

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

An express train on the Bee Line dashed into Muncie, Indiana, on the morning of the 30th ult., and crashed into a freight engine standing near the depot. The air-brakes of the express were unmanageable, and the train could not be checked. Both engines, two palace cars, several coaches and freight cars were burned by the fire which broke out. A freight engineer was severely hurt. The passengers and other train hands escaped injury. A freight train on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad went through a bridge near Pine Station, Indiana, early on the morning of the 30th ult. A brakeman named Coder was killed. While other train hands were searching for his body with a lantern a quantity of naphtha which had leaked from a 3500-gallon tank was ignited and the cars were burned. Two freight trains on the Reading Railroad collided near Mohrsville, Berks county, on the morning of the 30th ult. An engine and 15 cars were smashed, and two employes were injured. Colonel T. J. Williams, a prominent lawyer of Palestine, Texas, was shot and killed on the 29th ult. by George D. Hunter, son of a widow whom Williams had insulted. At Center Sidney, a town adjoining Augusta, Maine, Edward Wentworth, 40 years old, was fatally shot. He has a family of thirteen children, all of whom were at home but one. After beating his wife on the evening of the 29th, he struck one of his daughters and was choking her when the wife remonstrated. He then said he would kill them, and started to his vest for a revolver, but one of his sons grabbed the pistol and ran toward a bedroom adjoining. The father followed and was in the act of grabbing the revolver when it was discharged, the ball entering the father's chest and killing him. Owing to the blockade of a branch of the Northern Pacific Railroad, over which most of the wood consumed in Morris, Minnesota, is brought, the supply of wood in all the yards is exhausted with no prospect of an early replenishment. A telegram from Belvidere, New Jersey, says the Lehigh and Hudson Railroad is now open and the first train since the 26th got through on the 30th ult. A despatch from Providence, Rhode Island, says the city of Bristol, Warren, East Greenwich and other wayside towns were badly shaken up on the evening of the 29th ult., by a dynamite explosion in Newport harbor. In many places the shock resembled an earthquake, and reports from various points speak of it as a genuine earthquake, the cause not being generally known. In Newport harbor efforts were being made to clear the harbor of the unparalied ice fields. It is twenty miles from Greenwich and thirty from Providence, where houses were shaken very perceptibly. For some time past a young man, named Blakeley, has been paying attention to Annie Estes, a sixteen-year-old girl, in Wallace, Missouri. Her family objected to Blakeley. On the evening of the 29th ult. the couple attended church. After the services they were met outside by Peter Estes, her father, and William, her eighteen-year-old brother. A quarrel arose, and William drew his pistol and shot Blakeley through the jaw. Blakeley then drew his weapon, but the old man was quicker and shot him in the forehead, killing him. The father and son have been arrested. The girl has lost her reason. Solomon H. Godard, a cutter for Solomon Cohen, clothing manufacturer in Boston, was arrested on the 31st ult. for stealing goods from his employer. He confessed his guilt, and about \$350 worth of the goods was recovered. A young woman giving her name as Clara Novello was arrested at the post-office in New York on the 31st ult. by one of Comstock's agents on a charge of using the mails for illegal purposes. Commissioner Shields placed her under \$2500 bail. The ice gorge in the Mississippi river in front of St. Louis began to move on the morning of the 31st ult. The steamers Tamm, Mattie Belle, City of Monroe and the Hayes, together with several barges were sunk. The Hayes was a large excursion steamer and is a total wreck. She was valued at \$25,000. The Mattie Belle was a fine large freight boat and the Tamm a ferry boat. It is thought that many more steamboats and barges tied close in shore will be damaged or lost. A despatch from Winnipeg, Manitoba, says the latest reports from the mountains indicate there has been great loss of life on the Canadian Pacific owing to snow slides. Near Fallisier Station, British Columbia, several men were caught in a slide, only one was dug out alive