ar- window washers, with his belt hooktricate table at ten o'clock-in the morn- riving at a window, he had rounded ed over the rope, slipped hurriedly ing. The day had been unseasonably one projection and sat in a space along the ledge, around the projection, three feet wide between two such pro- and in an instant reappeared supportwere thrown open for the first time, jections. It was as if he were on a ing Lammert. Eager hands stretched There were perhaps 50 men and girls shelf in a chimney which had one side forth and drew Lammert into the win-

other by partitions, desks, cabinets before he was conscious again. He saved upon it, and toppled over in a

"The first place to which they ap-

The applicant who had the small

refused it. The other, who had bor-

rowed the half dollar, got the place.

When he drew his first week's wages

he tendered the loan to his fellow

told the young man to wait until he

The transaction remained open for

vanced 100 per cent. He sent his

friend the amount of the loan with in-

work.

asked the man who was wearing his The merchant said he wanted a young

"The obituary contained the infor- traveler. The latter declined. He

read the death notice simply remark-ed that he gave the fellow the half time the \$2.50 man had his pay ad-

was better able.

lenched around the little pipe, pa-

ralyzed by horror. His nerve had failed him completely. He fully expected to fall and be dashed to death. Later he commenced calling for help. Twice he made efforts to crawl around the projection, but his strength and nerve both had failed him and he sat numb with terror and despair, except that at times he broke into frantic crying for help.

Discharged for Being Absent. The next morning his absence was noticed, the fact of his disappearance the previous day was recalled, the janitor gave his testimony, some of his fellows were puzzled, and he was marked discharged for absence without reason or excuse.

Night came on and the chill crept up from the bay and numbed Lammert. He still clung to his giddy perch and at intervals shouted for help. Several patrolmen and night watchmen heard his cries, but faintly, and, as they could not locate the sounds, they gave up the search. Daybreak brought fresh hope to Lammert. Hunger, he says, revived him and spurred him on to fresh attempts to escape.

His first thought was to slide down the pipe, but he found that it ended four stories below, apparently in a hole in the wall its own size. He discovered, too, that it carried telephone wires to the upper stories. During the morning he decided to call for No one else saw this. Being young help every half hour, and took out his

Vain Effort to Escape.

He was not afraid of the height that ing down. About noon he managed to Instead of calling one of the other stand up, and decided to try to get

Then a brilliant idea dawned upon window pole on the ledge of the floor with his penknife, but after an hour low. He spent the greater part of the It was a foolhardy attempt, but he afternoon writing notes on envelopes the paper. To do this he was forced were wafted blocks out of the way

ledge, even if he had possessed the

Decides to Jump Into Street.

Daylight came again-and with it and discovered, to his horror, that any hope. Lammert says that during the movement toward straightening up morning he declared he would end would overbalance him and throw him his misery by jumping-but that he that the pole which had insured his one and kill him-so postponed the balance was behind him. If he could jump until night. The grim jest kept get hold of that he could straighten recurring all day. He laughed at the up with safety. He tried reaching up idea of waiting until others were safe

About four o'clock that afternoon For ten minutes, he says, he knelt | Curtis Logan, an employe of a brokerthere on the ledge, dizzy with fright, age firm in the building across the and was forced to shut his eyes and street, went to the washroom and, hang on with both hands to the ledge | while there, happened to glance out of the window.

He saw Lammert and stopped to look. "That fellow is a long time fixing that pipe," he thought. For on He remembered that there was an the preceding day Logan had seen other window just beyond the ledge. Lammert, noticed his perilous position and watched him for a time, thinking he was a daring workman repairing the pipe.

> He watched this time for several minutes. Then he noticed the attitude up means that the operations of the fered for sale at home. If the mail of exhaustion and despair, and the handkerchief tied to the pipe.

Suddenly the thought struck him that the man could not get out of the crevasse in the side of the building. though dripping wet from the nervous He watched a while longer, and then, hurrying to the elevator, descended, while, with infinite effort and caution, crossed the street, and went up to the he edged his way, inch by inch, out life insurance company office, where

Rescued by Window Washer.

The employes of the auditing department were skeptical, but Logan insisted that a man was on the ledge. Then some one remembered Lammert and his odd disappearance. The window was thrown open and some one shouted Lammert's name. The result was a feeble cry for help.

