NEWS SUMMARY.

Eastern and Middle States.

Examination into the condition of the Union Dime Savings Bank of New York, upon which a heavy run was made recently by alarmed depositors, shows that the institution is solvent, the assets being $8,603,920.99, and the liabilities $8,235,983.54, leaving a surplus of $368,-934.45.

At Troy, N. Y., two suicides occurred in one day. Charles F. Monroe, a real estate broker, shooting himself on account of fear of financial ruin, and Thomas Cornell, a butcher, hanging himself during a fit of despondency.

The trial at Wilkesbarre, Pa., of forty members of a vigilance committee, accused of unwarrantable firing upon a procession at Scranton during the railroad troubles and causing the death of three men, ended in an acquittal by the jury.

William H. Humphey, secretary of the New Rochelle Savings Bank, of New Rochelle, N. Y., mysteriously disappeared, and an examination into the bank's affairs showed that many of the depositors had much less sums credited to them than they had deposited. For instance, one lady's pass book showed deposits amounting to $1,000, while the books of the bank had credited her with $100 only. Humphrey was president of the village and justice of the peace, and was held in general esteem.

David Stillman, a farmer eighty years old, and his wife, aged about seventy, were found murdered in their house at Sheffield, Mass. Mr. Stillman was found on a lounge, with his head crushed, while his wife was discovered at the foot of the cellar stairs with her head cut open. An ax was lying near by and everything was bespattered with blood. The murderer, after committing his bloody deed, had attempted to burn the dwelling by starting a fire in the attic with kerosene, but the woodwork was charred only. John Ten Eyck, a colored man, was arrested for the murder, several suspicious circumstances leading to the belief that he had committed the crime, the object of which was robbery.

Peter B. Sweeny, a prominent member of the Tweed ring, transferred real estate in New York to a widow named Bradley. The property thus made over is valued at a million dollars, and considerable conjecture is aroused as to the motive of the transfer.

Six men were found guilty of participating in the railroad riots of last July in Pittsburgh, and received sentences varying in extent from six months in the workhouse to one year and ten months in the penitentiary. They were also fined from $500 to $5,000.

A congress will be held by the Workingmen's party soon in Newark, N. J.

E. E. Cabot died in Springfield, Mass., from the effects of a cat bite received last September

The receiver of the Clairmont Savings Bank of New York has made a report in which he declares that the president and other officers of the institution have been guilty of such acts as makes them liable to civil and criminal prosecution.

The Congregational Church and an adjoining house and barn, at Oswego, N. Y., were burned to the ground. The loss is about $14,-000 and the insurance $8,500.

Richard B. Connolly, one of the notorious Tweed ring thieves, was sued by the city of New York to recover $8,000,000, and the case came to a sudden end by defendant's counsel confessing judgment.

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E. P. Boas, late cashier of the suspended Reading Savings Bank, of Reading, Pa., was arrested on the charge of misappropriating the funds of the institution.

Francis Copeuit, a wealthy New York importer, was found dead in his apartments on Fifth avenue, with his face thrust into a stew pan containing acids and chloroform. It is believed that he was treating himself for a nasal cancer, and was suffocated before he could summon assistance.

The New York striking cigarmakers have determined upon starting a co-operative factory in competition with the employers.

Western and Southern States.

The legislature of South Carolina met at Columbia on the 27th.

Thomas Cooley was killed and Thomas Thomas fatally injured by a premature explosion in Taylor Williams' coal mine in Rock Island county, Iowa.

Ex-Governor Hendricks delivered his first lecture—for the benefit of a protestant Episcopal church—at Indianapolis, Ind., his subject being "Revolution."

Governor Hampton, in his message to the South Carolina Legislature, urges the settlement of the public debt upon a basis which will not impair the credit of the State.

The special committee appointed by the South Carolina legislature to examine into the election of United States Senator Patterson, report that about twenty-two ex-members of the legislature testified that they had been bribed by either Patterson or his agent to vote for his election, the amounts paid ranging from $100 to $2,500.

The Second National Bank of Lafayette, Ind., suspended, owing to a defalcation of the cashier, Charles T. Mayo, amounting to $57,000.

The destruction to property by the floods in Hardy county, W. Va., will reach $400,000. Farms have been swept completely away and hundreds of farmers are ruined.

The eight and five-year-old children of Eliza Nurse (colored), were burned to death at Sedalia, Mo., during the mother's absence.

The bodies of Capt. Ryan, commander of the wrecked man-of-war Huron, and other officers have been recovered.

Lyman Blackman, a farmer living in the vicinity of Beaningham, Mich., deeded his farm to his son Henry two years ago, with the stipulation that the latter should support his parents and sister. Having failed in the agreement his father went to Pontiac for the purpose of taking the necessary steps to have the deed revoked; and during his absence the son quarreled with his mother and sister, and ended by shooting them both dead. Then he fired the house and barn. He was caught and lodged in the Pontiac jail.

