The Buried Mother.

y the walls of a Danish town
aves stood cold as the night came down.
agulus prayer had long been said,
he bell tolled out the psalm for the dead;
ng for a while from the darkening steeple
of the depths," said priest and people.
ch all the close set town and towers
ours were shut for the silent hours
mother, buried for half a year,
with a crying in her ear.
e with the vague sleep still in her head
lad in the shroud that wraps the dead.
ft the cold graves under the walls,
ook the street to her husband's halls.
alt her long-dead bosom ache,
er seven children were all awake;
one had broken them bread that night,
ared them drank, or trimmed a light.
ome had laid them pillow or sheet;
ust of the day was on their feet.
trove for an empty cup, and one
rying—that was her youngest son.
ashed and kissed them, and hushed their
uries;
tears pressed out of her long-dead eyes.
eir father, who lay on a lower floor,
eard her step in the corridor.
e rose and came, and saw her stand
the children clinging to either hand.
id, "The crying smote my heart.
e my dreams of death apart.
s loth to leave these seven. I died.
hen have I slept when the child has cried?
e note, ere I pass to my many dead
children woke and had no bread.
ire, no lamp; two were at a strife;
ried uncomforted. Tell your wife."

A Convict's Adventures.

xander Caulfield, says the New York
d, was employed upon an ice-barge
e foot of west 17th street in June,
and during a quarrel, killed a fellow
man with an ice-axe. He was only
ars old, and was sent to state prison
fe. He was taken to Sing-Sing,
ce he was removed to the Clinton
n and again removed to the Auburn
prison. Here young Caulfield was
ed to spend the remainder of his
Last September, while a gang of
ts were at work on a barge, a large
fell into the water, which made a
splash. The cry went up that a man
fallen overboard. This created a
deal of excitement, during which
g Caulfield dived from the end of the
and swam under water until he
ed the other side of the canal or
. About two miles from Auburn
caped convict prevailed upon a far-
o give him a suit of old clothes. The
ey to Buffalo was an easy one.
eld wanted to get to New York. He
ride upon a freight train going to
y. On the way he got into a quar-
h the brakeman, who caused his
at Little Falls. He was sent to the
y penitentiary as a vagrant for six
s. Upon March 3 he was discharg-
came to New York and went to his
r's house.
tried to get work, and was upon the
f obtaining a good situation when
of his old enemies recognized him
nformed the police. He fled to Bos-
d from there moved to Providence,
he worked as a laborer. He could
epaway from his mother, and so re-
d to New York a few days ago.
the police were notified. Detective-
nts Murray and Maguire went to
use the other day and captured him.
avy handcuffs he was led to Jeffer-
Market, where he was arraigned be-
Justice Gorman as an escaped con-
Caulfield was remanded to await
ppearance of the officers from Au-
who will take him back to serve
st of his life sentence. Caulfield
gly told how he got to this city.

Fun in a Court Room.

re was a delightful and interesting
nage in a Texan court-room the
day. The counsel for the defence
he prosecuting officer in a murder
ame to blows, and were pegging
each waiting for the other to pro-
his pistol, and the audience, as
al at the South, flying from the
of the fight, and not, as in other
ries, toward it. Thereupon the
promptly sprang from the bench,
he reached the floor, got a sting-
ow under the ear from one of the
el in the case, which he repaid with
n knockdown. He then summoned
ry as a posse to quell the riot, and
their assistance separated and ar-
the combatants. He fined them
ch for contempt, except the man
he had himself floored, and who
probably completely got over any
mpt of court he had ever felt. No
al officer of high rank has probably
played such a part in a court-room
except Andrew Jackson, who once
himself summoned from the bench
osse to arrest a desperate character,
was defying the Sheriff outside the
room. Jackson's terrible aspect as
anced on the ruffian is said, in the
onian legend, to have so cowed him
e surrendered at discretion.

Children to Name Themselves.

rmer from the State of Kansas, who
in New York on a visit to relatives
iends, is the proud father of twelve
en. He says he has bestowed names
six oldest children, but that the
six are as yet nameless, and are de-
ed and distinguished by numbers.
ea back of this rather novel arrange-
is to allow the children, when they
at years of discretion, to choose names
ctory to themselves, and not to com-
em to go through life with a name
ed to them that they abhor. A great
people who have been burdened all
ives by absurd names would have
glad had they had parents as con-
te as this Kansas farmer is trying to

Bound to Beat Bob Ingersoll.

