Ashtabula Telegraph.

JAMES REED & SON, Prop'rs.

ASHTABULA, : : OHIO.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Gathered from All Quarters.

WASHINGTON.

ACCORDING to the census reports the first fifteen cities of the United States now rank as follows: New York, 1,350,000; Philadelphia, 850,000; Brooklyn, 560,000; St. Louis, 376,000; Chicago, 477,000; Baltimore, 300,000; Boston, 350,000; Cincinnati, 250,000; New Orleans, 270,000; San Francisco, 225,000; Buffalo, 145,000; Washington, 131,000; Newark, 160,000; Louisville, 130,000; Cleveland, 159,-000.

CHAIRMAN ATKINS, of the Committee on Appropriations, in closing his annual summary of the year's work, says the total estimates of revenue for the fiscal year 1881 amount to $288,000,000, and that the estimated expenditures are within $6,902,635.61 of this amount.

THERE were filed at the Pension Office at Washington on the 28th ult. 6,571 original invalid pension applications, and 1,494 widows' pension applications, or a total of 8,065 applications. During the week 14,494 applications were filed. These figures are enormously in excess of anything which ever occurred before. The occasion for this unusual activity is found in the fact that, according to the present laws, applicants whose papers are filed after June 30 will not be entitled to arrears of pensions.

THE gross receipts from internal revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30 were, in round numbers, $123,000,000, an increase of $10,000,000 over the receipts of last year, and an increase of $3,000,000 over the estimate of the Department.

SUPERINTENDENT WALKER says the work of taking the census has proceeded smoothly, and he thinks it will be unusually full and accurate. He says New York will continue to occupy the first place and Pennsylvania the second, but the race between Ohio and Illinois for the third place will be very close.

SECRETARY SHERMAN says there is no authority for the published statements that the weekly purchases of bonds will be suspended after July 1st.

THE Comptroller of the Currency reports that the total number of National banks organized during the last fiscal year was sixty-one, with a capital of $7,352,070; total number of banks which went into voluntary liquidation in the same period, twenty, with a capital of $2,601,000, included among which are three gold banks in California, with a capital of $700,000, which went into voluntary liquidation and organized as currency banks. No National banks failed from July 23d until June 9th, 1880, since which time three banks failed, with a capital of $700,000, all of which, it is believed, will pay their creditors in full.

THE closing of the accounts of the disbursements of the Navy Department for the fiscal year shows the expenditures to have been $476,678 less than for the previous year, and there remained on hand June 30, 1880, an unexpended balance of $2,461,188 of the amount available for the year, exclusive of balances in the hands of pay officers of the navy.

GENERAL WALKER has made an estimate of the population of the United States from the returns already received and he thinks there will be in the neighborhood of 48,000,000 people.

THE public debt statement for the month of June shows the total debt to be $2,120,415,370; cash in Treasury, $301,088,622; debt less cash in Treasury, $1,942,172,295; decrease during June, $10,214,424; decrease since June 30, 1879, $85,034,961.

THE coinage executed at the United States mints for the fiscal year ending June 30 was valued at $54,370,144, of which $27,-203,750 were standard silver dollars. This exceeds the coinage of any previous year.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL has completed negotiations with the New York Central & Hudson River and Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroads, whereby the benefits derived from the fast mail in operation on those roads in 1875 and 1876 will be again given to almost the whole territory of the West. The arrangement goes into effect July 5.

THE EAST.

A TEN-YEARS-OLD Comanche boy, who entered the Indian school at Carlisle in November last was interpreter in the conference of the party of Kiowa, Comanche and Apache chiefs with the Secretary of the Interior.

DR. H. Y. TANNER, of Milwaukee, began on the 28th ult. in New York his feat of fasting forty consecutive days under the supervision of a committee of six physicians.

THE wrecked steamer Narragansett was raised on the 28th ult. but sank again while being towed toward Cow Bay. No more bodies were recovered.

THE Irish revolutionary convention met in Philadelphia on the 28th ult.

THE Orange County, New York, Grand Jury has indicted Beaumont B. Buck, the Texan student who shot John G. Thompson, Jr., at Highland Falls a few weeks ago.

THE excursion steamer Long Branch, just after casting off from the dock at New York City on the 29th ult., and crowded with a Sunday school party, was run into by an oil boat and crushed in below the water line. The boat began to fill, causing great alarm on board among the children and teachers and making frantic the friends on shore who witnessed the collision. The boat speedily returned to shore and all landed in safety.

SOME terrible sights confronted the reporters who visited the scene of the wrecked Seawanhaka on the 29th ult. On the starboard side, nearly level with the edge, was a bed of cinders and iron containing the remains of two human beings. Who they were will probably never be known, for the remains bore a resemblance to nothing more closely than chunks of burned meat. The heads and limbs alike were welded by the fierce heat into a very small compass. The bodies lay about eight feet apart. On the top of the horizontal boiler, the ordinary position of which was directly beneath the main forward deck, were the bones of a third. How the person got there is a mystery, unless, indeed, he or she fell through the burning deck, and there met a fate a thousand times more horrible than death by drowning. A large number of the dead were identified by friends. The list of missing is large, but the officers were unable to give names.

