THE LOCUST GROVE FIRE.

Four Lives Lost by the Burning of Gunther's Hotel.

A WATCHMAN'S FOOLHARDINESS.

Entering an Oil Room with a Lighted Lamp.

TERROR-STRICKEN GUESTS.

Disorder and Confusion Following the First Alarm.

Owing to the lateness of the hour at which the particulars of the conflagration at Locust Grove were obtained on Friday night the account published in yesterday's HERALD was necessarily meagre and incomplete. Nothing remained at midnight of Gunther's Hotel and Pavilion but heaps of smouldering embers, and it was known that Joseph W. Pierce, the general manager of the caravansary, had perished in the flames. Rumors that several persons were missing gained ground, but as there was no apparatus at hand for extinguishing the fire no search was attempted till the dawn of yesterday, when the flames had almost entirely subsided and the work of destruction was complete. Then began a search which resulted in the shocking discovery that besides Pierce three other human beings had fallen victims to the devouring element. These were Catharine Rafter and Mary Louisa Crane, chambermaids, and William Schuhardt, the watchman. Three of the bodies were burned to a crisp, while the fourth, that of old Catharine Rafter, was consumed to cinders, nothing remaining whereby the body could be traced but a portion of the vertibral column and a few small fragments of charred bones. The thousands who flocked to the scene from this city, Brooklyn and Coney Island during the day from curiosity turned away from the revolting spectacle. All that remained of the unfortunate victims was deposited on boards in a small frame building which had been used as the servants' laundry, and guard was kept over the remains by Officer Scott. The windows of the little structure were besieged by the curious crowds with such persistence that it was found necessary to place an additional officer on guard.

ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

Andrew William Schuhardt, the watchman of the hotel, shared the fault of many of his fellow employés, who are too commonly deaf to admonition. He was repeatedly warned to be careful in the oil room; but he was over confident, and this confidence cost him his life. It appears that about half-past seven o'clock on Friday evening John Costine and James Marion, who are employed by Mr. Whipple at the Bath Park Hotel, went to Schuhardt to borrow some kerosene. The watchman proceeded with them to the oil room, taking in his hand a lighted lamp. Holding this near the young men as he watched them pour the oil from one can into another, the vapor of the kerosene ignited and enveloped Costine in a sheet of flame. He rushed from the room, and Mr. Gunther, who was sitting outside at a corner of the hotel, cried out, "Roll in the grass! Roll in the grass!" But the bewildered man ran headlong to the shore and plunged into the water. He was rescued by some of his friends who were in the vicinity and taken to the Bath Park Hotel, where medical aid was summoned. He is badly burned on the chest and the extremities, but will recover. His companion Marion escaped uninjured, and Schuhardt, seeing the flames spread in the oilroom, ran out. Remembering that he had two valuable rifles in the shooting alley, however, he went in and picked them up, handing them to a bootblack named "Shine" as he came out. He then returned to the building to save some of his other effects in his room up stairs, and that was the last seen of him. Meanwhile Mr. Gunther rushed hither and thither, giving the alarm to his guests. He gave the buildings up for lost when he saw the flames bursting from the oil room.

MR. GUNTHER'S POWDER KEG.

His first impulse was to remove a keg of powder which he kept in a room with his fishing tackle and the appurtenances of his steam yacht. This allusion to the keg startled his hearers, but he treated the matter lightly. "I escaped," said he, "with what clothes you now see on me. The guests rushed out wildly and made their escape to the hotels at Bath or Coney Island, in whatever raiment they chanced to have when they were warned. Only Mr. Gunther's presence of mind and wonderful coolness in getting out the guests and preventing the return of those who were anxious to save their effects, prevented a still greater catastrophe. That this was a difficult task may easily be seen. A gentleman who passed out of the hotel by the front entrance endeavored to return to save his trunk, which, he said, contained $2,000 in valuables. Finding he would not be permitted to enter he cried out lustily to the crowd that he would give $500 to any one who would rush into the building and save the trunk. His offer, however, was not accepted.

"I was sitting with Tom Williams, the clerk, at a table in the basement of the hotel," said Mr. Hennessey, the manager of the Pavilion, "when I saw the flash from the oil room. I immediately jumped up, and grabbing Williams, said:—'Let us get out of here; this hotel is gone; let us save what we can.' We went to our rooms, snatched up a few things, and ran for our lives. On my way I passed Pierce, who was a very large, fat man, on his way to his room to save some valuables. I called to him for God's sake to come with us and not go back, but he would not heed me, and that was the last of him. His room was No. 44 on the upper floor of the Pavilion. When Williams and I got out in the hall we found ourselves cut off from the only stairway and rushed out on the roof. We made our escape by sliding down a pipe."

This statement explains the loss of life, the only avenue of escape—the stairway to the main building—having been cut off. The two chambermaids who were lost occupied room No. 54, and in this they were engaged packing up some things for flight when they were overtaken by the flames. Schuhardt perished in a similar manner while in his room.

