

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Patrick Kerley and Morris Doyle employes in the engineer's room of the Cuban Line steamer Saratoga, were arrested in New York, on the 14th, for desertion.

Mrs. Mary Silva, the young wife of a Portuguese sailor, who is described as a "fine, well-educated fellow," committed suicide in Boston on the 12th.

The failure was announced on the 14th, of Benjamin Calender & Co., wholesale hardware dealers of Boston.

It is estimated that on January 1st, there were about 200,000 cattle and 15,000 sheep on the ranges north and south of the Yellowstone river, within a radius of one hundred miles from Fort Keogh, Montana.

Two trains on the Chicago and Iowa Railroad collided on the morning of the 15th, at Waterman, Illinois, and two sleeping-cars were wrecked.

The tobacco factory of Davis Dunlop, at Petersburg, Virginia, was burned on the evening of the 16th. Loss \$250,000, covered by insurance.

The steamship Wisconsin, from Liverpool for New York, went ashore early on the morning of the 15th, on the bar fifteen miles east of Fire Island.

A number of people in a boarding house, in Holyoke, Massachusetts, were taken violently sick on the afternoon of the 14th, after dinner.

The danger from the flood and ice gorge at Lyons, Michigan, is considered past, though the water is still a foot deep in the main street.

Three and a half inches of rain fell at Los Angeles, California, during the twenty-four hours which ended on the morning of the 15th.

Emma Kelley, 9 years of age, was burned to death in Wilmington, Delaware, on the 14th, by her mother's catching fire from a stove.

Joseph Smith, a man who has served in several prisons, has been arrested for complicity in the recent robbing of the post-office at Jersey City.

At the municipal election in Philadelphia, on the 15th Edwin H. Fittler, Republican, was elected Mayor by 28,293 majority over G. De B. Klein, Democrat; Henry Clay, Republican Receiver of Taxes, by 7760 over Charles Benton, Democrat, and Chas. F. Warwick, Republican, City Solicitor, by 37,247 over Geo. W. Arundel, Democrat.

At the municipal election in Philadelphia, on the 15th Edwin H. Fittler, Republican, was elected Mayor by 28,293 majority over G. De B. Klein, Democrat; Henry Clay, Republican Receiver of Taxes, by 7760 over Charles Benton, Democrat, and Chas. F. Warwick, Republican, City Solicitor, by 37,247 over Geo. W. Arundel, Democrat.

The three Haffner children, burned by the upsetting of a stove and the ignition of a can of benzine in their father's store, in Detroit, on the afternoon of the 15th, died the same evening. Their father's recovery is doubtful.

The Grand Jury of Egan county, Kentucky, has indicted Henry S. Logan, Mosson McClary and "Lou" Rayburn, for conspiracy to kill Judge A. E. Cole, Colonel Z. T. Young and his son, "Allie" W. Young, now County Attorney. It is said the scheme to murder these men was detected in this way: "A suspicious character was seen lurking around the town and about the depot, whom the Sheriff arrested and placed under guard. He gave as his name James A. Harris, alias Pendium. He afterward confessed to his uncle that he had been hired to assist in killing the above persons, having promised to secure four others to aid him. The men were to receive \$100 each for their murderous work. Henry S. Logan, the leader of the faction bearing his name, hired Harris. The five would-be assassins were to have met on the 14th, at Henry Logan's, to complete arrangements. The plan agreed upon was to shoot their victims from the brush or through the windows of the hotel. If both these plans failed they were to fire the hotel and shoot them as they ran out." This atrocious plot is an outcome of the faction feuds

that have so long disgraced that section. Dr. E. R. Way, nearly 70 years of age, was shot dead by an unknown assassin while about to go to bed at his residence near Helena, Arkansas, on the evening of the 12th.

On the 14th, at midnight, a man entered a saloon in Pittsburg and asked the proprietor to allow him to stay all night, offering five dollars. He was drunk, and the saloon keeper refused. He said his name was Harry McMunn, the fur robber who was rescued from the officers at Ravenna. He was subsequently arrested by a detective. He is said to answer the description of McMunn, and one of his arms is in a sling.

