Listowel Standard.

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FARM AND GARDEN.

Seasonable Information for Tillers of the Soil.

Onions.

At the recent Farmers' Convention held in Auburn, Mass., Mr. Benjamin P. Ware spoke as follows on the subject of onion raising;

Heavy corn land is good for onions, and is better the second year than when first devoted to this crop. The manure should, if possible, be applied in the fall, of course, and should be well worked in a few inches deep. In the spring have the ground fine, mellow and smooth when the seed is sown. Plant five or six pounds of seed to the acre, allowing one-half for the maggot and other insects. Just as they are breaking ground, a light hand cultivator is run close to the rows, covering the plants and small weeds with a thin coat of earth, enough to just smother the weeds, but through which the onions will readily find their way, though if the work be delayed till the onions get some size they, too, would be smothered; but while they are yet short and straight, a little dirt will not injure or check them in the least. By using the hand cultivator often between the rows, turning the dirt both toward and from the plants, very little hand weeding is required, though the weeds must be kept down at all events.

If the onions are stiff-necked when they ought to be ripening off, roll the stems down with a barrel drawn over the rows by hand. When ready to harvest, pull six rows, throwing the onions together in a long heap, after which plow or cultivate the land where they grew to kill weeds; then pull six more rows and throw upon the freshly cultivated earth, and so proceed, pulling and cultivating, till the crop is all gathered into rows and the ground cleaned of weeds. When thoroughly dried, store in bins thirty inches deep, in barns or outbuildings till they can be marketed.

Kitchen and Market Garden.

Work is apt to come with a rush; there are so many different things to attend to, that unless the work is properly planned, much time will be lost. It happens with many who make a change of residence that they can not begin gardening until the first of May. These have been obliged to delay the planting of those crops that should be put in so soon as the soil will permit, and will be somewhat behindhand; but with extra effort, and that at once, they may be able to get abreast with the season with most of the vegetables of the garden.

ASPARAGUS should be cut with a strong, roundpointed knife, and with care that the neighboring younger shoots or buds may not be injured. Cut the bed clean, leaving no small shoots to grow now.

BEANS.—Plant the bush sort in drills 18 inches apart, as soon as there is no danger of frost. The Limas are not to go in until the cold rains are over and the ground well warmed. Set the poles 4 feet apart, and afterwards plant four or five beans to each pole, thrusting the seeds into the soil with the eye downwards. See that the poles are firmly set.

BEETS.—Thin the early sown sorts as soon as large enough; the thinnings may be used for "greens." Sow every fortnight until July, and in drills 15 inches apart. Put in Long Blood for winter use.

CABBAGE.—The hoe and cultivator should keep all weeds from the early crop. Sow the seed in open ground for plants for the late crop.

CARROTS.—Sow the Early Horn for early use; for the winter supply wait till the ground is warm.

CORN.—Plant as soon as the frosts are past, and continue to do so at intervals of a week or ten days, to have a supply of this excellent vegetable through the season. "Triumph" is one of the best sorts.

CUCUMBERS. — Plants that have been started in frames should go out, but protect them if cold nights come. Seed for later crop may be sown in the garden so soon as the ground is warm and dry.

EGG PLANTS.—Nothing is gained by setting plants in open ground until warm weather sets in. Push them with a good supply of rich manure. Liquid manure may be used, and with very good results.

LETTUCE.—Cultivate the early plants; set out new plants from hot-bed for succession. Seed may now be sown in the open ground for the late crop.

MARTYNIAS.—Sow seed in hot-bed and set the plants out so soon as well started, or sow later in the open ground. Set about three feet each way.

ONIONS.—Clean culture is necessary with the crop. The soil needs frequent stirring, and hand weeding will be required in the rows.

MELONS AND SQUASHES require much the same treatment as cucumbers. They are of the tender group of vegetables, and require a warm, dry soil at time of planting. Allow an abundance of seed to each hill.

PARSLEY.—Transplant from hot-bed for early, and sow seed in open ground for late crop.

PEAS.—Sow a succession for constant table use. The large sorts will need brush.

PEPPERS.—Set out plants when the weather has become settled. A few should be in every garden.

POTATOES.—Keep clean of weeds by frequent hoeing and stirring the soil. Use Paris Green or London Purple for the "bugs" as soon as they appear.

RADISHES will need to be sown every week or so for a succession. Dust with plaster for insects.

SALSIFY.—Sow this month and keep clear of weeds.

SPINACH.—Keep the first crop clear of weeds, and sow every week or ten days during the month.

TOMATOES should be put in hills 4 feet each way so soon as all danger of frosts is past. Provide some support for the plants before they fall over. A little straw or brush to keep the fruit from the soil may be used if the plants are not supported.

TURNIPS.—The early sowing should be kept clean of weeds, and sprinkled with lime or plaster if the Black Fly appears. Sow seed for a late crop.

TOOLS of all sorts required in the garden should always be in good order and at hand; this last is important, therefore have a place for every tool, and when not in use let it always be found there.