THE WATER SUPPLY CUT OFF.

The water by which the buildings, steamboats at the dock and locomotives on the railroad were supplied was pumped from a well about thirty feet deep into a tank capable of holding 11,500 gallons. Three small engines are employed in this work, and the water is conveyed through a galvanized iron pipe two and a half inches in diameter. About two hundred and fifty feet of hose were on hand for any emergency, but it happened in this case that access to the hose and the pipe was cut off by the fire. The dock, which is 700 feet in length, was saved by cutting away the planking at the end near the pavilion so as to isolate it.

Mr. Gunther estimates his loss at $50,000. The buildings were insured, chiefly in the London, Liverpool and Globe Company, for $30,000. The hotel pavilion contained about sixty rooms and from seventy-five to eighty guests. The hotel proper was erected in 1863 as a private residence by Mr. Gunther. It was afterward leased as a French boarding house, and four years ago the pavilion was added. The hotel was four stories in height, 50 feet square, and the pavilion was 60x250 feet. The wing which connected the hotel with the pavilion was 40 feet in length.

THE INQUEST.

Justice Andrew T. Cropsey, of New Utrecht, empanelled the following jury at six o'clock last evening to hold the inquest:—Bernard Lansilier, foreman; Townsend C. Van Pelt, Anthony Staier, A. B. V. Voorhis, Enoch Berry, Andrew J. Cropsey, Hans C. Pfalzgraf, S. W. Dubois, John Dubois and Thomas Rice. The only witnesses examined were Dr. Thomas O'Brien and Mr. Hennessey, the manager of the pavilion. The latter identified Pierce from the watch chain, breastpin, shirt studs, coins and other effects found near the body. The inquest was then adjourned till to-morrow evening, when it will be resumed at Berry's store, New Utrecht.

A GHASTLY SPECTACLE.

The remains were laid on doors and examined separately by the Coroner and the jury. Nothing remained of Pierce but the blackened trunk. The body of the chambermaid, Crane, was the only one to which the skull adhered. The woman Rafter was consumed to cinders, which were deposited in a bucket. The only possible way in which the body of Miss Crane could be identified from that of Miss Rafter was by steel corset bands found on the former. Lehnhardt was consumed to a crisp, the head, legs and arms being eaten away.

Mr. John Walker, the lessee of the hotel and pavilion, remained at the scene of the fire throughout the greater portion of the day. He was deeply sympathized with by the residents of the neighborhood on account of the reverse fortune which he has suffered in the destruction of a prosperous business, besides a not inconsiderable loss of property. At the request of a HERALD reporter Mr. Walker made the following statement in regard to the calamity:—

"I leased the hotel and pavilion from Mr. Gunther for one year, commencing on the 1st of May last, the consideration being $2,500. Mr. Gunther had already received from me $1,300 in money. I had expended $450 in furniture, bedding and bed linen, which Mr. Gunther had agreed to reimburse me at the close of the year. Yesterday I had in the house about one hundred and sixteen persons. During the day a man, hailing from Colorado, came down from New York in one of the boats, and after a while got so much under the influence of liquor that I had to put him to bed. His room was on the first floor, and on condition that he would go to bed I had promised to wake him up in the evening and drive to Coney Island with him. When I saw the light from the front of the pavilion, I at first thought it was caused by some grease or something else burning in the kitchen. A moment afterward I got the smell of wood burning and then I knew that the place was on fire. Rushing at once to the room where I had put the Colorado man to bed, I did all I could to induce him to get up and save himself, telling him the place was on fire. It was no use, he would not stir; so I had to lift him on my shoulders, carry him out of the room and literally throw him down stairs to the ground floor.

DIRE CONFUSION.

"Everything was in the utmost confusion then, men and women, half crazed with terror, rushing in all directions to their rooms for the purpose of saving their effects. In the hallway I saw Pierce, my general manager, and said to him, 'For God's sake get out of this building; it is all in flames.' The next moment I saw Mrs. Colonel Gimpel, of Brooklyn, in the hallway, where another guest, Mrs. Pasco, had almost completely blocked the passageway with her trunks, which she was endeavoring to save. I entreated Mrs. Gimpel to get out of the hallway with her children. Then I threw Mrs. Pasco's trunks right and left to make way for the guests in the to get out, there being about eighty of them trying to escape. One of Mrs. Pasco's trunks I threw clear out of a window. She was quite angry at my handling her baggage so roughly. By this time the flames had driven me out of the pavilion, and I rushed to my own rooms, Nos. 1 and 3 in the main building, to look after my family and effects. The moment I got into my room, which was filled with smoke so that I could not see anything there, I called to my wife, 'Fanny, for God's sake, are you here?' There was no response. A moment afterward I saw that two of my waiters, Martin and Fitzgerald, had dragged my wife out of her room in a half suffocated condition. When the alarm of fire was given she had gone into her room to save some of her things, and while in the act of doing this the smoke overpowered her. But for the prompt action of my two faithful men she would in all probability have lost her life. My four children were also saved. Having seen that my wife was safe, I re-entered our room and tried to save some of our effects, when the flames burst in on me and I was dragged from the room by the same two waiters whom I have mentioned. Mr. Hennessey, the manager of the pavilion, and Mr. Williams, my bookkeeper, after saving what they could in the pavilion, ran to their rooms to get their own things. They met Mr. Pierce in the hall and told him to get out and save his life. Hennessey and Williams were then on the pavilion floor, and to save their own lives had to come down by the water pipe, the former cutting his hand badly as he did so. We lost all we had in our rooms—clothing, my wife's jewelry and three notes for $2,245, all were burned up. I should think the loss on the personal effects in our rooms was not less than $6,000. When the safe was opened this morning the books and papers it contained were found to be all right.

