BRAZIL'S REVOLUTION.

Further Details About Dom Pedro's Overthrow.

The Revolt Confined to the Military and Students.

It is learned from the advices brought by a steamer from Rio Janeiro to London that the revolution in Brazil was precipitated by the attempt of the Government to remove disaffected troops stationed at Rio Janeiro to the provinces. The revolt was confined to the military and students. The populace were passive. The only act of bloodshed was the attack upon Minister-of-Marine Ladario, who was shot in three places. He is recover-ing from the effects of his wounds.

An Englishman, the agent of an important English bank at Rio Janeiro, who was aboard the Atrato, said: "The Ministers were made prisoners. Before the arrival of the Emperor, the Premier handed in his resignation, but said nothing to the Emperor about it. We knew nothing of the Provisional Communications of the Provisional Communication of the Provisi about it. We knew nothing of the Provisional Government. Business was suspended. The greatest fears were entertained, not of the soldiers, but of the blacks. On Sunday the telegraph was seized. No messages were delivered, not even those addressed to the British Consul. I went to the Consulate at ten o'clock in the morning, and was stopped by soldiers. Mr. Nicolini, the acting British Consul. was stopped also. We feared that exchange would fall to nothing, but the Provisional Government notified the English bank managers that if they allowed exchange to fall, their establishment would be suppressed. The Provisional Government also offered to guard the bank, but this offer was declined.

"I saw the Emperor on a balcony guarded

"I saw the Emperor on a balcony guarded by soldiers. Nothing could exceed the feelby somers. Nothing cound exceed the rear-ing of kindness which every one, including the Provisional Ministers, entertained to-ward him. The cowardice of those who ought to have resisted was contemptible. The ought to have resisted was contemptible. The wealthy classes were timid rather than indifferent. The old loyal feeling began to wear out after two days. The republican leaders had intended to issue a proclamation in December, but, seeing that the National Guard was increased, they resolved on a coup d'etat. I do not believe that the north is strong enough to separate. The only possible secessionist movement will be from the Germans.

We have 250 passengers who are fleeing from We have 250 passengers who are fleeing from

the country.

"The Rio Legislature on the 18th approved a reconstruction of the Constitution on the basis of a thorough democracy. The same day was a public holiday throughout Brazil. General da Fonseca is officially styled Presi-dent of the Republic, and Dom Pedro ex-Emperor. On the officers' uniforms a star replaces the crown. On the 20th the official proclamations were dated the 'fourth day of

the Brazilian Republic.'
"The Minister of Marine at the head of a small body of sailors and marines, tried to suppress what he believed to be a revolt of the infantry at their barracks; but the marines fraternized with the rebels, who summoned the Minister to surrender. This he refused to do pointblank, and tried to draw his revolver. The soldiers immediately shot him down in the presence of either General da Fonseca or his aide. General da Fonseca and the disaffected troops anticipated that the Government would move against them at the head of two regiments of cavairy, and a battery of artillery surrounded the Santa Anna Barracks, where the Ministers had assembled. The troops in-side fraternized with those outside. The barrack gates were thrown open, and the Ministers witnessed General da Fonseca's triumphal entry and exit, saluted by the troops. With the exception of the foregoing incident, this concluded the revolution.

When the revolution started, thousands of students armed themselves with revolvers, rifles and swords, and threatened to kill the Emperor and his family. A boat manned by students patroled the harbor, it being their intention to intercept the Emperor while he was embarking and do him an injury.

The adhesion to the Republic by persons of high position who were supposed to be trust-worthy monarchists astonishes and discourages the supporters of the Imperial Governent, and increases their fears that the Re public is founded on a permanent basis,

THE LABOR WORLD.

VERMONT monument marble in being shipped to Australia. GOVERNOR LADD, of Rhode Island, was a printers' devil years ago.

HUNDREDS of carpenters will be employed in rebuilding Lynn, Mass.

The Labor press generally indorse the Brotherhood of Ball Players. THE plumbers and tinsmiths of New Haven, Conn., have adopted the nine hour rule.

