

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 Lacerda, who was shot in three places. He is recovering from the effects of his wounds.

An Englishman, the agent of an important English bank at Rio Janeiro, was on board the Ataraz when 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. He 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 silent. No messages were delivered, not even those addressed to the British Consul. The British Consul 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 the Emperor on a balcony gazed by soldiers. Nothing could exceed the feeling of kindness which every one, including the Provisional Ministers, entertained toward him. The cowardice of those who sought 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, as the Emperor's popularity 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 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 President 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, 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 cavalry, and a battery of artillery surrounded the Santa Anna Barracks, where the Ministers had assembled. The troops inside fraternized with those outside. The barracks gates were thrown open, and the Ministers witnessed General da Fonseca's triumphant entry and exit, saluted by the troops. With the exception of a rioting 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 patrolled the harbor, 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 trustworthy monarchists actually discourages the supporters of the Imperial Government, and increases their fears that the Republic is founded on a permanent basis.

THE LABOR WORLD.

VERMONT monument marble is being shipped to Australia.

GOVERNOR LADD, of Rhode Island, was a printer's 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 tinmiths 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 compel employes to work at night in factories or mills.

SEVERAL New York unions use the Australian system of voting when selecting officers.

THE Knights of Labor have raised their per 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, disability and sick leave benefits.

ONE of the 206 strikes that occurred in England and Scotland last year 290 were successful. The rest were failures.

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

PRESIDENT GOMPERS, of the American Federation of Labor, says that personally he is not in favor of restricting immigration.

HEAVY SAN FRANCISCO masons will not handle any granite or other kind of building stone that may have been quarried or cut by convicts.

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 a day a week.

WHERE the new Central Labor Union is organized the Trades Section 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 are thinking over an arrangement which will prevent one trade from striking unless kindred 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 unions held 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 month than the woman.

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

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 distributed over each branch of the trade."

THE Boston and Lynn firms have thrown about 11,000 men and women out of work. A vast majority are shoemakers. The firms 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.

5TH DAY.—Mr. Edmunds offered a petition for the incorporation of an annex to Howard University for colored people, and Mr. Maudslow 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 Mr. Chandler to amend the laws relative to the elective franchise, and one by Mr. Gray for the relief of junior naval officers. . . . Mr. Turpie, who had offered a resolution regarding trusts, addressed the Senate in opposition to them. . . . Mr. Ewart's bill for celebrating the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by an International Exhibition in New York city was read the first and second time. . . . The programme for the ceremonies in the House in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the first inauguration of George Washington was presented and adopted. . . . The Senate in executive session confirmed a number of nominations.

7TH DAY.—Mr. Hale, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back the bills heretofore introduced by him to promote the efficiency of the enlisted force of the navy; to amend sections 1529, 1530 and 1531 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the navy; and for the relief of sufferers by the wreck of the United States steamer Trenton and Vandalia, and the stranding of the Nymphe, at Apia, in the Samoan Islands, and they were placed on the Calendar. . . . Mr. Hoar introduced a bill for a statue and monument to James Madison, 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.

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 to steamers crossing the Great Lakes, and of a pension law giving a pension to every honorably discharged Union soldier and sailor. . . . Petitions from various parishes in Louisiana in favor of a national election law were presented by Senators Ingalls, Sherman and Ewart. . . . Bills were introduced by Mr. Butler for the emigration of persons of color from the Southern States; by Mr. Davis to establish the Tenth Judicial 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 State 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 citizens of the United States. . . . Executive session.

8TH DAY.—Charles H. Turner, member-elect 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-at-Arms. . . . Mr. Springer offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee to which shall be referred all propositions relating to arid lands. . . . Mr. Hall offered a resolution for the appointment of a World's Fair Committee.

9TH DAY.—On motion of Mr. Bayne, of Pennsylvania, a resolution was adopted 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 ceremonies in commemoration of the inauguration of George Washington, the first President of the United States, were carried out. . . . President Morton occupying the Speaker's chair.

10TH DAY.—A resolution was adopted calling for a committee of five to investigate the authenticity of the so-called "balloon report," 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 not on the list, and that he was a forger. 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 preliminary report, stating that the shortage was \$70,788.90, 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 commemorate the Declaration of Independence and the one hundredth anniversary of Congress. . . . 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 1826.

A general discussion of 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 commission comprising one citizen from each State and Territory, and the been citizens of Philadelphia, and asks Congress for an appropriation to erect the monument, the amount being left blank.

RIVER PIRATES.

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. They were captured by a posse of 200 men, a steamer, and a gunboat, on the Mississippi side of Cairo, overpowered the watchman and fireman, blindfolded them, and blew the safe to pieces, carrying off \$60 and valuable papers. Marshal Mahone and a posse armed with Winchester rifles 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.