A painter named Benjamin Godfrey, aged eighteen years, shot and instantly killed Miss Nellie E. Winninger, aged seventeen, at Norfolk, Va. The two were engaged to be married, and a quarrel taking place between them, the young lady refused to allow her lover to escort her home from church. He then went to a saloon, got drunk, procured a revolver and going to Miss Winninger's residence, asked for an interview. This being granted him he fired twice at the girl, killing her, and then mortally wounded himself.

Two persons were burned to death and nine were drowned by the burning of the steamer Lotus, on her way from Red River to New Orleans. The passengers and crew were forced to jump into the river to escape the flames, and but for the providential arrival of another steamer many more lives would have been sacrificed.

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The German National Bank of Chicago has closed its doors. The directors say they have abundant funds to pay depositors.

The Indians completely invested Deadwood, in the Black Hills, and a force of United States troops was sent to the relief of the people.

From Washington.

An increase of the United States navy is recommended by Secretary Thompson in his annual report.

The Senate committee on commerce agreed to report unfavorably on the President's nomination of successors of the New York custom house officers.

During the month of November, 1877, the following payments were made from the treasury by warrants: On account of civil and miscellaneous, $2,715,795.55; war, $7,553,239.27; navy, $1,517,720.79; interior (Indian and pension), $3,054,174; total, $15,840,921.93.

In November the public debt was decreased $1,323,634 63, while the treasury contained the following balances: Currency, $8,816,396.39; special fund for redemption of fractional currency, $9,806,002; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $36,055,000; coin (including coin certificates, $32,391,400); $133,970,214.43; outstanding legal tenders, $351,346,288; amounts due military establishments, $4,500,000.

The statement of the bureau of statistics in regard to the imports and exports during the month of October shows the following: Exports, domestic, $59,242,925; exports, foreign, $1,639,039; total, $60,881,964. Imports, $43,-498,274; excess of exports over imports, $17,-383,690.

The estimates for appropriations required to carry on the government for the next fiscal year are as follows: Legislative, $2,844,256.-10; executive, $15,288,462.35; judiciary, $991,-000; foreign intercourse, $1,214,395.50; army, $31,597,270.68; navy, $16,233,284.40; Indian affairs, $5,415,891.20; pensions, $28,000,000; public service, $15,885,978.66; postal service, $8,093,673.72; miscellaneous, $15,143,685.22; permanent annual appropriations, $142,581,-147.59; total, $289,688,796.38.

A court of inquiry has been appointed by the secretary of the navy to look into the cause of the Huron disaster.

General Ord testified before the House committee on military affairs that the Mexican people and authorities on the Rio Grande were in sympathy with the raiders into Texas.

Foreign News.

The failure in London of Richard Hooper & Sons, wine and spirit merchants, is announced. Liabilities, $1,250,000.

John Williams, who murdered his wife last September, was hanged at Toronto, Canada.

Fifteen hundred French merchants have called on MacMahon to yield to the wishes of the majority, in view of the threatened ruin of trade, and 120 Republican deputies have resolved to vote no taxes until the president conforms to the will of the people.

A dispatch from Coquimbo, Chili, says the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamship Atacama has been lost. The crew numbered forty, and the passengers probably about fifty. Only eighteen persons were saved.

The Italian chamber of deputies has abolished capital punishment in Italy.

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A dispatch from Constantinople says the Turks have captured the town of Elena, with eleven guns, twenty ammunition wagons and 300 prisoners. The Russian loss is estimated 3,000.

CONGRESS---EXTRA SESSION.

Senate.

The Paris exposition bill was passed with the committee's amendments, excepting the one increasing the appropriation from $150,000 to $175,000, which was left at the former sum as fixed by the House.

After a long and protracted debate, a vote was taken at 3 A. M. on the report of the majority of the committee in favor of admitting Kellogg. This vote resulted in yeas, 30; nays, 25. Messrs. Conover and Patterson voted with the Republicans and Mr. Davis with the Democrats. This vote seated Mr. Kellogg. Immediately thereafter a vote was taken upon the credentials of M. C. Butler, of South Carolina, which resulted in yeas, 29; nays, 28. Messrs. Conover and Patterson voted with the Democrats and Mr. Davis did not vote. By this vote Mr. Butler gained his seat. Both Senators were at once sworn in.

Mr. Wadleigh, chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, passented a resolution declaring James B. Eustis entitled to a seat in the Senate from Louisiana and that he be admitted to the same. Placed on the calendar. Mr. Ingalls said that as one of the committee he did not agree with the foregoing resolution, and that he and two other members of the committee would present a minority report.

The deficiency appropriation bill was then taken up and agreed to, with amendments, without discussion.