A dispatch from Chicago says that when the snow melted so rapidly last week the water from towns along the Illinois Central Railroad, following the natural slope of the country, flowed eastward and stood in the district bounded by Grand Crossing, Stony Island, Pullman and South Chicago, completely inundating the greater part of that region. In South Chicago there is a flood and considerable suffering has been occasioned. The worst trouble is in what is known as the Polish settlement. There all the houses are flooded, and the suffering is quite severe. Hammick's saw and grist mill on the Chariton river, twenty miles west of Macon, Missouri, has been washed away by a flood. The water is very high, and reports of further losses are anticipated. A special dispatch from Lyons, Michigan, says the water is gradually receding. The river still flows through the business part of the village. The attempt to break the gorge with dynamite was a failure.

News was received in Virginia City, Nevada, on the 15th, of the collapse of the snow sheds on the railroad at Blue Canyon. Four men, three of them train hands, were missing.

The tobacco factory of Davis Dunlop, at Petersburg, Virginia, was burned on the evening of the 16th. Loss \$250,000, covered by insurance.

The steamship Wisconsin, from Liverpool for New York, went ashore early on the morning of the 15th, on the bar fifteen miles east of Fire Island. She floated at 2.40 P. M., and at 6.50 was anchored off Sandy Hook.

Early on the morning of the 17th, the house of Dr. George Talcott, in Brooklyn, New York, was entered by burglars. They met in the second floor hallway Mrs. Kate Booth, a nurse in attendance on Mrs. Talcott, gagged and bound her, and carried off \$1500 worth of jewelry.

James Richardson, colored, was lynched at Dallas, Texas, on the 14th, for having shot a deputy sheriff.

Boston Corbett, the slayer of John Wilkes Booth, who adjourned the Kansas House of Representatives on the 15th, by means of two revolvers, has been declared insane and sent to an asylum.

The danger from the flood and ice gorge at Lyons, Michigan, is considered past, though the water is still a foot deep in the main street.

Near Levant, Ontario, on the 17th, John Benton, Thomas Woodruff, Julius Bagot, William Carver and James McCormack were killed and two others seriously injured at the Wilbur mines by a fall of earth from the roof. Miss Nellie Marion and William Van Tassel were killed by a train while walking along the railroad, near Millburn, New Jersey, on the evening of the 15th.

Thomas M. Joseph, for several years Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of Texas, has confessed a deficit of \$23,185 in his accounts with the Grand Lodge, that sum embracing the entire Lodge fund. He says he lost the money nearly four years ago in a mining speculation. W. T. Bingham, a trustee under the will of the late James Rogers at Boston, was arrested on the 17th, on the charge of embezzling \$17,000. He was held in \$20,000 bail. The beneficiaries under the will are said to be aged ladies. Mail advices from Havana report that the bank cashier of the Banco Industrial of that city disappeared on January 30th. An examination of his books has revealed a defalcation of \$55,000.

A violent wind storm, with a maximum velocity of 60 miles an hour, swept over eastern Colorado on the morning of the 17th before daylight. In Denver, windows were smashed, chimneys and telegraph poles were leveled and houses unroofed. On the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, near Colorado Springs, a train of seven cars was blown from the track, and the mail car and its contents were burned. No person was injured. A train was also blown from the track near Morrison, having a leg broken. Near Como, an express train was blown over a bridge and wrecked, and nearly all the passengers and trainmen were severely injured. A freight train of twenty cars was blown from a side track and the cars were badly damaged near Colorado Springs. All trains arriving at Denver were delayed from five to ten hours by the storm. Great damage was done on the 18th by wind storms at Watertown, New York, and New Bedford, Massachusetts. A telegram from Chicago reports a terrific wind storm, accompanied by driving sleet and snow throughout the Northwest. Telegraphic communication west of Omaha and St. Paul was cut off, and trains on nearly all the Railroads were blocked or delayed.