PHILADELPHIA has a population of 847,543.

SENATOR J. D. CAMERON has written a letter stating that he cannot accept the chairmanship of the National Republican Committee, as he is physically unable to undergo the labors which necessarily belong to the position. He says he found himself after the adjournment of Congress very much broken down and he was therefore compelled to abandon all his business affairs, although they had been neglected during the entire session of Congress, and go to White Sulphur Springs with the hope of having his health restored.

A REVISED list of the dead of the Seawanhaka disaster, made on the 30th ult. showed that thirty-two bodies had been recovered. If all the missing persons be added to the list the total will reach sixty-two.

THERE were seventy-nine fatal cases of sunstroke in New York City in the twenty-four hours ending at noon on the 1st.

AT Kenebunk, Me., on the 1st, Mrs. Sylvester Chick took her only son, eight years old, to the river, undressed him and held him under the water until he drowned. She then attempted to drown herself.

DURING a fire at New Brunswick, N. J., on the 1st, George Robotham and Thomas Hemming were fatally injured by a ladder falling.

WEST AND SOUTH.

JAMES T. HARRIS, of Georgetown, Williamson County, Texas, who has obtained large sums of money by transmitting circulars through the mails in the north asking financial aid for a supposititious community of sufferers by the failure of the crops, has been arrested by a special agent of the Post-office Department and lodged in jail.

J. B. O'MAHUNDRO (Texas Jack,) the noted scout and plainsman, died in Leadville on the 28th ult.

GEORGE ELLIOTT, a fast young man of Elkhart, Ind., shot his sweetheart, Miss Mamie Darcey, in the head twice on the 27th ult. She died in about thirty minutes. Elliott then killed himself.

A PRIVATE letter from Fort Buford, Dakota, complains that the garrison is very poorly guarded and in danger of an attack by Sioux at any time.

THE Ohio Greenback State Convention will be held at Columbus July 28.

AN incendiary attempted to burn the Lake House at Buena Vista, Col., on the night of the 27th ult., but was caught in the act and chased by a mob who fired several shots fatally wounding an unknown man and seriously wounding Calvin Moon and J. A. Mathews.

THE levee which protects the bottom lands in Hancock County, Ill., broke on the night of the 28th ult., and the water poured through the crevasse two hundred feet wide. All the wheat and corn and other crops were ruined. Eighteen thousand acres of land were overflowed.

CHICAGO'S population, according to the census, is nearly 490,000.

THE State Republican Convention of Kansas will meet at Topeka September 1st.

THE Illinois Supreme Court has affirmed the constitutionality of the State railroad laws, and the Illinois Central will appeal the case to the United States Supreme Court.

THE Leadville extension of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad was completed to within three miles of Leadville on the 29th ult.

THE National Conference of Charities and Correction convened in Cleveland on the 27th ult. General R. Brinkerhoff presided.

THE following State ticket was nominated by the West Virginia Republican Convention on the 30th ult.: For Governor, George C. Sturgis; Attorney-General, George B. Caldwell; Auditor, John A. Cunningham; Treasurer, Richard Burke; State Superintendent of Schools, Professor J. L. Parenton; Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals, Edwin Maxwell.

NEAR twelve o'clock on the night of the 29th ult. a meteor as large as a barrel, started from the zenith, plunged down the northeastern sky and exploded with a report that reverberated for thirty seconds and shook the earth at Macon, Georgia. The meteor was five seconds falling, during which time the city was lit up as by an electric light. The time between the disappearance of the meteor and the report was about three minutes.

A GALVESTON *News* special from Fort Stockton says Major R. S. Lawrence and corps, of the Texas Pacific Railroad, after a number of days of extreme suffering from thirst in the White Sand Hills, arrived at Pecos river without loss of life. Some stock and wagons were abandoned at different intervals for forty miles. Those first arriving at the river went in search of others. A number when found were crazed by thirst and had entirely stripped themselves. They were found within a hundred yards of Pecos river drinking the blood of animals they had slain. Some men were almost blind. Arriving at the river they plunged in head foremost. But for the bravery of the most experienced a large number would have perished.

THE Sny levee, which begins at a point between Quincy, Ill., and Hannibal, Mo., and ends near Alton, Ill., broke on the 30th ult. at a point some fifteen miles below Hannibal. At the river where the crevasse occurred, an entire family, Mr. Freeman his wife and children, were drowned. It is feared other lives were lost. A strip of country forty miles long and four to ten miles wide was protected by this embankment, embracing the richest farming land in Illinois. Mile after mile of fine corn fields were ruined and thousands of acres of wheat in the stack and unstacked were submerged.

IN the Seventh Iowa Congressional District, on the 30th ult., Hon. John A. Kasson, now Minister at Vienna, was nominated as the Republican candidate for Congress by a unanimous rising vote.