In Dale County, Ga., only a few miles from the Barbour line, lived a few months ago an old gentleman who had given the best years of his life to hard work and free living. He was a free eater and free drinker. He was devoted to his matutinal, ante-prandial and evening tod, and he did not hesitate to say that a good article of corn-juice was about the most satisfying thing he ever tasted.

He was an eccentric individual and noted far and wide in the neighborhood as being in most of his ways quite peculiar.

Well, he discovered less than two months ago that he was approaching his end and began to make his final arrangements. He called his family around his dying bedside and made a last request.

He had read how Bob Ingersoll had employed a secretary to take down his last words when the end should come, so that the Sunday-school and Dorcas society books could not forge, as he appears to think they would, a final retraction of his unbelief. The intemperate old man would beat Ingersoll. He determined that his last end should be in keeping with past acts of his life and not a denial of his habits. Only the immediate family was to attend his funeral. Others were not expected and did not attend.

When the coffin was ready to be lowered into the tomb the eldest son drew the lid and exposed the face to view. He then moistened the lips of the dead clay with whiskey from a bottle provided for that purpose, took a drink himself, passed it to each member of the family present, all of whom drank freely, when the death-dealing poison was put in the coffin with the dust of the intemperate old man, and his remains laid away to await the resurrection and judgment.

This was all in accordance with the dead man's last articulate request. It is not a newspaper exaggeration, but the solemn truth. The reporter has every assurance that it really did happen.

An Aeronaut's Terrible Death.

A shocking accident occurred at the circus grounds, Charleston, the other afternoon just prior to the opening performance of Richards & Leon's circus. Among the outdoor attractions was a balloon ascension. Just as the ropes holding the ballo on were cast off, the hot-air stove used in inflating it was overturned, and set the balloon on fire. The burning balloon shot up into the air at a rapid rate, with William Patterson the aeronaut, in the basket. When a short distance up the crowd yelled "Jump!" but he did not heed the advice, and after going several hundred feet up the balloon collapsed, and Patterson fell to the earth a lifeless mass of humanity. Patterson was 22 years old, and lived in Wellsville, Ohio, where he leaves a widow and family. It was his first ascension. The balloon was totally consumed.

FOR THE FARMER.

Crop Suggestions.

Good plowing and packing in fruit is fruit in fruit growing.

Plowing under a green crop is always beneficial to the soil.

Try plaster on all kinds of soil you have, and learn where it does best, and if it will pay anywhere.

Oats are very liable to lodge on strong soils and so not mature. Consequently such soil should be given to other crops.

Sow barley at the rate of three bushels to an acre on a patch near the barn. The young shoots are particularly rich and succulent and will be greedily eaten by the cows.

Mangolds furnish a grateful change of food for the cows in winter and are not more troublesome to raise than potatoes. They yield well and keep well, do not flavor the milk and butter, and are equally good for horses, sheep and swine.

Peach orchards need potash, and the yellows will not be any longer a serious drawback to peach growing. Potash will not restore a tree that is injured by the yellows, but will prevent it in all orchards if applied when the trees are set, or better still, before setting.

Manures for corn should, for most soils, contain potash in some form, and phosphates. The effect of ammonia on corn is usually not well marked, but potatoes will require all three. Ammonia is a dear manure but is usually wasted when applied to corn, but valuable for potatoes.

Valuable as Ammonia is to crops, it is too expensive in commercial manures to be used on a large scale, or except as it is made on or in the farm itself. We say in the soil advisedly, for all fairly fertile land has in it the elements from which cultivation will develope nitrogen and other forms of plant food.

A serious loss occurs when the drill will not distribute fertilizers evenly. Not only will the missing places be poorer, but they will ripen later and often be filled with light, chaffy grain. An old drill may thus by imperfect distribution of fertilizers lose enough grain to pay for a new one in a single season's crop.

Beans produce an enormous crop in deeply trenched soils, and will improve as much as any crop by surface manuring. Peas for a fall crop may be sown. It is, however, useless to try them unless in a deeply trenched soil, and one that is comparatively cool in the hottest weather overhead, as they will mildew and prove worthless.