The flood in South Chicago, caused by the swelling of the river, was augmented on the 15th by rain. Many of the streets and sidewalks are covered with water, and cellars are filled. A violent thunder storm raged on the evening of the 17th, and a dwelling in Hyde Park was badly damaged by lightning. A heavy rain for twenty-four hours has caused a renewal of the flood at Lyons, Michigan. A very heavy rain storm, with extraordinary electrical disturbance, prevailed at Bloomington, Illinois, on the evening of the 17th, and heavy hail fell in the neighboring country. The storm was felt throughout Central Illinois, where it has rained almost incessantly for a week.

A shower of mud fell in the country around Lincoln, Nebraska, on the afternoon of the 17th. It is supposed that dust raised by a strong wind storm two hundred miles west of Lincoln was precipitated with the rain fall. Everything on which the shower fell presented a splashed appearance.

A telegram from Lancaster, Penna., says it is estimated that \$100,000 will be required to repair the damage done by ice to the Susquehanna and Tidewater Canal. A severe earthquake was felt at Fredericktown, Missouri, on the evening of the 17th. The shock was sufficient to displace plastering on the walls and overturn furniture.

A heavy thunder storm passed over New York city and its neighborhood on the evening of the 15th. At 6 o'clock lightning set fire to one of the large buildings on the American Cotton Docks at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, and at half-past 11 o'clock buildings Nos. 4, 5 and 11 had been destroyed, with about 10,000 bales of cotton. The loss is estimated at \$350,000, which is covered by insurance.

Willie Wettinger, 7 years old, died at Winfield, Long Island, on the 16th, of lockjaw. On the 14th he was running with a comb in his hand and fell; the comb entered his mouth and one end of it passed through his cheek.

During a wind storm at Rochester New York, on the 18th, two telegraph poles on the iron bridge across the Genesee river were blown down and carried away two spans of the bridge. Annie Graham, aged 19 years, was swept into the torrent and drowned. Three other persons are missing and supposed to be lost.

The house of John Baughman, aged 87 years, in Dalton, Ohio, was burned early on the morning of the 18th. Mr. Baughman was taken from the burning building dead. His wife, aged 75 years, was still living, but not expected to recover.

The engine of a railroad train broke through a bridge near Desplaines, Illinois, on the afternoon of the 18th. William Gaudy, the fireman, was fatally injured; the engineer escaped with a severe scalp wound. A freight train on the Pennsylvania Railroad broke near Colliers Station, on the morning of the 19th, and the rear portion was run into by another freight train, wrecking several cars and throwing them on the west track. A west-bound freight ran into the wreck, the result being that two engines and twenty-one cars of the three trains were badly wrecked. No one was injured. A south-bound freight train on the Reading and Columbia Railroad was wrecked by a slide of rock in a deep cut, near Reinhold Station, on the morning of the 19th. The engine and five loaded cars were thrown from the track and badly broken up. No one was injured. A freight train on the Wisconsin Central Railroad struck a broken rail near Neenah, on the 19th, and eighteen cars were thrown off the track.

John Lewis, 17 years of age, is reported suffering from hydrophobia, near Erie, Pennsylvania. He was bitten by a dog five years ago, but he and his friends have been fearful of the consequences ever since.

The loss by the fire in the American cotton docks at Tampatinville, States Island, is now estimated at nearly \$3,000,000. Three men were injured by falling from a beam in the Opera House, in Titusville, Penna., when burned on the evening of the 16th. Loss about \$39,000. A fire at Port Arthur, Manitoba, on the 18th, destroyed five stores and two hotels, causing a loss of \$20,000. The furniture factory of Gunther & Frank, in Baltimore, was damaged by fire on the 19th to the extent of \$20,000. The village of Thompson, some miles west of Mexico, Missouri, was destroyed by fire on the 18th.