The Fruit Garden.

BLACKBERRIES AND RASPBERRIES may still be planted, but as they start early they should have been set before this. Stakes or trellises should be provided to which the canes are to be secured. Novices fail to understand that it is the new canes that grow this year that are to bear the fruit next season. All suckers are to be treated as weeds unless new plants are desired, when the best ones may be saved.

CURRANTS AND GOOSEBERRIES.—Cultivate the ground thoroughly and give a good mulch a little later in the season. Watch for the "worms," which come from eggs laid upon the under side of the lower leaves, and use white hellebore, a tablespoonful of the powder to a pailful of water. It is best to scald the hellebore with a littly hot water before adding it to the water in the pail or watering pot.

STRAWBERRIES.—Keep the soil free from weeds and mellow. So soon as the fruit is wiel set give the bed a mulch, which will keep the berries from the soil. Hand pull any large weeds that may appear. Set out new beds if plants are to be had.

GRAPES.—One healthy, vigorous cane upon a newly set vine is enough. Tie it up securely to a support. Vines are trained so variously that specific directions can not be given. Whatever the method of training it should keep in view and provide for the crop of next year. Generally the fruit-bearing shoots for the present year should be stopped; that is, have their further growth in length prevented by pinching off the end of the shoot at one, two or three leaves beyond the uppermost cluster of grapes; this should be done very early, as soon as the clusters of buds (often mistaken for young grapes) and the young leaves can be distinctly seen.

MARKETING FRUIT.—Provide all the appliances of quick and proper marketing before the fruit is ready. So much depends upon the appearance of the fruit at the market that neatness and care in so packing it that it will show at its best will pay. Caution should be given to the pickers that no over-ripe fruit be put into the basket or crates. If the distance to market is considerable the fruit should be in a less mature state than when the market is but a short distance away. Watch the market.

Flower Garden and Lawn.

LAWN.—A light top-dressing of some fine fertilizer should be applied. For this purpose, guano, ashes, ground bone, and nitrate of soda, are all good. Either of them may be used, at the rate of 200 pounds per acre. The best time to apply the soluble manures, like guano, and nitrate of soda, is just before a rain. If there are thin spots, sow grass seeds upon them, and rake in. Lawns that are well established, should be mowed once a week, and the cutting left to protect the roots from the sun. Large weeds are best removed by handpulling, aided by an old chisel to secure the roots.

CLIMBERS are especially useful for decorating, and furnishing shade for verandas, and making screens for hiding unsightly places. Of the woody sorts, the Wistaria, Akebia, Ie mat is, Loniceras, etc., are among the best. If these cannot be waited for, sow annuals, as Cypress Vine, Canary Bird Flower, Morning Glories, etc., or Madeira Vines.

ANNUALS may be sown, and care should be taken to properly preserve names by using neat lables at time of planting, especially with new varieties.

PERENNIALS should have been divided last month as many start early. Old beds should be kept free from weeds, and the soil loose, by frequent hoeing.

BULBS.—Lilies, and Gladioluses, may be planted early, and if a part of the Gladioluses bulbs be kept out for a month, a longer succession of flowers may be had; they should have stakes as a general thing. Cannas, which pass for bulbs, do better if not planted until the soil is thoroughly warmed.

WILD FLOWERS.—Those who take an interest in cultivated flowers, can usually find a place in the garden for a collection of the prettiest of the wild flowers, and find much enjoyment in noting their time of appearance, etc. A "rock work" is a pleasing feature in its place, which is not on a lawn.

CASTOR OIL PLANTS are so tropical in their nature, that they make a fine show, and a few of them should be introduced wherever the garden is large enough. They do best started in a hot-bed and afterwards transplanted to the warm open ground.

Agricultural Notes.

The Wisconsin Horticultural Society adopted a list of six varieties of the apple, hardiness being the only test. They were Duchess of Oldenburgh, Wealthy, Tetosky, Haas, Famouse, and Plumb's Cider.

Of four different fertilizers for melons, poultry droppings, well rotted cow manure, barn manure, and bone dust, an Indiana farmer reports that the best yield was obtained from hills to which the bone dust was applied.

At a meeting of the Western New York Farmers' Club, inquiry was made as to feeding beans to stock. Replies showed that they were regarded especially adapted to sheep, being rich in nitrogen, which enters largely into the composition of wool.

The Norway spruce forms a very strong hedge; but no evergreen hedge is to be trusted in resisting the passage of cattle, and may be considered only as useful for shelter and ornament. The form in which to cut a hedge is that of the reversed capital letter A, thus giving access of light and air to the lower branches.

The best way to apply hen droppings to a garden is to sow it on broadcast and rake it in, mixing with it a few barrels of ashes. But most of our people are somewhat disappointed in the use of this fertilizer when used alone. It has been a good deal overrated as a special manure, and yet is certainly better than any other made upon the farm.