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

THE SOUTH IN MORNING.

Ceremonies at the Bier of Jefferson Davis in New Orleans.

The funeral of Jefferson Davis at New Orleans was attended by thousands of people, representing the prominence 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 magnificent one, with companies from Georgia, Texas, Mississippi and Alabama took part, and the Louisiana State National Guards and Volunteer 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.

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 flowers. Business fronts and residences were covered, and every bit of bunting there was in the city flew on a staff at half-mast.

At an early hour the streets were thronged with soldiers and citizens. The members of various civic organizations, and representatives of every profession, avocation and association all on 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 through the death chamber to take a farewell view of the remains of the Confederate leader.

The crowd of visitors was so dense that it was not until 11:30 o'clock that the funeral of the Confederate leader was held. It was not until 11:30 o'clock that the funeral of the Confederate leader was held. It was not until 11:30 o'clock that the funeral of the Confederate leader was held. . . .

OUR FIRST PRESIDENT.

THE Centennial of His Inauguration Celebrated at Washington.

The ceremonies in commemoration of the 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 Supreme Court. The two front rows on the Republican side were occupied by the Diplomatic Corps, while the corresponding seats on the Democratic side were assigned to the District Judiciary and the members of the Court of Claims. The members of the International American Conference and the Marine Conference were assigned seats to the rear of those occupied by the Diplomatic Corps. . . .

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: Messrs. McKinley, Burrows, Bayne, Dingley, Cramer, Payne, and Culler.

THE Committee on Appropriations: Messrs. Cannon, Butterworth, McComas, Henderson, Iowa; Peters, Cogswell, 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; Ryan, Williams, of Illinois; Grimes and Fowler.

ON Elections: Messrs. Powell, Hook, Cooper, Haugen, Sherman, Dalzell, Bergen, Greenhalgh, Comstock, Crisp, O'Ferral, Outwater, Maich, Moore, of Texas, and Wike of Illinois.

AN exhibition of ancient Russian curios will be held at Moscow by the Russian Archaeological Society. The church dignitaries have refused to send their treasures.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The President's Nominee for a Seat in the High Judicial Tribunal.

Judge David J. Brewer, nominated by President Harrison to fill the vacancy in the United States Supreme Court, was born at Smyrna, in Asia Minor, in June, 1837, his parents being missionaries in that place. He was graduated at Yale College, where he was graduated in 1856. He went West, and in 1859 settled at Leavenworth, Kan., where he began the active practice 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 that position in 1876 and 1882. He resigned 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. His 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 Bankville on the Milwaukee River. A six-year-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 the icy water she endeavored to save her drowning boy. In a few minutes she 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 ice.

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

A man named Christian Nilsson 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 explosion occurred when cans were being put 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 remains intact. The rafters of the magazine fell down over the glycerine there, but it did not explode. Woods' shoulder and right arm were found twenty rods away. A small part of Medill's trunk was taken from the top of a tree. The theory is that Woods let a can of the explosive drop when handing it up to Medill, who was in the wagon. A great hole was made in the ground where the wagon stood.

RICIOUS WOMEN CONVICTS.

A Kansas Penitentiary Official Fatally Wounded.

A revolt among the female convicts in the penitentiary has occurred at Leavenworth, Kan. On Sunday, when the women were escorted from the chapel, Mattie Brown, a violent prisoner, assaulted one of the guards. For this she was confined in the dark cell. Next morning all the other women prisoners made a revolt on the matron, Mrs. Hanks, that Brown was released from the cell. This was refused and they drove the matron out and attacked the cell with hatchets. Captain Hanks, husband of the matron, was summoned, and when he appeared the infuriated women turned on him with hatchets and inflicted mortal wounds. His skull was crushed and he was left for dead on the floor. All the guards were then summoned and the riot was quelled.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

THE PUMPKIN PIE. Take a sharp knife—the best of its kind—cut a round of the pumpkin's golden rind; cut into oval-shaped blocks of buff, or a few minutes in a hot oven. . . .

Carmel, Me., is this fall because it weighs 875 pounds. . . .

Mexico affords an interesting young philologist. . . .

John Binkley, of Reading, 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 Dewitt, 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 help from the masculine sex. She used a machine reaper. . . .

An Australian Legislator has passed a law taxing all married couples living with their mothers-in-law; \$900 if residing with the husband's mother-in-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 an average of \$30 a head annually. . . .

A Watertown (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 appendage was used as a bait to entice smaller fish when it buried itself in the mud. . . .

The idea of building a great tower was suggested to M. Eiffel while building the Garabit 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. . . .

HOUSEHOLD HINTS. Hot dry fume, applied as hot as possible, 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 blot 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. . . .

Hemorrhages 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 hue. . . .

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 wooden goods after it has dried. . . .

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

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