The House bill for the relief of the Huron sufferers was referred to the committee on naval affairs.

Mr. Edmunds submitted a concurrent resolution "that it is the judgment of the two Houses that the present session of Congress expires by operation of law at twelve o'clock m. this day," which was agreed to, and the Vice-President announced the special session adjourned.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Wadleigh presented the report of the committee on privileges and elections in favor of seating Mr. Kellogg. Mr. Thurman objected, but the Vice-President ruled in favor of Mr. Wadleigh, and was sustained by a vote of 29 to 28. The report was then taken up by a vote of 29 to 28, the Vice-President casting the decisive vote. Mr. Thurman moved to amend by inserting the name of M. C. Butler, of South Carolina. After debate, the amendment was defeated, the vote standing 30 to 30, and the Vice-President deciding the question. Mr. Thurman challenged the right of the Vice-President to vote on a question affecting the organization of a body of which he was not a member. After debate, the challenge was withdrawn. Mr. Sanisbury moved to recommit the report, with instructions to the committee to take testimony in relation to alleged frauds by Kellogg and the returning board, through which the former was elected to the Senate. A long debate followed.

Mr. Knott moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill appropriating to each of the surviving officers of the United States steamer Huron $1,000; to each of the surviving seamen $100, and to the widows and children of those who had been lost an allowance equal to a year's pay of their respective relatives. Mr. Knott said that the country should never forget the relatives of the gallant men who went down in the service of their flag. Mr. Garfield suggested that the bill should also make a provision for the case of Capt. Guthrie and his crew, who were lost in endeavoring to save life from the wreck of the Huron. After the bill was so amended it was unanimously passed.

The House concurred in the Senate resolution declaring it to be the judgment of the two Houses that the special session expired at 12 M.

Mr. Knapp moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution declaring that the President, by refusing the use of the army in support of the pretended governments in the States of South Carolina and Louisiana, and thereby according their people the right of local self-government in accordance with the constitution, has faithfully performed his duty in that behalf, and is justly entitled to the respect and confidence of the American people. The yeas and nays being ordered, Mr. Conger moved that the House adjourn, whereupon Mr. Garfield said: "I hope we will not have any dilatory motions, but vote the resolution down;" and the yeas and nays being ordered upon Mr. Conger's motion, the time was consumed until the hour fixed upon for final adjournment.

The speaker then announced the final adjournment of the special session.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Senate.

At twelve o'clock the Senate was called to order, and the Vice-President said the Senate was now in regular session, under the requirements of the constitution.

The Vice-President presented the annual report of the secretary of war. Soon afterward the private secretary of the President delivered the annual message, and it was immediately read by the secretary. Then the Vice-President laid before the Senate the reports of the secretary of the interior, secretary of the treasury, postmaster-ge neral, attorney-general, etc.

House.

The speaker called the House to order, and the regular session of the forty-fifth Congress was opened with prayer by the chaplain, after which the roll was called and showed the presence of 221 members. The President's message was then received, read, and referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Baker, of Indiana, presented a joint resolution, prohibiting the payment of any claims for damages growing out of the taking, use or destruction of property during the civil war.

The bill which strikes from the statute books the law prescribing the taking of the "castiron oath" was passed.

Mr. Hartzell, of Illinois, presented a bill substituting greenbacks for the issue of the National Banking Association.

Mr. Dibrill, of Tennessee, presented a bill providing for a tax of three per cent. on all amounts of income over $2,000.

Mr. Townshend, of Illinois, from the committee on patents, reported a bill to repeal existing statutes for the renewal of patents, and declaring it unlawful hereafter for the commissioner of patents to renew or extend any patent for any design whatever. He said that the object of the bill was to take away from the statute book a law which was dead and inoperative, the commissioner of patents not having now the right to make renewals. After some discussion the bill was passed.

Mr. Harrison, of Illinois, introduced a bill that proposes to levy upon the incomes of all United States citizens which may be over $1,000 and under $2,000 annually, a tax of one per cent.; over $2,000 and under $3,000, one and a quarter per cent.; and a graduating scale up to and including $23,000; over $23,000 and under $35,000, a tax of three per cent.; over $35,000 and under $50,000, four per cent. and five per cent. on all incomes in excess of $50,000. Referred to the ways and means committee.

False Hair.