and he is so badly bruised and injured that he is not expected to recover. The mild weather has put a stop to all through Canadian Pacific trains, and, as the mountain streams are considerably swollen, it may be some time before traffic is resumed. John Cullen, 34 years of age, murdered his mother in Buffalo, on the evening of the 31st ult., by striking her in the head with an axe. He then went to two saloons, announced his horrible crime, and gave as an excuse that he wanted to keep his mother from going to the workhouse. He was drunk when arrested. Mrs. Hendricks, the Philadelphia woman who is alleged to have duped many of her female acquaintances out of large sums of money, was arrested at Middletown, Penna., on the 30th ult., on a warrant issued by Magistrate Clements, of Philadelphia. She gave bail for a hearing. William Atkinson was arrested in Waterbury, Connecticut, on the 31st ult., for passing counterfeit money. In his rooms was found a counterfeiters' outfit. Three burglars entered the house of William Law, a farmer, near Redford, Michigan, on the evening of the 31st ult., bound and

gagged Law and his wife, and ransacked the house. They secured \$150 in cash, a large amount of jewelry and drove away with Law's team, valued at \$200. A passenger train on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad collided with a switch engine on a side track, near Urbana, Ohio, on the evening of the 31st ult. Frank Brown, engineer, Charles M. Malhann, fireman, and Roadmaster Welsh were killed. Many passengers were badly bruised and cut. The accident was caused by an open switch. The tender and baggage car of a passenger train on the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad jumped the track on the 31st ult., and Express Messenger Hickok was killed. While Jacob and David Campbell, father and son, of Jersey City, were shovelling snow for the Erie Railroad, at Hampton, on the 30th ult., they were struck by a train. The son was killed, the father fatally injured. The towboat Belle McGowan burst her boiler at Marietta, Ohio, on the 31st ult. Her forward part was torn away, and her fireman was blown overboard and badly scalded. An epidemic of pneumonia is reported from the territory adjacent to Montpelier, Indiana, which has caused many fatalities and many are now low with the disease. "To add to the burden, black measles have broken out in Keystone, a small village three miles north. A large number of children are afflicted and the schools have been closed. Epidemic pneumonia differs from the ordinary complaint in that the lungs seem to decay and the system fails to respond to the usual remedies. Pleuro-pneumonia prevails among cattle on Staten Island. Dr. William Rose, of Stapleton, who is connected with the State Board of Health, on the 1st said he feared the disease would become epidemic. During the past two weeks fifty-three head afflicted with the disease have been killed. At Rochester, New York, on the morning of the 1st, as three non-union employes of Byrnes, Dugan & Hudson, shoe manufacturers, were leaving their hotel on their way to work, they were knocked down and severely beaten by a gang of strikers. There were eight or ten men in the gang, armed with clubs. On going to investigate a mysterious light under the sidewalk in Chicago, on the evening of the 30th ult., two policemen found a small entrance to a cave in the ground, and on pursuing the search came to a spacious room guarded by a 13-year-old boy named Nimble Rynes. The boy had a revolver in his hand and challenged the officers. A number of revolvers along about the papered walls. At the police station Rynes confessed to a complicity in several robberies perpetrated by the gang of which he was a member. No other arrests have yet been made. The recent "chinko" in the mountains of the Northwest Territory struck Fort McLeod with tremendous force, raising the roofs of many buildings, and the mercury from zero to 60 above. A spark from a cigar dropped into a can of blasting powder which four men were dividing in a boarding house, in Gallitzin, Penna., on the evening of the 31st ult. An explosion occurred and all were injured, two dangerously. The house was demolished. Rev. Cornelius Birkley, a minister of the German Baptist Church, was found dead in a field near Somerset, Penna., on the 31st ult. He started to walk home across the fields from a neighbor's house on Saturday. The snow was very deep and the weather intensely cold, with a heavy wind. Not reaching home a search was