

ANOTHER STEAMER SUNK

THE CITY OF CHESTER GOES DOWN IN FIFTY FATHOMS OF WATER.—THIRTY-FOUR LIVES LOST.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 22.—One of the most terrible marine disasters that has ever occurred on the Pacific Coast happened at about 10 A. M. today in the Bay of San Francisco, at a short distance from the Golden Gate. The steamer City of Chester left her dock at 9.30 and started on her regular trip to Eureka, on the northern coast of California.

An unusually large number of passengers stood on her decks and waved adieu to friends on the wharf. The Chester steamed slowly down the bay, and when within two miles of the St. Heads encountered a thick fog. Captain Wallace began to blow his whistle to warn all vessels of his approach.

The Chester proceeded cautiously on her course till off Point Point, when the hoarse sound of another whistle floated across the water. Captain Wallace answered the signal and gave proper warning to the stranger to pass on the port side. This was evidently not understood, for in a moment those on the deck saw the huge prow of the Occidental and Oriental steamer Oceanic emerge from the fog.

The Oceanic had just arrived from Hongkong and Yokohama and was moving up the bay to her dock. The huge steamer was so close to the Chester that there was no possibility for the latter to escape. The cabin passengers were nearly all on deck and the captain seeing the danger, called to them to prepare for the shock. A panic ensued at once, particularly among the women and children, of whom there was a large number.

The Oceanic struck the Chester on the port side, at the gangway, and the shock was terrific. Her prow cut into the Chester's upper works and then crashed down the bulwarks tearing the great timbers and iron plates and breaking into the staterooms and cabin. The wildest confusion prevailed among the passengers, who crowded together, some shrieking with fear and others praying for help.

The bow of the Oceanic crushed into the middle section of the City of Chester, cutting her almost into halves, and causing her to reel under the terrible blow. When the vessels were locked a number of the City of Chester's passengers were passed up to the Oceanic's bow, and rescued in this way. As soon as the large steamer could clear herself she swung around, and immediately began to launch her boats.

At the moment of the shock most of the officers and crew of the City of Chester seemed to lose possession of their senses, and several passengers stated afterwards that some of the crew took the first opportunity to climb aboard the Oceanic, leaving the passengers to cut away the boats. One of these was lowered as soon as possible and a number of passengers taken off. Others provided themselves with life preservers and jumped overboard. The greater portion, however, were compelled to remain on the steamer, which began to sink immediately after the collision.

Torrents of water rushed into her hold, and in five minutes after the collision the City of Chester had disappeared. She sank in 50 fathoms of water. Those of the passengers and crew who came to the surface were picked up by the Oceanic's boats, but the greater number were drawn down by the rushing water and never appeared again. As soon as it was known that the collision had occurred, a number of tugs and boats of all descriptions went to the scene and rendered what service they could in picking up the living and dead floating among the wreckage.

The greatest loss of life is believed to have occurred among the steerage passengers, of whom there were 23 on board. Only two of these were accounted for late this afternoon. The others are regarded as lost. They were on the lower deck of the steamer at the time of the collision, and there was no opportunity to warn them of danger or render them assistance afterwards.

The cabin passengers numbered 70, and of these 10 are lost.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

—At Wheeling, West Virginia, on the 21st, a storm raged with destructive effect. On the evening of the 21st Wheeling Creek was a foot higher than ever before, and roads were flooded from two to six feet deep. Several bridges were carried away, and the water, gas and natural gas mains, sewers, telegraph and telephone wires were broken. The losses are estimated at \$250,000. All trains have been ordered abandoned on the Ohio River Road.

—The steamers Oceanic from Hong Kong and Yokohama ran into the steamer City of Chester in the Bay of San Francisco, off Port Point, on the morning of the 22d, during a thick fog, and cut her almost into halves. When the steamers were locked a number of the City of Chester's passengers were passed up to the Oceanic's bow and rescued. The City of Chester began to sink immediately after the collision, and in five minutes she had disappeared in fifty fathoms of water. So far as known 34 persons were lost—10 cabin passengers, 21 steerage and 3 members of the crew. It is said that the officers of the City of Chester lost their presence of mind after the collision and left the passengers to cut away the boats.