J. S. Chapman stated to the New Jersey Horticultural society, that mowing off the tops of strawberry plants is a questionable practice—that it might be useful in a wet season, but in a dry one the plants are irreparably injured by it. This removal of fresh and living leaves must always check the vigor of a plant, and the reason that some have recommended the practice is that cutting away the upper leaves brings the fresh lower ones to view, and the inference is at once drawn that the mowing caused their growth.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

Prosecuting a Married Man for Seduction —Very Conflicting Evidence.

ST. THOMAS, May 5.—Another seduction case came up at the Assizes to-day, and one of an extraordinary nature. Mr. Macmahon, Q. C., appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Rock, Q. C., for the defendant.

The plaintiff is a railway dray and expressman at Aylmer. He had one daughter, Annie White, by his first wife, and seven children by his second wife. Disagreements occurred between Annie White and her stepmother, which resulted in Annie's leaving home in July, 1878, she being then sixteen years old She went into the house of the defendant James Mackintosh, as a general servant, with the consent and approval of her father. The defendant is a married man, with two children, and is a conductor of freight trains on the Great Western Railway.

Annie White testified that the defendant had improper intercourse with her on three occasions whilst his wife was absent, the last occasion being on Sunday, September 22nd, 1878, which was the Sunday after the Great Western picnic at Simcoe; that she left his house on the next day, which was Monday, September 23rd; that she never had any improper intercourse with him after that Sunday, nor with any other man at all; and that a child was born to her on the 22nd of of August, eleven months afterwards. On leaving defendant's house Annie White was for two months in service at the house of Mrs. S. E. Shurr, where several young men were boarding. For the defence it was suggested that one of these was the father of the child. The case has been previously tried, when the jury failed to agree, and on that occasion one of these young men, named Moore, swore that he was the father of Annie White's child. He could not be found for the present trial. The defendant was called to-day. He denied most positively Annie White's allegations. The baby was brought forward for the purpose of being compared with the defendant, and Mr. Macmahon asked defendant whom the child resembled. The latter suggested that it was not unlike the learned counsel himself, a repartee which provoked great merriment in the Court. Defendant testified that he left home on Saturday, September 21st, and did not return until the following Monday. In this he was corroborated by his wife, Christina Mackintosh. Two railway books kept at the Air Line station at St. Thomas were produced, and the entries therein showed beyond doubt that the defendant was away in charge of a freight train during the whole of Sunday, September 22nd.

Half a dozen medical gentlemen were then called to show that it was impossible, or nearly so, that a child could be born eleven months after conception.

In rebuttal two other doctors testified that although such cases were very unusual, they were not impossible. One of these witnesses, Dr. Southwick, stated that he had one or two cases in his practice many years ago, where he had reason to believe that the period of gestation was eleven months. The other witnesses spoke of a case where it was ten months.

The evidence was concluded to-night, and the case goes to the jury to-morrow.

TERRIBLE SCENE IN A THEATRE.

[From the London Telegraph.]

A terrible scene took place in the Theatre del Circo at Madrid a few days ago. During the performance a madman forced his way into the house, armed with a hatchet, and contrived to climb from the auditorium upon the stage, where, brandishing his weapon furiously, he announced himself to the terrified audience as "the Avenger of Mankind." Upon one of the attendants approaching him with the object of persuading him to withdraw from the stage he smote the unfortunate man to the earth with one deadly blow; and he managed to keep the police off, when they attempted to arrest him, by whirling his hatchet round his head with such force and swiftness that none of the "agents of authority" dared to rush in upon him. Presently, however, a party of soldiers made its appearance in the theatre, under the command of an officer, who summoned the raging maniac to give up his weapon and surrender himself, but in vain; whereupon the detachment received orders to fire at him with blank cartridge, in the hope of frightening him into submission. All this while he was yelling at the top of his voice, flourishing his hatchet, and threatening to kill anybody who should approach him. Recognizing the impossibility of overpowering him without risking the soldiers' lives the officer in command gave the order to load with ball and fire upon him. A minute later the wretched man lay a corpse upon the stage, three bullets having passed through his head; and, this highly sensational dramatic episode having been thus brought to a close, the audience returned to their places, from which they had fled in terror when the madman made his first and last appearance upon the stage, and the evening's performances were resumed at the point at which they had been interrupted by "Mankind's Avenger."

—A man must be dead when he is given up by the doctors.

BEET SUGAR MANUFACTURE IN AMERICA.

The April number of "The Sugar Beet," a quarterly journal published by Henry Carey Baird & Co., 810 Walnut street, Philadelphia, contains a fund of information respecting the progress made in the United States towards the goal which the publishers have in view—the hastening of the day when the United States shall produce enough sugar for home consumption. It will interest those farmers and others who look to the SPECTATOR for news upon this subject to know that there are now four beet sugar factories in the United States, namely, at Alvarado, California; Oakland, California; Portland, Maine, and Wilmington, Delaware. Preparations are being made in many places to erect factories, agencies have been opened for the supply of seed, and for the sale of suitable fertilizers, and manufacturers are advertising that they are prepared to furnish the most approved machinery. Those who desire to know more about this branch of the subject should subscribe at once to "The Sugar Beet," price 50 cents per year, sending orders to the address above quoted.

