THE TURCO OF THE COMMUNE.

A War Sketch, Translated from the French of Alphonse Daudet.

He was a little drummer belonging to the native sharpshooters. His name was Kadour. He came from the tribe of Djendel, and was one of that handful of Turcos who had thrown themselves into Paris in the train of the army of Vinoy. He had gone through the entire campaign from Wissembourg to Champigny, darting over the fields of battle like a storm bird, with his iron drumsticks and his derbonka (Arab drum), so quickly, so restlessly that the balls could not hit him. But when winter came on, this little piece of African bronze, reddened in the fire of canister shot, was unable to bear the nights of guard duty and motionlessness in the snow; so, one January morning, they found him on the bank of the Marne, twisted by the cold, and with his feet frozen. He remained a long while in the hospital. It was there I saw him for the first time.

Sad and patient like a sick hound, the Turco looked around him with great, gentle eyes. When addressed, he smiled and showed his teeth. This was all he could do, for our language was unknown to him and he with difficulty spoke the Sabir, that Algerian dialect composed of Provencal Italian and Arabic, made up of variegated words gathered like shells all along the Latin seas.

To amuse himself Kadour had only his derbonka. From time to time, when he grew too impatient, it was brought to his bed and he was permitted to play on it, but not too loudly, because of the other sick men. Then his poor dark face, so dull, so faded looking amid the yellow daylight and the somber winter landscape visible without, grew animated, grimaced and followed all the phases of the music. Now he sounded the charge and the flash of his white teeth gave place to wild laughter; now his eyes moistened at some Mussulman strain; his nostrils dilated, and amid the nauseous odor of the hospital, the vials and the compresses, he again saw the groves of Blidah loaded with oranges and the young Moorish girls coming from the bath enveloped in white and perfumed with vervain.

Two months passed thus. Many things had happened in Paris during those two months, but Kadour suspected nothing. He heard the returning army, weary and disarmed, pass beneath his windows; later he heard the cannon dragged about, rolled from morning until evening; then the tocsin, the cannonade. He understood nothing of all this, except that the war was yet in progress and that he could now join the fray, since his limbs were cured. He departed, his drum on his back, in quest of his company. He did not search long. Some communists who were passing took him to the place. After much questioning, as he could draw nothing from him but unintelligible phrases, the general in command gave him ten francs and an omnibus horse and attached him to his staff.

There was a little of everything in those staffs of the commune, red coats, Polish cloaks, Hungarian jackets, marines' blouses, gold, velvet, spangles and lace. With his blue vest, embroidered with yellow, his turban and his derbonka, the Turco completed the masquerade. Filled with joy at finding himself in such fine company, intoxicated by the sunlight, the cannonade, the noise of the streets, the confusion of weapons and uniforms, persuaded, in addition, that it was the war against Prussia which was continuing with he knew not what accession of life and freedom, this unconscious deserter joined innocently in the great Parisian riot and was a celebrity of the moment. Everywhere upon his passage the communists received him with acclamations and feted him. The commune was so proud to possess him that it displayed him, billed him, wore him like a cockade. Twenty times a day the Place sent him to the Guerre, the Guerre to the Hotel de Villa. It had been so extensively said that the communists' marines were counterfeit marines, their artillerists counterfeit artillerists. At least this man was, without doubt, a genuine Turco. To be convinced of it one had only to glance at that wide-awake face of a young ape and all the savage movements of that little body agitating itself upon the huge omnibus horse as in the whirls of the Arab fantasia.

Something, however, was wanted to complete Kadour's happiness. He wished to fight to make the powder talk. Unfortunately, under the commune as under the empire, the staffs seldom went into the fire. When not engaged in flying trips or parades, the poor Turco passed his time in the Place Vendome or in the courtyards of the ministry of war, among those disordered camps full of casks of brandy, always on tap, of hogsheads of bacon with the heads knocked out, of feasts in the open air at which was again felt all the hunger of the siege. Too good a Mussulman to participate in these orgies, Kadour kept away from them, sober and tranquil, made his ablutions in a corner and supped on a handful of coarse meal; then, after a little air on his derbonka, he rolled himself in his bournous and fell asleep upon a step by the light of the bivouacs.

One morning in the month of May the Turco was awakened by a terrible fusillade. The ministry was in commotion, everybody was running, fleeing. Mechanically he did like the rest—leaped upon his horse and followed the staff. The streets were full of wild bugle blasts and battalions fleeing helter-skelter. People were tearing up the pavements and erecting barricades. Evidently something extraordinary was going on. The nearer one approached the quai the more distinct became the fusillade, the greater the tumult. Upon the Pont de la Concorde Kadour lost the staff. A little further on his horse was taken from him; it was for a kepi, with eight gold cords, in a great hurry to see what was passing at the Hotel de Ville. In a state of fury the Turco began to run in the direction of the conflict. As he ran he loaded his chassepot and said, between his teeth: "Macach bono, Brissieu!" as in his view it was the Prussians who had just entered the city. Already the balls whistled about the obelisk and among the foliage of the Tuileries. At the barricade of the Rue de Rivoli the avengers of Flourens hailed him: "Ho! Turco! Turco!" But twelve of them were left, and Kadour alone was worth an entire army.