LABOR COMMISSIONER LAMB, of Minnesota, favors compulsory education in that State. IT is not permitted in Switzerland to com-

pel employes to work at night in factories or SEVERAL New York unions use the Australian system of voting when selecting

THE Knights of Labor have raised their capita tax from twenty-four cents a year to forty cents.

WITHIN six years the Brotherhood of Carpenters has paid out \$279,250 in death, disa-bility and sick benefits.

OUT of the 506 strikes that occurred in England and Scotland last year 260 were suc-cessful. The rest were failures.

CIGARMAKERS UNION No. 144, of New York city, has raised money for the Union makers who suffered by the Lynn fire.

PRESIDENT GOMPERS, of the American is not in favor of restricting immigration. HEREAFTER San Francisco masons will not

handle any granite or other kind of building stone that may have been quarried or cut by

The iron founders' union of Great Britain is eighty years old. It has 10,000 members and owns \$100,000. The workmen average \$8.20 to \$10 a week. WHEN the new Central Jaker Union is or-

panized the Trades Sections will be re-established. At one time the Central Labor Union had ten different sections.

THE unions of Victoria, Australia, will soon erect a \$5000 statue to commemorate the adoption of the eight hour system, which has been in vogue there over twenty years.

BUILDING trades unions in Indianapolis see thinking over an arrangement which will prevent one trade from striking unless kin-cred trades which might be affected have first given their consent.

There is a tendency all around to prevent the discussion of politics at trades or labor union meetings. Old time unionists say that political discussions do incalculable harm to the unions which permit them,

THERE are 196 women operators in the great operating room of the Western Union in New York city. In this room a husband and wife are working side by side. They are perfectly matched in skill, but the man gets \$15 more a mouth than the woman.

THE unious of Indianapolis intend to open a bureau in that city in which men in search of work may register and employers may se-cure workmen. It will be open day and night. The St. Louis unions propose to open

AT a mass meeting of the London unions of the boot trade a resolution was passed providing that "in no manufactory shall there be employed more than one boy to five men, and they shall be equally distributes over each branch of the trade."

The Boston and Lynn fires have thrown about 11,000 men and women out of work. A vast majority are shoeworkers. The fires will give work to thousands of laborers and building trades men, who are needed to rebuild the burned districts in those cities.

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

In the Senate.

5TH DAY.—Mr. Edmunds offered a petition for the incorporation of an anhex to Howard University for colored people, and Mr. Manderson presented a memorial from the State Board of Agriculture of Nebraska in favor of Chicago's claim for the World's Fair... Bills were introduced for the admission of the States of Wyoming and Idaho into the Union, and for providing pensions for indigent parents of deceased soldiers... Mr. Sherman offered a resolution requesting the President to invite, as fit occasions arise, negotiations with any Government with which the United States has or may have diplomatic relations, to the end that any differences or disputes between the two Governments that cannot be adjusted by diplomatic agencies may be referred to arbitration and peacefully adjusted by such means.

6TH DAY.—Mr. Morrill, from the Finance Committee, reported back adversely the bill to provide for the organization of the national banks with less than \$50,000 capital.... Bills introduced and referred were ones.

James Mainson, and Mr. Call a bill authorizing the President to open negotiations with Spain for the acquisition of the Island of Cuba...The Senate proceeded to the House to participate in the ceremonies commemorative of the first inauguration of George

Washington as President.

STH DAY.—Among the petitions, resolutions and memorials presented and referred, were three resolutions of the Massachusetts Legislature, in favor of a Federal bankrupt law, of an international convention in reference. ence to steamers crossing the Grand Banks, and of a pension law giving a pension to every honorably discharged Union soldier and sallor....Petitions from various parishes in Louisiana in favor of a national election iaw were presented by Senators Ingalls, Sherman and Evarts...Bills were introduced by Mr. Butler for the emigration of persons of color from the Southern States; by persons of color from the Southern States; by Mr. Davis to establish the Tenth Judical Circuit Court; by Mr. Gorman for an International Exposition at the National Capital in 1892, and by Mr. Stewart for the free coinage of both gold and silver, and the issue of coin certificates, to circulate as money... Mr. Call presented the joint resolution of the Elorida Legislature in favor of a patient Florida Legislature in favor of a national ship canal across the Florida peninsula and Mr. Gibson offered a resolution (which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations), instructing that committee to inquire into the expediency and practicability of acquiring or setting apart territory for the occupation of negro or colored citiens of the United States... Acceutive

In the House.