FOOLHARDY SCHUHARDT.

Schuhardt, my night watchman, came to me as he was going into the oil room with a lamp, about half-past seven o'clock, and my words to him were, "God damn you, don't you think of going into that oil room at such an hour as this with a lamp; if you want anything get it in the daylight. Mr. Hennessey, who was standing by, told him the same thing. Notwithstanding our warnings, he took the lamp into the room. The oil room was situated at the extreme end of the pavilion, and away from everything else, so that with any sort of ordinary caution we considered it perfectly safe. But Schuhardt was the most bullheaded Dutchman I ever saw. The very thing he was ordered not to do he would be sure to do. I often thought there must have been something wrong with his head, and I am of that opinion still."

Here Mr. Hennessey, who was standing by, said:—"I gave the man orders day after day not to go into the oil room with a lighted lamp, and one night when his lamps were not filled I forbade him going into the oil room with a lamp to fill them. Rather than have him run such a risk the pavilion was not lighted up that night."

"I allowed Schuhardt," resumed Mr. Walker, "to take charge of the billiard room and bowling alley, that he might make all he could out of them for himself, together with his wages; and when the fire broke out he rushed into the billiard room to save his rifle guns that were there. He picked up two of these, ran out and handed them to the bootblack for safe keeping, and then went back to secure some more of his things. That was the last seen of him. The flames overpowered him, and, poor fellow, he has paid the penalty of his own carelessness and disobedience of orders. The two women who lost their lives were good servants. They were both employed as chambermaids, and my wife and I had arranged to take them to Plainfield, N. J., with us at the close of the season. I paid off my help yesterday, and when Kate Rafter got her wages she put the money in her bosom, remarking that she was going to send it to her sister in Indiana. I suppose the money was burned with her.

FACILITIES FOR QUENCHING FIRE.

"The house was abundantly supplied with water from the large tank connected with the railroad. In addition to this supply, we had three pumps in the kitchen and two outside. There was plenty of hose in the house, but last night we could not use either it or the water, for the fire drove the help from the kitchen, surrounded the pumps and the hose and the whole concern was burned to the ground in a short time. The main building of the house outside of the pavilion was sealed and varnished, which caused it to ignite at once. I had all I could do to keep the guests from going into the burning house to get their effects, and one or two ladies became angry at me for driving them away. Nearly all of the guests lost their entire baggage. My total loss in personal property, including my wife's wardrobe and jewelry and the hotel stores, will amount to nearly $10,000. I was not insured. I always made it a point never to insure my property in another man's house, so that it could never be said that I had an interest in seeing it burned down. It has been reported that I used gasoline in the building, but I can take my oath that not a drop of gasoline was in the house while I occupied it."

The scenes occurring among the terror-stricken guests of the hotel when the fire first broke out cannot be adequately described. Some were about sitting down to supper, and ran from the table leaving their food untouched.

NARROW ESCAPES.

One lady had just put her infant to bed, and was given barely time to snatch it to her bosom and hurry out of doors. Another young lady, who was in the act of retiring, had taken off her dress. The flames were already at her door, and she fled in terror from the burning pile, and, running swiftly toward the dock, half crazed with fear, threw her arms around the neck of a young man and burst into tears. As her head and shoulders were without covering the gallant youth, to whom she was an entire stranger, lent her his hat and a long coat, and with these she proceeded to her home in New York. The hat and coat were returned to their owner later in the evening. Among the guests who failed to save any of their effects were the following:—Mrs. Zamanski, of Brooklyn, lost all of her baggage, including jewelry valued at $2,000; Mr. Jacobs and family, of New York, lost everything and barely escaped with their lives. Their loss is estimated at $2,000; Mrs. Livingston, of New York, saved nothing except the clothing she had on; Mrs. Austin, of New York, was similarly unfortunate. In the confusion of the moment one of this lady's trunks was taken out of the building, but when opened it was found not to be the one intended to be secured, as it contained only a few unimportant articles. Miss Thompson, of New York, and Mr. Steingraffe and family, of Brooklyn, also lost the whole of their effects. Mr. Walker, the proprietor of the hotel, has offered to defray the expense of interring the remains of the two women who were burned to death. The stable, carriage house and fifty bathing houses were also burned up. The dock, or long pier where the New York and Newark boats land their passengers, was in danger, but was saved by the laborers, who tore away all the intervening woodwork and threw buckets of water on the pier. No damage whatever was done to the pier itself.