Standing upon the barricade, proud and gaudy as a flag, he fought with leaps and cries beneath a storm of canister shot. At one moment the curtain of smoke which rose from the street parted a little between two cannonades and allowed him to see the red pantaloons massed in the Champs Elysees. Then everything was confused again. He thought he had been mistaken, and made his powder talk in its loudest tones.

Suddenly the barricade grew silent. The last artillerist had just fled, after firing his final shot. The Turco did not stir. In ambush, ready to leap, he firmly fixed his bayonet and awaited the pointed helmets. The line arrived. Amid the hollow tramp of the charge the officers called out:

"Surrender!"

For a moment the Turco was stupefied, then he sprang forward, his gun in the air.

"Bono, bono Francese!" cried he.

Vaguely, in his wild way, he thought this was the army of deliverance, of Faidharbe or Chauzy, which the Parisians had expected for so long. Hence how happy he was, how he laughed at them, showing all his white teeth. In an instant the barricade was stormed, Cadour was surrounded and seized.

"Show your gun."

His gun was still warm.

"Show your hands."

His hands were black with powder. The Turco showed them proudly, still laughing. Then he was pushed against a wall and ran went a bayonet.

He died without understanding why they killed him.

A MOUNTAIN'S FALL.

Details of the Terrible Land Slip in Switzerland.

A correspondent sends to a New York paper the following graphic account of the destruction of Elma, Switzerland, through a land slip:

The end came on the evening of Sunday, the 11th inst.—in the "Saints Calendar," current in some parts of Switzerland, marked "The day of Felix, saint of luck and happiness." During the early part of that day the people of Elms went about their usual vocations in the usual way and without any anticipation of the terrible calamity which was so near at hand. The little church was well attended, hearty dinners were eaten, and afterward, as was the custom, most of the people, old and young, walked through the meadows or upon the mountain side. At 5 o'clock in the evening, while many of them were still out in the fields, some one was heard crying, "Look at the Plattenberg—look at the Plattenberg!" Those who followed the direction and are still alive say that for a moment it seemed to them as if every peak above the slate quarry was in motion; then there came a rumbling noise, like far-off thunder, and in a moment they were blinded by clouds of dust. When they could see again they found that a great slice of earth and stone had slipped down the Tschingelalp, burying fine houses and covering acres of good land. Men and women were at the same time seen struggling among the ruins, and from all sides, friends, neighbors and relatives hurried to their aid. Unhappily, they hurried also to a terrible death. Even while they were engaged in their work of love the mountain above them moved again. This time the sound of thunder was not far distant, but only too near at hand. The pine trees on the grassy slopes were seen to sink. A great cloud of dust and steam covered the whole valley; thousands of tons of stone were hurled through the air. An all-overpowering wind pressure carried everything before it. There was a terrible crash, a sound of madly-rushing torrents, and all was still. Then the dust and smoke cleared away, the sun shone in a cloudless sky, and it was seen that far as the eye could reach the once blooming Sernf valley was covered with from forty to 160 feet of black stone, moraine, dirt and slime. Forty dwelling-houses, the best in the village, together with dozens of stables and outbuildings, were buried far out of sight, torn to pieces by the air-pressure, strewn broadcast over the moraine. One hundred and eleven of the people of Elm were swallowed up in the general ruin. At last twelve strangers—Italian quarrymen—shared their fate. It was useless to think of rescuing any who fell in that awful death slough. Far out upon its edge, from a strong house, which was only partially covered with the slime and stone, four persons—a graybeard of ninety-one years and a mother with two children—were taken out badly injured, but alive. Every other human being overtaken in the path of the avalanche was forever buried out of human sight. Fifteen lumps of torn and bleeding flesh, masses of pulp without shape or form, were taken out. The others rest in a grave so deep and strong that no man can uncover it. In one house thirteen persons who sat at a christening feast, and who are known to have joked with each other in regard to the old superstition about thirteen at table, were swallowed up as they sat. On a lonely hillside, out of the way of danger, an old man and woman lived with their only son. After the first slide of the mountain the father and son hurried down to the help of their friends. They were swallowed up with the rest. A childless widow, who has become a chattering idiot, now occupies the lonely dwelling. Daughters who hurried to the help of their fathers, mothers who would have saved their children, lovers who strove to aid their brides, were together buried in the awful moraine. It is feared that many of those who have been left behind will share the fate of the poor creature who, mourning a husband and a son, has gone mad with sorrow.