—Michael Craze, of Irondale, near Dover, New Jersey, was kicked in the side on the evening of the 18th, it is alleged, by James and William Sweeney, brothers, during a drunken brawl. He died on the 21st, leaving eight children. His assailants escaped.

—A Pittsburg despatch says Rev. N. B. Corning, Pastor of an East End Presbyterian church, and E. C. Orth, of Allegheny City, were drowned on the 22d, in the Conemaugh river, near Johnstown.

—The tower, 155 feet high, of the new Church of the Covenant, at Washington, D. C., Rev. Dr. Hamlin, Pastor, fell on the 22d, taking with it the entire front portion of the edifice. The damage is placed at \$10,000. The builder said the foundation of the tower was all right, but the trouble was the piers at the four weak or corners of the tower were too weak. The entire weight of the superstructure was carried by arches on the piers.

—While walking in a political procession in Allentown, Penna., on the evening of the 22d, William Reimer fell dead in the ranks. He was a prominent citizen and a former County Treasurer. In Sargent's Bay, Lake Memphremagog, on the 22d, William J. Hilton and Miss Mollie Archibald, of Montreal, were drowned. Their boat was capsized.

—A prominent grain shipper of St. Paul is quoted as saying the farmers who had reported their wheat uninjured by frost "were possibly a trifle previous." He had examined some frosted wheat just threshed, which then seemed all right, but after standing a few hours the effect of the frost was apparent. The wheat injured by frost was only found in spots, he said, but by careless mixing of such wheat with sound grain the value of the product of a much larger area would be affected. Oliver Dalrymple, the bonanza farmer of Dakota, said on the 23d: "Winter wheat has been greatly damaged by early frosts and the crop will be short. Farmers will do well to hold their wheat just as long as possible, for it will be worth \$1 a bushel before long. There will be a short crop in Europe, and that with the deficiency here will make wheat go up to a high figure."

A despatch from Aberdeen, Dakota, says: The first car of new wheat for the season was shipped from this city on the 22d. It is graded No. 1 Northern, and brought 47 cents per bushel, which is 13 cents above the price paid last year. The Galveston News published on the 23d cotton crop reports from 141 points in 83 counties, covering the entire cotton-producing section of the State. These indicate the condition of the crop to be about the same as last year. Allowing for the increased acreage and the superabundance of rain during the first six months of the year, a crop of 150,000 bales seems assured, with the possibility of an increase of 25 per cent., provided the recent rains are sufficient to start a vigorous growth of the plant again, and an open fall favors the development of all the late cotton.

—The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, Knights of Pythias, in session at Wilkesbarre, on the evening of the 23d agreed to accept the terms of the Supreme Lodge. The State Lodge will revise its by-laws and constitution in accordance with instructions from the Supreme Lodge. The vote was 255 for reconciliation with the Supreme Lodge and 62 against.

—A despatch from Pittsburg says the estimate of the loss by the storm was not exaggerated. It will reach \$1,000,000, and may exceed that. The loss of Wheeling, including the damage to the Baltimore and Ohio system, is reported at \$250,000; at Altoona, Pa., including damage to Pennsylvania road, \$250,000; Washington county, \$200,000; Westmoreland county, \$100,000; and Indiana county, \$100,000. The damage at Pittsburg was confined to the flooding of houses and the stoppage of work in many of the mills. A. Zanewille, Ohio, despatch says the storm of the 21st caused heavy damage by floods all over Washington county. The Bellaire, Zanewille and Cincinnati Railway has a dozen washouts between Zanewille and Caldwell. The loss to the railroad will amount to at least \$10,000. Other railroads have suffered serious damage. A large section of New Orleans, west of Claiborne street, is still submerged. The City Council on the 22d appropriated \$5000 for the relief of destitute persons in the overflowed quarter, and the wealthy citizens are sending in contributions. Stormy weather continues.

—Near Monticello, Georgia, on the 22d, during the meeting of a Baptist association, a desperate fight occurred between the Tyler and Malone families and their friends. Thirty shots were fired in less than ten minutes. James Malone and Sam Tyler were instantly killed. Ed Tyler was mortally and Walker Malone seriously wounded. Others were wounded but are out of the reach of the Sheriff. An old family feud caused the trouble.