made, and his body, lying face downward, was found in the snow. He was 70 years old. Joseph Mucci, an Italian barber, on the 1st, shot and killed his wife at the house of her parents in New York, where they were living. The woman was 23 years old and had a two-year-old child. The shooting was the result of a quarrel arising from the wife's refusal to leave the city with her husband. Moses Tales and James Wells, both colored, were fatally injured by a delayed blast in a quarry near Paris, Kentucky, on the afternoon of the 2d. William Hahn, of Crestline, Ohio, was thrown from a sleigh and killed at Lock Haven, Penna., on the evening of the 1st. Alvah W. Briggs dropped dead in Chicago on the 1st. When his wife, who was postmistress at Cottage Grove avenue of the Chicago Post-office, was informed of her loss she went into a series of fainting fits, which ended in her death on the morning of the 2d. A passenger train on the Texas and Pacific Railroad was derailed by a defective switch on the 1st near Longview, Texas. Michael Can, the engineer, was killed, and T. R. Johnson and Peter Bagler were dangerously injured. As a stock train on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad was entering a deep cut near Morrison, Illinois, on the evening of the 30th ult., the engineer discovered the red light of a way train, only a few yards in front of him. Wrongly supposing the train ahead to be standing still, and expecting an immediate collision, he shouted to the two men in the cab with him to jump for their lives, and reversing the engine the three men jumped. Edward Kelly and Daniel Donovan struck the wall with such force that they were thrown back under the wheels of the train and killed. Mrs. Matilda Carlson and Miss Amelia Mowars were struck by a train while crossing the tracks of Fort Wayne Railroad in Chicago, on the evening of the 1st. The former was killed, and the latter so badly injured that it is thought she will die. It is stated that the incendiary who set fire to the Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled Children in New York on the evening of the 29th ult., has been discovered in the person of

May Wilson, aged 11 years. She has been in the hospital nearly three years, suffering from wry-neck, and was about to be sent home to her father as cured when the crime was discovered. She admitted that she had made several attempts to fire the building, why, she did not know. The big fire she started with some matches which she found in the doctor's room. One of the physicians examined the child and became convinced that she was suffering from pyromania and was not responsible for her actions. The caboose car of a freight train was thrown from the track by a broken rail and hurled on the ice of the Thames river, near Norwich, Connecticut, on the afternoon of the 1st. Seventeen laborers were in the car, all of whom were injured, but none fatally. The boiler of a portable saw mill near Barnesville, Ohio, exploded on the afternoon of the 1st, killing John Arnold and Charles Sullivan and severely injuring four others. Dr. D. O. Penny and his son, aged 18 years, and Robert Barnett have been arrested in Pittsburg on the charge of complicity in the Mardock \$10,000 swindle. On account of Mr. Mardock's age it is not believed that he will be able to identify the swindlers. In the preliminary examination of L. W. Brock and "Jim" Burrows at Texarkana, Brock made a confession of the train robbery at Genoa, December 9th. They got \$6800 from the safe. Both men were bound over in \$7500 bail. Burrows failed to get bail and was taken to Little Rock. Brock, the informer, was released on \$750 bond, and the readiness with which two prominent merchants of Texarkana came forward as security for a surprisingly small amount of the bail, has given much strength to the rumor at Texarkana that Brock is a Pinkerton detective, who was delegated some time ago to join the robber band and betray them. He departed for Dallas immediately after being liberated. The mixing house of the Standard Explosive Company, near Tom's River, New Jersey, blew up on the afternoon of the 3d. Two men were blown to atoms. The blasting corning mill of the Austin Powder Company's plant in Newburgh township, near Cleveland, was blown to pieces on the morning of the 3d. The mill was used for granulating the pressed cakes of powder, and the machinery had just been started by Reuben Wright when the explosion occurred. Wright was killed. Not a vestige of the mill remains. There were about 600 