A PLEASURE boat on Lake Minnetonka, Minn., exploded her boiler on the 1st, completely wrecking the boat and killing three persons and injuring eight others, two fatally.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE powers have consented to the establishment of religious freedom in Morocco.

THE master cotton spinners of Mossley, England, refused an advance of five per cent. wages on the 28th ult., and the spinners and winders struck. Eight thousand persons were out of employment.

THE French budget committee has voted 750,000 francs for the survey of a railway from Senegal to the Niger, Western Africa.

SIX thousand Communists, transported from France in 1871, have returned. Those free from criminal antecedents have resumed full political rights. Scarcely five hundred remain in Caledonia.

A ST. PETERSBURG dispatch says the locusts have invaded the steppes of the Don and the wheat crop is regarded as lost. Complaints of the ravages of the insects are universal throughout the country.

THE Chinese army has occupied Eastern Khokan. The Russians retreated to Oah.

THE Russian Minister of the Interior, on a tour of inspection, has telegraphed to St. Petersburg from Astrakhan that owing to the want of hands the plague of the locusts cannot be effectually eradicated. Many other insects were injuring the crops.

EX-EMPRESS EUGENIE has embarked at Capetown for England.

HEINRICH KIEPERT, the geographer who drew up the Conference map, estimates the territory ceded Greece to be 30 geographical square miles, containing 400,000 inhabitants.

REPORTS from Turkestan state that the Russians have twice been defeated by the Tekkes.

SERIOUS disturbances have occurred in Haifa at the foot of Mount Carmel between the Christians and Mussulmans. A British gunboat has been dispatched hastily to the Syrian coast.

A CONSTANTINOPLE dispatch of the 29th ult., says the Porte has ordered a state of siege to be immediately proclaimed throughout the provinces on the Greek frontier.

A MONTEVIDEO telegram says peace has been concluded at Buenos Ayres.

THE famine continues in the districts of Bayazid, Alashgard and Van, and the inhabitants are flying to Russian territory. Ten thousand persons, chiefly Kurds, are reported to have perished from hunger.

CHIEF VICTORIO'S band attacked two ranches in Chihuahua, Mexico, on the 21st and 23d ult., capturing two hundred head of horses and killing some Mexicans at each place.

BULGARIA has assured the British and Austrian Governments that orders have been given to hasten the demolition of the Danube fortresses.

THE Jesuit establishments at Paris and throughout the provinces were closed by the Government on the 29th ult.

A GREAT fire was raging in Reaz an, Russia, on the 1st. Sixty houses had been destroyed and the flames were still spreading.

A DUBLIN dispatch of the 1st says the famine fever is increasing.

THE Pope has decided to accept the Prussian church law. He intends, at the next consistory, to nominate Bishops to fill the vacant sees.

THE Sultan, in consequence of his fears relative to the secret designs of the powers, has conceived the idea of rendering the Dardanelles impregnable by torpedoes and forts and has ordered the preparation of plans and estimates.

THE International Conference at Berlin met for the last time on the 1st and ultimately agreed to make the note which will be addressed to both the Porte and Greece a collective one. The note will be telegraphed to the Government of the six powers, then telegraphed to their Ambassadors at Constantinople and Athens, when it is to be signed by the latter and ceremoniously handed to the Turkish and Greek Governments. A dispatch from Rome says the Turkish Minister presented a note protesting against the decision of the Conference.

A NICOSIA dispatch of the 30th ult. says a conflict occurred at Haifa between the German colonists and Bedouins. Many were killed on both sides.

LATER NEWS.

THERE were 1,804 arrivals of immigrants at Castle Garden on the 30th ult. The total number of immigrants for the month of June was 42,026, as against 15,330 for June of last year.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, has a population of 159,399, an increase of about 66,000 since 1870.

A CONSTANTINOPLE dispatch says it is believed there that the Ports has determined to resist the decision of the powers. It is also believed that Greece will imitate the example of Montenegro and will not attempt to take forcible possession of the ceded territory.

IN the English House of Commons on the 2d Bradlaugh made affirmation. He signed the roll in silence.

SCOTT BELL (colored) was hanged at Stockville, Miss., on the 2d for the murder of Jim Henry (colored) on the 16th of May last. English Carter *alias* L. B. Jones, was hanged at Huntsville, Texas, on the same day for the murder of W. K. Spaulding in July last.

GENERAL J. B. WEAVER, Greenback candidate for President, has written a letter of acceptance, in which he expresses his gratification at the honor conferred upon him and accepts the nomination as a solemn duty. In concluding his letter he says: "In consequence of the great avenues to public opinion—the press, bar and pulpit—being mainly under the control of the enemies of our Government, our Convention thought proper to request candidates to visit the various sections of the Union and talk to the people. It is my intention to comply with this request to the extent of my ability. And now, eschewing all violence and tumult as unworthy of the cause we represent and relying upon Divine Providence and the justice of our cause I go forth into the struggle for human rights."