—During a fire in the engine room of the Whiting Paper Mill in Neenah, Wisconsin, at 12 o'clock on the night of the 22d, a boiler, measuring 24 feet in length and 7 1/2 feet in diameter, exploded, killing 14 men and injuring about the same number.

—Sixteen new cases of yellow fever have been reported at Jacksonville, Florida, since 6 o'clock on the evening of the 22d. There have been two deaths. Two deaths occurred on the 23d at Greenland, 10 miles from Jacksonville.

—H. H. Marshall, Postmaster at St. Clair, Schuylkill county, disappeared on the 21st, and an examination of his accounts by Post Office Inspectors shows a shortage of \$1600. It is supposed that Marshall squandered the money in stock gambling. It is also charged that the missing Postmaster forged the names of several business men to carry on his stock speculations. He was the Treasurer of a number of lodges, and it is feared they will also suffer. Marshall's bondsmen have made good the amount of his de-allocation at the Post Office.

—The first frost of the season made its appearance at Montgomery, New York, on the morning of the 23d. The mercury an hour and a half after sunrise stood at 45°.

—Dorie La Breque, a barber, declares he heard a woman scream murder several times about four o'clock on the morning of the 17th, along Wesley Park, Ocean Grove, New Jersey. As this was the time and place Katie Malton, the New York girl, is supposed to have thrown herself from the bridge, it is now thought by some that she may have met with foul play. May Nelson, the colored woman, who claims that she saw the girl jump from the bridge, tells a straight story, but cannot explain

why she did not give the alarm. Three men, supposed to be the murderers of the wife of Major Howes, who was shot on the 19th, while canoeing on the Tobique river, were captured on the river on the 21st and taken to the Andover, New Brunswick. A despatch from Springfield, Missouri, says that Captain Nat Kinney, the famous chief and founder of the Bald Knobbers' organization, was shot and instantly killed at Ozark, on the 20th, by Bill Miles, an anti-Bald Knobber. Miles escaped. The man who was mysteriously killed on the afternoon of the 20th, in Park Row, New York, was identified on the 21st by two Italians as a countryman, Ferdinand Serpanditi, 44 years old. The man who was arrested on suspicion of being the murderer of the woman who was killed on the 20th, could not identify Manning, and the latter declared he never carried a pistol. He was remanded. The case may prove to be a suicide. While preparations were in progress for the marriage of the youngest daughter of Michael Willem, in Cincinnati, on the 21st, another daughter of Mr. Willem, who, a despatch says, grieved because she feared she was doomed to live the life of an old maid, cut her throat and died instantly. The wedding was not postponed.

—Two tornadoes swept over New Castle county, Delaware, on the evening of the 21st. One person was killed and twenty-four injured, four of it is feared, fatally. The damage to property is estimated at \$150,000. At Still Pond, Maryland, the large frame building occupied as a cannery establishment by Black & Krebs was demolished. About 100 men and women were at work, and in their efforts to escape nine were killed and a number injured, three dangerously. The storm demolished many houses and barns and swept clean all the orchards in the vicinity. At Pittsburg the lowlands are submerged. Reports from adjoining districts state that the valleys are all overflowed, and the damage to crops can scarcely be estimated. At McKeesport several mills have been obliged to suspend operations. At Reading, Allentown, Easton and Bethlehem industrial works are closed on account of the high water.

—John Sullivan, aged 59 years, formerly of Pennsylvania, committed suicide on the 22d at Lewisburg, North Carolina, by taking laudanum and then hanging himself. G. D. Nicholson of Raleigh, North Carolina, committed suicide on the 22d by jumping into a well.

—J. W. Lewelling, who is digging an irrigating ditch on the lands bought by the Stonewall Summer Resort Company from the Maxwell grant, near Trinidad, Colorado, was notified by the settlers that he should not prosecute the work. Lewelling sent to Trinidad for arms and ammunition, and will disregard the threats against his life. E. Randolph, himself an old settler at Stonewall, but who occupies a ranch under a lease from the grant company, wrote a letter to Sheriff Burns at Trinidad that 100 settlers had notified his wife during Randolph's absence that he would hang himself and his wife would be hanged unless they should leave at once. The Sheriff has sent special deputies to the scene to endeavor to keep the peace. Ejectment suits are being prepared against 77 settlers. The settlers go armed, and say they will resist. A collision and bloodshed seems imminent.