Mayor Cleveland, of Jersey City, was on the 19th served with a summons in a libel suit for \$25,000 damages brought by William A. and Robert Pinkerton, of Pinkerton's Detective Agency. The libel is based on a communication published February 6 over the signature of Mayor Cleveland, in which the latter is represented as saying: "And Pinkerton's army stand ready to charge at a moment's notice. And what an army it is! Organized by a British penal convict, it is now a power in the land." The summons is returnable March 22, before the United States Circuit Court at Trenton.

The store and dwelling of Albert R. Foster, at Otsego, New York, were wrecked by an explosion of dynamite cartridges which had been placed under the building. Another store, twenty feet distant, was badly damaged by flying timbers. Three men were sleeping in Foster's building, but they escaped injury beyond a terrible shaking up.

James McGuire was killed and Alexander Long fatally injured by the premature explosion of a blast in the William Penn Colliery, at Shenandoah, Pa., on the 19th.

A young woman named Hattie Orme, who insisted upon steering a toboggan, on a slide in Chicago on the 18th, sent it over the side of the chute to the ground, thirty feet below. In falling her face was terribly gashed by an electric light wire, and she broke her right arm in three places, besides tearing the flesh from her left.

The storm of the 18th was very severe at Long Branch. The wind tore down a number of telegraph wires and damaged several cottages in course of construction. The high sea made inroads in the Ocean avenue bluff there.

John Walters shot and killed his mother-in-law, Mrs. Bryan O'Neil, at Poughkeepsie, on the 19th. Trouble had arisen in the family, which caused Walters to separate from his wife. At a dance in Macon, Georgia, on the morning of the 19th, a fight occurred, in which Policeman Frank Thorpe, then off duty, struck James Bassett, fearful blow on the head, and then shot and killed Thomas Farrow. Farrow had on a pair of brass knuckles when killed. Mrs. Ogden, a woman of bad

repute, was found dead in front of her house, at Peoria, Illinois, on the morning of the 19th. In the house her son, Peter, lay in a drunken stupor, and all the furniture and fixtures were smashed. It is supposed he killed his mother in a drunken stupor.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE. The time of the Senate, on the evening of the 16th, was consumed in the consideration of bills on first reading.

In the House on the 10th, bills were reported favorably from committees as follows: From the Judiciary General Committee—To provide that two-thirds of a jury shall decide the verdict in Court trials; to increase the salary of the Deputy Secretary of Internal Affairs to \$2500; Senate bill to regulate sales by sample, making such sales a warranty of capital. From the Committee on Ways and Means—To exempt household goods, carriages, watches, &c., from State Tax.

In the Senate, on the 17th, bills were introduced as follows: By Mr. Metzger, imposing a penalty upon persons hiring out horses and vehicles who have not been assessed and licensed as livery stable keepers. [Judiciary Special.] Also, requiring the costs of prosecution in all criminal cases and the defendants' bill for service of subpoenas, etc., in cases of acquittal to be paid by the county. [Judiciary Special.] By Mr. Gray, authorizing the acquisition of turnpikes or highways near or within any city, etc., upon which tolls are paid. [Judiciary Special.] By Mr. Harlan, to encourage the growing of forests, restocking of woodland and planting of timber, etc. [Agriculture.]

The bill (Senate 41) appropriating the tax on dogs to the support of public libraries in boroughs passed finally. Adjourned.

In the Senate on the 18th, the following measures from the committee rooms were returned as stated: Favorably—To encourage the growing of forests, &c.; amending the incorporation law so as to relieve full paid capital stock from liability to further assessment; for the drainage of swamp lands.

The Senate bills (Senate No. 29) requiring insurance companies and their agents to take out licenses from the Insurance Commissioner, and prohibiting the practice of substituting reformed certificates obtained from the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and (Senate No. 43) for the prompt publication of Supreme Court decisions, were passed finally. Adjourned.

HOUSE. In the House on the 16th, Mr. Colburn introduced a bill to regulate the storage and sale of coal oil, naphtha, gasoline, etc., in cities of the first class; providing for the supervision of the Fire Department over storage of the same, and requiring a license for its sale and storage. A liquor license bill was introduced providing for a trial by jury before a license can be revoked, and placing license tax in cities at \$100, and in boroughs and townships at \$50.