MARSHALL JEWELL, of Connecticut, was elected Chairman of the National Republican Committee, and S. W. Dorsey, Secretary, on the 2d.

MARY O'CONNOR, aged forty-five, of Jersey City, N. J., killed her three children on the night of the 1st. Mrs. O'Connor had been sick for a long time and had been unable to take care of her children and she thought that by killing them they would go to heaven.

THE Foreign Secretary has informed the Ambassadors of the Powers that the Porte cannot consent to the cession of Dulcigno to Montenegro. The enrollment of volunteers is actively and openly proceeding.

THE United States postal authorities are negotiating with France for an enlargement of the limit in the size and dimensions of sample packages of merchandise to be sent through the mails between the two countries.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has returned to the Treasury $1,000,000 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation for refunding the National debt, and $2,000,000 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation for collecting the revenue from customs for the last year, being amounts saved by the department out of the sums authorized to be expended by law.

A RULE for living happily with others is to avoid having stock subjects for disputation. It mostly happens, when people live much together, they have come to have certain set topics, around which, from frequent dispute, there is such a growth of angry words, mortified vanity and the like, that the original subject of difference becomes a standing subject for a quarrel, and there is a tendency in all minor disputes to drift down to it. Again, if people wish to live well together, they must not hold too much to logic, and suppose that everything is to be settled by sufficient reason. Dr. Johnson saw this clearly with regard to married people when he said: "Wretched would be the pair, above all names of wretchedness, who should be doomed to adjust by reason, every morning, all the minute detail of the domestic day." But the application should be much more general than he made it. There is no time for such reasonings, and nothing that is worth them. And when we recollect how two lawyers or two politicians can go on contending, and that there is no end of one-sided reasoning on any subject, we shall not be sure that such contention is the best mode of arriving at truth. But certainly it is not the way to arrive at good temper.

IN a suburban cemetery of Warsaw were interred, a few weeks ago, the remains of a venerable Pole, whose claim to be the oldest inhabitant of that city had been undisputed for several years previous to his demise. This patriarch had completed his 118th year when he was summoned to his fathers; and, as during his abnormally protracted existence he had suffered no family bereavements, except that which robbed him of his wife, eighty-five years ago, his body was followed to the grave by such a procession of mourning descendants as, at least with respect to its numbers, has probably never before attended the obsequies of a defunct Christian. No fewer than 235 of his children and children's children, even unto the fourth generation, streamed into the churchyard to bid a last adieu to their progenitor. The death of a person who had many grandchildren when the battle of Waterloo was fought, and whose early personal memories included such historical figures as Maria Theresa and Frederick the Great, is a noteworthy circumstance.

—A widow lady of London, Ont., feeling the heat oppressive the other night, arose and got into a cistern in her yard to take a bath. She was unable to get out again, and next morning was heard screaming for help by two young men passing. They went to her assistance, and pulling her out one of them enveloped her in his duster, in which condition she returned indoors.

ANOTHER DISASTER.

The Steamer Seawanahaka Burned Near New York.

From 250 to 500 People Said to Have Been on Board.

The List of Dead Between Thirty and Fifty.

NEW YORK, June 28.

The steamboat Seawanahaka, which ran from Peck slip up the Sound to Glenmore, L. I., took fire at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon while off Randall's Island, East River. The fire was caused by an explosion in the engine room, and the middle of the steamboat was soon in flames. Pilot Charles Smith remained at his post until he was nearly burned to death, and succeeded in beaching the vessel on a sunken meadow adjoining the island. Many persons sprang overboard and were drowned, many others in the stern of the vessel could not get off and were burned to death. Of 500 persons supposed to be on board fifty are believed to have perished. The bodies of thirty dead persons are recovered. Only those of Dr. Deboise, a wealthy gentleman, residence unknown, and of Mary Reed, a young woman, were identified. Among the saved are Charles A. Dana, editor of the *Sun*; S. L. M. Barlow, Colonel W. R. Chase and R. H. Rochester, treasurer of the Western Union Telegraph Company. The vessel burned to the water's edge.

Another account by a passenger says: There were about 350 on board. All went well until Hell Gate was passed, when a fire alarm rang out and flames were discovered bursting through the pilot house. The officers and crew assured the passengers there was no danger and headed the boat for Randall's Island. She grounded on a bar about 200 feet from shore. The steamer Granite State, of the Hartford line, passing at the time, picked up thirteen passengers and one dead body, which landed at Whitestone. The steamer Osseo rescued the majority of the passengers and proceeded with them to College Point. Those without life preservers saved themselves by clinging to the guards, paddles, and other sheltered parts of the boat. The Seawanahaka left the city each afternoon after the close of business hours for various places of popular resort along the Sound, and many well-known citizens sailed in her every day for their summer residences.