The extent of the land slip is almost beyond belief. To give anything like an adequate idea of it is no easy task. It is in no way to be compared to the Goldau slip of 1806, when, as will be remembered, 457 people lost their lives. In the latter case the mountains slid down and covered the village. At Elm a great mass of the Plattenberg, a mass 1,500 feet wide, at least 2,000 feet high above the valley, and according to the engineers, from sixty to 100 feet deep, fell over upon the village, its farms, gardens and meadows. Tons of rocks were dashed entirely across the valley, and now rest quietly 300 and 400 feet high upon the hillside. The air-pressure was so great that houses were lifted up from their foundations and carried a distance of 1,000 feet. A barn built of heavy logs, and filled with hay, was carried entirely across the valley and overturned 200 feet high on the mountain opposite the Plattenberg. An iron bridge which crossed the Sernf was torn up, carried scores of feet away from its abutments, and now rests on end, more than half buried in mud and loose stone. The whole valley, as far as it can be seen from the village inn, which is still standing, very closely resembles the bed of a glacier which has receded. As I have already stated, the masses of stone and earth which have fallen are everywhere piled up to a height of very many feet. At least 500 acres are covered in this way. The river Sernf has made for itself a new channel through the debris, and has flooded and ruined much of the land below, land which was not directly harmed by the avalanche of stone. So in one way or another the whole valley has been injured beyond all hope of repair. The loss in property will reach not less than 2,000,000f.; at the lowest estimate 123 people have lost their lives. The State engineers, fearing further land-slides, have forbidden those who have escaped to return to the houses which are standing, and in consequence more than 800 men, women and children are now homeless, but a few days, were prosperous and well-to-do, are now almost without a roof to cover them.

What is Patent Flour?

Patent flour is now coming into general use, and many of our readers may be interested in reading the following explanation of what it is and how it is made, taken from the *Prairie Farmer*:

Until recently the best flour was made from winter wheat; or, rather, the flour made from winter wheat sold for the most money because it was white. But it consisted for the most part of the starch of the grain, while the most of the gluten (the most nutritious part of the grain) went into the middlings.

In grinding spring wheat so much bran remained in the flour that it was too dark to suit the taste of the consumers. But the middlings, which sold at a low price, has become the most desirable part of the grain.

Middling purifiers—by which the bran is separated from the middlings—have made a revolution in the business of milling.

By the new process the wheat is ground as before, except that the efforts of the miller are directed to obtain the most middlings possible, and these are placed upon large horizontal sieves which are constantly agitated, while, at the same time, by ingenious devices, a draft of air is rushed up through the sieves which carries off the bran.

The purified middlings are then reground, and the product is "patent" flour, containing the glutenous, or most nutritious portion of the grain. Thus it is explained why the hard spring wheats of Minnesota, Northern Wisconsin and Dakota bring the highest price in the market, whereas only a few years ago they commanded the lowest price.

The Rev. Dr. John Hall believes that newspaper writers if given a text could often write a better sermon than some ministers. It would be bad for the newspaper business if they couldn't.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Eastern and Middle States.

THE New York Democratic State convention, held at Albany, was presided over by Erastus Brooks. There were three contesting delegations from New York city, one representing the County Democracy, the second Tammany Hall and the third Irving Hall. The committee on credentials unanimously decided to admit the delegation representing the County Democracy, to the exclusion of Tammany and Irving Halls. The following ticket was chosen: For secretary of state, William Purcell; for comptroller, George H. Lapham; for attorney-general, Roswell A. Parmenter; for treasurer, Robert A. Maxwell; for State engineer, Thomas Evershed; for judge of the court of appeals, A. Schoonmaker. The platform adopted declares the people were defrauded in the Federal election of 1876 by a false count and in 1880 by corruption; demands an investigation into the "Star route and other frauds upon the Federal treasury"; denounces President Garfield's assassination and deplores his death; favors civil service reform, the refunding of the national debt at the lowest possible rate of interest, gold and silver as a legal tender, and calls for restrictive measures against monopolies.

AT a fire in a Philadelphia factory several of the female operatives jumped from the third and fourth story windows, two sustaining fatal injuries, while others were badly burned.

JAMES G. HOLLAND, the well-known author and poet, and editor of *Scribner's Magazine*, died unexpectedly of heart disease a few mornings ago at his residence in New York, aged sixty-two years. The day before his death he was at work in the office of the magazine, apparently in the best of health.

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EDWARD EARLE, forty-one years of age, was executed in the jail-yard at Sageville, N. Y., in the Adirondacks, for killing his wife in February last.

A LARGE meeting of sympathizers with the Irish land league was held the other night in New York, and was addressed by Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M. P.; Mrs. Parnell, mother of the imprisoned land league leader, and others.

WHILE being overhauled at a dock in New York the Pacific Mail steamship, Crescent City, careened suddenly, some of the props having given way, and killed one man and injured several others. On the same day it is thought an attempt was made to burn the Cunard ocean steamship Bothnia, as a fire was discovered on board shortly after the departure of two men who had visited the vessel and acted in a suspicious manner.

South and West.

BALTIMORE has had a brilliant procession in commemoration of the surrender of Yorktown.

WILLIAM WILCOX, a dissipated member of a prominent and wealthy family at Plain City, Ohio, killed his wife, and then, going to a neighboring wood, hanged himself.