A HEROIC ACT.

When the fire broke out William Black, one of the railroad company's engineers, was at the yard near by and went in the hotel to help put it out. While there he saw a woman on the second story of the hotel who was crying for help. The halls of the building were full of smoke, and it was thought that the staircases were burning. Black entered the house, and, making his way through the smoke to the woman, began to carry her out. Burning pieces of wood had already begun to fall. As he reached the door part of the floor above fell. One of the cinders fell on his back. He carried the woman the rest of the way, with the cinder eating its way through his shirt, but got out of the building before the shirt began to burn. The woman was not injured at all, but Black's neck was burned somewhat.

PRECAUTIONS AT CONEY ISLAND—THE LARGER HOTELS AMPLY PROVIDED WITH HOSE, BUCKETS AND EXTINGUISHERS—GENERAL DESIRE FOR A FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The fire at Locust Grove has drawn attention to the fact that on Coney Island there are several million dollars' worth of property comparatively unprotected from the ravages of fire except by individual arrangements made by each property owner. The absence of a regularly organized fire department on the island is deeply deplored and an effort will now be made, by the hotel proprietors principally, to obtain from the Fire Commissioners of Brooklyn, the establishment of an engine house and a corps of firemen, with all necessary equipments, the expenses of which, they say, they are very willing to be assessed for. Yesterday afternoon a reporter of the HERALD made a tour of all the large hotels on the island for the purpose of ascertaining what were the present appliances for the suppression of fire. The following statements are the result of the investigation:—

MANHATTAN BEACH HOTEL.

The Manhattan Beach Hotel has upon its grounds, on the land immediately adjoining, a well of water, connected with which are two of Knowles' pumps that throw 1,250 gallons of water per minute. This outflow is forced to a cistern that holds 18,000 gallons of water; this is forced by another pump into three large iron tanks. The water from these tanks can be thrown to the highest portion of the building. Hose, with the necessary taps attached, are coiled on every floor of the building and can be used at a moment's notice. The pressure is considered to be greater than that of a stream of Croton water. Fire extinguishers are placed on every floor at a distance apart of about fifty feet. The proprietors of the hotel say that they attach more importance to their measures for preventing a fire than to the arrangements for putting one out. The building is under constant supervision. Two men are employed in the cellarage whose duty it is to watch for fire; two men perform a similar duty in the rear of the house, one man on the piazza, two in the grounds and two men patrol the halls at night. The kitchen of the hotel is said to be the largest in the world, and all the ranges are set upon solid mason work. The best preventive against fire is believed to be the erection of the servants' hotel, about a quarter of a mile away from the main buildings. The company has recently erected this at a cost of $15,000, and there 482 of their male servants sleep. No smoking is allowed within the wall of this building. Every light in the cellars of the Manhattan Beach Hotel is enclosed in glass; there is not a naked light used on any part of the property. The insurance inspectors visit the premises every fortnight and carefully examine the gas works and all the lighting and heating appliances. The Manhattan people say that everything is done that human foresight can suggest to prevent a fire taking place, but even if an outbreak were to occur they believe it could be promptly and easily suppressed.

BRIGHTON BEACH HOTEL.

The water for the Brighton Beach Hotel is supplied from the waterworks at Prospect Park, and connected with the main pipe in the basement are 250 feet of four-inch hose. In addition to this there is a storage of water in four immense cisterns in the rear grounds. The kitchens are fireproof—the ranges are on iron girders. There is also in the basement a large fire pump, connected with which is about a thousand feet of four-inch hose coiled ready for instant use, and which can be connected so as to play on the outside of the building at any moment. The pump has a pressure of 132 gallons per minute. On the second floor there are several coils (each of fifty feet) of hose in every corridor and the water can be turned on in a moment. A similar arrangement is made on the floor above. In addition to this there are twenty-five fire extinguishers in the building, which are placed in the main hall, the corridors and basements. The hotel is lighted with gas and by electricity. No matches are used. Each gas burner has its own electric apparatus. There are no curtains in the bedroom windows, so that there is no danger from that cause. The servants sleep in the basement, and smoking is strictly prohibited. Two men are employed on each floor all night to patrol and watch for any outbreak of fire.

VANDERVEER'S HOTEL.

Mr. Vanderveer is an old Brooklyn "fire laddie," and served in the Volunteer Fire Department of that city for many years. He has no apprehensions from any outbreak of fire on his premises, but says that if one were to occur he should know how to deal with it. Gasoline is used in the lighting of his hotel. The water is supplied from the Prospect Park Waterworks, and the main pipe is within one hundred feet of the house. Seven hundred feet of four inch hose, in fifty feet coils, are connected throughout the lower floor of the house with this main supply. On the upper floor there is a one and a half inch hose pipe placed conveniently and which can be brought into use at any minute of the day or night. There are six fire extinguishers on each floor, two in the kitchen and one in the bar. The kitchen is detached from the hotel and the ranges are placed on a brick floor. The women servants sleep in the house, but the male servants sleep in a separate building outside. Two watchmen are on duty inside the house all night.