False hair, for ladies' wear, being recognized as a necessity of modern social existence, the want must be somehow supplied. But live hair, hair bought, to use the technical phrase, "on foot"—the hair of girls and women bribed to submit their locks to the shears—grows annually scarcer and dearer. When the modest demand for tresses was influenced by a few elderly dames in need of wigs, the supply was easily secured by agents who bargained with the peasant maids of Brittany and Auvergne. Paris alone would now consume all, and more than all, of the available capillary crop in France, and Marseilles, the present centre of the hair trade, deals with Spain, the East, and especially the two Sicilies, for the forty tons of dark hair which she annually makes up into 65,000 chignons. "Dead hair" has something of a sinister, sepulchral sound; but as without it the cheap curls, fronts, and chignons could not be made at the price, it may be comfortable to know that the original owners of the raw material are, as likely as not, alive and well. Rag-pickers value no unconsidered waif and stray of the street, short of gold ring or silver spoon, so high as the clotted combings of female hair, soon to be washed with bran and potash, carded, sifted, classed, and sorted. There are, commercially, seven colors of hair and three degrees of length. Much dead hair enters into the cheaper of the 350,000 "pieces" annually made in France. The dearest chignon costs about $1.25 in England, the cheapest a fiftieth part of that amount. England is the best customer, and close upon her heels comes America.

Coin.

Below is the amount of coin in the principal banks of Europe at the latest date, and compared with that on hand a year ago:

	1876.	1877.
Bank of France,	$422,200,000	$442,488,000
Bank of England,	175,037,000	125,146,000
Bank of Germany,	131,295,000	133,845,000
Bank of Austria,	68,300,000	38,310,000
Bank of Netherland,	65,130,000	62,335,000
Bank of Belgium,	26,425,000	19,480,000
Total,	$888,377,000	$851,599,000

In a wedding in Athol, Mass., the groom was seventy-six years old, and had been previously married four times. The bride was seventeen.

THE GREEN FLAG OF THE PROPHET.

A Universal Summons--Its Origin--An Emblem of Extermination.

Since the commencement of the war between Russia and Turkey, the world has several times been startled by the announcement that the "Flag of the Prophet" was about to be unfurled in the streets of Stamboul. Such an event, if it should happen (which may heaven avert), would proclaim a crusade in which all true Mussulmans would be bound to take an active part, and to fight against Christianity in every part of the world. They may be in India, Arabia, Egypt, or wherever else their scattered race has found a home; the raising of the green standard is a call which none may disobey without, as the Koran lays it down, sacrificing all his hopes of paradise.

This fearful appeal to all the worst passions of the Eastern races hangs like a menace over the Mohammedan world; and if the word was once uttered and the dreaded flag unfurled, there is no telling to what sanguinary excesses it might lead an enthusiastic and half-savage people. It may be of interest to our readers if, under these circumstances, we endeavor to make them acquainted with the origin and history of a banner which has not seen the light of day since the Empress Catharine of Russia attempted to reinstate Chistianity in the City of the Sultans, and which once unfurled would set a whole world ablaze.

There have been many flags or signals used by various nations at different crises in their history to incite the people to battle on behalf of religions, dynasties and ideas; but none has attained to the fearful notoriety which appertains to the terrible Flag of the Prophet; which is really a banner of blood, for it dispels the idea of mercy from the minds and hearts of its followers, and gives no quarter to man, woman or child.

In France the "oriflamme" or golden sun upon a field of crimson signified "no quarter!" but this celebrated Flag of the Prophet means infinitely more than this. It is a summons to an anti-Christian crusade, a challenge of every believer in the Prophet to arms; a war-signal, in fact, which, like the Fiery Cross of Scotland, would flash its dread command through the domain of Islam.

The prophet himself predicted that one day, when his followers should number 100,000,000—which they do now, with 20,000,000 more added to it—his flag should fly against the advancing power of the northern races; and the Koran or Mohammedan Bible says that when its silken folds are flung forth "the earth will shake, the mountains melt into dust, the seas blaze up in fire, and the children's hair grow white with anguish." This language is of course metaphorical; but it is easy to conceive, by the light of very recent history, that some such catastrophe might take place, as the displaying of this terrible symbol would raise a frenzy of fanaticism in the breasts of the Mohammedan race all over the globe.

The origin of the insignia is a curious one. Mohammed gazing out upon a vast prospect of field, said: "Nature is green, and green shall be my emblem, for it is everlasting and universal."

In course of time, however, it lost that innocent significance; and amid his visions the great dreamer saw the Green Flag floating as a sign that all true believers should take up their arms and march against the infidel; in fact, the green turban was the sacred head-dress of the pilgrim or perfected Islamite who had gone to Mecca; and hence the sanctity of this formidable standard.

When once unfurled, it summons all Islam by an adjuration from the Koran that the sword is the solitary emblem and instrument of faith, independence and patriotism; that armies, not priests, make converts; and that sharpened steel is the "true key to heaven." Upon that fearful ensign are inserted the words which are supposed to have been written at Mecca itself—namely: "All who draw it (the sword) will be rewarded with temporal advantages; every drop shed of their blood, every peril and hardship endured by them, will be registered on high as more meritorious than either fasting or praying. If they fall in battle, their sins will be at once blotted out, and they will be transported to paradise. But for the first heaven are reserved those of the faithful who die within sight of the Green Flag of the Prophet." Then follow the terrible and all-significant words, the fearful war-cry against God and man: "Then may no man give or expect mercy!"