pounds of powder in the mill and the report of the explosion was heard for miles. An explosion occurred in the works of the American Paint and Oil Company, in Cleveland, on the 3d. The plant was totally destroyed by the fire which followed the explosion. Loss, \$25,000. Policemen saw a man, who was burned, but may lose his sight. He saw smoke in the building and had just opened the door to investigate when the explosion took place. As James Saunders was walking along the street in Montreal on the 3d, a large block of ice fell from the roof of a building on his head and killed him. A farmer living in the woods several miles from Duluth, Minnesota, reports the discovery in the woods away from the traveler's path, a red balloon, and also, wedged in the limb of the tree in which the balloon was caught, the dead body of a man. The man had been probably about 30 years of age. It is supposed that the balloon was one which ascended last spring from a Southern city and was never afterwards heard of. At noon on the 3d, a Delaware and Hudson train struck and killed Henry Carpenter and John Hunt, at Jefferson Junction, Penna. They were walking on the track. A broken frog threw a freight train off the track on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Menlo Park, New Jersey, on the evening of the 2d, and fourteen cars and the locomotive were tossed in a heap. The fireman was injured internally. Michael O'Leary, in the 14th year of his age, was committed for trial in Baltimore on the 3d, on the charge of stealing from his employer and attempting to poison Miss Josephine Nair, employed in the same establishment. A workman named Bowers swallowed part of some muriatic acid which the young scoundrel had placed in a glass at the drinking fountain for the young woman. Fortunately, Bowers drew water in the glass before drinking any of the poison, and the dilution aided his recovery. O'Leary confessed his guilt. Two men entered the depot building of the Boston and Providence Railroad at Forest Hill Station, Massachusetts, early on the morning of the 3d, and while one was buying a ticket for Dedham, the other placed a handkerchief saturated with chloroform over the face of the agent, rendering him unconscious. The money drawer was then rifled, the thieves securing a considerable amount of cash. George McCarthy, conductor, shot and killed A. J. Carpenter, brakeman, at Battle Creek, Michigan, on the 3d. They were drunk and had been at a dance. An elevator in R. G. Salmon's leather factory, in Newark, New Jersey, fell from the fifth to the first floor, on the 3d, with Edward Mueller and Paul Bachnatta upon it. Mueller was killed and Bachnatta so badly injured that it is thought he will die. The rope of an elevator in H. H. Hollis's wool dressing establishment, in New York, broke on the 3d and the elevator fell to the cellar with three men, who were severely injured. They are: Albert Webster, aged 30; Patrick O'Keefe, aged 22, and Joseph Kelly, aged 17. A FORTUNATE EDITOR.—"I don't see how you can get so much news in your paper," said the village clergyman to the village editor, "seeing that you have no local reporter." "Oh! that's easy explained," replied the editor. "My wife belongs to three sewing societies and she has an excellent memory."

50th CONGRESS.—First Session.

SENATE. In the U. S. Senate, on the 30th ult., a bill was reported and passed removing the political disabilities of Andrew J. Lindsey, of Missouri. Mr. Sawyer, from the Post Office Committee, reported adversely the resolution to direct letter postage to one cent. After discussion the report was placed on the calendar. Mr. Plumb offered a resolution directing an inquiry into the cases of inefficient mail service, especially in the West and South. Laid over. The House bill making appropriations for experimental agricultural stations was reported and passed with an amendment appropriating the money directly from the Treasury instead of from the sales of public lands. The Blair Educational bill was considered. After an executive session the Senate adjourned. In the United States Senate on the 31st ult., the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, providing that the term of office of the President and Congress shall hereafter expire on April 30th, instead of March 4th as at present, was agreed to. The Blair bill was discussed. After an executive session the Senate adjourned. In the U. S. Senate, on the 1st, Mr. Coke presented a memorial from merchants of El Paso, Texas, asking that a reciprocity