CABLE'S HOTEL.

Cable's Hotel is supplied with water from the Prospect Park Water Works. One hundred and fifty feet of four inch hose are coiled at various places on the ground floor, and the water can be turned on through this hose at any moment. There are also fifteen fire extinguishers of the Protective Fire Annihilator Company's make, which, it is claimed by Mr. Cable, can be very easily used either by the servants or guests. The former are regularly drilled in the use of them, and it is said that were a fire to break out it could be extinguished by these machines immediately, without the intervention of water. The servants sleep in the house. No smoking is allowed. Three night watchmen patrol the building, and the night clerk is also on duty. About two years ago a fire broke out in this hotel on one of the upper stories and was immediately put out by one of the female servants with one of the extinguishers.

WEST BRIGHTON AND GRAND UNION.

Mr. Bauer, proprietor of the West Brighton Beach Hotel, says that every precaution against fire is taken at his establishment. The water is supplied from the Prospect Park Water Works. Three hundred feet of four inch hose are attached to the main pipe. There are also about fifty feet of one and a half inch hose on the verands coiled for immediate use. There are comparatively few bedrooms in this hotel. Eight men, however, are on duty every night, and pails filled with water are placed at convenient distances. One fire inspector is also on duty during the day and one man is placed in the kitchen to act as fireman.

The Grand Union Hotel, which is a wooden erection and has sleeping accommodations for about two hundred and twenty-five persons, is supplied with water from Prospect Park. It has no extinguishers, but has buckets of water placed at convenient distances on each floor every night. No hose is provided. The hotel is patrolled by a watchman every night. Candles are used in the bedrooms and are lit with the ordinary lucifer matches. The kitchen ranges are on brick floors.

The small boarding houses on the west end of the island are all lit with kerosene. Their water supply is obtained from the springs in the neighborhood, and their arrangements for the suppression of fire are equal to those of the ordinary rural cottage.

THEOLOGY AND LAW.

Mr. Julius Siebert, a professor of theology in the Presbyterian Seminary at Bloomfield, N. J., at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday charged Herman Bungnaber, a bookbinder, of No. 66 Forsyth street, with selling a lot of books he had given him to bind and appropriating the money, about $50. Justice Smith told him his remedy was through a civil action and that the prisoner could not be held. "It you discharge him," said the Professor, "you allow a criminal to go at large on his evil career." "I am not here to listen to moral lectures from a Professor of this, that or the other thing," said the Justice. "I have told you your remedy. That is enough. The prisoner is discharged."

MRS. HASCY'S BAIL DECLINED.

Mrs. Mary Hascy alias Schoonmaker, who has gained so much notoriety by her alleged connection with diamond swindling operations, was driven to the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, an application having been made to admit her to bail, and her would-be bondsmen having offered their securities. Justice Morgan, however, declined to accept them, and said he probably would not until after the next examination. Her counsel, and the woman herself, seemed somewhat taken aback and retired discomfited.

TRANSATLANTIC VOYAGERS.

The rush of tourists to Europe is diminishing every week. Six steamships sailed yesterday, carrying 243 passengers. The City of Chester, for Liverpool, had 72; the Rhein, for Bremen, 53; the Circassia, for Glasgow, 48; the England, for Liverpool, 32, and the Denmark, for London, 36. Among the passengers by the City of Chester were Baron George Henry Levi, General Russell Thayer, of Philadelphia; Dr. S. B. Lyon, Rev. Dr. C. W. Calhoun and Rev. Mark Bird. On board the Circassia were Dr. P. Stewart, Rev. S. S. Gilson and the Rev. C. O. Bourney, and on the England was Dr. H. P. Fernald.

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.

According to the records of the Commissioners of Emigration 3,772,707 aliens landed at this port from August 1, 1855, to January 1, 1879. Of these 1,521,566 gave their destination as New York and 354,863 went to Illinois, 195,607 to Ohio, 81,955 to Iowa, 69,369 to Missouri, 51,863 to California, 47,687 to Indiana, 38,792 to Utah, 21,738 to Kansas and 19,728 to Nebraska. The destination of the remainder is unknown.

The total number of immigrants landed at Castle Garden last week was 2,408.

STEAMBOAT RUNNERS IN TROUBLE.

James McGlynn and William Fletcher, steamboat runners, were brought before the Mayor's Marshal yesterday, charged by Commodore Joseph H. Tooker with having acted disorderly in blocking up the gangway of the steamer Adelaide. The men were also charged with having used bad language. They denied the charges. The decision was reserved.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

A schedule was filed yesterday in the Clerk's office of the Court of Common Pleas in the matter of the assignment of Louis W. Schmidt to Adolph G. Dunn. The liabilities are stated at $269,255 73, the nominal assets at $45,761 91 and actual assets at $13,185 45.