—A despatch from Saratoga, New York, says that while Rev. J. O. Wilson, of Philadelphia, and his family were driving from Brant Lake to Lake George, the horse ran away and Mrs. Wilson was thrown out and killed. Mr. Wilson was badly hurt and the driver, Clark Bartlett, perhaps fatally injured. The children escaped.

—At the State Camp of the New Jersey National Guard, at Sea Girt on the 24th, Peter Kneip, leader of gun No. 3, of the gun detachment of the Third Regiment, mistook an order, and opened the breach of the gun just as the piece was discharged. The load blew out, injuring Kneip so badly that he died in a short time. Another gunner, named Fuller, was severely injured.

—While track repairs were at work on the 24th, under the Broadway railroad bridge, at Oneeyville, Rhode Island, their attention was attracted by a noise in a freight side-tracked near by. In the car was found a man about 30 years old wasted away almost to a skeleton. He said he boarded the train in Chicago seven days ago to ride to the seaboard. The car, a Chicago and Atlantic one, was drawn in at Oneeyville four days ago. When asked if he wanted food, he feebly answered: "No, I've been hungry too long." The car contained miscellaneous freight and he expected that it would be promptly opened when it arrived at its destination.

—Henry Schmidt, Jacob Hubrage and Louis Wernie were drowned at Bay City, Michigan, on the 24th, by the capsizing of their boat. Two sons of J. W. Baile, of McKeesport, Penna., aged ten and eleven years, were drowned on the 23d while bathing near Pittsburg. Mrs. Daniel Pennington was thrown from her carriage, which collided with a stump at Chicago, on the evening of the 23d, and she was instantly killed. Charles Mayor made an ascension in a hot-air balloon, on the evening of the 23d, near Kenton, Illinois. He came down in a forest, and grasping the limb of a tree, let go of the balloon. The limb broke and Mayor fell 75 feet, receiving probably fatal injuries.

—The loss to Washington county, Penna., by the recent storm as footed up by the Commissioners, is \$150,000. Fifty bridges were washed away.

—There was frost on the morning of the 23d at Cerro Gordo, Illinois; Marion, Indiana, and other points. Slight damage to fruit and corn is reported.

—While hunting near Kenosha, Wisconsin, on the 23d, Henry King accidentally shot three boys, ranging in age from 8 to 13 years, sons of Mr. Lack of Chicago. The gun, a breech-loader, was discharged while bringing the barrel down after inserting the cartridges.

The oldest boy received the shot in the face, and the others were wounded in the back and arm.

50th CONGRESS.—First Session

SENATE.

In the U. S. Senate on the 21st, almost immediately after the reading of the Journal, the Senate went into open executive session on the Fisheries Treaty, and Mr. Morgan proceeded with his speech in favor of ratification. At the close of Mr. Morgan's speech the Senate proceeded to vote on the Fisheries Treaty, the first vote being taken on Mr. Gibson's motion, looking either to amendment of the treaty or to arbitration. It was rejected by a strict party vote—yeas (Democrats), 29; nays (Republicans), 31. The next vote was an amendment offered by Mr. Gray to Article II, providing that on all occasions facilities shall be accorded to United States fishing vessels in Canadian ports for the purchase of casual or needful provisions and supplies, which was rejected by a like party vote, yeas, 28; nays, 30. The next vote was on the resolution of ratification—requiring a two-thirds majority. The resolution was rejected by a like party vote—yeas, 27; nays, 30. A number of reports from committees were then made, including one by Mr. Harris from the Committee on Epidemic Diseases to appropriate \$200,000 for the suppression of yellow fever.

The House amendment to the Chinese Prohibition bill was concurred in, and the bill now goes to the President. The conference report on the Naval Appropriation bill was agreed to. All the pension bills on the calendar were passed.