THE Ohio and Iowa elections resulted in the success of the Republican tickets for State officers—in Ohio by a majority variously estimated at from 8,000 to 17,000, and in Iowa by a majority over all of about 30,000.

KOKOMO, Col., has been wiped out by a fire. Less than twenty houses were left standing, and the aggregate loss is estimated at $400,000.

FRANK HUDSON (colored) was hanged at Dawson, Ga., for the murder, in August last, of David Lee, Mrs. Lee and a negro girl. His purpose was robbery.

THE newly-elected Iowa senate stands forty-four Republicans, four Democrats and two Greenbackers, and the house stands seventy-seven Republicans, nineteen Democrats and four Greenbackers.

STATE SENATOR RIDDLEBERGER, Senator Mahone's friend, fought a duel with Congressman-elect Wise near Richmond, Va. The duel grew out of a newspaper card, in which Wise denounced Riddleberger. Three rounds were fired without any harm being done, and the affair was then amicably settled.

LOUIS A. WILTZ, governor of Louisiana, died a few days ago in New Orleans, after a long illness. Governor Wiltz was elected in 1879 for a term of four years, but a short time before his death surrendered the reins of government to Lieutenant-Governor McEnery.

THE religious part of the Yorktown centennial commemoration was celebrated by a mass of thanksgiving, in which the Right Rev. J. J. Keane, Roman Catholic bishop of Richmond, officiated at a high alter improvised for the occasion. He was assisted by a priest. A chorus of 100 voices sang the Kyrie Eleison, from Mozart's Twelfth Mass, the Gloria in Excelsis and Sanctus, from masses by Haydn, and the Hallelujah chorus, from Handel's "Messiah." Bishop Keane then preached a sermon suitable to the occasion from this text: "Praise the Lord all ye nations; praise Him, all ye peoples. For His mercy is confirmed upon us, and the truth of the Lord remaineth forever."

ABOUT $450,000 in cash and a large amount of supplies have been contributed by the country for the relief of the Michigan sufferers by the forest fires.

AT Newport, Ohio, Mrs. Beyland, sixty-five years old, killed her two-year-old grandson by nearly severing the child's head from its body. The woman was evidently insane.

From Washington.

THE following nominations were sent by the President to the Senate: William W. Dudley, of Indiana, to be commissioner of pensions; Otis P. G. Clarke, of Rhode Island, to be first deputy commissioner of pensions; C. B. Walker, of Indiana, to be deputy commissioner of pensions; Noah C. McFarland, of Kansas, commissioner-general, land office; Charles H. Howard, of Illinois, to be Indian inspector; Augustus Brosius, of Pennsylvania, to be Indian agent, Great Nemaha Agency, Nebraska; Addison Brown, of New York, to be United States district judge, Southern district of New York; George M. Duskin, of Alabama, to be attorney of United States, Southern district of Alabama.

FURTHER nominations by the President: Walker Blaine, of Maine, third assistant secretary of state; Mark S. Brewer, of Michigan, consul-general of the United States to Berlin; Alexander Jourdan, of Pennsylvania, consul of the United States at Algiers; Edmund Johnson, of New Jersey, consul of the United States at Pictou; Arthur H. Harrison, of New Jersey, consul of the United States at Santander; Winfield Scott Bird, of Alabama, consul of the United States at Laguayra; Robert Y. Holley, of Vermont, consul of the United States at Barbadoes; James W. Siler, of Indiana, consul of the United States at Cape Town; Henry S. Lazar, of Missouri, consul of the United States at Port Stanley.

IT is proposed to erect a Garfield Memorial hospital in Washington by subscriptions from people all over the world. At a meeting of the executive committee, General Sherman in the chair, an appeal to the country for contributions was submitted by Mr. Blaine and unanimously adopted. Contributions small and great are solicited, and may be remitted to the Hon. James Gilfillan, treasurer of the United States, who has consented to act as treasurer of the fund.

SENATOR MAHONE was arrested the other day in Washington at the instance of a citizen named Strong, who feared that the Senator was about to proceed to Richmond for the purpose of fighting a duel with General Jubal A. Early. Senator Mahone denied the charge, and was released on his personal bond.

At a meeting of the bar of the supreme court of the United States, held in the court room at the capitol, Senator David Davis presided, and resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Justice Clifford were passed. Brief eulogies were also pronounced by Montgomery Blair and others.

Foreign News.

THE British steamer Corsica, from London for Bombay, has foundered off Cape Roca. Part of the crew were drowned.

A COMMISSION of experts appointed by the Hungarian government has decided in favor of maintaining the prohibition against the importation of American pork.

THE Irish land league has ordered the tenants throughout the country to put a stop to hunting, and many well-known landlords, who have spent enormous sums in supporting packs of hounds and hunting stables, are breaking up their establishments and leaving for the hunting countries in England.