There was also filed yesterday in the same court the schedule in the matter of the assignment of W. D. Burger to John H. Burroughs. The liabilities are given as $18,500 37, the nominal assets as $8,930 50 and actual assets as $3,875 76.

LOVE IN A MILK WAGON.

A DROVER'S FLAME DIMMED BY MARRIAGE AND REVIVED BY SEPARATION—LUDICROUS SCENE IN A HARLEM THOROUGHFARE.

A romantic story was told in the Harlem Police Court yesterday. The complainant in the case, Mrs. James McEvoy, was a well preserved lady of forty-five, and the defendant, her husband, a gentleman five years her senior. From the statement of the former it would appear that she herself is the proprietress of a milk route, employing several teams and a number of assistants. Yet, though she has amassed a competence, she still serves with her own hands a few favored customers, holding the reins behind her favorite pony with no little skill. The lady was a widow with five children up to October last, when during her rounds she first met Mr. McEvoy and with true feminine instinct, it is said, managed to draw from him an avowal of love. On November 4, 1878, they were married, and everything at the time pointed to a long and happy union. But daily intercourse seemed to chill the affections of the newly wedded pair, and total alienation was the final result. One month after marriage articles of separation were signed. But although blessed with fortune and good health, Mr. McEvoy, who is a well-to-do cattle drover, could not easily forget his first love, and separation from the idol of his affections seemed to revive the old flame. He did his best to extinguish it, but in vain. The dreary winter wore away, and the gentle robin and tuneful frog betokened the approach of spring, and when at last summer came Mr. McEvoy hied him to Saratoga, and it is said added to his own wealth by diminishing that of a faro bank. Then he returned to New York, and on the 11th day of August, as the sun was beginning to peep from over the tallest trees at Mount Morris square, he took a standing position at the corner of Second avenue and 128th street. The thoroughfare was quite deserted, but soon he heard a rolling of wheels followed by the appearance of Mrs. McEvoy's little pony, drawing its gentle mistress and a couple of cans of milk. Stopping the docile beast the lover leaped into the wagon, and on bended knee poured into the astonished occupant's ear the story of his revived affection. Mrs. McEvoy, however, refused to listen and insisted upon driving on. Then, as the story goes, Mr. McEvoy drew, or made a pretence of drawing, a revolver, and threatened the woman with instant death. Matters were beginning to assume a serious aspect when the pony, who had become restive, sprang forward, leaving the gentleman in the street. Yesterday Mrs. McEvoy had her husband arrested and arraigned. He did not make a very clear statement in reply to the questioning of Justice Wheeler and intimated that "he wanted to forget the past and resume his former relations with his wife." A fine of $10 was imposed and the prisoner committed in default of the usual bond for good behavior.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCE.

The suit for absolute divorce brought in the Kings County Supreme Court by Mrs. Ida J. Ross against Joseph Ross has been concluded before the referee. The defendant is a Wall street cotton broker, about twenty-eight years of age, and lives with his father, who is a nephew of the Rev. Dr. Talmage, at Somerville, N. J. The marriage took place about six years ago, the ceremony being performed by Dr. Talmage. Mr. and Mrs. Ross have but one child. The complaint setting forth that defendant was guilty of infidelity was first served in December, 1877. The answer was a general denial. A supplementary complaint, served in April, 1878, charged defendant with infidelity at the New Brunswick Hotel, New Brunswick, N. J., on November 23, 1877. Plaintiff rested her case mainly on the above charge and an alleged offence committed in this city. J. P. Johnson Howard, a colored man, who styles himself an attorney and counsellor at law, was the principal witness.

A woman, with whom it was alleged Ross had been criminally intimate, testified that defendant had visited her in this city. The report is in favor of the plaintiff, and it is said a vigorous effort will be made to have it set aside when it comes up for confirmation.

HORSE THIEVING EXTRAORDINARY.

It appears from complaints that have lately been coming in from all sides to the authorities of New Jersey and Northern Pennsylvania that horse thieves have been holding high carnival in that section. It seemed impossible to get any trace of them so rapidly did they conduct their operations and clear away, but a discovery of Mr. Henry A. Chittendon, of Montclair, N. J., has served to show that the isolated robberies are part of a wholesale scheme of plunder that has been going on for some time. On Sunday afternoon, a valuable mare and colt of his disappeared from their pasturage at a place called "The Notch." The country was scoured for them, but without avail, till Mr. Chittenden's son made inquiries at a hotel in Paterson on the following afternoon. There he learned that three men had passed that way in broad daylight with six horses and a colt, which they had evidently intended sending off by train. The boldness of such a proceeding had averted any suspicion which might attach to them, and they were able to carry out their plan without hindrance. At the Erie depot it was found that the horses had been consigned to parties in Jessup, Iowa, in car No. 25,600. At once Mr. Chittenden repaired to the main office, where he learned the train would reach Chicago on Friday. Then he telegraphed to Chief of Police Simon O'Donnell, of that city, notifying him of what had occurred, and requesting that the train be intercepted, and if the mare and colt he described were aboard to hold them. A despatch was received in return stating that the animals had been stopped, and the drover, a peg-legged man, arrested. While a requisition is awaited from Governor McClellan inquiries revealed that the Chief of Police in Paterson had received notices of the disappearance of ten horses from different parts of the State, all of which, it is thought, have been sent off to Iowa.