4TH DAY .- Charles H. Turner, membersleet from New York city was sworn in...A'
resolution was adopted authorizing the
Speaker to appoint the various standing and
select committees, and specifying the jurisdiction of each...Mr. Payne introduced a
bill defining the duties of the Sergeant-atArms...Mr. Springer offered a resolution
for the appointment of a committee to which
shall be referred all propositions relating to for the appointment of a World's Fair Com-

5TH DAY .- On motion of Mr. Bayne, of Pennsylvania, a resolution was adopted lirecting the Clerk to inform the Senate that directing the Clerk to inform the Senate that the House was in session and ready to proceed with the centennial ceremonies. At the request of the Speaker, the members then retired to the seats assigned to them, and upon the arrival of the Senators, together with the President, Vice-President, Cabinet members, Supreme Court Justices, etc., the seremonies in commemoration of the inauguration of George Washington, the first President of the United States, were carried out, Vice-President Morton occupying the Speaker's chair.

Speaker's chair. 6TH DAY.—A resolution was adopted callorn Day.—A resolution was adopted calling for a committee of five to investigate the authenticity of the so-called ballot box contract, which has appended the names of several Senators and Representatives, and which was published during the recent campaign in Ohio. Mr. Butterworth, of Ohio, who offered the resolution, said his name was attached to the contract, and that it was a forgery. Mr. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, made a similar statement.... The committee investigating the recent defalcations of Cashier Silcott, of the House Sergeant-at-Arms' office, made a prelimnary report, stating that the shortage was \$70,708.96, and condemning the manner in which the Sergeant-at-Arms conducted the affairs of his office.

GOVERNORS IN COUNCIL.

For a Monument to Commemorate the Declaration of Independence.

The Governors of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, New Hampshire and Arizona were present in person, and eleven other States were represented by proxy, at a meeting held in Washington to petition Congress for the erection of a memorial monument at Philadelphia to Com-memorate the Declaration of Independence memorate the Declaration of Independence and the one hundredth anniversary of Constitutional Government in the United States. Governor Green, of New Jersey, presided, and delivered an address giving a history of the present movement, which, he said, was started as far back as 1852.

After a general discussion a draft of a bill was adopted to be presented to Congress. It donates ten acres in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia for the monument, provides for a com-

donates ten acres in Fairmount Park, Phila-delphia, for the monument, provides for a com-mission comprising one citizen from each State and Territory and thirteen citizens of Philadelphia, and asks Congress for an ap-propriation to erect the monument, the amount being left blank.

RIVER PIRATES.

Eleven of Them Captured After an Exciting Chase.

Eleven Mississippi River pirates-eight men and three women-have been captured below Cairo, Ill., by Marshal Mahone and a posse after an exciting chase. The gang had come in a shanty-boat down the Mississippi from Alton, and worked at various points. One night they made a raid on the office of a stave-factory, on the Mississippi side of Cairo, overpowered the watchman and fireman, blindfolded them, and blew the safe to pieces, carrying off \$60 and valuable gapers. Marshal Mahone and a posse armed with Winchesters, followed them down the river in a tug, and brought them back with their plunder. A fight was imminent when the tug with the officers was sighted by the fugitives, but the officers made them throw up their hands and surrender. posse after an exciting chase. The gang had

A COMPANY of Hollanders who have been growing celery in Michigan find the industry amplifying so that they now propose to buy up large sections of the New Jersey swamps and to turn them into celery fields.

THE SOUTH IN MO

Ceremonies at the Bier of Davis in New Orleans.

The funeral of Jefferson Davis at New Orleans was attended by thousands of people, representing the promitence and wealth of the Southern States. Seven Governors were present, attended by their staffs and bringing with them great delegations of people. The military parade was a marked one. A dozen-companies from Georgia, Texas, Mississippi and Alabama took part, and the Louisiana State National Guards and Volunter Militia, of New/Orleans, participated. The crush on the streets equaled anything that has ever been witnessed at New Orleans on the occasion of carnival festivities. In Lafayette Square, just opposite the City Hall, a dense multitude gathered, and adjacent streets were crowded with people from all over the country. wealth of the Southern States.

were crowded with people from all over the country.