Charles Abel, one of the firemen of the boat, was found on the pier at the foot of Peck slip, from which the Seawanahaka went this afternoon. He said we made our landing at the foot of Thirty-third street at 4:30 o'clock and it was about fifteen minutes later when we reached Little Hell Gate. I was sitting in the wing, or port gangway, after having started the bilge pump, when I heard a noise and on looking around saw fire pouring out of the fire room. I got up and tried to make my way into the fire room, but the flames were too much for me. We were just off Randall's Island, and running forward I yelled to the Captain, who was at the wheel, to head for shore, but he shouted back that he could not. I then ran into the cabins forward and urged the steward and passengers to save themselves. They did not suspect that the vessel was on fire then as no smoke or flame was blown in that direction. At this time the wood-work of the vessel about her center was burning like tinder and the flames were making their way toward both ends of the boat. There were probably about 200 persons on board. Men were jumping from the hurricane deck into the water, and a large number of terrified women and children were huddled near the stern of the boat. I climbed over the rail near the bow, and several men almost jumped upon me before I took to the water to save myself. I found a life preserver under me and was going to put it on when a man clutched it, and knowing I could swim and thinking he could not, I let him have it and swam for Ward's Island, which I reached, and then helped to man a boat and assisted in picking up passengers in the water. The Seawanahaka was finally beached on Randall's Island, but soon burned to the water's edge. Captain Charles P. Smith was at the wheel and stuck to his post to the last. His face and body were badly burned. Small boats came to the rescue from every direction. The steamboats Granite State, bound for Hartford, Osseo, Minnahannock and Sylvan Glen had boats manned and sent to our assistance. The clothing of many children took fire and some of them were severely burned. Engineer Weeks put on a full head of steam, I am told, in response to a request from the Captain and then climbed up among the machine and was seen standing on the upper deck trying to raise the valves so that steam could escape and an explosion be avoided. We never carried over thirty-four pounds of steam. The only members of the crew I understand who are missing are Josiah Hasbrouck, cook, and his grandson, Charles Hasbrouck, who was employed on the boat. We had a crew of four deck hands, one deck boy, engineer, two firemen, captain, clerk, superintending wheel-man, superintendent's clerk, porter, steward and cook. The crew did their duty like men and few of them lost their presence of mind. You can imagine now cool they were when the clerk who was collecting fares, as soon as he realized that the boat was on fire returned to his office and secured all the money he had left there. Among our passengers were Charles A. Dana, Richard O'Gorman, S. L. M. Barlow, one or two of Harper's publishers and a number of other gentlemen whose names I cannot now recollect, but who were in the habit of going to their homes along the Long Island shore by our boat. All of the gentlemen I have named I understood escaped. The vessel burned like powder after once the flames started, and it was a terrible scene. Shrieking women and children crowded aft until their clothes caught fire, and those on the forward part of the boat were men who were cut off from communicating with or going to rescue their female relatives and friends, by flames which burned the fiercest about the center of the boat. Mr. Moires, our porter, saw a child floating on its back and was going to jump overboard to save it, when a frantic woman clutched his arm saying: "You are a strong man and I a woman without any friends on board; for God's sake help me." The porter left the child to itself, and I believe saved the woman. The only one of the Seawanahaka's boats that got out was one which had canvas fastened over it. After the canvas was got off the body of a child about two years old was found lying in the water in the bottom of the boat. Nobody seemed to know how it got there. After I got on Randall's Island I was almost exhausted but the doctors who were hurrying about revived me by pouring some liquor down my throat. I reached this city this morning on the Sylvan Glen which also had several of our passengers on board. Other passengers were taken on board the Osseo, Granite State and Minnahannock, and were carried to those boats' destinations. A lady was climbing down a ladder leading from the promenade deck to the main deck, but as the ladder is a pretty hard thing for a man to get down at any time she fell into the gangway amid the flames. Myself and about half a dozen others rescued her from the perilous position. I saw a butcher who belongs either at Great Neck or Sand's Point grab up an asparagus box and before I could stop him jumped overboard with it. I yelled at him not to jump or he would be struck by the wheel. He did not heed me and went over forward. The last I saw of him he was going under the wheel. Several others who went over and forward also went under the paddle to avoid the smoke and flames. The Eastern Boulevard Club ground, East One Hundred and Twenty-first street is right opposite the scene of the disaster. Some dozen members were present at the time and gathered a number of neighbors, manned all the boats of the club, and hailed others at the adjacent floats. These all went across the river and brought about forty persons to the club house who were burned about the body, hands and face. The wounds of these parties were dressed and clothes given them. The friends of those who were not able to go home were notified and came with carriages and removed them. In the hurry no names of those saved were taken.