After that there were things doing. Telephone messages summoned men mert's desk across to the window bedow-and in a dazed way he walked Lammert says it was half an hour over to his desk, put the paper he had

"I'e offered more to his fellow trav- also declined. A few years after this eler, but the latter declined. He ac- the \$2.50 man was admitted to partcepted-just what he had asked for. nership in that house, which by this Then the two men started to seek time was the great retail house of the young city.

plied was a retail dry goods store. other offer, but the latter was not ready. The pay was not sufficient. A last year's clothes. "I know a man man to make fires, sweep the floor little while afterward the retail house and dust the counters. The pay was established a wholesale business. It was a great success. sum of money had the first option. He

"He made his quondam friend an-

"The young man who had borrowed the half dollar was placed at the head of the wholesale concern. Once more he offered his old benefactor an opportunity, but the benefactor declined again, and for the same reason

"The business kept expanding. The concern is to-day one of the biggest in the middle west. When the \$2.50 man died the other day he was quoted at a loyal man makes at home is invested

who ran away from opportunity, as he expressed it, is looking for a job in New York—anything that will give

BEST POLICY.

SELF-INTEREST A BIG FEATURE out of town. It is the same offense on a smaller scale.

That Which Benefits the Community vidual-The "Why and Wherefore.

instead of remaining at home to be vades the place. chants and their customers.

ally to every member of the com- which produces it. munity. It is a curtailment of business | The chance of being swindled is an the purchase.

munity for goods which can be pur- purchaser never thinks of buying from

the opposite ledge, his hands TRADING AT HOME to the community which produced his niched around the little pipe, pawealth and feel that we are done an injustice by his failure to put his money in home enterprises which MANY REASONS WHY IT IS THE would increase the business and prosperity of our city. The criticism is justified and it holds just as good in a lesser degree to the man who trades

> The effect of the reverse policy is promptly seen. The writer has in mind a notable instance. Two cities as a Whole Benefits Each Indi- of about 15,000 population each are situated on opposite sides of a river which is a boundary between two states. Each contains several million-As self-interest is the law which gov- aires who made their money in the erns the transactions of trade, it is the lumber trade in the two towns. The first light in which the subject of millionaires of one of the cities are 'Trading at Home" must be treated. putting their money into other indus-Sentiment has little influence in trade. tries in the same town as the lumber-The prosperity of any community ing goes out. As a result, the town is depends on the volume of business apidly forging to the front; every one transacted within its borders. The is prosperous, the demand for houses facility with which business can be exceeds the supply; property is valutransacted depends largely upon the able and every one is working. The amount of money in circulation and millionaires of the town across the any influence which takes money out river are investing their money in of a community is detrimental to the western and southern pine lands. The financial welfare of the community. | town is languishing for lack of money; It is in this respect that trading with new industries cannot start because of mail order houses cripples a com- lack of capital; merchants are failmunity. Money which should be kept ing; stores and houses are being vain local circulation goes to swell the cated; people are moving away and a volume of money in the distant city general air of poverty and decay per-

> turned over and over again as the me- Few cities present such strong exdium of transfer among local mer- amples of the value of money spent at home but the same principle holds The effect of this diversion of money true in every community. It is due is not confined to the merchants who every community to reinvest the lose sales thereby; it extends eventu- money it produces in the community

which affects the value of all property argument used against trading with even to the labor of the man who is the mail order houses. Goods adverdependent on a day's work for his liv- tised at cut prices often fail to measing. It reacts upon the people who are up to the description of the adverpurchase away from home in a degree tisement. The few cents which is which more than offsets any possible saved on the price of an article so saving in price that may be effected in bought is usually sacrificed in the quality of the article. Buying from the Every dollar sent out of any com- mail order house is buying blind. A chased at home represents a percent- a home merchant without examining





The catalogue man recognizes in the advertising agent his most powerful assistant. He realizes that it is advertising which brings him his orders. Let the local merchants awaken to the fact that the local papers can do for them just what the advertising agents do for the catalogue houses and the flow of money to the city mail order houses from this community will stop.

mail order house decreases the per money. capita of circulation in the community; a factor which determines largely the value of all goods or property on the market; the scale of wages and the in- Dinner Giver Would Allow His Guests terest on loans.