The floral decorations came from every State and city in the South. The town was draped from one end to the other with most elaborate showings of black. Business fronts and residences were covered, and every bit of bunting there was in the city flow on a staff at half-mast.

At an early hour the streets were througed with soldiers and firemen in uniform, members of various civic organizations, and representatives of every profession, avocation and association all en route to their respective meeting stations, from whence a few hours later they concentrated in Lafayette Square.

As soon as the doors of the City Hall were opened a stream of visitors began to pour As soon as the doors of the City Hall were opened a stream of visitors began to pour through the death chamber to take a fare-well view of the remains of the Confederate leader. The crowd of visitors was even greater than that of previous days, there being hundreds of people from abroad whose visit to the city had been delayed until the day of the funeral. It was not until 11:30 o'clock that the lid of the casket closed down forever upon the features of the dead. The remains were then conveyed to the front portico of the City Hall, where the simple but impressive rites of the Episcopal church were performed.

Infayette Square, in front of the City Hall, was densely packed with people, and the balconies and every available space was crowded in the extreme. At the conclusion crowded in the extreme. At the conclusion of the religious services the coffin was borne by a detachment of soldiers to the caisson on which it was to be conveyed to the by a detachment of soldiers to the caisson on which it was to be conveyed to the cemetery. The caisson was drawn by six black horses, two abreast, caprisoned in artillery harness and plumes, and each animal was led by a soldier in uniform. The various battalions wheeled into line preceded by a detachment of the city police, and followed in turn by the clergy, pail-bearers and so on, in their respective order. As the procession traversed the streets, from every church a knell was tolled, while dirges blended with the booming of the minute guns. Great crowds lined the streets through which the procession passed. The entry of the procession into the beautiful of the procession into the beautiful cemetery away out on Metairie Ridge was

cemetery awny out on Metairie Ridge was made with all the pomp and circumstance of a military and civic occasion. Metairie is the prettiest cemetery in the South. Within it lie the bodies of thousands of Confederate veterans, and here are most of the tombs of the military and veteran associations of New Orleans. It is in this cometery, in a subterranean vault, that the Sonthern leader was temporarily laid to rest. The tomb of the Army of Northern Virginia is beneath the marble monument to Stonewall Jackson. Beneath a heavy slab of marble is an underground chamber with vaults running all around. It was in one of these that the body of Mr. Davis was placed. The monument was decorated with extreme The monument was decorated with extreme The monument was decorated with extreme simplicity. The mound was covered entirely with green moss, and around the shaft was wound a chain of laured and oak leaves. An immense throng of people witnessed the exercises in the cometery.

OUR FIRST PRESIDENT.

The Centennial of His Inauguration Celebrated at Washington.

inauguration of George Washington, the first President of the United States, have been held in the House of Representatives at

Washington.

In the area in front of the Speaker's desk were placed massive chairs and sofas for the accommodation of the President and his Cabinet and the Justices of the United States Supreme Court. The two front rows on the Republican side were occupied by the Distrements. the Diplomatic Corps, while the correspond ing seats on the Democratic side were assigned to the District Judiciary and the mem-bers of the Court of Claims. The members of the International American Con ference and the Marine Conference were as signed seats to the rear of those occupied by the Diplomatic Corps. Nearly the whole of the right wing of the chamber was reserved for Senators and Representatives; and is the triangular spaces behind the semi-circle of desks were placed chairs and sofas for the accommodation of distinguished invited nests. While the galleries (to which admis on was to be had by ticket only) were com fortably full, there was an absence of the crush around the doors which has character zed similar occasions in the past.