treaty be made with Mexico, to do away with the extensive smuggling on the Rio Grande. Mr. Morgan said that if Congress would pass a law to carry into effect the provisions of the treaty with Mexico ratified two or three years ago, the purpose of the memorial would be substantially accomplished. Mr. Coke concurred in this opinion, and said nothing could help the commerce of this country more than the execution and enforcement of that treaty. The memorial was referred. Bills were reported and placed on the calendar for the prevention of food adulteration, for an inspection of meats for exportation, and increasing the pensions of soldiers and sailors who have lost both hands. Bills were introduced by Mr. Cameron to place on the pension roll all officers and enlisted men who have served in the army or navy between 4th March, 1861, and 1st February, 1866, at the rate of one cent per month for each day's service—this to be a "service pension bill" and "an addition to invalid pensions for disability." The Blair Educational bill was considered, and Mr. Fugh spoke in support of it. Adjourned. In the United States Senate on the 2d, the House bill to facilitate the prosecution of works projected for the improvement of rivers and harbors was reported and placed on the calendar. Mr. McPherson introduced a bill to amend the Arthur Kill Bridge bill. It provides that the channel face of the east pier of the bridge shall be on the Staten Island bulkhead or shore line. The channel span shall give a clear opening of 450 feet, and there shall also be a draw span giving 125 feet clear opening. Mr. Plumb's resolution, relating to the alleged inefficiency of the postal service in the West and South, was taken up, and Mr. Plumb occupied the time until the expiration of the morning hour in discussing it. The bill to increase the pensions of utterly helpless soldiers and sailors was passed. The presiding officer announced as the select committee to which had been referred the President's message on the Pacific Railroad Messrs. Frye, Dawes, Hiscok, Davis, Morgan, Butler and Hearst, Messrs. Kenna and Sherman then spoke on the subject of the surplus revenue and the tariff. The Blair bill was discussed, pending which the Senate went into executive session, and afterwards adjourned. In the United States House of Representatives on the 3d, Mr. Randall presented a resolution of the Angler's Association of Eastern Pennsylvania asking Congress to pass a law limiting the fishing for menhaden to the outside of a line three miles from the Atlantic coast. The Committee on the Judiciary reported adversely bills to create a Court of Customs and preparing a constitutional amendment empowering Congress to grant aid to the common schools of the different States. Mr. Nutting, of New York, offered a resolution, which was referred, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information in regard to the refusal of the Canadian authorities to allow American wrecking vessels and machinery to assist American vessels while in distress in Canadian waters, and as to whether Canadian wrecking vessels and machinery are permitted to operate in American waters. The House then adjourned. HOUSE. In the House on the 30th ult., a number of bills and resolutions were introduced under the call of States. Among them were measures by Messrs. Stone, of Kentucky, and Rayner, of Maryland, to prevent combinations and "trusts," and a bill by Mr. Lawler, of Illinois, to repeal the tax on oleomargarine. Mr. Lawler moved to refer his bill to the Ways and Means Committee, but the motion was resisted by the friends of the Oleomargarine Tax law and was defeated—yeas, 62, nays, 190. The bill was then referred to the Committee on Agriculture. The Senate amendment to the Agricultural Experiment Stations bill was concurred in, and the bill goes to the President. Mr. Breckenridge, of Arkansas, introduced and had referred to the Ways and Means Committee the Hewest Administration Tariff bill. Adjourned. In the House on the 31st ult., Mr. Dingley reported a bill authorizing the Treasury to invest the lawful money deposited in trust by the national banks for the retirement of their circulating notes. Placed on the calendar. The bills granting pensions to the widow of General Logan and increasing the pension of the widow of General Blair were reported and placed on the private calendar. A resolution was adopted assigning five days, between February 21st and 25th inclusive, to the consideration of public building bills. Adjourned.