It is not hard to trace the effect of the diversion of money from its legitiinate channels. When money is scarce of trade decreases and nothing refrom some quarter of the circulating fine day a dancing bear. medium. When the volume of money tion in trade.

fine his expenditures as nearly as pos- the guests had to recognize this fact. ed, it revolves constantly in the finanand turns it over.

Accordingly, the money spent at taste.-T. P.'s Weekly. home is bearing compound interest for the community. Its effect is apparent even to the outsider. Spending money at home is a species of loyalty which makes materially for the progress of the community. If the community is composed of the sort of people who spend their money at home it advances rapidly. There is money for public improvements, money for new enterprises. The money which the million and a half. He had made it in at home; the city grows, the streets are improved and the marks of pros perity and progress are evide every side.

We are wont to inveigh against the

age of injustice to the community it- the goods, but will often send his self. In the first place, some merchant money to a mail order house with loses the profit on a sale. Not only blind faith that the article will prove that, but the price of the article rep- to be as represented. How often this resents so much of the merchant's cap- faith is misplaced can be proven only ital which is tied up in the article and by comparing the goods bought from is not working. Having capital tied mail order houses with the goods ofmerchant are curtailed to that extent. order buyer would follow this system He has that much less to spend; that for a little while, he would probably much less to pay in salaries to his find that the goods offered at home are clerks; to pay in patronage of the of better quality and as good bargains butcher, the baker and the other pur- as the mail order goods, taking qualveyors of the necessities of life; to in- ity into consideration. If this prevest in property, in newspaper adver- sumption is true, the buyer of mail ortising: to deposit in bank where it der goods is a distinct loser, as he has may be used by other members of the secured inferior goods and has robbed charity. The money which goes to the well as himself, of the use of the F. R. SINGLETON.

HAD TO BE ON TIME.

No Latitude.

Closely parallel to the fag end of the Euston road, and visible from it trade languishes because of the lack at various turnings is a street which of circulating medium; merchants and belongs to few men's London. It is all others curtail expenses; the volume a dingy, granite paved, populous street tical; it comes to us at a moment of no attraction, the sort of street in stores activity in trade but an increase which you might expect to see on a

Yet this street has known better increases, trade moves and it moves times and eager guests. In the house as fast as the volume of money will he knew as No. 43, now obliterated by permit. Money that is working is con- a big new warehouse, Dr. William stantly producing profit to all; money Kitchener entertained his fellow wits that is not working produces stagna- and gourmets. He had ample means to ride his three hobbies-optics, cook-Accordingly, it is to the interest of ery and music. His dinners were often every member of a community to con- elaborate experiments in cookery, and

sible to the community in which he | Five minutes past five was the minlives. Every dollar he spends at home ute, and if a guest came late the janhelps to make his own holdings more itor had irrevocable orders not to advaluable because they are more salable. mit him, for it was held by the myth-When a community has money with ical "Committee of Taste," of whom which to buy there is little difficulty Kitchener was "secretary," that the to sell and if the money is not divert- perfection of some of the dishes was often so evanescent that the delay of cial circle of the community, earning one minute after their arrival at the a profit for everyone who handles it medidiant of concoction will render them no longer worthy of men of

> Civilization in Abyssinia. A sawmill is already at work at Adis Ababa, Abyssinia, and Greek artisans are engaged in quarrying and stone hewing. Machinery in connection with house building generally is likely to be in demand as soon as the means of transport are simplified. The government is already building in European style and stone houses may be en, some even of three stories in height in the capital.

Dreams Go by Contraries. "What do you suppose is every Loner's day dream?" "I don't know, unless it is to be-

The Voculting



has been sufficient to tempt a Saint smothered under a wealth of white Elizabeth of Hungary, and it has been wisteria, while in front some roses apparent to the most indifferent ob- cluster and the bandeau is veiled with server that there is considerable dif- a softness of talle. ference in the present fashions from decidedly stylish, but not so expensive, hose of the preceding year.