in the private gallery were seated Mrs. Fuller, wife of the Chief Justice, and her daughters; Mrs. Morton, wife of the Vice daughters; Mrs. Morton, wile of the delegates President, and the families of the delegates Conference. Mrs President, and the families of the delegates to the Pan-American Conference. Mrs Blaine, Miss Blaine, Miss Leiter, Mrs. and Miss Halford and Mrs. Wanamaker occupied seats in the Diplomatic gallery, and Mrs. seats in the Diplomatic gallery, and Mrs. Reed and Mrs. Carlisle were accommodated in the seats set apart for the friends of the Speaker. The President and Cabinet occupied seats of honor in the body of the House pied seats of honor in the body of the House
The hum of conversation was hushed in
the House when, at precisely I o'clock, the
President of the United States and his Cabi
net were announced and filed down the mair
aisle. At 1:10 all were seated and the Vice
President called the vast assembly to order.
After prayer by the Rev. J. G. Butler,
Chaplain of the Senate, Chief-Justice Fuller
was escorted to the Clerk's desk by Senator
Hiscock and Representative Bayne, the
Chairmen of the committees in charge of the
arrangements. The Chief-Justice then read
an oration in which he paid a strong tribute
to the character of the illustrious Washington.

At the conclusion of Chief-Justice Fuller's speech the Rev. W. H. Milburn, the "Blind Chaplain," pronounced the benediction, and the ceremonies were closed by the Marine Band playing "Washington's Grand March."

THE HOUSE COMMITTEES.

How the Leading Ones Have Been Made Up by Speaker Reed.

Speaker Reed has made up the leading House Committees as follows, the first name in each case being that of the Chairman; The Ways and Means as follows: Means, McKinley, Burrows, Bayne, Dingley, Lockenna, Payne, Lafollete, Gear, Carlisle, Mills, McMillan, Breckenridge, of Arkansas,

and Flower.

Committee on Appropriations: Messrs.
Cannon, Butterworth, McComas, Henderson,
of Iowa; Peters, Coggswell, Belden, Morrow,
Brewer, of Michigan; Randall, Forney,
Sayres, Breckenridge, of Kentucky, and

Dockery.

On Manufacturers: Messrs. Kelley, Burrows, E. B. Taylor, of Ohio; Arnold, Morse, Sanford, Wilson, of West Virginia; Bynum, Williams, of Illinois; Grimes and Fowler.

On Elections: Messrs. Powell, Houk, Cooper, Haugen, Sherman, Dalzeil, Bergen, Greenhalge, Comstock, Crisp, O'Ferrell, Outwaitc, Maich, Moore, of Texas, and Wike of Illinois.

An exhibition of ancient Ressian curior will be held at Moscow by the Russian Archeological Society. The church dignitaries have refused to send their treasures.

THE SUPREME COURT.



JUDGE DAVID J. BREWER, age David J. Brewer, nominated by United States Supreme Court, was born at Smyrna, in Asia Minor, in June, 1837, his United States Supreme Court, was born at Smyrna, in Asia Minor, in June, 1837, his parents being missionaries in that place. They returned to the United States soon afterward and settled in Connecticut, where young Brewer was educated in different schools in Hartford, Middletown and New Haven. In 1851 he entered Wesleyan University, but at the close of his junior year went to Yale College, where he was graduated in 1856. After this he passed one year as a law student in the office of his uncle, David Dudley Field, in New York city, and then went to the Law School at Albany, where he was graduated in 1858. He went West, and in 1859 settled at Leavenworth, Kan, where he began the active practises of law.

In 1861 he was appointed United States Commissioner, and in 1862 was elected Judge of the Probate and Criminal Courts of Leavenworth County. Two years later he was elected Judge of the First Judicial District of Kansas, and in 1865 became President of the Board of Education of Leavenworth. For several ensuing years he was Superintendent of the Public Schools of that city, and in 1868 he was elected to the office of Prosecuting Attorney for the county. He became an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Kansas in 1870, and was re-elected to the that position in 1876 and 1882. He re-Court of Kansas in 1870, and was re-elected to that position in 1876 and 1882. He re-signed from the bench in 1884 to accept the appointment of United States Circuit Judge for the Eighth Judicial Circuit, which was offered to him by President Arthur, most conspicuous work as a jurist has been in the construction of the prohibitory and railroad legislation in Kansas.

SAD DROWNING ACCIDENT.