Projectors of facories, who desire to become thoroughly posted in all the intricacies of the question, will be pleased to learn that a new book, entitled "The Sugar Beet," has just been published. It sells for $4 and can be ordered from 810 Walnut street, Philadelphia. Now that it is no longer necessary for students to send to Germany for text books, and get them translated into English, the spread of knowledge about beet sugar ought to be rapid.

Several Canadian newspapers have labored hard to show that the Maine Beet sugar factory was a failure, but the following extract does not bear out that view:

MAINE STATE GRANGE.

At a meeting of Maine State Grange, held at Portland in December, 1879, a committee was appointed to report to the society as to the success of the Maine Beet Sugar Company. At one of their recent reunions they concluded that the average ten tons to the acre was satisfactory, but the methods of cultivation that had been adopted were exceedingly crude, and an important change should take place, and that every grange in the State of Maine should realize the value of the beet as an agricultural reform.

The following has reference to

A FACTORY TO BE STARTED AT OSWEGO, NEW YORK.

By special request, Mr. William Cartwright and Mr. James M. Hart, of Oswego, visited the Maine Beet Sugar Factory, and at a meeting of the Board of Trade held in February in the above city, Mr. Cartwright read an encouraging report, in which he gave a general idea of the New England beet-sugar enterprise and the probable cost of the plant; this was estimated at $100,000, and it was wisely stated that, to insure success, money and good sugar beets should be in abundance. It is generally believed that there will not be the slightest difficulty in contracting with farmers for as many tons of roots as may be required. It is still further thought that at least $25,000 of the stock can be disposed of to the farmers, say even fifty miles from the factory. This is a very important step, as it is by all means essential for the farmer and manufacturer to work hand in hand; and good beets result in a double profit to the first mentioned,—a higher price per ton, and the profit real zed from the sugar extracted at the factory (in which he is directly interested), and also the fattening results from the pulp utilization.

The Delaware Beet Sugar Company has adopted a plan to induce the farmers to raise none but the best qualities of beets. A sample contract will show how this is accomplished:

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE BEET SUGAR CO.,
WILMINGTON, Del., ———, 1880.

We agree to buy of ——— all the sugar beet roots raised by him on ——— acres, from seed sold by us, and to pay for each shipment in cash, within two weeks after its receipt, weighing and testing, at the factory next fall, at the following graded prices per ton of 2240 pounds of properly trimmed unwashed beet roots, delivered at the call of the Company on ——— at ——— ——— to be in good order, free from earth and stones, with leaf crown cut off.

For beets testing below eight per cent. of sugar, $3.50; for beets testing eight per cent. and up to nine per cent. of sugar $4; for beets testing nine per cent. and up to ten per cent. of sugar, $4.50; for beets testing ten per cent. and up to eleven per cent. of sugar, $5; for beets testing eleven per cent. and up to twelve per cent. of sugar, $5.50; for beets testing twelve per cent. and up to thirteen per cent. of sugar, $6; for beets testing thirteen per cent. and up to fourteen per cent. of sugar, $6.50; for beets testing fourteen per cent. and above, $7.

Beets that test below nine per cent. of sugar may be retained by the grower, or sent to the factory as he may elect, but this option applies only to these grades.

Delivery to be made at the direction of the Company, between September 15, and November 15, 1880.

THE DELAWARE BEET SUGAR CO.,
Per ———

A letter from Quebec says:

In Canada it appears that the first manufactory will be established at Farnham, in Missisquoi county, where a powerful association of cultivators has been formed, which seems disposed to come to an understanding with an eminent French contractor, Mr. Ferdinand Quary, of Compiegne. Formed essentially of good cultivators, and enlightened by the valuable experience of a man so capable as Mr. Quary, we cannot have any fear for the result of the enterprise. This combination is certainly most advantageous, as it unites agricultural and industrial interests. Both moving together, we have every possible chance of success. The cultivator will produce good beets, because being at the same time a manufacturer, good beets will give him the greatest profit. Unhappily, things do not appear to progress in the same manner in Portland, where antagonism, it is deeply to be regretted, seems to exist between the cultivator and the sugar manufacturer. The manufacture of beet sugar is an industry essentially agricultural, and cannot really prosper unless all its interests become intimately united with agriculture; and we can only hope that they may not err in principle.

The Sacramento *Record Union* gives an account of

A DISCOURAGED BEET-SUGAR FACTORY ABOUT TO RESUME OPERATIONS.