It must be frankly admitted that the mushroom shape reigns supreme. in the upper left hand corner of the Made in fine shiny straw it obtains picture is wreathed around with blue in every color, and the popular trim- hyacinths and tiny pink roses. The mings are the encirclement of the other chip hat in the lower right hand crown by an upstanding ruche of rib- corner is another of the new smart bon tied into a bow at one side; the shapes in rose pink chip, whose crown covering of the crown with tulle, net, is covered with many loops of silken or lace gathered into beef-eater shape ribbon, while roses and their fresh with the base bordered with a wreath green foliage are grouped together at of flowers; the surrounding of the one side. The last hat on the list is crown by tulle of three colors with a of burnt straw and trimmed simply group of flowers on either side or a with Saxe blue ribbon, pink reses and group of wings.

An exception to these rules is a ing harmony of color. mushroom hat of white chip with a As millinery accessories, colored narrow band of black velvet on the lace veils are in demand. The most brim, the crown trimmed with pale popular tones for these are mole grey, blue ribbon intersected with a band brown and blue. Blue of a dar of coarse rush embroidered in pink cock shade is a tint much sought after roses. A very pretty idea this is, too, in straw and also observable on some and quite new.

Some of the smartest of the season's ticulture. I confess I have little restyles are shown in our illustration. gard for the peacock blue poppies, The leghorn hat in the center is an even when supplied with a crimson exquisite creation, both as to real, center, and I also admit the like obdownright loveliness and as to price. tains, and would seem to be sure of a The glorious fox-tail feather encircles | welcome the hat and then droops down full and Besides the lace veils there are veils free to the nape of the neck. There of plain net, trimmed with a narrow are two full-blown pink roses clustered silken fringe, and veils of a graduat one side of the hat, while the brim ated chenille spots, bordered with velshows the lining, which is so much in vet, and veils edged with kiltings, favor this season.

design and finish. It is of white or satin ribbon.

The array of millinery this season | colored chip, with the crown literally

The three other hats are pretty and giving one the liberty of choice at moderate outlay. The large chip hat brown tulle, but which make a charm-

of the latest triumphs in artificial hor-

these last having made their first bid But what this hat possesses in the for favor last year. Other veils show way of elegance the one above it to designs of chenille on the edge, and the right makes up in smartness of others again are plainly bound with

WEIGHTIER MATTERS OF DRESS

tured will offer suggestion which will in front than at the back. be easily carried out. In some of the new geranium pink shades with desircommunity, or to devote to church or the community in which he lives, as able contrast of color on revers and thorities stand forth those many cuffs it would prove a costume of shades which have been known as which any woman might feel proud.

> Pinafore bodices for grown-up women seem rather an absurd ideadoesn't it? And yet it is an idea which finds favor in the sight of very many. On some of the new spring gowns one sees the genuine pinafore bodice and on others merely the shoulder straps which give a bodice a pinafore effect. One thing to be said in favor of this mode is that it is very pracwhen renovations are attracting a great deal of our attention, and it enables us to make a last year's bodice up-to-date at small expense.

My personal opinion is that the pinafore bodice is only suitable for quite young women and for girls; it has a cruel little way of making the woman of uncertain age look ridiculous.

Another fashion-one of the latest young and slender women, is the short death rate 50 per cent.

If one is looking for a smart but | coatee which just covers the waistsimple costume the one here pic- line and which is distinctly shorter

> Amongst the prominent colors which are to have the favor of the au-"pickled cabbage," and include dull purple, soft pink, and a sombre tone of red. These may be seen in all the new cloths and in voile, the popular trimmings for them being lace to match, which, candidly, I don't like. while I regretfully realize that this will make no difference to its success in the world of dress. Other decorations are embroideries of dull shades in different tones of silk, reminiscent of Bulgarian and Russian methods of embroidery, oxidized silver braid and silk braid to match in color, and bustons of diverse designs in enamel or metal. All alike are patronized. Also soft dull tones of blue are by no means absent from Fashion's scheme of color, which includes, too, various tones of yellow, buff, and deep biscuit.

The mistral is the trouble of Marseilles-an east wind that when it novelties-which is suitable only for blows steadily increases the city's



Lady (who is posing and rather tired)—"Oh, my dear Mr. Doolan, haven" got it all right for taking me?"