In the House on the 1st, the Urgent Deficiency bill was reported and referred to the Committee of the Whole. A bill was also reported "to promote agriculture" and similarly referred. Mr. Dockery introduced a bill for the reorganization of the inspection force of the Post-office Department. The report for the Committee on Commerce in relation to the proposed investigation of the Reading Railroad troubles was taken up. After debate a resolution was adopted, without a division, providing for a special committee of five to investigate the cause, extent and effect of the Reading strike, and also to inquire into the difficulties existing in the Lehigh and Schuylkill coal region between the mining corporations and the miners. The committee may report by bill or otherwise. Adjourned. In the House, on the 1st, Mr. Blount called the bill to prevent the transmission through the mails as second class matter of cheap literature, and requiring it to be transmitted as third class matter. After debate the bill was passed—145 yeas, 116 nays. Mr. Cram, from the Committee on Presidential Elections, reported a joint resolution, which was placed on the calendar, proposing a constitutional amendment providing that Congress shall hold its annual meetings on the first Monday in January. Mr. Ford, of Michigan, introduced a bill for the organization of the Territory of Alaska. Adjourned. Transportation in Mexico. When I say I think the system of tramways, or street railroads, in the City of Mexico is the most perfect system of transportation I have seen in the republic—I probably owe the jackass, or burro, system an apology. This meek, long-suffering overburdened, unfeeling, and much-abused animal is utilized on all occasions and for all purposes. At any time of day and on all roads leading from the country to the city may be seen in countless numbers this jack rabbit family, with every variety of marketing, including fruit, milk, poultry in coops, lumber, charcoal, tied in bundles of weeds or long grass, building stone, brick, burned and unburned, and, in fact, everything that is movable is piled on these formless, senseless animals and carried to and from the country. It is said before the introductions of railroads that as many as 50,000 were in use in and around the City of Mexico alone, and the same system of transportation prevails throughout the republic. The most amusing thing I have seen in the natives is the ingenuity they display in packing these burros with anything they want to transport. Lumber that is too long to balance they attach to each side of the donkey and let one end drag on the ground, and in that way haul it fifty miles or more from the mountains to the city, or the mines, as the case may be. There is another class of transportation in Mexico, which should not be overlooked, and that enters largely into competition with all others, viz., that by which the heads and backs of men and women are used. It is surprising to see what heavy burdens are carried on both sexes, to and from the country, the women, generally with a papoose on the back, and frequently with one or two more children a shade larger following close behind her, and she behind a man, who is driving a herd of burros, all alike loaded to their fullest capacity, and making slow railroad time. There is another class known as sergadores, licensed by the government and usually employed in cities. They are intrusted with handling all valuable packages, moving household goods, carrying messages, transferring people on their backs across the streets that are often overflowed in the rainy season, etc., etc. They are, in short, a kind of confidential transportation company, and the only one I have ever heard of in Mexico. As there are few navigable lakes or rivers of importance in the interior of Mexico, transportation by water cuts but a little figure, of course. Still the native Indian continues to utilize what there is. The famous Lake Tezcuco, upon which Cortez launched his little fleet in his attack upon the City of Mexico in 1420, and into which the drainage of the city is emptied, still affords navigation for small craft not drawing more than two feet of water and is accessible to the city through canals which are utilized by the Indians for transporting passengers and every variety of marketing, of which they raise large quantities along the canals and on the borders of the lake. Penalties for Cheating at Cards. Two children of Sig. Carmona's second wife died, poisoned. Their death left Carmona free and rich man, able to pursue the great ambitions of his life. He desired to become minister from France to Spain, but that could not be, as he was Mexican by birth. So he traveled to Spain and bought the title of marquis, and from there went to Paris to live. His hotel is one of the most magnificent, sumptuous mansions in that brilliant city. There he entertains great people in a royal manner, taking unbounded pleasure in showing them unique pieces of furniture gathered from remote parts of the globe. He makes a great deal of money in gambling, wasting it on fast acquaintances and horses. He visits Mexico frequently. One night not long ago while there he engaged himself in "play" with a friend. The game waxed interesting as the day began to break. Suddenly Carmona noticed a clever trick played by his opponent, so without a word he rose and shot him through the head. On another occasion, when Carmona was losing his game, he resorted to cheating, and was observed in so doing by his opponent, who reached over the table, pinning Carmona's hand to the table with a knife, then departed from the house, leaving this singular gentleman in rather a painful situation. He will bear the scar of a cheat to the end of his rope. A crowd is not company, and faces are but a gallery of pictures, where there is no love.

TRAVELING IN SIBERIA.