How a Mother and Three Children Lost Their Lives

A terrible and peculiarly sad accident occurred the other day, by which a mother and her three children were drowned at Sankville on the Milwaukee River. A sixyear-old son of Claud Augustin went to the river bank and ventured out on the ice. It suddenly broke and he fell into the water. His mother heard his cries and rushed to his rescue. Frantically throwing herself into rescue. Frantically throwing herself into the icy water she endeavored to save her drowning boy. In a few minutes sh. was beyond her depth and drowning herself. Her seventeen-year-old daughter Augusta heard the cries and hastened to the spot. Seeing her mother in the water she hastened to her rescue. The ice broke with her and she was thrown into the chilling torrent. Mother and daughter, locked together in a death struggle, sank beneath the water and

tive cries of "Mamma, mamma, I want you!" he ran over the ice until he reached the hole in which his mother, his sister and his brother were buried. The little fellow saw his mother and sister sink, and threw him-self, as he supposed, into his mother's arms. instant he was carried beneath the

A man named Christian Nilssen saw the tragedy, but was powerless to render aid. He was on the rotten ice and broke several times before he reached the spot where the family had been wiped out. When he finally reached there they had disappeared.

A TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.

Two Men, a Wagon, and Team Blown to Fragments by Nitro-Glycerine,

At a quarter past 9 o'clock the other morning Butler, Penn., was shaken from centre to circumference by a nitro-glycerine explosion at the Butler Torpedo Company's magazine two miles south of the town. The exbloson occurred when cans were being put nto the wagons at the factory. James O. into the wagons at the factory. James O. Woods and William Medill and their wagon and team were blown into unrecognizable fragments. The larger part of the factory buildings are demolished. The factory was crushed down, and only the smoke stack re-main intact. The rafters of the magazine fell dwn over the glycerine there, but it did not explode. Woods's shoulder and right arm werefound twenty rods away. A small part of Medili's trunk was taken from the top of The theory is that Woods let a can of the explosive drop when handing it up to Medil, who was in the wagon. A great hole was nade in the ground where the wagon

RICTOUS WOMEN CONVICTS.

A Kinsas Penitentiary Official Fatally Wounded.

A govolt among the female convicts in the penientiary has occurred at Leavenworth, Kan, On Sunday, when the women were escortel from the chapel, Mattie Brown, a violent prisoner, assaulted one of the guards. For his she was confined in the dark cell. For his she was confined in the dark cell. Nextmorning all the other women prisoners made a damand on the matron, Mrs. Hanks, that frown be released from the cell. This was brised and they drove the matron out and stacked the cell with hatchets. Captain Hank, husband of the matron, was summond, and when he appeared the infuriated wome turned on him with hatchets and indicts mortal wounds. His skull was crushed flicte mortal wounds. His skull was crushed and h was left for dead on the floor. All the guarts were then summoned and the riot was

THEREEN years ago Benjamin Goble, a firman on the Eric Railroad, living at Pot Jervis, N. Y., took a drink from he Mississippi River, and last weekhe expelled from his stomach a live lississippi dogfish which measured lighteen inches in length and had a hea as large as an egg and fins four inche long. He believes he swallowed an inant dogfish at the time mentione and that it has been alive in his stomph ever since. Cortain it is that for many years he has had a distress in histomach which at times was so acutes to render the services of a the dre of a physician when the fish was epelled.

Italy duce 260,000,000 in A Pendleton (Ore. a gallon of mineral on a wager.

Carmel, Me., is this fall because it weighing 875 pound Mexico affords an tious young philor distinct languages and di

John Binkley, of Resding, Penn., carries his helpless mother, weighing 300, pounds, around the house as if she were a baby.

Erie, Penn., boasts a thirteen-year-old boy, name of Dowitt, who "has been making electrical instruments for the last two years." A feminine resident of Caribou, Me.,

harvested forty acres of grain this season without any belp from the masculine sex. She used a machine reaper. An Australian Legislature has passed a law taxing all married couples living with their mothers-in-laws; \$900 if residing with the husband's mother an law,

and \$120 if with the wife's. L. C. Beecher, of Woodbridge, Conn. planted a hill of pumpkins last spring. From that hill he gathered seventeen pumpkins aggregating 686 pounds. He

sold them all at one cent a pound. The greatest beer drinkers are those of Munich. They drink 492 litres per head per year, against Vienna's 296 London's 254, Berlin's 240 and Paris's 22. This cost the Munich inhabitants on

an average of \$30 a head annually. A Watsontown (Penn,) man saw advertised: "A Sure Cure for Drunkenness. He forwarded the necessary dollar, and received by return mail, written on a valuable postal card in beautiful violet ink, the magic words: "Don't Drink."