MR. PARNELL, chief of the Irish land league and member of the British parliament, was arrested by order of the English authorities in his bedroom at a hotel in Dublin. The arrest was made on two warrants signed by Mr. Forster, chief secretary for Ireland. One warrant charges him with inciting the intimidation of tenants from paying rent justly due, and the other with intimidating tenants from taking the benefit of the land act, by applying to the land commission to fix a fair rent. Mr. Parnell was taken to the Kilmainham jail. Intense excitement was created in all parts of Ireland when it became known that Mr. Parnell had been arrested. The English authorities had prepared for an uprising by having on hand an overwhelming force of police and military. It is said the government will break up the land league itself under authority of the statute of conspiracies.

IROQUOIS, the American horse that won the Derby, was defeated in the race for the Newmarket stakes, the winner being Bend Or.

MR. GLADSTONE made a speech at the Guildhall, London, on being presented with an address by the corporation. He announced Mr. Parnell's arrest amid vociferous cheering and said the government intended to exert all the power at its command to crush the league organization. He said he would rejoice if a local system of government, not incompatible with the Union, could be devised for Ireland, and repeated that the government would see to it that tenants were not prevented from taking advantage of the land act.

ON the day of Parnell's arrest there were 32,000 soldiers besides the constabulary, 13,000 strong, in Ireland.

PARNELL'S arrest in Dublin was followed by the arrest of a number of leading members of the land league, among them Messrs. Dillon and O'Kelly, members of parliament; Mr. Quinn, secretary of the land league, and William O'Brien, editor of the *United Irishmen*. At Limerick a monster land league was to have been held, and the usual proclamations prohibiting it were issued and posted, but were torn down before daybreak. Large crowds assembled outside the town, where they were met by the military and the police. The crowd was charged upon by the military and fired into by the police, and a number of persons were wounded, one or two fatally. In Dublin crowds were frequently charged by the police, and many persons seriously injured.

SIXTY-FIVE persons were killed by a waterspout in Algeria.

AT meetings held in various parts of Ireland it was determined to pay no rent until Parnell was released.

THREE nihilists, indicted for printing a revolutionary newspaper, have been sentenced in St. Petersburg to exile.

A STORM in Great Britain has done great damage to shipping and other property. It is reported that twenty fishermen were drowned at Dunbar, and that three pilots were drowned in the Tyne. By the falling of a roof at Stockton-on-Tees five persons were killed. The steamer Cyprian, from Liverpool for Genoa, was wrecked on the Welsh coast and twenty-two of her crew drowned.

GREAT loss of life and property has been incurred in the interior of China by typhoons. One village was completely swept away by the floods and all the inhabitants drowned. Upward of 200 bodies were recovered.

FURTHER reports concerning the recent great storm in Europe say that it did heavy damage on the North German coast. Five German vessels were wrecked at Bremen and several at Altona. Eighty-five vessels were wrecked off the British coast and about 200 lives were lost.

THE insurgent Arabs lost 800 men in an engagement with the French troops in North Africa. The preparations for the march of the French forces on Kairwan are on a large scale, there being no less than 2,000 commissariat wagons.

The Trouble in Ireland.

The arrest of members of the Irish land league continues. Messrs. Sexton, Dillon and O'Kelly, members of parliament, are charged with being reasonably suspected of treasonable practices. Mr. Parnell is in the prison infirmary with them. It is proposed to start a fund for the maintenance of the state prisoners. Members of the league claim that Mr. Arthur O'Connor, having been recently thoroughly instructed in the management of the whole of the affairs of the league, his escape will enable the organization to continue.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "Some of the fiercest excesses in dispersing the crowd at Limerick.

There are twenty-three persons in the Limerick hospital with bayonet wounds. A magistrate announced from the beach in front of the police that strict orders never in future to fire a blank cartridge, but to fire with effect.

The Dublin corporation adjourned to seek an interview with Mr. Forster, the chief secretary, in accordance with a resolution, to endeavor to obtain "assurance that the ostentatious display of police force which took place on Saturday and Sunday with such lamentable consequences shall not be repeated."

A meeting was held near Tralee, county Kerry, in an affray between the police and a party of armed men.

Eleven men returning from working a "Boycotted" farm near Portarlington were fired upon, and five were wounded, one of them seriously.

The Fifty-second regiment has been ordered to Ireland.

Meetings of sympathizers of the Land league were held at Manchester, Glasgow, Dunbarton and Newcastle, all of whom passed protests against the arrest of Parnell and the members of the land league.

The head office of the Irish land league has been transferred from London, where Mr. O'Connor is conducting its business.

Fighting was renewed at Limerick. Three companies of the Sixty-seventh regiment escorted Mr. Abraham, the treasurer of the Limerick league, who was arrested, to jail. The occupants of houses stoned the police. After lodging Mr. Abraham in jail the police again charged and fired upon the crowd in High street.

Fighting was also renewed at Dublin. The police were compelled to retreat over Carlisle bridge under a shower of stones.

At Charleville, county Cork, the police were stoned. The riot act was read, and the military were called out and cleared the streets. Thirty-five arrests were made.

A crowd of 1,500 chased a number of constables down Abbey street toward the Store street barracks. The constables reached the barracks amid a shower of stones. The crowd then returned to Sackville street, and, crossing the O'Connell bridge met another body of police near Trinity college. They hunted the police down Dane street.

