upper part of the truss frames answers for protection as well as division, in place of railings.

Those parts of the longitudinal trusses which extend below the floor beams, afford an excellent means for lateral trussing and bracing, as will be readily understood by an inspection of the drawings. A most effective framing is thus obtained, which will be found to possess ample stiffness even in the greatest emergency.

The superstructure will be firmly anchored upon the masonry of the towers and of the anchor walls. Ample provision will also be made for horizontal bracing underneath the floor. The great massiveness of the towers and of the anchor walls will furnish a sure anchorage for horizontal bracing.

A most powerful element of resistance to storms will be found in the great weight and inertia of the cables, and of the whole superstructure. This will be still more increased by the lateral inclination of the cables. Two of these will be suspended outside, and they will incline towards each other. The other two will be supported by the central shafts of the towers, and in their descent will spread apart.

A long experience in the construction of such works, authorizes the opinion on my part, that the East River Bridge will not be affected by the heaviest gales, and that it will successfully resist the action of the severest hurricanes. Ordinary transitory loads will make no perceptible impressions upon the work, and least of all will the motion of the passenger trains be felt.