The California sugar manufacturing company, that was established at Isleton in 1878, had the misfortune of losing an entire crop of beets by a flood. From that day to this but little has been accomplished—that being alone sufficient to discourage those interested. These are chances that all crops have to contend with, and have nothing to do with the possibility of successfully growing one; in particular, proper precautions may in many cases obviate or lessen the difficulties that are likely to arrive, and should not in any be overlooked. If, in a country where the number of inches of rain-fall be comparatively great, a judicious drainage of the soil may be a solution to the problem. Or, the selection of a farm upon a slight slope may again be an economical way of meeting the enemy. Mr. Ames, the successful and active gentleman of the Alvarado beet sugar company, has leased the Isleton factory, with a view of again attempting the manufacturing of sugar. The establishment is to be enlarged, it being previously intended to work thirty tons per day. The roots are to be paid $4 the ton, and farmers without number are willing to contract for the same at that price, as the successful growing of their roots on the adjoining farm, and with an average of twenty tons to the acre, inspires confidence in the speculation.

We clip the following

NOTES.

The tax upon sugar amounts, in France, to 190,000,000 francs a year.

The seed of the sugar beet, unlike the grain from the Egyptian mummies, is worthless after some five years.

Twenty new factories are to be started in Germany the coming year.

The beet sugar factories in Germany work two months longer than in France, and frequently continue until April.

Manory has established his "elution" process in nine factories in Germany.

A new factory is to be started in Saxony.

Filtering with sand instead of animal charcoal is of considerable interest. Twenty factories have it in use. The disadvantage of the process is that the decoloration is not complete.

The English import beet sugar from France, Belgium, Holland and Austria.

Brunswick is to have a special school, where the art of beet sugar making will be taught.

The farmers of Baltimore county, Maryland, held a meeting and discussed the possibility of northern sugar manufacture. Hon. W. G. De Luc, Commissioner of Agriculture, was present, and asserted that within five years America would export sugars. If cornstalk and sorghum utilization proved failures there remains beets, from which sugar may obtained without a question of doubt.

The total amount of beet sugar sent to London was 13,322 tons for January. At the same date in 1879 there was but 9[illegible] tons, showing an important increase.

A sugar factory is to be established in Switzerland, with a capital of $250,000.

OUR SPECIAL COLUMN.

A volume of poems, by the blind poet, Mr. Philip Bourke Marston, is soon to be published.

Our modern religious writers appear to have left the beaten tracks, and rather than frighten their readers with the repetition of the results of misguided conduct, devote their attention to the moral injunctions of the Savior. It has been too much the practice of sermon writers to paint in frightful colors the doom of the erring. The latest addition of the new religious course, is a volume of sermons under the title of "Faith and Character," by Dr. Vincent, and published by Scribner & Sons.

A new novel has appeared with the avowed object of showing up the Home Rule agitator, Mr. Parnell. It is said to be cleverly written, and is from the pen of Mr. Burke, an Irishman. It bears the title of "Loyal and Lawless."

Mr. Ruskin, the great English critic—some say madman—has sent out a lecture which he calls "A Caution to Snakes." Mr. Ruskin is too eccentric to be admired.

The Dean of York, England, recently dead, has left a fortune of $2,500,000.

The author of "Douglass," as most people know, was the Rev. John Horne, a Presbyterian minister. That the tragedy was appreciated by the author's countrymen is evident from the fact that when the curtain fell in one of the acts of the play, a Scotchman rose, and looking around him with an air of exultation exclaimed, "Weel, lads, where's your Wully Shakespeare the now: Horne was doomed, however, to suffer for having done what his church would not tolerate, but being cited to appear before the Presbytery of Edinburgh, he resigned. The most rigorous measures were recommended against all ministers who had been present at the representation of the play, and all were forbidden to witness what the church denounced as blasphemous and as encouraging suicide.

"Mr. Most" was the best known character in English elections prior to the passing of the Reform Bill; because it was he who paid best for votes. That is, he was a fictitious character with plenty of money to back up the position. In the London *Times* of 1826 it is told how, during an election at Sudbury, cabbages brought ten pounds, and a plate of gooseberries fetched twenty-five pounds. At St. Albans it was customary for the electors to say—"We have nothing to sell but our votes." Lord Dundonald, while canvassing the electors of Honiton, one of the "free and independent" gentry said to him, "You need not ask me, my Lord, who I votes for; I always votes for Mr. Most."

The following *jen d'esprit* appeared at the time Lord Derby was siding the Liberals in the Lancashire elections:

"A Stanley, once on Bosworth field,
Was traitor to his king;
And to the winds his plighted word
And soldier's faith, did fling.

Another Stanley, in our day,
Of temper weak and cold,
With carping words and paltry sneer,
His friends and party sold.

'Dear Sefton,' and 'dear Hale,' he said,
Let the great world take note,
And let my tenantry be warn'd
That I have turn'd my coat.

Which meant, that tenants must turn, too;
But Stanley was defied;
And South-West Lancashire did scorn,
In changeling, to confide."

An election orator closed a speech with the following lines, which he said well describe what history will say of Lord Beaconsfield:

"If ever from an English heart,
Oh, now let prejudice depart,
And, party feeling cast apart,
Record our chief's a British heart.
When Europe crouched to Russia's yoke,
And Austria bent, and Turkey broke;
And the firm Russian's purpose fell
To liberty an end would tell.
Even then dishonor's peace he spurn'd,
Her sullied olive branch returned;
Stood for his country's fame, fast
And nailed her colors to the mast."