This is the outburst of barbarism with which the world is threatened in this year of grace 1877; and the reader cannot do otherwise than mark the cunning nature of the portentous words inscribed on the prophet's banner. What would not most men do, civilized or savage, for "temporal advantages?" While to the Eastern people fasting and praying are looked upon as of so meritorious a nature, that to find something else which, in the eyes of Allah, would be deemed of greater value still, would be a desideratum which none would fail to grasp, by any means whatever, if it came within their reach. But Mohammed's wonderful knowledge of human nature, and more especially of Eastern human nature, is shown in his picture of paradise as prepared for the faithful who fall in battle; while his declaration that the highest heaven in this so-called paradise will be reserved for those who die within sight of the Green Flag, is a masterpiece of policy unequaled in the annals of mankind.

The standard itself is not a very handsome one, and is surpassed both in value and appearance by many of the banners which belong to the various benefit societies and other mutual associations of men in this country. It is of green silk, with a large crescent on the top of the staff, from which is suspended a long plume of horse-hair (said to have been the tail of the Prophet's favorite Arab steed), while the broad folds of the flag exhibit the crescent and the quotations from the Koran already mentioned.

The Flag of the Prophet is kept in the mosque of St. Sophia at Constantinople, and is in the custody of the Shik-ul-Islam, or Mahommedan chief-escript where all well-wishers of humanity may sincerely trust it will ever remain.—*Chambers's Journal.*

Sheep Browsing above the Clouds.

Probably the largest and highest rock in the known world is the South Dome of Yosemite. Standing at the fork of the upper valley, it rears itself, a solid rocky reef, 6,000 feet above the ground. A more powerful hand than that of a Titan has cut away the eastern half, leaving a sheer precipice over a mile in height. No man ever trod the top of this dome until last year. Former visitors gazed in wonder at the spikes driven into the rock by hardy spirits, who had repeatedly endeavored to scale it. The shreds of rope dangling in the wind told the story of their failure. Last year, however, after thousands of dollars were spent, several persons found their way to the top of the dome, and this summer two sheep were discovered browsing on the hitherto inaccessible peak. Mrs. A. J. Murphy, wife of a late hotel proprietor in the valley, writes to a lady in New York as follows:

John Anderson is building stairs up to the top of the South Dome. You can go up now by holding on to a rope, but it is quite a tiresome trip. A few ladies in the valley have made the ascent, and I am sorry I did not attempt it. But I am one of the few who have seen the sun rise on the top of Cloud's Rest, and its glory will never fade from my memory.

Strange to say, two sheep found their way to the top of the South Dome this summer, a dam and her lamb. How they ever got there is more than any one can tell. They found bunch grass and shoots to eat, but no water—only the dew that fell on the dome at night. Anderson was going to carry them up some water when I left.

There are those indeed, whom the world calls vain, who are not so. There is a desire in some men to have their real characters known, and therefore they speak for themselves, and with more than with perfect justice. Vanity and a spirt so sensitive as to fear lest merit or good feelings should be neglected, are two different things.

STORM AND FLOOD.

Extraordinary Rise of the James River at Richmond, Va.—The Lower Town Submerged—Costly Bridges Broken and Carried Away—Row-Boats Busy in the Streets.

The recent partial inundation of Richmond, Va., is thus described: Notwithstanding all precautions taken, the destructiveness of the great rush of water on Richmond exceeded anything ever known in Virginia. About twelve o'clock on the night the water gradually rose into the streets of the lower part of the city. At two o'clock A. M. it was up to the second stories of many houses, and was pouring into Main street, the principal thoroughfare of Richmond. Even with every vehicle that could be engaged, and an immense force of hands, goods could not be removed fast enough, and the midnight workers found themselves surrounded by the surging and billowy mass of water, and they were at last forced to leave the endangered property, in order to save themselves.

In Rockets, which is nearer to the river than any other portion of the city, acres of streets, thickly built, were surrounded, and many of the houses completely buried beneath the water. No warning could have prepared the inhabitants for a flood so terrible in its effects and so swift in its desolation. Steadily, stealthily, swiftly the seething tide rushed through the city into the darkened houses, giving no warning, save when it crashed in windows, and then by its increasing volume, broke down the flimsy barriers of doors like reed stems in the path of a cyclone. Like gnomes and dark water spirits, struggling men and shrieking women were seen moving on housetops, while the steady fall of the oars from the succoring boats fell upon the midnight air. Boats enough could not be gotten together to do what was necessary. Sturdy fathers could be seen moving cautiously through the water, bearing their little ones on their shoulders; people crawled to their third floors, and as they saw the water climbing upward called out for boats to take them off. Horses and wagons, which were first in demand, were now set aside for skiffs and barges. At one o'clock the moon rose. Its light, feeble though it was, came providentially. The cries for lamps and candles were heard now. Boats plowed the streets weighted down with the workingman's most precious cargo, his wife and little ones. As they were safely landed at the foot of the hills the cry of mothers calling to their little ones to keep together was heard, and, casting one lingering sad look on the watery waves where once were happy homes, they moved off to give standing ground for other boatloads of the homeless. The men proved faithful and worked with a will. Then the river rose higher and higher, and the roar became like Niagara in its fury.