In the U. S. Senate on the 22d, Mr. Reagan introduced a bill to define trusts and to provide for the punishment of persons connected with them, and to substitute for his former bill on the same subject. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The bill appropriating \$200,000 to suppress infection in the Inter-State commerce of the United States was discussed at some length, and, after being amended, was passed. Mr. Chandler called up his resolution heretofore offered in relation to fraud and violence in the last Louisiana election, and made an address upon the subject. Without concluding his speech, Mr. Chandler yielded the floor for a motion to adjourn, which was adopted.

In the U. S. Senate on the 23d, a resolution making the daily hour of meeting 12 o'clock was adopted. Mr. Chandler then resumed his speech on Wednesday for the investigation of the last Louisiana election. The resolution was laid aside without action. A message was received from the President respecting the fisheries question and laid over, after which the Senate adjourned.

In the United States Senate on the 24th the message from the President on the subject of the rejection of the Fisheries Treaty was read. Mr. Sherman moved that it be printed and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. After a lengthy discussion of the message the matter went over without action. The conference report on the bill for the construction of an appraiser's warehouse in New York was agreed to, after which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE

—In the House on the 21st Mr. Hooker introduced a bill changing the time for the assembling of Congress to the first Monday in March, instead of the first Monday in December. It was referred to the Committee on Judiciary. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency Bill. Pending the conclusion of Mr. Dibble's remarks the committee rose and the House proceeded, as the special order, to the consideration of resolutions accepting, on behalf of Congress, statutes of Richard Stockton and Philip Kearney. The resolutions were adopted and the House resumed, in Committee of the Whole, the consideration of the Deficiency bill, and pending discussion, adjourned.

In the House on the 22d, Mr. Townsend presented the conference report upon the Army Appropriation bill, consideration of which was postponed. Mr. Herbert then presented the conference report on the Naval Appropriation bill, which was agreed to without division. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency Appropriation bill. Mr. Burnes raised a point of order upon the paragraph of the French Spoliation Claim Section, and pending a decision, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

In the House on the 23d, a joint resolution, offered by Mr. Crain, authorizing the President to veto specific items in appropriation bills was referred. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency Appropriation bill. The committee rose and a message from the President, relative to the fisheries, was presented. The speaker referred to a document to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Mr. Wilson offered a bill, which was referred to the same committee, entitled "An act to empower the President more effectually to carry out the purposes of an act entitled 'An act to authorize the President to protect and defend the rights of American fishermen, American trading and other vessels in certain cases and for other purposes.'" There being no quorum present, the House then adjourned.

In the House on the 24th the Senate joint resolution, appropriating \$200,000 to suppress infection in the Inter-State Commerce of the United States, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations. Mr. Dibble submitted the conference report on the bill for the erection of an appraiser's warehouse in New York city, which was agreed to. The bill provides for the purchase of a site at a cost of \$550,000, and the erection of a building at a cost not exceeding \$650,000. The House then went into Committee of the Whole for the further consideration of the Deficiency Appropriation bill. Finally at 4.30 the House, without having secured a quorum, took a recess until the evening, when the session was devoted to the consideration of private pension bills. Adjourned.

A TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE.

The Eruption of a Japanese Volcano and its Results.

News of an awful and destructive catastrophe has just been received. In the province of Tokushima, near the city of Wakamatsu, about 165 miles north of Tokio, a terrible and most calamitous eruption of the apparently extinct Bandai-san volcano has taken place, resulting in the burial under volcanic mud and rocks and ashes of a region of about 75 square miles, and causing more or less damage and devastation within an area extending over more than 675 square miles. It was on July 15. The morning was unusually hot and sultry. At this season of the year peasants from the adjacent regions frequent for the purpose of health and recreation the little mountain hamlet of Iwase and its three hot springs, which are, besides a few weather-beaten and partly decomposed scoriaeous rocks cropping out on the surface, the only indications of the volcanic character of a mountain that has been quiescent for about a thousand years, and the crater of which has been filled up long ago by the slow processes of nature. There was no ground for apprehension of any kind, and a few earthquake shocks, felt two or three days previous to the eruption, presented also nothing unusual or abnormal.

Earthquake shocks and seismic tremors are common throughout Japan. Some of the people were quietly enjoying the hot baths on the slope of the mountains, others conversed with the visitors that had come from a distance, while a majority were lying on their mats, talking, smoking, dreaming, dozing, sleeping. Old Bandai-san presented his usual appearance, and nature herself, dreamy and drowsy, seemed about to fall into slumber.