The third centennial anniversary of the birth of Cameons, the poet, is to be honored at Lisbon, on the 10th of June. Similar celebrations are to be held at Rio Janeiro, and other places in Brazil. Recently the Portuguese poet has been honored with an English translation of his greatest poem, the "Lusiad," but it is not considered the best that might be given. It is in Spencerian verse, by Robert French Duff, and has taken three years in its translation and publication.

A new edition of the poems of William Thom, the Scottish poet, has just been issued. The best of all his poems is the "Mitherless Bairn," which is here complete:

"When a' ither bairns are hush'd to their hame
By aunt, or cousin, or frocky grand-dame,
Wha sands last an' lanely, an' sairly forlorn?
'Tis the puir dowie laddie—the mitherless bairn!

The mitherless bairn creeps to his lane bed,
Nane covers his coult back, or haps his bare head;
His wee hackit heelies are hard as the airn,
An' lifeless the hair o' the mitherless bairn!

Aneath his cauld brow, siccan dreams hover there,
O' hands that won't kindly to kaim his dark hair!
But morain' brings clutches, a' reckless an' stern,
That lo'e na the locks o' the mitherless bairn!

The sister wha sang o'er his saftly rock'd bed,
Now rests in the mools where his mammie is laid:
While the father toils sair his wee bannock to earn,
An' kens na the wrangs o' his mitherless bairn.
Her spirit that pass'd in yon hour of his birth,
Still watches his lone lorn wand'rings on earth,
Recording in heaven the blessings they earn,
Wha couthlie deal wi' the mitherless bairn!

Oh! Speak him na harshly—he trembles the while,
He bends to your bidding, and blesses your smiles—
In their dark hour o' anguish, the heartless shall learn
That God deals the blow for the mitherless bairn!"

The following is perhaps one of the greatest of literary curiosities. The initial capitals from top to botton read, "My Boast is in the Glorious Cross of Christ," the words in italics, read from top to bottom, and from bottom to top, form the Lord's Prayer complete:

Make known the gospel truths, *our* father king,
Yield us thy grace, dear *Father* from above,
Bless us with hearts *which* feelingly can sing,
"Our life thou *art* for *ever*, God of Love!"
Assuage our grief *in* love *for* Christ we pray.
Since the bright prince of *Heaven* and *glory* died,
Took all our sins and *hallowed the* display,
Infant be-ing first a man *and* then was crucified.
Stupendous God! *thy* grace and *power* make known;
In Jesus' *name* let all *the* world rejoice.
New labor in *thy* heavenly *kingdom* own
That blessed *kingdom for* thy saints *the* choice.
How vile to *come* to thee is all our cry,
Enemies to *thy*-self and all that's *thine*,
Graceless our *will*, we live *for* vanity,
Loathing thy very be-ing, *evil* in design,
O God, thy will be *done from* earth to heaven;
Reclining on the gospel let *us* live,
In *earth* from sin *deliver*-ed and forgiven.
Oh! *as* thyself *but* teach us to forgive,
Unless it's power *temptation* doth destroy,
Sure *to* our fall *into* the depths of woe,
Carnal *in* mind, we've not a glimpse of joy
Raised against *heaven*; in *us* hope-can flow.
O *give* us grace and *lead* us on thy way.
Shine on us with thy love and give us peace,
Self and *this* sin that rise *against* us slay,
Oh! grant each *day* our *trespass*-es may cease,
Forgive *our* evil deeds *that* oft we do,
Convince us *daily of them* to our shame.
Help us with heavenly *bread, forgive* us, too,
Recumbent lusts, *and we'll* adore thy name,
In thy *forgive*-ness we *as* saints can die,
Since for *us* and our *trespasses* so high,
Thy Son, *our* Saviour, bled on Calvary.

AROUND THE WORLD.

—It is estimated that 250,000 people in Europe are engaged in sea fisheries.

—The Bank of England, it is reported, has at length lighted on a thoroughly effectual safeguard against forgery.

—The number of exiles to be transported to Siberia in June and July this year is said to be about twenty thousand.

—According to a Ministerial organ Scotland is to have a new Duke. Prince Leopold, it is said, is to be created Duke of Albany.

—The Russian paper gravely assures its readers that the Earl of Beaconsfield is about to retire to a monastery for the rest of his days.

—The excessive profanity of a testator is put forward in a Springfield will case as proof of insanity.

—The old mausoleum of Agustus Cæsar at Rome is being converted by an architect into a splendid modern theatre.

—An American historian is now sojourning in Genoa for the purpose of obtaining original documents in regard to the genealogy of Columbus.

—Some steamboat hands at Milwaukee invited a hungry tramp to eat a "square meal" with them. He so overfed himself that he died the same night.