We cannot burn stubble where land is seeded with clover or grasses without injuring these. We would not burn it under these conditions if we could, as it is worth more to remain on the ground. But dry stubble plowed up is apt to do more harm than good, and it is better economy on most kinds of soil to turn it into ashes where it grew.

That it is better to spread manure on the field at once rotten than to place it in heaps and thereafter spread it is obvious if the matter is carefully looked into. It is not probable that the escape of gases into the air is any greater in the one case than in the other. Spread evenly, the soluble parts are carried equally into the earth, the manure is more easily turned under than when newly laid, and it takes longer to spread from the heap than from the wagon. The matter is of special importance in manuring for summer crops.

Poultry Points.

Don't let your fowls roost in the draft.

Move the coops of young chicks occasionally.

To fatten poultry quickly, feed them with rice boiled in milk.

Keep apart young and old fowls of the Light Brahama variety.

Every poultry yard should have at least a pair of guinea fowls in the flock.

Young chickens turned into the garden will eat up all the bugs and insects.

Select hens with red combs, bright eyes, clean nostrils and legs, and that appear active.

Give your poultry plenty of run. They need exercise; give them space and they will take plenty of it.

Turn once every day all eggs that are being saved for hatching purposes, otherwise the yolks may set to one side and adhere to the shell.

The best inclosure for poultry yards is the wire fencing. It makes a pretty appearance, and at the same time proves itself of much value.

It is said that eggs from mature hens are much better for hatching purposes than those from young ones, as a larger proportion of them are likely to prove fertile.

On a large farm it is rarely necessary or best to confine fowls in summer. If given free range they will do as much good in destroying insects as they can do injury.

Plant at least one tree in your yard, as poultry need shade as well as sunshine. Plant plenty of sunflowers. The seed is not only relished by fowls but is also productive of health.

As the ground often becomes hard and compact, especially after a rain, a convenient mode of making a dust bath is to spade up a few feet of earth, working it up fine. It will serve the purpose admirably.

Poultry cannot be kept to advantage unless they have a properly arranged house for their accommodation. This is just as necessary to their well-being as it is that horses and cattle should have a good stable.

Do not throw soft food on the ground, [illegible] the hens have finished their meal, clean the troughs thoroughly, washing them occasionally.

If well-rotted manure is used the potato plat cannot be fertilized too heavily. Potatoes require the richest soil on the farm, and a good crop can not reasonably be expected unless, besides this, the ground is heavily fertilized.

The best feed for young chicks till two weeks old is to make a bread by the use of sour milk, salt, saleratus and molasses, out of a meal made from grain in the following proportions: 20 lbs. corn, 15 lbs. oats, 10 lbs. barley, 10 lbs. wheat bran; grind and mix, bake and crumble into scalded milk, giving no water. The milk is all the liquid needed. There is seldom a death in the brood if so fed.

To Avoid Fires.

The Fireman's Herald condenses into small compass a vast amount of useful information having a tendency to prevent fire, thus:—

1. Always buy the best quality of oil.
2. Never make a sudden motion with a lamp either in lifting it or setting it down.
3. Never put a lamp on the edge of a table or mantel.
4. Never fill a lamp after dark, even if you should have to go without a light.
5. See that the lamp wick is always clean and that it works freely in the tube.
6. Never blow a lamp out from the top.
7. Never take a light to a closet where there are clothes. If necessary to go to the closet, place the light at a distance.
8. Use candles when possible when going about the house and bedrooms. These are cheaper and can't explode, and for many purposes are just as good as lamps.
9. Matches should always be kept in stone or earthen jars or in tin.
10. They should never be left where rats and mice can get hold of them. There is nothing more to the taste of a rat than phosphorus. They will eat it if they can get at it. A bunch of matches is almost certain to be set fire to if a rat gets at it.
11. Have perfectly good safes in [illegible] place where matches are to be used and never let a match be left on the floor.
12. Never let a match go out of your hand after lighting it until you are sure the fire is out and then it is better to put it in a stove or earthen dish.
13. It is far better to use the safety matches which can only be lighted upon the box which contains them.
14. Have your furnaces examined carefully in the fall and at least once during the winter by a competent person. All the pipes and flues should be carefully looked to
15. If there are any closets in the house near chimneys or flues, which there ought not to be, put nothing of a combustible nature into them. Such closets will soil silver and crack crockery and burn bedding. They form a bad part of any house that contains them.
16. Never leave any wood near a furnace, range, or stove, to dry.
17. Have your stove looked to frequently to see that there are no holes for coal to drop out.
18. Never put any hot ashes or coals in a wooden receptacle.
19 Be sure there are no curtains or shades that can be blown into a gaslight.
20. Never examine a gas meter after dark.