Dr. A. A. McDonald, chief of the staff of the lunatic asylum on Ward's Island, said he was sitting in his room this afternoon at 4:30 when he saw the steamer coming up the river all on fire. As the steamer passed the Island he saw it was the Seawanahaka. The fire seemed to be just forward of the paddle wheels, and the steamer turned in as if to land on the Island but suddenly turned out again. She was going at full speed. He started out to follow her. At that time there were about 50 patients in the ground, and most of them had seen the burning steamer. They made a rush for the river front and fell in line to witness the sight. Orderlies of the institution were sent out and all the insane persons were safely placed in their rooms. Dr. McDonald ordered all the necessary articles from the apothecary and at once went to the scene of the accident. By this time the steamer had been run upon a sunken meadow and was all ablaze. Men, women and children were jumping from the burning vessel. The doctor ordered his private boat out and everything possible was done to relieve the passengers on board the unfortunate steamer. The first man brought to the land by the Ward's Island boats was Mr. Deboise, a man about forty-five years of age, who was being brought to shore by two other men, but when he was landed it was beyond the power of medical aid to resuscitate him. The body of a woman, who was identified by marks on her clothing as Mary Reed, came ashore on the Island. A rope, which had evidently been fastened about her body to lower her to the water from the steamer, was bound around her neck, and between strangulation and exhaustion the woman had died. Next came the body of a woman burned to a crisp, with an infant seven months old in her arms also burned to death then two children, neither of them more than two years old, were picked up, both alive and apparently but little injured. A young girl was found floating just away from the wreck and taken to the Homœopathic Hospital. She was terribly burned about the body. Mr. V. Lopez, a passenger who lives at Sea Cliff, but does business in this city, was rescued with a young lady named Ida Bell Smith. Mr. Lopez said that the steamer left the dock at East River at 4:15 p. m. A stop was made at thirty-third street, where seventy-five or one hundred additional passengers were taken aboard. Just about Hell Gate I went forward to seek some friends, and as I looked back I saw flames coming up through the coal hole just under the pilot house. I made my way to the bow of the steamer and held out as long as I could, and then, in company with Miss Smith, jumped overboard, after furnishing her with a life preserver. The life boats of the Seawanahaka were not lowered because it was impossible to lower them. The Captain of the steamer stood at his post until the last moment. I even saw him turn his head while at the wheel.

Charles Smith, Captain of the Seawanahaka was found in the hospital on Randall's Island suffering from severe burns about the arms and face. He said: About 4:30 I heard a low dull report or explosion. Quick as thought I turned to see what was the matter, when I saw the steamer Granite State on my starboard side and a tow on my port side. Finding that the steamer was on fire I immediately headed her for the sunken island, and with a full head of steam, although the engineer had been withdrawn from his post, I landed her about forty feet upon the meadows. Most of the passengers were on the bow of the vessel and those on the stern were at the mercy of the flames, as all the passages to the bow were shut off. Many jumped on land while others jumped into the water. I stood at the wheel until the last moment and then jumped overboard and was picked up by a small boat. We had no freight on board sir. I do not know what caused the explosion. The Seawanahaka can carry 1,200 persons but Monday is generally a dull day and we had only about 250 or 300 on board this afternoon.

The engineer of the steamer, Frank Weeks, and his son Edward, who was fireman on the steamer, were at their posts at the time of the fire. The fireman explains that some of the small tubes of the boiler must have burnt, throwing the furnace door open and scattering hot coals around, which set fire to the vessel. He, like his father, was driven from his post by the flames. Both escaped with severe burns. The number of lives lost by the accident cannot be learned, as the steamer, being merely a daily transport used between near ports, kept no register. It is not likely that the list of lost will number more than fifty.

At midnight eleven bodies, nine adults, one child and two babies were brought to the morgue at the Bellevue Hospital. A number of persons who had relatives and friends on the Seawanahaka were waiting to identify them if among the unfortunate lost, and the scene as the bodies were carried from the patrol wagon and the coffins opened was heart rending. One old gentleman, Mr. Deboise, was frantic with grief when he identified the body of his son, David H. Deboise, of No. 392 Pacific street, Brooklyn. The body of a beautiful young woman about twenty years of age was identified as that of Mary Reed. The body of a stout lady about fifty years of age was supposed to be that of Mrs. Ritchie, of Locust Grove, L. I. It is reported there are about fifteen bodies on Randall's Island shore. The body of a young man was picked up by a row boat and moored to a stake at the foot of One Hundred and Fifteenth street, it is known that some of the crew did their duty like heroes and jumped into the river and swam ashore. When the flames broke out the Seawanahaka was passing through Hell Gate but was run on until nearly burned to the waters edge and entered Little Hell Gate. However, members of the crew say she could not have been beached sooner. No doubt more bodies, if not picked up by boats, will be found on Long Island Shore to-morrow morning, as the wind was blowing in that direction. If the catastrophe had occurred even an hour later the loss of life would have been frightful. It occurred just at a time when the sound steamers and Harlem and other local boats were in the immediate neighborhood. Seawanahaka was about fourteen years old. She was a regular day boat, running between New York and Roslyn, Long Island, calling at Whitestone, Great Neck, Sandy Point and Glenwood. She arrives in this city about nine a. m. and leaves on return at 4:15. The passengers on her are generally bankers, business and literary men who live at Long Island and come to the city in the morning and returning in the afternoon, frequently lady members of their families and servants accompanying them.