—The Italian workmen in the St. Gothard tunnel struck lately because they were paid off in the paper money of their native land, which is considerable below par.

—The Pope has issued an order decreeing the formation of an ecclesiastical commission to investigate the apparitions at the Church of Knoch and report the same.

—It was a cowardly mob that lynched Hank Long at Hancock Chapel, Ind. They ran like sheep when he shot one of them, and only dared to return and hang him when it was certain that he had exhausted his ammunition.

—"Oh, I've seen George," cried a little girl at Cleveland; "he came and leaned over me at the piano." George was a boy who had recently died. The mother, hearing the words, fell dead from heart disease.

—The famous orange tree at Cassel, which was riddled with bullets by the Cossacks on September 30th, 1813, has at last died. The *Hessische Morgenzeitung* writes that even last year the tree bore new leaves and full blossoms.

—During the last few months Germany has made considerable advances in the iron trade. Several firms who had little or nothing to do last year are now in a pretty fair way of business. Large quantities of wire are being shipped to England.

—It is stated that the inhabitants of London at the present time "consume annually 2,000,000 quarters of wheat, 400,000 oxen, 1,500,000 sheep, 130,000 calves, 250,000 pigs, 8,000,000 head of poultry and game, and 40,000,000 pounds of fish."

—The Princess of Wales, notwithstanding storms and winds, insisted on reaching Copenhagen "for papa's birthday," and papa prettily said that he couldn't have any birthday gift which gave him so much pleasure as a sight of his daughter's charming face.

—Randebaugh said, in a total abstinence speech, at Woodville, Ohio, that the liquor sellers of the village were thieves and murderers. On his departure, he was attended to the train by two parties—friends with guns and pistols, and enemies with rotten eggs.

—The business of whaling in the vicinity of Provincetown, Mass., has assumed large dimensions of late. Eighteen whales were killed outside the harbor in one day, and twenty-three have been landed during the last few weeks, which will yield 350 barrels of oil.

—Logow telegraphed to his wife at Palestine, Ill., to go to the railroad station with a hearse to meet a certain train, as he would then arrive dead. She did so, and found him dead—drunk. Angry at his joke and possibly disappointed, she had him thrown into the hearse, in which she had him conveyed home.

—Ireland is, it seems, to have a Quaker Chief Secretary, Mr. Forster being of an eminent family among the Society of Friends. There is a considererable amount of Quakerdom in Ireland, and it need scarcely be added that it forms a most respectable and wealthy element in Irish society. Mrs. Forster is a daughter of Dr. Arnold of Rugby.

—The late rigorous winter in Paris did much damage to the Jardin des Plantes. The menagerie there has lost, within the last few months, a hippotamus, which cost 30,000 francs, a bear which cost 2,900 francs, two lions which cost 3,000 francs, five gazelles, a panther and two swans, not to mention many kangaroos, antelopes and deer.

—James Smith hugged and kissed a girl against her will in a Galveston street, and she had him arrested. He was fined $15, which he paid, and went home congratulating himself that he had got out of the scrape so easily. But he was mistaken. His wife met him at the door with a rolling pin, knocked him down and pounded him until he was insensible.

—Sidney A. Shores, who married his stepdaughter, aged 11, at Somerset, Md., has been fined $500 for violating a State law forbidding such wedlock. The marriage is also invalidated. The Rev. Zaccheus Bowen, who performed the ceremony, is very old, and, as he pleaded that he did not know the youthfulness of the girl, the public prosecutor let him go unpunished.

—Mr. John Pope Hennessy, Governor of Hong Kong, has been made a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. In a very short time Mr. Hennessy will be entitled to his retiring pension and will return to take possession of a charming residence, which was once inhabited by Sir Walter Raleigh, in the neighborhood of Youghal, Ireland.

—It may interest Darwinites to know that an autopsy was performed on a man at the Hertford Hospital in Paris the other day, who was discovered to have thirteen ribs, the normal number being twelve. This, we believe, is a biological retrocession, and is suggestive of a nearer relationship to apes than is usually supposed to be the case at this period of history.

—One remarkable trait in the character of the Kaffirs is their sterling singleness of purpose in whatever they undertake. Whatever task a Kaffir has in hand he does it thoroughly—no hesitation, no swerving from the subject proposed; there is a child-like belief in the possible attainment of whatever they seek, which seems incredible to those who know the folly of the searcher.

—There is an omnibus driver who goes in every morning from Richmond to the Bank, in London, and out again in the evening, who rejoices in the sobriquet of "Silent Sam," because he refuses to reply to any question whatever, good, bad, or indifferent Perhaps, like the celebrated parrot that did not talk, he is full of thought, but his inarticulate grunting conveys nothing to his passengers.

—Prof. Lagarde, of Gottingen, has contradicted in the German papers an absurd story of a MS. of the Apostle Peter having been found among the papers of a deceased Swedish Jew at Jerusalem, and of the British and Foreign Bible Society having vainly offered £2,000 for it. He has been at the pains of writing to the President of the society, who informs him that the story is quite unfounded.