Severe Droughts.

An interesting record is that of severe droughts as far back as the landing of the Pilgrims. How many thousand times are observations made like the following: "Such a cold season!" "Such a hot season!" "Such dry weather!" or "Such wet weather!" "Such high winds or calm!" etc. All those who think the dry spell we have had this year is the longest ever known, will do well to read the following:

In the summer of 1621, 24 days in succession without rain.

In the summer of 1630, 41 days in succession without rain.

In the summer of 1657, 75 days in succession without rain.

In the summer of 1662, 80 days in succession without rain.

In the summer of 1674, 45 days in succession without rain.

In the summer of 1680, 81 days in succession without rain.

In the summer of 1694, 62 days in succession without rain.

In the summer of 1705, 40 days in succession without rain.

In the summer of 1724, 61 days in succession without rain.

In the summer of 1728, 61 days in succession without rain.

In the summer of 1730, 92 days in succession without rain.

In the summer of 1741, 72 days in succession without rain.

In the summer of 1749, 108 days in succession without rain.

In the summer of 1755, 42 days in succession without rain.

In the summer of 1762, 123 days in succession without rain.

In the summer of 1783, 80 days in succession without rain.

In the summer of 1791, 82 days in succession without rain.

In the summer of 1802, 23 days in succession without rain.

In the summer of 1812, 28 days in succession without rain.

In the summer of 1856, 24 days in succession without rain.

In the summer of 1871, 42 days in succession without rain.

In the summer of 1875, 26 days in succession without rain.

In the summer of 1876, 27 days in succession without rain.

It will be seen that the longest drought that ever occurred in America was in the summer of 1762. No rain fell from the first of May to the first of September, making 123 days without rain. Many of the inhabitants sent to England for hay and grain.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

Extra Session.

Upon motion of Mr. Edmunds Messrs. Aldrich, of Rhode Island, and Miller and Lapham, of New York, were sworn in. Mr. McPherson presented a petition from eighteen members of the last New York legislature against swearing in Messrs. Miller and Lapham, setting forth among other things that they were not elected by a majority of the legislature; that Mr. Miller had, while a Congressman, against the statutes, urged a continuance of the duty on wood-pulp, of which he was a manufacturer, and reciting the allegations of bribery in the election. The petition was laid on the table.

Mr. Kellogg offered a resolution calling on the secretary of state for all papers on file in his department relating to the seizure of one Vincenzo Rebello, an Italian, in the city of New Orleans in June, 1881, by one James Mooney; and also all papers relating to the subsequent extradition of said Vincenzo Rebelo. At Mr. Edmunds request the resolution was laid over. ....A message was received from the President transmitting a number of nominations; also a message transmitting a communication from the secretary of state giving the text in both the English and French languages, of the proceedings of the International Sanitary conference held at Washington in the early part of 1881....Mr. Anthony presented a joint resolution of the Providence (R. I.) city council, relative to the death of Ambrose E. Burnside, and it was laid upon the table.

Mr. Lamar offered a resolution requesting the President to advise the Senate whether any action has been taken by the government since the last session of the Senate toward protecting the rights and interests of the United States in the project of an inter-oceanic canal at Panama. Laid on table for future action. Mr. Edmunds called up his resolution continuing the standing committees of the Senate as they were constituted at the last session. Mr. Garland offered an amendment, providing that only certain committees shall be continued. Mr. Garland's amendment was rejected—Yeas 35, nay 37—Mr. Davis, of Illinois, and Mr. Mahone voting with the Republicans. Mr Edmund's resolution was then adopted—Yeas 37, nays 35. The standing committees are therefore continued as constituted at the last session and the president pro tem. is authorized to fill any vacancies which may exist....Mr. Logan rose and offered a resolution for the election of David Davis, a Senator from Illinois, as president pro tem. of the Senate. Mr. Pendleton asked that the resolution lie over one day under the rules, and it was so ordered....The Senate at 12:40 went into executive session....When the doors were reopened at 1 o'clock the chair was occupied by Mr. Harris, of Tennessee, who called the Senate to order. Mr. Pendleton withdrew his objection to Mr. Logan's resolution for the election of Mr. Davis as president pro tem. of the Senate. Mr. Jones, of Florida, protested against deposing Mr. Bayard, denying the power of the Senate to make the change. Upon a vote being taken Mr. Logan's resolution was carried by 36 yeas to 34 nays, Mr. Bayard and Davis not voting. Mr. Davis, of Illinois, was then escorted to the chair by Messrs Bayard and Anthony—the respective Democratic and Republican candidates for the same office. Mr. Davis made a short speech, saying the honor came to him unsought, and that he should endeavor to administer the trust with impartiality. Upon motion of Mr. Edmunds the thanks of the Senate were tendered Mr. Bayard, the retiring president pro tem.... The resolution offered previously by Mr. Kellogg, calling for papers in the state department in the case of Vincenzo Rebello, was adopted, after being amended so as to be addressed to the President instead of the secretary of state.