In the House on the 17th, the following bills were passed finally and sent to the Senate: H. R. 8—An act to amend an act entitled "An act for the levy and collection of taxes upon proceedings in courts, and in the office of register and recorder, and for other purposes. H. R. 20—An act to fix the fees of sheriffs in counties containing over 500,000 inhabitants and of those performing duties under them, and the manner of collecting and paying the same. H. R. 30—An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of motor power companies for operating passenger railways by cables, electric or other means. H. R. 28—An act to limit the hours of labor of conductors, drivers and employes of horse, cable and electric railways. Adjourned.

In the House on the 18th, Mr. Ring introduced a bill so amending the Sunday Prohibitory Liquor Law of February 28, 1885, that the fines imposed as a penalty under the act shall be paid to the Guardians of the Poor, and not half to the prosecutor. Adjourned.

49th CONGRESS—2d SESSION

SENATE.

In the U. S. Senate, on the 14th, Mr. Morrill introduced a bill for the issue of subsidiary coin. Mr. Gibson offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the President to furnish copies of all correspondence relating to the arrest, trial and discharge of A. K. Cutting, an United States citizen, by the authorities of Mexico. On motion of Mr. Cameron, his bill to increase the naval establishment was taken up—yeas, 37; nays, 17. Mr. Cameron explained and advocated the bill. Several amendments were adopted. Pending consideration, the Tehuantepec bill came up as unfinished business, and Mr. Cameron moved its postponement for one day. The motion was lost—yeas, 24; nays, 28. Pending debate, the Trade Dollar Redemption bill was received back from the House, amended, and it was referred to the Finance Committee. After a secret session the Senate adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 15th, a conference was ordered on the Trade Dollar bill. Mr. Hoar offered a resolution authorizing the sub-committee of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, inquiring into the Washington county (Texas) troubles; to inquire whether there has been any attempt by the United States District Attorney for the United States District of Texas, or by his deputies, to interfere with or obstruct the investigation, or to obstruct and intimidate witnesses. It was objected to and went over. The Cameron bill to increase the naval establishment was taken up—yeas, 39; nays, 15. It was discussed until the expiration of the morning hour, when the Eads Tehuantepec bill came up as unfinished business. After a long debate, at the suggestion of Mr. Sherman, Mr. Vest, who has charge of the bill, consented to let it go over until the 17th for amendment. Adjourned.

In the United States Senate on the 16th, the credentials of David Turpie, Senator-elect from Indiana, were pre-

ferred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. A resolution offered on the 15th by Mr. Hoar, directing the Committee on Privileges and Elections to inquire whether the District Attorney or Marshal of the Western District of Texas has been attempting to obstruct the investigation or to intimidate witnesses, was agreed to by a party vote. Mr. Stanford addressed the Senate in favor of an Industrial Co-operation bill. The Cameron bill to increase the naval establishment was passed, with amendments. It provides for the construction, by contract, of ten protected steel cruisers at a cost, exclusive of armament not exceeding \$15,000,000, each vessel to have a maximum speed of at least 20 knots per hour. For the armament the sum of \$4,800,000 is appropriated. After post-mortem panegyrics on the late Senator Pike, of New Hampshire, and the adoption of the customary resolutions of respect to his memory, the Senate adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 17th, a bill "to extirpate pleuro-pneumonia and foot and mouth disease and to facilitate the exportation of cattle" was reported and placed on the calendar. A bill was introduced by Mr. Whitthorn for the creation of a naval reserve in auxiliary cruisers, officers and men from the mercantile marine of the United States. The Hale bill for the increase of the naval establishment was passed—46 to 7. It provides for the construction of vessels and torpedo boats for coast, harbor and river defence, and for their armament, \$15,400,000. On motion of Mr. Edmunds, the Nicaragua Ship Canal bill was taken up, and it went over as unfinished business. Adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 18th, Mr. Evans presented the credentials of Frank Hiscok, elected U. S. Senator from New York from March 4th next. They were placed on file. Mr. Edmunds presented the conference report on the Anti-Polygamy bill, and it was agreed to—yeas, 57; nays, 13. The bill now goes to the President. The River and Harbor bill was considered, pending which the Senate adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 19th, the Military Academy and District of Columbia Appropriation bills were reported. The River and Harbor bill was considered. A conference report on the Trade Dollar bill was agreed to—49 to 5. The nays were Messrs. Frye, George, Jones of Arkansas, Morrill and Sherman. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