Great trunks of trees, portions of bridges and masses of timber swept down the stream and tore up such santies and buildings as stood in their path. Nothing stayed the progress of the destructive flood. A single timber fell from a bridge a mile up the stream. It gathered strength and fury as it went on and tore up a small outhouse on the river bank, and clinging close to this, gathered timbers as it moved, when the whole mass was hurled against the roof of the houses in its track. It went on down the stream, gathering strength and being on the swift current a very animate engine of terror and annihilation. As it tore down the James River, crushing everything before it, this confused mass of timbers looked in the ghostly light of the moon like a living monster, flinging huge arms in fierce contortions where the river current was not broken. Such was the sight in Rockets.

In the vicinity of the gas works, on Main street, between Fifteenth and Seventeenth streets, the appearance of the water was more insidious and came in more slowly. Here there was no current, and the water backed into the city by way of Shocker Creek. At ten o'clock it was over the door in the old market, and covered Main, Cary and Franklin streets for a distance of three squares.

The headquarters of the Chief of Police and the First police station house were blocked up, the water rising rapidly until it was above the first-story, so the policemen had to climb from the second-story windows into the flatboats in the street.

A line of ferryboats was quickly established to enable communication between the upper and lower sections of the city. The very centre of the business portion of lower Richmond was under water at ten o'clock. The business signs of the wholesale and retail houses floated, and the only mode of egress was from second story windows, while at half-past two o'clock to-day the New York steamboat sheds were under water and it was over the eaves. The second floor of the company's office could only be seen, while the currents swept through the building and over the office counters.

At five o'cock the New York steamer Isaac Bell of the Old Dominion line, which was anchored near by the roof of the shed, broke loose from her moorings and was hurled broadside down the current right over toward the water covered houses in Rockets. At one moment it looked as though she would tear her path through Main street and sweep down the houses whose roofs held their trembling owners; at another, as the current laden with trees and timber struck her, she looked as though she would careen and fall on her side. She danced on the water like a cork and looked from the streets she was nearly as large as the Great Eastern, for the people were below the level of her hull. The sight of a large steamboat bearing down toward the narrow streets was terror inspiring, but her officers succeeded in finding an anchorage down the river, near Yeaughing's James River Brewery, and guided her from the streets in time to save them and her from damage.

The whole length of Richmond fronting on the river, from the pump house to the Chesapeake and Ohio wharves, and streets running thereon, were under the flood, a distance in all of three or four miles. On the banks of the river in every direction was piled furniture and merchandise in one heterogeneous mass. Steam tugs could be seen plying the streets tugging small boats laden with household goods. In all this picture of ruin and misery wreckers were at work with their hooked poles drawing the articles of timber that were flying by.

At half-past one P. M. the first span of Mayo's Bridge gave way with a thundering sound, and ten minutes later the second came down into the flood with a crash that could be heard for miles. Soon after five spans on the Manchester side fell and were swept off by the current. This bridge was rebuilt after the flood of 1870 at a cost of $80,000.

About two o'clock in the morning the trestle work connecting Manchester with the main bridge of Belle Isle was washed away, breaking up all communication between these two places. On the lower part of the island all the houses were flooded to the second story.

How He Was Suited.

Says the Lewiston Me., *Journal;* A young man of meek appearance called at a clothing store on Lisbon street, and said: "I would like a pair of pantaloons." The trousers were produced, and the meek customer pulled off his boots and got into the bifurcated apparel. He seemed pleased. "I would like to try on a vest." Likewise a well-fitting vest pleased the meek youth. "Had the firm a good coat?" A nice coat was fitted to him. "And an overcoat?" He was clothed in a very natty overgarment. As it did not purport to fit very well, the gentleman in waiting was asked to go and fin' a garment a little larger. The garment a little larger was brought forward, but when it came there was no meek customer there. He had slid out of the door very noiselessly and slipped into an alleyway, clad in the suit and overcoat of the clothing firm. He left his old clothes in exchange.

In South Africa rawhide is used as a substitute for all kinds of cordage. It is made into the drag ropes for the wagons, headstalls for the oxen, bridles for the horses, cordage for thatching the huts, slips for bottoming the beds, chairs and stools.

THE EARTHQUAKES.