Suddenly, a few minutes past 8 o'clock, a low rumbling was heard like the sound of distant thunder, actually believed to be such by some, but before the sound of the earth was heaved up and began to tremble violently, the ground undulating like water shaken in a bowl. From the peak of Bandai-san there then shot up into the air, as though discharged from a cannon's mouth and accompanied by a noise as of a hundred thunder-storms combined, a huge mass of red volcanic mud, mixed with fire and rocks and sulphur and smoke, carrying with it the very peak of the mountain, and hiding for a time the broad and brilliant canopy of heaven, and then, in its fall, covering the green earth below with a bluish-gray winding sheet of volcanic mud, heavy rocks, hot water, burning sulphur, red hot sand and glowing ashes of a bluish tint.

Under this mass, varying in thickness from seven to 20 feet, were hidden 600 men, women and children, dead at once or writhing in the last agonies. Among these there were no less than 150 visitors to the hot springs, who thus found a horrible death in place of the expected cure from sickness and disease. Within a fatal circle, described by a radius of five miles around the mountain, few people were able to escape unhurt, but even beyond that distance persons were killed or injured. Dense black smoke continued to issue from the aperture through which the subterranean forces had found vent, and black clouds soon covered the sky far and wide, while continually recurring earthquake shocks increased the fright of the trembling fugitives. Who ever could fled at once in every direction, away from the smoking crater. Some, stark naked and ashy pale, ran at the top of their speed over the glowing cinde; women fainted and fell from sheer exhaustion and terror; a few, crazed by fright or injured by falling beams and stones, hopped or crawled away like so many animals set at large. To increase the horrors of the scene, pine trees, tall and stately and centuries old, were torn from the ground and thrown upward, while sulphurous flames burst forth between their crackling roots, presenting to the wild and excited imagination of the people the spectacle of weird-looking snakes, hissing and writhing in the unearthly glare of the abyssal fire.

At 10 o'clock the scene had reached its climax, but eruptions and earthquake shocks did not cease until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The landscape then presented a pitiable aspect. Within a distance of five miles around the mountain trees and shrubs as well as all the tea and rice plants—the entire crop of the year—had been destroyed. Forty-four houses were found buried to a depth of 20 feet, and many more were covered to a less depth. Strange to say, few or no small stones were found among the debris; heavy rocks seem to have been numerous; one of them is said to measure 78 feet in length. The village of Iwase seems to have suffered most, then Yozan and Hibara. Three hamlets near the latter place were covered completely. Not a soul was saved. At Hibara itself, the river Nagase was blocked up by falling debris, and by the sudden rise of a natural bank, 400 feet high and several miles long, across the river's course, obstructing the flow of its waters. Unless the imprisoned river is promptly liberated the entire region will be flooded and a lake formed where once fine rice fields stood. At Inawashiro and in its neighborhood the people, though not in danger, escaped, at the time of the eruption, with all their furniture, as though a military invasion had taken place. The people state that the noise as heard there was appalling, resembling the simultaneous discharge of thousands of cannons. As a matter of fact, the lesser peak of Bandai-san has been blown off by the terrific explosion of the subterranean gases and vapors. On the 19th of July—this is the latest news—another eruption took place, without, however, doing any damage. Two new craters were formed. Black smoke continues to ascend from the mountain.

The survivors of the catastrophe were so dazed and bewildered by the sudden disaster that had fallen upon them that most of them were unable to give any coherent account of their escape. One man was, by the first shock pitched headlong out of his house, and, terrified by this sudden eviction, he ran at once for his life, and never knew what had really happened until after his arrival in Inawashiro. Others had

similar experiences; in fact, nobody was likely, under such circumstances, to inquire into what was the matter. Thus far 476 bodies have been recovered. The dismal records speak of fractured skulls, of broken limbs, of faces and bodies literally cut into halves or quarters, or into still smaller pieces, of bodies actually parboiled by the seething water that fell upon the unsuspecting victims of the eruption. Some bodies were found suspended from the trees into which they had fallen when descending from the air. Harrowing details there are many, but one case, sad and dismal enough, must suffice. A mother with her child tied to her back stumbled onward, in hot haste, under a storm of glowing ashes, burning cinders and falling rocks. A large red-hot stone struck the child and bespattered the mother with blood without, however, harming her. Holding fast, with a desperate grasp, the red burden on her back, the mother succeeded in reaching Wakamatsu, but only to find that her child was dead.