In the House on the 14th, a number of bills and resolutions were introduced and referred, among them a bill by Mr. Voorhees, of Washington Territory, "to relieve the laboring classes and improve their condition permanently. Among the resolutions was one by Mr. Little, of Ohio, proposing a Constitutional amendment for the election of U. S. Senators, and one by Mr. Lawler, of Illinois, requesting the Secretary of State to inform the House "whether the terms of the Treaty of Ghent by which peace was consummated between the United States and Great Britain in December, 1814, and ratified by the Senate in February, 1815, are construed to inhibit the United States from maintaining an effective navy on the Northern Lakes bordering the Dominion of Canada; and also whether the Welland canal is not in effect a violation of the Treaty of Ghent, and in case of war with that country, a menace to the safety of lakeboard cities." Adjourned.

In the House on the 15th, bills were reported to encourage the holding of an industrial exhibition by the colored people in 1888, fixing the charge for foreign visitors at one dollar, and to increase the naval establishment. The Diplomatic Appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole. Without completing it the House adjourned.

In the House, on the 16th, a conference was ordered on the Trade Dollar bill. Mr. Belmont, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported back the Senate Retaliatory bill with a substitute therefor, which was ordered printed and recommitted. A bill was reported for the organization of the Territory of Alaska and referred to the Committee of the Whole. A new conference committee was appointed on the Northern Pacific Forfeiture bill. The remainder of the session was devoted to eulogies of the late Senator Logan, delivered by Messrs. Thomas, Henderson, of Ohio, McKinley, Randall, Cannon, Butterworth, Henderson, of Iowa, Holman, Sprague, Adams, Rogers, Rowell, Daniel, McComas, Wilson, Weaver, Cutcheon, O'Hara, Osborne and Andrews. The House then adjourned.

In the House on the 17th, the President's veto of the bill appropriating \$10,000 for a special distribution of seed in Texas was presented, and the question being taken on the passage of the bill, it failed to pass over the veto, the yeas being 83, the nays 160. The conference report on the anti-Mormon bill was agreed to—yeas, 202; nays, 40. The Diplomatic Appropriation bill was passed. The Sundry Civil bill was reported with the Senate amendments. Pending action the House adjourned.

In the House on the 18th, a conference was ordered on the Senate amendments to the Invalid Pension Appropriation bill. Mr. Townsend, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill appropriating \$4,063,104 for the payment of Mexican and other pensions. Referred to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Weaver called up the vetoed pension bill of Simmons W. Hart, and the bill failed to pass for want of two-thirds in the affirmative, the yeas being 142, the nays, 90. Adjourned.

In the House on the 19th, the Dependent Pension bill, with the President's veto, was reported back from the Committee on Invalid Pensions with a unanimous recommendation that the bill pass. On motion of Mr. Bragg, of Wisconsin, the consideration of the bill was deferred—131 to 21—until the 24th. The conference report on the Trade Dollar bill was agreed to without debate or division. The bill now goes to the President. The Sundry Civil bill was considered, pending which the House adjourned.

FANCY PIGEONS.

Something About Their Character and Value.

"Please tell me something about pigeons," said a reporter the other day to one of the most extensive dealers in those birds in the city.