"Invisible Fire."

An English gentlemen discovered that the fame of electricity as a curative power had penetrated Persia. While tarrying at Shiraz, on business connected with the overland telegraph, he was visited by a Persian noble. Having received a paralytic stroke in his left shoulder and arm, the nobleman came to inquire if the Englishman's invisible fire (electricity) would not cure him. He had heard that there were magicians in England, who cured all diseases by the aid of this fire. The Englishman, having moderated the Persian expectations by remarking that the statement was an exaggeration, accompanied him to the office of the telegraph. A powerful battery had just been prepared and the officer in charge readily consented to operate upon the paralyzed arm. To the two poles of the battery a copper wire was attached, and at the extremity of each wire a dampened sponge. The Persian was instructed to tightly grasp one of the sponges in his paralyzed arm. Timidly complying, he was astonished to feel no sensation.

"Wait a moment," said the Englishman, clapping the other sponge on the man's shoulder. With a leap and a yell he bounded out of the room, amid the uproarious laughter of the officials.

All Shiraz was excited, the next day at the shock the nobleman had received. Though it effected a partial cure the frightened man refused to submit to a second application of the "invisible fire." One shock was sufficient, for, he declared, all the stars of the heavens were visible to him in that awful moment. He would visit the telegraph office and look with awe at the "fire" machines. Mournfully shaking his head, he would depart without uttering a word.

Another Persian, whose curiosity conquered his fear, while examining the telegraph, touched one of the terminals of the machine. As he felt no sensation he laid his hand on the other terminal. A sudden yell and a backward jump were the result. The man told his companions, in an awe-struck tone, that he had been bitten by the genii of the machine. The Englishman attempted to explain the operation, but his words did not disturb, in the least, the Persian credulity.—*Youth's Companion.*

CINCINNATI has an excellent fire department. The discipline is rigid, and the best apparatus is used. A central tower is supplied with elaborate electric devices for receiving and sending out alarms. An operator is on duty there all the while. In order to keep him constantly awake and vigilant and to learn promptly of any breaks in the alarm telegraph wires, he is compelled to test the circuits every twenty minutes, and to call every engine house through the telephone every hour. An ingenious automatic register records on a card out of the operator's reach, each test of a circuit. Hope D. Lockwood has for six years been the night operator, and during most of that time a box markell "Tools," has stood locked under his desk. The Superintendent broke it open, the other day, and found that it was filled with clock-work. Searching further, he found that it could be connected by concealed wires with the registry dial. Its use was to make the dial register tests that were not really made. It would also ring a bell every hour. By its means Lockwood was awakened to make the hourly calls, but could skip the twenty-minute tests.

IN polite circles in London a new beverage has been introduced. It is called euphemistically "Rosy Love," and is made of a simple infusion of cherry stalks. This cheering cup, says an English chronicler, "is sweetened with quince sirup, topped by whipped cream, and iced. To the amiable mixture may or may not be added wine, and the result is a drink extremely nice and refreshing. It is served at lunch with Narbonne honey, Swiss or Aylesbury cheese, and brown bread and butter cut very thin, and enlivened by fresh watercress. The Duchess de Magenta has condescended to honor this novel species of entertainment with her approval, and invitations to partake of it are very properly issued under the name of *Peiche a la Marechale* in her honor; though justice compels the admission that several of the Republican ladies of France have looked upon it with equal favor."

—In Titusville, Pa., a few days ago, Mrs. Joseph Bushnell died from the effects of kissing the dead body of her father ten days before, while attending his funeral in Pittsburgh. Her father died of erysipelas, and at the time mentioned she had a sore on her lips, through which her blood was poisoned. Her little daughter Ella, is not expected to live from kissing her mother.

"Transplanting"—A Rare and Delicate Surgical Operation.

A very delicate and rare surgical operation was yesterday performed at the County Hospital. The operation is what is known as "transplanting," which is a decided advance on the better-known method of grafting small bits of skin from one person to another. The operation was conducted in one of the operating tents in the court-yard, and was witnessed by a small class of clinical students. Drs. Lee and Fenger conducted the operation.

The subject was a little girl ten years of age, named Agnes Ashe. About sixteen months ago she was playing with her brother and some other children on the prairie, when they conceived the idea of setting the grass on fire. The little girl's clothes caught on fire, and before she was aware of it she was in a blaze. Running wildly across the prairie she fanned the flames, and before they could be extinguished she was terribly burned from the shoulders downward. She was taken home, received medical attendance there for three months or more, when she was brought to the County Hospital. While there she received the best attendance, as testified to by her father, who desired special acknowledgment made to Warden Mills and Dr. Murphy. It was found that the most serious burn was on the left thigh extending up along the nates. In spite of everything that could be done the little one's exhaustion was so complete that the burn refused to heal. A fungoid growth formed rapidly, and nothing could stop the decay of the skin and flesh. Grafting little bits of flesh was of no avail, and in this predicament it was decided to try the method of transplanting. After the matter had been thoroughly explained to Johnny, the twelve-year-old brother of Agnes, he bravely decided to make the sacrifice, and the result of the little fellow's decision was the operation performed yesterday.