A CHOICE VOCABULARY.

Pierre Morin was charged before Justice Morgan in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday with creating a disturbance in a South Fifth avenue drinking place and playing the very mischief with its contents.

"What have you to say in your defence, Pierre?" His Honor asked after the complaint was submitted.

The prisoner shrugged his shoulders in true Gallic fashion, but only shook his head. The mysteries of the language were clearly a sealed book to him. They sent for an interpreter, a brother Frenchman, then.

"Parlez vous en Englais, Monsieur?"

The prisoner pouted his lips.

"Seulement un mot ou deux," he said.

"He know only two, tree word," the interpreter volunteered for the Court's benefit.

"Only two or three words?" His Honor said. "Ask him what they are," and the inquiry was made. At first the prisoner knit his brows and reflected. But soon he had them at his tongue's end.

"Weesky stret! No spick Engleese! Go to hale!"

"Truly a choice vocabulary," the court commented.

But the captive was not done. He seized the interpreter rapturously as though a brilliant idea had just struck him, and whispered in his ear.

"He know von other word," the latter explained.

"Does he? What is it?"

The question was put.

"Godam," said the prisoner, perfectly delighted with the extent of his linguistic attainments.

PAULUS HOOK CENTENNIAL.

The people of Jersey City will celebrate the hundredth anniversary of the Battle of Paulus Hook on Tuesday, the 19th inst., with due civil and military display. The sunrise on that day will be greeted with bell ringing, blowing of steam whistles and a salute of thirteen guns, while thirty-eight guns will mark midday and thirteen more sunset. A parade of the Police and Fire Departments and civil and military organizations will take place at half-past three P. M., and a display of fireworks will be given. The day will be observed as a holiday, and during the evening bands will be stationed at the various public parks and squares. The celebration will be held at the Tabernacle, York and Henderson streets, where addresses will be made by Messrs. James B. Vredenburgh, Charles H. Winfield and B. W. Throckmorton. The following will be the line of march:—The right of the line rest at Grand and Washington streets, and the column will take up the march at half-past three o'clock through Grand street to Washington, to Sussex street, to Greene street, to Montgomery street, to Newark avenue, to Grove street, to Ninth street, around Hamilton square, to Jersey avenue, to Mercer street, to Barrow street, to Grand street, to Washington street and dismiss.

TRAMPS DISPOSSESSED.

In East New Brunswick there is a beautiful glen, starting from a point near the track of the Pennsylvania Railroad and retreating to the banks of the Raritan. For years past it has been a summer resort for tramps. Temporary structures have been erected by the wayfarers and numerous housekeeping articles are kept therein. On Friday last a number of railroad employés went to a spring in the wood and while there were attacked by the tramps and driven off the grounds. To crown their victory the tramps made an attack upon a train which was conveying the workmen to New Brunswick. Upon the arrival of the train in New Brunswick a complaint was lodged with the Mayor. Yesterday afternoon Sheriff Campbell, accompanied by a posse of armed citizens, proceeded to the glen and made a raid upon the camp. A number of the tramps made a resistance which covered the retreat of their comrades. Sheriff Campbell and his deputies drew their revolvers and surrounded about a dozen of the vagrants, all of whom they succeeded in capturing. They were marched to New Brunswick and locked up for a hearing.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Dr. Joseph Stephens, United States citizen, has received the honor of knighthood of the Imperial Order of the Rose from the Emperor of Brazil.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette* says that all the rumors of a retirement of Count Moltke from the position of chief of the staff of the German army are unfounded.

We believe it to be probable, says the London *Morning Post*, that the memorial to the late Prince Imperial in Henry VII.'s chapel will be a recumbent effigy—a form of monument which is thought to be most appropriate to the surroundings and to the sacred character of the place.

A batch of fifteen barons, five viscounts and two viscountesses is published in the Brazilian official gazette. One of the viscounts is Senhor Francisco de Figueiredo, a wealthy capitalist and important merchant, who well deserves the honor, having rendered great services gratuitously to the government by his organization of the remittals of food to the starving provinces.

The *Odessa Messenger* states that never before has there been so much corn stored at Odessa as at the present time, as no orders arrive from abroad. The corn in store already amounts to 2,200,000 tchetverts, and every day there arrive from 100 to 150 carloads. Between the exports of America and the protectionism of Germany a rather gloomy prospect awaits the early future of Russian agriculture and commerce.