Miserable Horses of the Yakoots.—The Gentle Reindeer and His Driver. Reindeer are much swifter and more reliable than dogs or the miserable horses of the Yakoots. And yet these horses are not to be despised, for they supply a need that it would be difficult to reach with other animals. They are very hardy and require scarcely more attention than the wilder animals in that country. It is not necessary to provide food or shelter for them. They thrive and do much hard work upon dead grass, twigs and dried leaves that in winter they find by pawing off the snow from the ground. In summer it would be impossible to keep up communication with the Russian outposts in Siberia without these horses of the Yakoots. Upon them is packed the merchandise for trade with the outlying tribes, and they bring back the furs that have been gathered during the winter season. Upon the obscure trail through those wild Siberian wastes the summer traveler often meets long lines of these animals trudging patiently along, sometimes twenty-five or thirty in number, each one tied to the tail of his file leader. During the winter, however, the gentle reindeer move gaily along at a swift and easy trot, two attached to each sled, and fastened by a line from the antlers of one to the sled in front of him. There may be but one driver for half a dozen or more sleds and he sits on the right side of the leading sled, guiding his team with a line attached to a halter around the antlers and under the throat of the off leader. A steady pull directs the team to the right, and a series of jerks is a suggestion to go to the left. If, however, the leader neglects the signal, the driver jumps from his seat and runs alongside of the obstinate animal, which immediately makes a rush toward the opposite direction. An active and attentive driver occupies himself incessantly in keeping his team under full headway, and for that purpose wields a long, thin stick, or wand, with which he continually prods the poor reindeer in the rear. Eventually he gets a little sore place there by continued prodding, and piles his relentless rod upon that tender spot with the best results. The conscience that exists even in a Yakoot or Tunguse yemshik has inspired him to put a wooden or bone button upon the end of his goad to keep it from penetrating too far. When a reindeer is tired, it lies down, and no amount of punishment will get it on its feet again until another is brought to replace it from a number of spare animals that are always tied behind the rear sled for that purpose. No matter how much exhausted the weary animal seems when removed from harness, it recovers very rapidly while running behind the sleds, and is soon ready to take its turn at pulling. The usual gait of a reindeer team is a long, swinging trot; but when in a great hurry, which is seldom the case with those lazy people, the driver urges his team into a gallop, and under such circumstances it is not unusual for them to make over twenty versts (about fourteen or fifteen miles) an hour. They Both Felt Injured, Somehow. A curious and amusing incident occurred recently on Clay street hill, between Stockton and Powell streets, St. Louis. An elderly gentleman whose adermancian girth and foidic conductance bespoke a love for the good things of this life, was toiling slowly up the ascent. The day was rather warm and the exertion caused the old gentleman to perspire freely. He had got at least a quarter of a block up the hill when a Chinese appeared at the corner of Prospect place wheeling one of Fairbank's patent scales before him. As ill-luck would have it, he had just rounded the corner, when he placed his foot on a banana peel, slipped and fell to the earth, letting the machine go as he fell. The scales started down hill. The elderly gentleman, startled by the rumbling noise, looked up and for a moment was paralyzed with terror. The machine was coming straight for him. Then he tried to dodge it. He jumped to the edge of the sidewalk. The machine jumped too. He skipped to the wall, and so did the scales. Back he went, but his foot still headed him off. He jumped and skipped and panted and perspired, but never once thought of getting off the sidewalk into the middle of the street. The machine was almost upon him. His hat fell off. The few straggling hairs which ornamented the old gentleman's scalp stood straight up and every pore proved a fountain of perspiration. Nearer and nearer came the machine. Ha! he would run for it. He turned, but alas! too late. The deadly machine caught him about the ankles. Up went his feet, and the old gentleman made the acquaintance of a posterior of the rapidly-moving scale. Down the hill they went together, the old gentleman's arms whirling like a wind-mill and the wheels of the machine creaking out unearthly sounds. Tobogganing was nothing to it. On Stockton street crossing they came to a full stop. The old gentleman jumped to his feet unharmed and glared around fiercely. He perceived the smiling countenance of the innocent heathen, who extended his hand with a smile of child-like simplicity and said: "You alle same tlg Melican man. My machine no made wryes big man allees same you. Him blakes two places. Send you payes me ten dolla for mudd him?" "You—scoundrel!" cried the old gentleman, purple with rage. "How dare you make such a proposition? I'll sue you for damages, sir. How dare you let that machine go? By thunder."