Samuel Moss, of Essex, Mass., has been hungry all the time for thirteen years. He drinks three quarts of water per day and eats hearty meals every hour. His age is sixty-one years and his weight 135 pounds. His case is a puzzle to the physicians.

On Tremont street, Boston, there is a novel sewing machine standing in the window. It is run by some unseen power, but is almost human in its movements. It plies the needle till it is time to stop, when it slowly sinks, the lid falls down, the doors shut and its work is temporarily suspended.

At Cincinnati a horse backed over the bank of the Ohio River and fell down a declivity of 100 feet, dragging his cart and driver with him. The driver did not get into the water, but the horse plunged into the river and swam across to Covington, Ky., detaching the vehicle from him in midstream.

While fishing near Slaughter Beach, Del., a party of young men caught a veritable sea devil. It was nearly five feet in length, two feet six inches in width, and had an immense head. Large fins grew from each side, while on its head grew a long, slender fin. The latter They were just disappearing when a four-year-old son of Mrs. Augustin who had been with the sister toddled out on the ice. With

The idea of building a great tower was suggested to M. Eiffel while building the Garabil Bridge in southern France. The bridge is the loftiest bridge in the world, its central part being 350 feet above the water below. The two piers which support this lofty central span are miniature Eiffel towers, the plan and construction being exactly the same. M. Eiffel is one of the greatest bridge

builders in Europe. The Use of Opium in China.

The Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs has just issued a small pamphlet entitled "Opium: Historical Note, or the Poppy in China," by Dr. Edkins, the well-known scholar and missionary of Pekin. The importance of the little work is that it demolishes the proposition sedulously propagated of late years that opium was introduced in recent years from India to China.

Dr. Edkins says that in fact the Arabs took it to that country in the eighth century at a time when there was a flourishing trade between Canton and the ports of the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf. The medicinal properties of the drug are mentioned in a work published in the tenth century. From that time it was cultivated for these properties and from the fifteenth century "it appears plain that the manufacture of native opium has existed in China and it is not only in recent years that there has been both native and foreign opium in this country." The smoking of opium came in with the smoking of tobacco in the seventeenth century.

Various ingredients, says Dr. Edkins, were in various countries mixed with tobacco to try their effect, among them being opium. The Manchus tried to prohibit the use of tobacco by edits as stringent as those issued against opium, but in vain. Among the causes of this failure the writer includes the love of opium-smoking by many in high positions-court favorites and others-whom it would be very difficult to punish. Opium smoking began in Formosa and Amoy, where tobacco smoking was first introduced. The first edict against the practice was in 1729. Opium was a common product of Yunnan in 1756, and in those days this distant province was far remote from the influence of any foreign country whatever, except Burmah.

Salt is necessary in milk as well as vegetables, for sick or well, and especially for children. Its action in the circulation is well understood; it enhances the vital processes, mainly by accelerating tissue changes through the elimination of more ures and carbonic acid; it prevents the solid coagulation of milk by either rennet or gastric juice. The cow's milk ought never to be given without table salt, and the latter ought to be added to a woman's milk when it bephysian necessary. He was under haves like cow's milk in regard to solid. curdling and consequently indigesti-

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

THE PUMPKIN PIE. a sharp knife—the best of its kind—are off the pumpkin's golden rind; ut into cube-shaped blocks of buff, wly simmer till soft enough.

h a sieve-the best to be bought of the sifted pumpkin a quart. opple-crown" hen will mourn toed nest in the scented hay,

pumpkin pies you can bake et you must nine eggs take. Out of chites in a separate dish my and light as you wish. White sugar, or cup and a half you take, And two quarts of milk your pies to make; Then of cinnamon, nutmeg, and mace, each

Next spices, sugar, eggs, pumpkin and milk, You must beat together till "smooth as silk"— (That is the curious, homely phrase, My grandmother used in those good old-time days.)