Pall Mall Gazette:—"The Irish University bill is only one more sham to be offered as a reality to people who are able indeed to distinguish between the two, but who have again and again allowed the one to pass for the other with no more than a faint remonstrance. Ignorance can be misled as to the intent and effect of the Irish University Bill, and intelligence will not trouble itself to denounce the deception."

"A Statement of the Irish Question," written by an Irish M. P., was recently printed in the Liverpool *Argus*, and has now been reprinted in pamphlet form, as an "Appeal to the Liberal Party." The writer of the pamphlet has not forgotten that, "in one of Ireland's darkest hours Mr. Disraeli, in heartless mockery of the woes of a suffering nation, declared that Ireland had nothing to complain of but her 'contiguity to a melancholy ocean,'" a piece of flippancy, says the London *Echo*, which the Premier has, perhaps, lived to regret.

The great annual Prussian army manœuvres, beginning this year at Königsberg, after the military commemoration festival of Sedan here, will be attended by special representatives of all the Great Powers. On the part of France, it seems, in addition to her two military attachés at the Embassy here, there will be present General von Kerhue, commander of the Second brigade of dragoons; Colonel Haillot, of the general staff, with an artillery and Chasseur captain respectively. The Russian autumn manœuvres with the troops stationed at Krasnoe Selo will be held between the 15th and 29th of August.

The Czechs of Bohemia are causing a good deal of anxiety at Vienna. They have never heartily accepted the dual system, and in a manifesto recently issued by their chief political committee with a view to the approaching elections they give full expression to their dislike of existing institutions. In this document, which is written in a dispassionate style, they speak of "the Kingdom of Bohemia," and urge that its relations to the monarchy ought to be regulated by ancient treaties. They insist that "the Kingdom" should be ruled by a Legislature of its own, and that it should be subject to the central government only in so far as its interests are common with those of the rest of the empire.

London *Graphic*:—"There is obviously no abatement of the prejudice against the Jews which exists in the petty principalities formed from the Turkish Empire. We are constantly hearing of fresh outrages, the latest and one of the worst having been committed in Eastern Roumelia, which might have been expected to start on its career of independence in a rather more enlightened manner. It is to the credit of the Turks that they have never shared this silly dislike of an ancient and noble race. They have always sincerely tried to secure for the Jews fair play in their rivalry with the Christians, and the result is that the Porte has had no better friends than the Jewish communities scattered throughout Europe."

The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* states that the Mussulman population of Bulgaria are enduring indescribable outrages—whole families expelled from their homes, men tortured and assassinated without the shadow of a grievance, women insulted and children ill treated and left to starve. A state of siege has been proclaimed; in other words, the correspondent says, the barbarous instincts of the Bulgarians are to be let loose against the Mussulmans, who are to have the assistance of the authorities in ridding the Principality of the hated Islamite. A similar statement is made by the Vienna correspondent of the *Gaios*, who says that at Varna the Turks are now oppressed by the Bulgarians, and that the authorities afford no redress. Owing to the ill treatment they receive the Turks and Greeks fly to the hills and form bands, which increase in numbers every day. In several districts robberies are of frequent occurrence, villages as well as travellers being plundered.

The *Daily Telegraph* writes about the Bavarian festival as follows:—"Next year will witness the celebration of a jubilee festival in Bavaria, for which, as far as we know, the history of the world furnishes no parallel. The fief of Bayern was granted to a Wittelsbach in the year 1180 by the Emperor of the Holy Roman Realm, so that a twelvemonth hence 700 years will have elapsed since the lineal ancestor of the fantastic poet King, who now occupies the Bavarian throne, first assumed the ducal diadem which has, within the last century, been converted into a regal crown. During the interim one Wittelsbach has succeeded another as Duke, Elector or King, with unbroken regularity. The Wittelsbachs were Counts of Scheyern before they became sovereign princes by the acquisition of the Bavarian Duchy; and it is proposed by the Historical Society of Upper Bavaria to hold the contemplated festivities at the Monastery of Scheyern, formerly the feudal castle of the Wittelsbachs, from which they took their first territorial title and in the crypts of which 120 male members of this illustrious family lie buried. An official programme of fêtes organized by the royal authorities will be published in due time; meanwhile the Historical Society has recently visited the abbey for the purpose of studying the terrain and arranging its plans for the commemorative celebrations it intends to perform independently of governmental patronage or aid.

The *North China Herald* says:—"News has been received of the movements of the Central Asian expedition of Count Szechenyi, from Suchow Fu in Kansuh. The expedition has arrived so far without impediment. Count Szechenyi had an interview there with His Excellency Tso Tsung T'ang, and requested from him a safe conduct to Lake Lob, exhibiting his passport from the Tsung-li Yamen and his letter of recommendation. The Viceroy alleged the dangers of the road, and declared his inability to protect the expedition. He could not, he said, refuse to permit the European members to proceed, but must forbid positively any Ch