The damage done to life and property is not yet exactly known, but it is appalling. The emperor at once contributed three thousand yen for the relief of the suffering people, and dispatched a special commissioner to the afflicted region. Through the prompt initiative of Captain Brinkley, of "The Japan Mail," money to be forwarded to the distressed district is now being rapidly collected among the foreign residents here and in Yokohama. The vernacular press is also doing its duty in this direction. The police and local authorities at Wakamatsu have already taken steps to provide for the destitute, some of whom have in very truth saved nothing but their naked life.

WITH BLIND EYES.

How an Old Soldier Sees an Incident of the Battle of Gettysburg.

Recently an old man with silvery hair was led into the Cyclorama of Gettysburg in New York, by a bright-faced little Miss in a jaunty hat and dress and sat down while she described to him the features of the picture in detail, occasionally asking her a question or shaking his head slowly as if in doubt of the accuracy of her account. She had described to him in her own way the on-rush of Pickett's men and the hand-to-hand conflict at the stone fence where the Pennsylvania veterans met the charge of the Southerners, when he asked, "But where's the artillery, Ma?"

"Oh, you mean the big guns, they're over here on the hill in a row."

"All in a row?" he asked.

"Yes," she replied. "Look around," said he. "There must be some more that are not in line."

"Yes," she said, "there are some down here that are all upset and seem to be broken. I think they are burst."

"Is that where the men are coming over the stone wall?"

"Yes, grandpa."

"Is there a grove of trees?"

"Yes, grandpa. It seems to be full of men, but the smoke is so thick you can not see them."

"Oh, I can see them," he cried.

It was then noticed by several people who were listening to him that he was blind. The little girl said, "Oh, no, grandpa; you can't see them."

"Yes I can," he answered. "I can see them very well, and the broken cannon, too."

The child looked at him with innocent surprise as she said, "You are joking now."

"No, my dear," replied the old man.

"No. That was the last time I ever saw on earth. There was a caisson exploded there just this side of that fence, and that was the last terrible picture I ever saw, for it was then I lost my eyesight, and I have never got the picture of it out of my head."

He Got a Bad Fiver.

"Hal hal" by jove, you know!" he said as he entered the Gratiot Avenue Station, Detroit, the other day, "but I've been done up, you know."

"How?" asked the regiment.

"I was going along a street up here, by jove! when a charny run into me with such force as to knock me down, you know. He insisted on paying me damages, by jove."

"What damages?"

"To my plug hat, by jove! It rolled in the dust, you know. He insisted on paying me a dollar, and rather than hurt his feelings I accepted. He gave me a fiver, and I returned him the change."

"Well?"

"Well, here's the fiver, and it's a dead broken bank, by jove! Took it into four places, but it's no go. The chap put up the job on me, by jove! and I'm four cases out of pocket, you know. Hal hal! but I must be green, by jove—very green, indeed. What would you advise me to do, by jove?"

A Curious Phenomenon.

Advices from the fishing village of Kerschkaranza, in the Kola peninsula, on the White sea, state, according to Nature that on Jan. 5 a curious and destructive phenomenon occurred there. At 4 a. m. the inhabitants were awakened by a peculiar, dull, heavy intonation like that of distant artillery. Piled up to a height of several hundred feet the ice—in consequence, no doubt, of the enormous pressure of the ocean ice without—was seen to begin moving from the northwest toward the shore. The gigantic ice wall moved irresistibly forward, and soon reached the shore and the village, which it completely buried, the ice extending a mile inland. The forward movement of the ice lasted four hours. No lives were lost.

The hor cholera is spreading very rapidly in Warren county, New Jersey, and the farmers living in the vicinity of Blairstown are losing a great many hogs.

The fancy of the hour in Jersey pins is a long, rusty looking nail of oxidized silver.