The operation itself, as witnessed by a *Tribune* reporter late yesterday afternoon, is a peculiarly delicate and interesting one. The only untoward circumstance was the heavy rain which, as the patients were in a tent in the open air, may have had some ill effects.

A curious box had been constructed under the supervision of Dr. Murphy. It resembled nothing more than a pair of scissors opened out, except that one part was about four inches higher than the other. On one face of the cross the little girl was laid face downwards. On the other the boy lay on his side so that his leg crossed his sister, the part of the thigh from which the skin was to be taken being just over the burn on the girl. The children were kept unconscious during the entire operation by the use of ether, and two assistants constantly directed the vapor of carbolic acid on the wounds of both the boy and girl. The surgeons then cut from the boy's thigh a leaf of skin four inches wide, and five inches long, leaving it attached by the under side. The wound of the girl was then cleared of its decaying matter. The flap of the boy's skin was then laid on the wound and stitched to the outer edge of the skin about the wound, without cutting the edge which rendered it still a part of the boy's fleshy covering. This was done to secure the vitality of the boy, for the skin which is expected to grow to be a part of his exhausted sister. The boy's wound was ugly in appearance, but the skin had been separated, or dissected, so neatly that it will be easy to heal over by the usual process of grafting. The children, as they lay in this position, were so bandaged that they cannot possibly tear the flap of skin or move from their position. Thus their dual existence was begun, which will last for about three weeks. By that time the success of the operation may be known. During that length of time the boy's vital forces will be in a measure transferred to the assistance of his sister, and, at the end of that time, it is hoped that the transplanting will be complete and the skin firmly grown on the burned portion. The flap is not quite large enough, and, before the skin is finally severed from the boy, a still further portion will be dissected and applied to the remainder of the wound. The little girl's pulse dropped considerably toward the close of the operation, but she was revived by the application to the nostrils of a cloth dipped in brandy. The operation of yesterday was a success as far as it went, and, if Nature takes hold in the manner expected, the brave boy can congratulate himself on having saved his sister's life. The father of the children was present, but could not look on the actual operation.

The operation consumed about two hours' time, and required the unremitting attention of the surgeons in charge to get the flap of flesh properly dissected and placed on the girl. The result will be awaited with a great deal of anxiety, as it is a most delicate operation, and, although this transplanting has been several times tried by surgeons, this is the first time it has ever been attempted at the County Hospital. —*Chicago Tribune, July 2.*

A Sad Accident.

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 1.

The only sad occurrence of regatta day was the painful accident that happened on the Northern Railroad, and which resulted in the death of President F. W. Lincoln, of the Boston & Albany Railroad, and Mrs. Dr. William Appleton, of Boston. It appears that Mr. Lincoln and Mrs. Appleton were seated on the rear platform of the private car of Mr. Lincoln, attached to a moving grand stand, watching the race. The car was next to the forward engine of the train. Soon after the train started, when the first race was begun, the coupling pin connecting the private car with the platform car in the rear broke in twain. The forward engine, released of the heavy weight it was dragging, shot rapidly ahead. The shock threw Mr. Lincoln and Mrs. Appleton upon the rails. The forward wheels of the platform car passed over the lady and gentleman, crushing them terribly. The rear wheels of the car left the track, and the train then came to a standstill. Mrs. Appleton died within fifteen or twenty minutes after the accident; Mr. Lincoln lived nearly an hour. The bodies were brought to this city in a private car and then conveyed to the residence of Mr. Hammond.

A boy whose name has not been learned was injured at the same time.

A YOUNGSTER joyfully assured his mother the other day that he had found out where they made horses. He had seen a man finishing one—"he was just nailing on his last foot."

OLIVE LOGAN says: "Paris is the wickedest city on the face of the earth." Directly after that she says: "It is a lovely place to visit, either for a week or twelvemonth."

WHEN some one says that the dark horse will be nominated, all the candidates look into their mirrors to see whether they are very pale.

GENERAL.

LIGHTNING tore the scalp of John Mealey, of Tionesta, Pa., completely off. He was killed.

"THE fact that women have no careers" is the London *World's* reason for much social discontent.

THE London pickpockets are very ill-bred. They tickle the noses of ladies who happen to be looking in at shop-windows and then rummage their pockets.

A STRANGE blight has affected the oat crop in portions of Addison County, Vt., the ends of the growing grain for several inches looking as if killed by frost, while corn growing near by shows no evidence of frost.

A DOG at Hartford, Conn., has acquired the odd trick, when wanting a bone, of taking a piece of paper in his mouth and offering it to any of the market hands. He seems to regard this in the nature of a draft on the meat bench, and it is seldom dishonored.

IN Geneva, N. Y., lightning struck a horse in the mouth and passed through his body, killing him instant