You take a teaspoonful ere you are done.

Now a dozen of raisins, more or less, To each pie will add flavor, you must confess. The whole must be baked in a shell-like crust, And, just as it hardens, with sugar you dust. If you follow this rule, when done you'll cry:
"Here's a genuine, old-time pumpkin pie!"
—Good Housekeeping.

BEEF-STEAK PIE.

Take two pounds of steak; this need not be the choicest cut, but should be sweet and tender; put it in a kettle with water enough to cover, and cover the kettle; simmer for an hour and a half, then take out the meat, cut it in small pieces, taking out bone and gristle. Have a pan lined with crust made of short biscuit dough, put the meat into it, season with salt, pepper and bits of butter; stir a little corn-starch or flour in the gravy in which the meat was cooked, to thicken it slightly, pour over the meat and put on the top crust. Bake an hour. -Prairie Farmer.

APPLE PUDDING.

Pare, core, and quarter sour apples. If they have to stand awhile, put in an earthen dish and cover with a wet napkin or towel; never throw into cold water as some cooks do. Put a layer of these apples in the bottom of a buttered pudding mould and sprinkle over it a bit of salt. The salt will give as good a flavor as butter would give, and is less bother and expense. Above the layer of apples place a layer of stale bread, in slices or pieces (fragments may be used or pieces of dry toast left over from breakfast), which have been soaked in water till they are moistened through. Continue this arrangement till the mould is full. Put over the top layer of apples a thick layer of stale bread crumbs soaked in melted butter. Sprinkle the top layer of crumbs with sugar and put into the oven to bake. Cream some butter thoroughly, add fine sugar, and cream altogether. Use one-half as much butter as sugar in this sauce. Add a tablespoonful of cream, and vanilla to flavor. Cream all again, and set away to get cold .- American Cultivator.

> HOUSEHOLD HINTS. Hot dry flannel, applied as hot as possi-

ble, for neuralgia. When not in use the umbrella should be left loose, unconfined by elastic or

silken band. Broken limbs should be placed in natural position and the patient kept quiet

until the surgeon arrives. Rancid lard is improved by trying it over with a little water in the kettle,

adding slices of raw potatoes. It is said that the juice of a lemon squeezed into a cup of coffee will afford immediate relief in neuralgic headache.

Do not blow the food to cool it for children; the breath is often impure and will make the food injurious to the child. The light, soft wool goods worn by gentlemen in the summer make pretty skirts for little girls as well as for the

little boys. Hemmorrhages of the lungs or stomach are promptly checked by small doses of salt. The patient should be kept as quiet as possible.

When white candles appear on the table shades of any other color may be used, but when colored candles are chosen the shades are usually of the same It has been decided that shirting

gingham makes the best kitchen aprons,

as it is durable and not easy to tear. It is very wide; one breadth is enough for the ordinary apron. Cloth jackets or ulsters may be cleaned of grease by covering the spots with French chalk, placing a piece of blotting paper over it, and then pressing with a

hot iron. Rub with a dry flannel and brush well. Wood, grasses, flowers, moss, etc., are stained by laying the object to be colored in the solutions, or painting them over, or pressing the coloring liquid into them. The colors mostly used are magenta, methyl violet, malachite green,

and aniline blue. To make a gargle for sore mouth and throat, take four large spoonfuls of good cider vinegar, four of water, a teaspoonful of common salt, and a very small portion of red or black pepper; gargle every hour. It is worth more than all the chlorate of potash in the country and

it cannot harm you. Rain water and soda will take out machine grease. To remove oil and varnish from silk try benzine, ether and soap very cautiously. To take out paint, mix equal parts of ammonia and turpentine. Saturate the spot two or three times, then wash out in soapsuds. Paint can sometimes be rubbed out of woolen goods after it has dried.

The most fashionable hen in New York State is said to live in the town of Waldoboro. She started in life a plain dark-brown pullet, but soon exchathis for a black and white suit. The next time she shed her feathers she came out as whit as snow, and this fall she appears in a black, white and tan dress