Three Earthquakes—An American Volcano—The Earthquake in the Eastern States—Exciting Experiences of Inhabitants of Western Cities—The Southern Earthquake.

An unusually mild autumn was signalized at its close by three severe earthquake shocks. These shocks were felt in the East, in the West, and in the South. Commenting upon them the Chicago *Evening Journal* makes the following interesting statement about the recent active condition of a little-known volcano in Nebraska:

The latest earthquake shocks, which especially affected western Iowa, and were still sharper in northeastern Nebraska and southwestern Dakota, bring to mind the fact that the "Ionia Volcano," known to a few scientific investigators of the west as existing in the high bluffs near the little village of Ionia, in northeastern Nebraska, is directly in the centre of the area traversed by the earthquake vibrations of Thursday noon. The little fire-mount has at times, in the memory of Indian and white settlers, put on all the airs of an embryonic but ambitious volcano. From out the seams or fissures in the bluffs in that locality have come vapors, heat and rumbling sounds. No snow could long accumulate in winter in close proximity to this place, since the heat of the ground would melt it, and springs of water running from the side of the bluff have been made too warm for drinking uses. Being in a retired spot, miles away from any line of travel, on the west bank of the Missouri river, in a bluffy region, the little volcano has attracted the attention of only a few of those who make such subjects a study, and hence is not mentioned, as we believe, in any of the works on geography or geology. The occurrence of the earthquake, with its key or centre at the Ionia volcano, makes worthy of remark the fact that for a few months past this little American Vesuvius has been unusually active. Its vapors have arisen almost constantly, and, for the first time since white men have viewed its action, these vapors have been easily distinguishable for a dozen or more miles away.

The first of these disturbances of the earth's surface was perceived on November 4, by the inhabitants of northern New Hampshire, Vermont, western Massachusetts, northern and central New York and Canada. The course of the shocks was from west to east. They were especially violent in the Adirondack mountains region. On November 15, an earthquake shock was felt in the States of Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa, and in Dakota Territory. The shock was a very severe one, and its effects were perceptible in most of the cities of the States mentioned. In Omaha, Neb., there was a panic. All persons in the upper floors of the lofty buildings fled to the street. The post-office, a four-story building, was almost deserted. The clerks at work in the Union Pacific railroad company's offices ran from the building, under the belief that a large safe, which was being placed in one of the upper stories, had crushed in the flooring. Others were of the opinion that some part of the building had fallen. The United States military headquarters and the Grand Central Hotel lost also, in a few seconds, most of their occupants. The earthquake was felt throughout the State. The court-house at North Platte was injured, and the walls of the school-house of the place so shaken that the frightened children left the building. The walls of a court-house in Columbus were cracked in nine places. The court-house at Plattsmouth was also slightly damaged; the two upper stories of the high school, a four-story brick, were cracked, and some children were injured while fleeing from the building. The children of a school in Peru ran out of the building in great alarm. Two distinct shocks of earthquake were felt at Blair; goods carelessly placed on store shelves were tumbled upon the floor, but no buildings were damaged. At Fort Randall, the earthquake lasted nearly a minute; buildings were violently shaken, and several Indian tepees were knocked down. The Indians at Yankton agency were greatly excited, and goods fell off the shelves in the trader's store. In Lincoln, at the *Globe* office, the racks were swayed to and fro in the third story, the type rattled in the cases, and although there was not a breath of air stirring, the windows shook and rattled as if a gale of wind was blowing outside. The county officers at work in the second story of the State block, a large building of brick and stone, became alarmed and ran frantically down stairs into the streets. Most merchants left their stores.

In Sioux City, Iowa, there were two earthquake waves, the second being the most powerful and immediately following the first. There was a continuous vibration lasting forty-five seconds. In the court house the district court was in session in the upper story. The building began rocking, the chandeliers clanged, and apparently everything was about to tumble into ruin when the court, jury, and spectators rushed to the street bareheaded and greatly excited. A large congregation in St. Mary's Catholic Church, present to witness confirmation ceremonies, sprang to their feet in alarm, and would have rushed madly from the building but for the reassuring words of the priest. Several women fainted, and two were injured by jumping from their seats in the choir, to the floor, a distance of twelve feet. The scholars and teachers in the High School building were also greatly alarmed and fled into the street. Fortunately no one was injured, although several of the scholars leaped into the street from the first story windows. One of the walls of the building was badly cracked. The clocks in many houses were stopped, crockery was broken, and in one house all the panes in a window were broken. The town must have presented the appearance of a Peruvian village at the moment of an earthquake, for every one within a building fled from it and into the streets for safety's sake. A rumbling noise was heard before the earthquake was felt. The direction of the wave was from northwest to southwest. Slight shocks of earthquake were felt in Iowa City. The first shock was scarcely noticeable, but the second and third were very perceptible. "On the ground floor of a building there was barely a perceptible tremor, in the second stories it was more distinct, while on third floors and fourth floors, gas fixtures and glass rattled, and there was a plainly perceptible motion as of the floor slipping with jerks. Persons who were on the upper floors at the time were greatly alarmed, and spoke of the tremulous motion as very plain." At Dubuque, the shock was slight, but the scholars in one of the public schools were so badly frightened by the thought that the building was about to tumble in, that they were dismissed. In Des Moines, there was a slight panic among the scholars at the high school, in consequence of the shock. In Council Bluffs, it was feared that several high buildings would fall, but none were damaged. At the high school there was a slight panic.