Mr. Lamar's resolution of inquiry relative to the interoceanic canal at Panama was adopted ....Mr. Edmunds offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the committee on the judiciary to inquire and report whether the proceedings for the extradition of Vincenzo Rebello under the treaty with the kingdom of Italy have been proper under the treaty and in accordance with law; also whether the method of procedure in the extradition of alleged fugitives and the acts of Congress have been such as to protect sufficiently alleged fugitives from injustice, and what further legislation is necessary for that purpose ....Distinguished German and French visitors, participants in the Yorktown celebration, appeared on the floor of the Senate, and were welcomed in a speech by Mr. Bayard.

Guiteau Arraigned.

Guiteau was arraigned in the Washington criminal court. A large crowd was present, and a number of detectives were scattered among the spectators to prevent any hostile demonstrations that might be made. The assassin was brought from the jail to the court in a private carriage instead of in the regular prison van. He exhibited great excitement and terror, and had to be lifted from the carriage to the pavement. When brought into court he was deathly pale, and walked with weak and faltering steps. He was handcuffed and was led by either arm. As he entered he removed his hat, a large black slouch one, raising awkwardly both his ironed arms in the action. There was no demonstration whatever, the crowded audience watching every detail in silence. Guiteau was led to a seat, and his wrists were released. He looked anxiously around to see if the "avengers" were present, but seeing no evidence of a hostile demonstration appeared somewhat relieved. During the reading of the indictment, a lengthy document, Guiteau stood quietly. The day for beginning the trial was fixed for November 7.

George Scoville, of Chicago, Guiteau's brother-in-law, appeared as the assassin's counsel and read two affidavits. The first affidavit was by Guiteau, and recites that he has no money or property to pay a number of witnesses necessary to his defense, and he therefore prays that the court allow such witnesses to appear, their fees and expenses to be paid in such manner as those of government witnesses are paid. The other affidavit was made by Scoville, and it says that the defense will consist of two points—the insanity of the defendant and malpractice in the treatment of President Garfield's wound. The second affidavit further gives the names of a number of persons by whom it is expected to prove that defendant was insane. The affiant also expects to prove by the following-named medical experts—William A. Hammond, of New York, J. Marion Sims, of New York, Moses Gunn, of Chicago, and Edmund Andrews, of Chicago—that the wound was not necessarily fatal, and was not of itself the cause of the death of James A. Garfield, but that death ensued as the result of malpractice of the principal physician in charge of the wounded man. After reading the affidavits Mr. Scoville addressed the court, saying that he had attempted to obtain the aid of additional counsel but had not yet been successful, and Mr. R. T. Merrick, of Washington, however, consented to argue the matter of jurisdiction in case that question came up. Counsel further requested the judge to allow him time to get his witnesses into court. District-Attorney Corkhill then argued in favor of a speedy trial. Justice Cox closed the proceedings of the day by declaring that it was of the utmost importance to the interest of public justice that so grave a case should be tried as speedily as was consistent with justice; that he would appoint November 7 as the day for trial and the 30th of October as the day to argue the question of jurisdiction; that with reference to the application of defendant's counsel for an order to allow the cost of witnesses he would examine the statutes and make such order on the subject as he felt authorized to do; and as to counsel for the accused, if he found that assistance could not be obtained elsewhere he would assign proper counsel.

The marshal and his assistants then replaced the handcuffs on the wrists of Guiteau, who manifested throughout the same listless indifference which he had shown when the indictment was being read to him. He was hurried out of court in the same way he had been brought in, and was put into a hack in waiting and driven back to the jail in the custody of the marshal and his assistants.

The following is a graphic account of Guiteau's appearance as he was brought into court: As he was brought before the bar he awkwardly raised his ironed arms and removed his hat. It was then that the most startling effect was produced. His hair, which always stands on end and is cut short, was cut still more closely in accordance with prison regulations. His face was deathly pale, and had that sallow jail color of which it is said it takes released convicts years to rid themselves. His eyes were wild and rolling, and he looked about in a nervous, terrified sort of way. Before taking his seat, and before the handcuffs were released, he turned himself fully around and looked upon the dense mass which filled the court-room—cowardly, shringingly, almost with a shudder, as though to make sure that some avenger with a "bull-dog" was not also at his back. Satisfying himself apparently that the crowd was orderly, and seeing the officers massed about him, he became more calm and turned to the judge. His ironed arms were unbound and he took his seat, a miserable abject, unkempt, seedy-looking wretch, the President's friendless murderer.

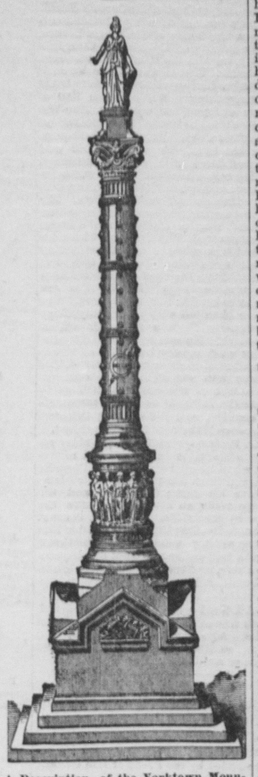
Death in a Burning Mill.