"The varieties you see here are limited," he said, "and I keep only stock that is fancy in the strictest sense and therefore dear. Here are Jacobins, so called, I presume, from the peculiar shape of their head feathers, which resembles the Phrygian cap; they are very beautiful birds and with the bars, pointers and carriers bring high prices. I have known a pair of bars to bring \$300, and I myself have sold one for \$140. They are dear because they are scarce and give value to diamonds and very pretty women. Pointers are also very rare birds; they do not breed as fast as the ordinary pigeon, and are therefore in demand. Carriers are valuable because they are useful, and it is to me a matter of surprise that they are not utilized in this country more than they are. They are now raised and kept for the amusement of connoisseurs, and yet the time may come when it will be a matter of regret that the birds have been neglected."

"How do you make that out?" "Well, you know they are useful in war for carrying dispatches when all other means of communication are in possession of the enemy. They were used by the confederates in the civil war, and extensively in France in the Franco-German war. Now the newspapers say our Navy is not worth much and our coast is comparatively defenceless. If this is true, what is to prevent a British or even a Turkish fleet taking possession of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore and the force occupying them breaking up or possessing the railroad and telegraph lines centering in these cities? Answer me that."

"That is a tumbler. These birds also bring high prices. They love to fly high into the air, until they are almost lost to sight, and then, turning somersault after somersault, descend with great rapidity until they almost touch the ground."

"Why do they do that?" "I really can't say. Pigeons are not communicative as a rule, but I presume it amuses them. There are different sorts of tumblers. Some make mighty efforts to perform a somersault, but can not accomplish it; they can only go half way, which is termed a 'fall,' and again others of them can do three-quarters which is 'tipping the head and tail.' That pretty milk-white bird is a nun, so called from her feathery hood, and he with the big craw is a pouter. Pouters grow to a large size. Oh, yes, pigeons breed very fast, almost as fast as rabbits, and if it were not for the fact that they have so many enemies would soon become a nuisance. The common run have young ones every two months, and it is not unusual to see a pair feeding their 'squabblers' while breaking their shell to assist a later progeny into this wicked world. I should say there are hundreds of thousands of them in New York, chiefly owned by Germans, who are great raisers and importers of pigeons and canaries. What we call fancy birds, however, are not good breeders; if they were they would be no longer fancy. Of course large numbers of pigeons are eaten. Most people among us who consume large numbers of pigeon pie, and there are epicures among the ladies say they are good for the complexion. Owing to this and the cause already stated—seeing that the average pigeon lives eight years—the birds do not increase as rapidly as they otherwise would if left undisturbed."

Sleeplessness.

Sleeplessness, in probably nine cases out of ten, says a writer, is caused by continual mental strain or worry. The capillaries of the brain become stretched and lose their resiliency; they are unable, therefore, to empty themselves of blood when the hour of rest comes round, and so wakefulness continues far into the night, until the body is fairly worn out and sinks into the lethargy of exhaustion. It will be well for people who suffer thus to at once take a holiday. You say you cannot; that business will not permit you. I doubt this very much. Would you really throw your life, or probably your reason, away for the sake of business? The question is one you ought to try to answer. But it is my privilege to tell you that, in the earlier stages of sleeplessness, a few weeks' stay at a bracing seaside place often acts like magic, people return home restored to health and calm—return home to positively wonder that the cares and worries that so bothered them could have been such bogies. Give up all other remedies for sleeplessness I place change of air and change of scene, in conjunction with plain nutritious diet and a more natural way of living.

Misused Words.

Acoustics is always singular. Cut bias, and not out on the bias. Allow should not be used for admit. Come to see me, and not come and see me. Bursted is not elegant and is rarely correct. Almost, with a negative, is ridiculous. "Almost nothing" is absurd. The burden of a song means the refrain or chorus, not its sense or meaning. Bountiful applies to persons, not to things, and has no reference to quantity. Affable only applies when speaking of the manner of superiors to inferiors. Methinks is formed by the impersonal verb think, meaning seem, and the dative me; and is literally rendered. It seems to me. Admire should not be followed with the infinitive. Never say, as many do, "I should admire to go with you," etc. This error is singularly fashionable just now. Allude is now frequently misused when a thing is named spoken of or described. It should only be used when anything is hinted at in a playful manner. "Allusion is the by-play of language."