In Kansas the shock was noticed at Topeka and Atchison. At Topeka, in the Santa Fe depot, the employees felt the building rocking gently from north to south. Three gentlemen seated in one of the rooms suddenly looked at each other, and all exclaimed: "What is that?" Several men felt seasick and dizzy, and ran to the windows to see if there was a train passing. In one room a door was shut and the rocking-chairs rocked. At Atchison there was a severe shock, and hundreds of people rushed into the streets. In the city clerk's office the chandeliers trembled for ten minutes after the shock. No damage was done. The earthquake was also felt in St. Joseph, Mo., and in St. Paul, Minn.

On November 16, the day following the earthquake in the West, a violent earthquake shock was felt at Knoxville, Tenn. The shock was apparently only perceived at this place in the South, as there are no reports from any other Southern city of such an occurrence. Knoxville buildings are not reported to have been damaged.

The fashionable style of hair dressing is very low in the neck. The rows of puffs worn outside the front of the bonnet and resembling false teeth in their stiff regularity, are no longer in vogue.

Zip's Deathbed.

"I never saw such a thing in my life," said James Donohue, the night watchman of the Central Park museum. "On Tuesday Zip, one of Mr. Barnum's monkeys, fell suddenly and dangerously ill. He was a great favorite with his companions—their leader in mischief. Superintendent Conklin examined him, and said he would die. We got a bed of straw and cotton for him, and left warm milk by his side."

Mr. Donahue meditated briefly, as though picturing the scene in his mind and then said: "Yes, in all my experience as a night watchman among beasts, I never saw such a thing in my life. At eleven o'clock I went to the cage. Usually the monkeys at night sit huddled together, sound asleep; but this time they were all wide awake, sitting silent and moveless, watching Zip's dying agonies. Zip lay in a corner, sobbing and moaning. Jack and Pete, the two trick monkeys, were at his side. Jack had Zip's head resting on his bosom, while Pete every now and then dipped his paw in the milk and wet Zip's lips. Wasn't that strange?"

The reporter assented.

"But there's a stranger thing about it yet," Mr. Donohue continued; "at midnight Zip died. Then came what my partner Reilly, and Barnum's man, say they never saw the like of. As Zip's head fell limp in the arms of Jack, he gave a little low squeal, and Pete sprang to his side. Pete looked at Zip, lifted up one of his paws, tapped him gently on the breast, put his ear to his heart, raised his head, and then gave a shrill squeal. Jack in answer dropped Zip just as naturally as a human being would at the first intimation that the form he held was dead. Pete was the first to recover himself. Slowly he approached Zip, examined him closely, raised him in his arms, dropped him hard on the floor of the cage, and, as Zip did not move, sprang to the uppermost perch. Wasn't that strange?"

The reporter assented.

"Then sir," continued Mr. Donohue, "came the most extraordinary thing ever witnessed in the park. The monkeys set up the most piercing screams. The baby monkeys pressed close to their mothers, and the females close to the males. All chattered and chattered, and pointed to poor Zip. Finally, Pete and Jack, followed by all the others, sprang to the bottom of the cage. They were all silent now, moving slow, and in the form of a circle they gradually came nearer and nearer. Then, hugging close, they stopped. All night long they remained watching the body, and I never saw a wake that could beat that one, for earnestness and sympathy."

After a pause, Mr. Donohue said, "He'll be stuffed."

"Who?" the reporter asked.

"Zip, of course," was the reply.

A Dangerous Counterfeit.

A man giving his name as William E. Curtis, and representing himself as a Buffalo fruit dealer, entered Sweeny & Brother's banking office, corner of Ann and Nassau streets, New York, not long ago, and tried to purchase a $1,000 four per cent. treasury bond, offering a $1,000 greenback in payment. Mr. Sweeny did not like the appearance of the note, and asked time to ascertain its genuineness, which was freely accorded. The note was pronounced good at three different banks, but not being entirely satisfied, Mr Sweeny went to the subtreasury, where it was decided to be a counterfeit, and stamped accordingly. Capt. Sampson was notified, and he took Curtis into custody and brought him before United States commissioner Deuel. Curtis said he had come to New York to buy fruit, and had drawn the note from a Buffalo savings bank, where he had a deposit