The fire in Landenberger's mill, in Philadelphia, proved more disastrous in the loss of life than was at first reported. The fire started in the finishing-room on the second floor, and spread upward through the building with amazing rapidity. About forty-five hands, twelve of whom were girls, were at work on this floor, but the majority were engaged in the spinning and weaving departments on the upper floors. The wooden stairways at either end of the building were soon ablaze. The bridge connecting the building with another mill was shut off from approach by fireproof doors, and in the absence of any fire-escape a panic instantly ensued among the men and women confined within the building. They rushed to the windows, crying frantically to the crowd below to save them. It was proposed by the crowd to form squares in the street and catch the men and girls as they leaped out; but before anything could be done a young woman leaped from the fifth story. She was instantly killed.

After this the imprisoned people seemed to become frenzied, and though the crowd outside sought to encourage them by shouting that help would speedily be there, they began jumping from the windows like sheep. A man flung himself headlong to the street. Others followed, until in a few moments eleven persons, all unconscious, with fractured skulls and broken limbs, were being carried to the neighboring saloon, on the floor of which body after body was laid until vehicles were procured to convey them to the hospitals.

When the firemen were able to enter the building they found, on the third floor, the bodies of two girls burned almost to a crisp, and a man badly scorched and dead; but before they could search further the fourth floor, with its heavy machinery, came crashing through, and they barely escaped with their lives. Ten operatives went down in the blazing ruins. The number of deaths will probably exceed twenty.

Yorktown Monument.



A Description of the Yorktown Monument.

The four sides of the base contain: First, an inscription dedicating the monument as a memorial of the victory; second, an inscription presenting a succinct narrative of the siege, prepared in accordance with the original archives in the department of state; third, the treaty of alliance with the king of France; and fourth, the treaty of peace with the king of England. In the pediments over these four sides respectively are presented, carved in relief: First, emblems of nationality; second, emblems of war; third, emblems of the alliance; and fourth, emblems of peace.

The base is thus devoted to the historical statement; it explains the subsequent incidents of the monumental composition, which are intended solely to appeal to the imagination. The immediate result of the historical events written upon the base was the happy establishment of a national union of thirteen youthful free and independent States. To celebrate this joyful union the sculptor has represented upon the circular podium which arises from the base a solemn dance of thirteen typical female figures, hand in hand, encircling the drum, which bears upon its front beneath their feet the words: "One country, one constitution, one destiny." It is a symbol of the birth of freedom.

The column which springs from this podium may be accepted as the symbol of the greatness and prosperity of the nation after a century of varied experience, when thirty-eight free and independent States are shining together in mighty consellation. It is the triumphant sign of the fulfillment of the promise—an expression of the strength and beauty of the Union; but the powerful nation does not forget the remote beginning of its prosperity, and in the midst of its shining stars bears aloft the shield of Yorktown covering the branch of peace.

As the existence of the nation is a proof of the possibility of a government of the people, by the people, for the people, the column thus adorned culminates with Liberty herself, star-crowned, and welcoming the people of all nations to share equally with us the fruits of our peace and prosperity.

The principal dimensions of the monument, taken from the drawing and model in the possession of Colonel W. P. Craighill, of Baltimore, Engineer Corps, United States army, who, by direction of the secretary of war, supervised its construction, and divided for the purpose of a plain understanding by the reader into: 1, the "Base;" 2, the "Podium," or drum supporting the thirteen dancing figures; 3, the "Shaft," or upright column; 4, the "Capital," resting directly on the final course of the column; 5, the "Pedestal," which supports the figure surmounting the monument; and 6, the "Figure," are in height as follows: Base, 25 feet 8 inches; podium, 14 feet 4 inches; shaft, 35 feet 1 inch; capital, 5 feet 4 inches; pedestal, 3 feet 9 inches; figure, 11 feet 4 inches; making the total height from the bottom of the base, resting on the surface of the ground to the top of the figure, 95 feet 6 inches. The bottom of the base covers a surface area of 945.56 feet. The area for inscriptions on each side of the base is 15,680 square inches. The greatest diameter of the podium is 9 feet 3 inches. The height of the thirteen figures surrounding the podium is 8 feet. The diameter of the shaft at the bottom, 5 feet 5 inches, and at the top 5 feet.

The inscriptions on the base of the monument are to be as follows:

[NORTH.]
Erected
In pursuance of
A resolution of Congress, approved October 27, 1781, and one approved June 7, 1880,
To commemorate the victory
by which
The independence of the United States of America was achieved.

[SOUTH.]
At Yorktown, on October 19, 1781,
After a siege of nineteen days,
By 5,500 Americans, 7,000 French Infantry of the Line, 3,500 Militia, under command of
Gov. Thos. Nelson, and 36 French
Ships of