—Jacob Webber, of Tarboro, N. C., was old and ugly, while his wife was young and pretty. The disparity in age and looks led the husband to love his wife wildly, and the wife to get weary of her husband. He discovered good cause for jealousy, and declared that all he wanted was to be rid of her. But he could not live without her, for, when about to quit the court room, after obtaining a divorce, he fell dead from heart disease.

—An English journal says:—"Taking into account the violence of the storms which periodically visit the coasts of the United Kingdom and the enormous shipping interests of the country the number of shipwrecks every year on our coasts and in our narrow seas must inevitably be very large. Accordingly, from the last official returns the number of shipwrecks in one year on our shores amounted to 4,436, accompanied by the loss of 692 lives."

—Thousands of tons of Limburger cheese are produced every season, mostly in the States of New York and Wisconsin, at a cost of less than half that of the imported article. It finds its market and is consumed mostly by our German American population. It is more profitable to the farmer and maker than any other kind of cheese, because from a given quantity of milk more weight is obtained and better prices are realized.

—Almost the whole of the vast estate of the Duke of Portland, in which was included more than $7,000,000 of personal property, passes under the will to the fortunate youth who is now Duke of Portland, although he was only second cousin to the testator, who had numbers of nearer relatives. A vast Scotch property, which came to the late Duke through his maternal grandfather, who was in nowise related to the present Duke, is nevertheless bequeathed to him.

—A German physician claims to have discovered a means of dyeing the eyes of animals in general and of man in particular any color he pleases. He is accompanied on his travels by a dog with a rose-colored eye, a cat with an orange-red eye, a monkey with a chrome-yellow eye, a negro with one black and one blue eye, and a negress with one eye gold colored and the other silver white. The doctor says that his process, instead of injuring, strengthens and improves the sight.

—In one way, says the London *Academy*, Bunyan must ever be the chief wonder of our literature. No one has done so much with so little help from predecessors or contemporaries. To one book—the Bible—he was profoundly indebted in several senses; but few other works can be mentioned as seriously affecting or informing him. He may have taken an idea or two from Fox's "Book of Martyrs;" but on the whole Fox probably did him more harm than good. The Bible was, in fact, his library.

—The British Government has just given an order to the Anglo-American Electric Light Company of London, which recently bought the English patents from Charles F. Brush of Cleveland, Ohio, for 24 largest size Brush machines and 432 lamps. The order amounts to nearly $100,000, and when filled will make the number of Brush lights in operation about 3,000. The lights are for the use of the British navy. The order was sent to Cleveland because the British company is not yet ready to manufacture.

—Prince Frederick William is a well proportioned man of five feet ten inches, his most striking feature being his thick whiskers, beard and hair, and he looks particularly well in the light blue uniform of the Prussian Imperial Guard. His eldest son, a very amiable looking young man, in appearance takes after his mother's family, while the next brother, Prince Henry, resembles their father and is reported to be of a more volatile, wayward disposition than his elder brother, who was a diligent student at college and is now an excellent officer.

—In winter a route across Georgian Bay, Canada, is marked on the ice by busher placed at intervals. James Cornell, who is near sighted, undertook to make the journey alone, but soon lost the path marks. Left on the miles of trackless ice, he walked two days in a vain search for the land. He had no food, and at the end of time became crazed by hunger, cold and fatigue. Seventeen days afterward he was found by Indians. It is supposed that he had eaten nothing, and he was frightfully emaciated, but careful nursing has brought about his recovery.

—Berry Scoggins had committed a murder at Thomasville, Ga., and was a fugitive in the mountains. At every meal time he boldly entered somebody's house, demanded a place at the table with the family and ate with a cocked gun lying across his lap. A Sheriff and a large party at lenght went out to hunt him down. He took a position at the top of a hill and fired on them; but he had only a shotgun, and they could keep out of his range, while still within rifle distance. Their best marksman was deputed to shoot him, and four bullets were lodged in him, causing death.

—M. Guizot, while on a visit to Lord Aberdeen in Scotland, was talking to him in the park one day about the English system of elections, when his host stopped before a modest cottage. "This little house," he said, "recalls to me a shameful deed in my political life." "What! an act of violence?" "You shall hear. I had as tenant here an independent fellow, who annoyed me horribly. In every election he strenuously opposed me. I made up my mind to be rid of him." "Ha! you turned him out?" "No. I reduced his rent by a guinea, and destroyed his qualification. A mean trick, and I've always been ashamed of it."

—A famous London physician used to relate that he had long gone almost daily to the "Shades" near London Bridge, to rest awhile and drink a glass of wine from the wood. For many years he had taken it as a matter of course that he must not intrude on the privacy of the gentleman who, as it happened, invariably selected the next stall. But sympathy itself suggested a certain curiosity. One day the warmth of the weather and the generosity of the liquor broke the long spell, and raising his voice he said: "Sir, I have had the pleasure of taking my wine next to you now for twenty-seven years. May I venture to ask