Leaning Towers.

The wonder of Bologna is its pair of leaning towers. Wonder is the correct term, for a leaning tower is always unpleasant to look upon. The motto of a tower should be "I aspire, but I am strong;" a leaning tower seems to suggest, "I am weak because I aspire." Who, putting aside the marvel of the thing, can help regretting that the noble campanile of Pisa did not find a firmer foundation? and this is even more true of the towers of Bologna, whose lines are simpler and severer. They stand side by side on the Mercato di Mezzo, in the heart of the town. The older, called the Torre degli Asinelli, built in the beginning of the twelfth century, is full ninety yards high, and leans a little more than a yard from the vertical; the other, the Torre Garisenda, built in rivalry a few years later, leans over more than eight feet, and thus was left incomplete at a height of 138 feet. Various explanations have been given of these leaning towers, some believing that they were purposely so built. Goethe's reason, quoted by Mr. Hare, is, that as in old times every important family possessed a tower, this, when vertical, became a familiar and common object; accordingly, "a leaning tower was built; architect and owner attained their object; the mass of upright towers are just glanced at, and all hurry on to examine the leaning ones. Others have attributed the inclination to an earthquake. To me it appears more probable that the sole cause is a defective foundation; for at Pisa the subsidence evidently commenced early, and after the third stage the builders tried to remedy the evil. La Garisenda, also, is said to have become more out of the perpendicular during the last hundred years.

An egg within an egg is said to have been laid by a Dorking hen at Owensboro, Ky., the other day. The curiosity was of unusual size and when broken, and the white and yolk poured out, a smaller egg, with perfect shell, was found inside.

So acute is the sheep's sense of hearing, it is said, that it can distinguish the cry of its own lamb among a thousand others, all bleating at the same time; and the lamb, too, is able to recognize its mother's voice, even though it be in the midst of a large flock.

Great Guns for British Ships.

The new guns which have been designed to maintain the naval supremacy of Great Britain are in an advanced state, but they have to undergo a course of experiments to settle the range tables and other particulars, and it will probably be the beginning of next year before they are ready for sea. This will, however, be earlier than the ships which are to carry them can be completed, and there will be ample time available for a full and leisurely study of their requirements and capabilities. The first of the four 63-ton steel breech-loaders for her Majesty's ship Rodney will be shortly finished, and will be used as an experimental gun, care being taken not to damage it in the process by any of the surgical operations to which experimental guns are occasionally subjected. Although seventeen tons lighter than the 80-ton muzzle loaders on board the Inflexible, the 63-ton gun is expected to surpass the older weapon in its destructive power. It will probably throw a 13¼ inch shot of 1,250 pounds weight with a powder charge of about 580 pounds, and the estimated velocity at the muzzle is to be 2,100 feet per second. The 80 ton projectile weighs 1,700 pounds but the cartridge is but 450 pounds, and the muzzle velocity recorded is 1,600 feet per second. Should the new gun realize expectations it will penetrate 29 inches of wrought iron armor at close quarters and prove too much for 27 inches even at the liberal fighting range of a thousand yards. Still more powerful, but not in the same ratio of increase, will be the 110-ton guns now being manufactured for Her Majesty's ship Benbow. There are three of these guns ordered, one of which will be surrendered for the purpose of scientific experiment, while the other two are sent on board ship, where, however, they will not be wanted until midsummer of 1886. The projectile will be 16¼ inch diameter, and weigh 1,800 pounds or 2,000 pounds. The powder charge will be the enormous one of 900 pounds, or half the weight of the projectile, supposing this to be 1,800 pounds, on which supposition the velocity may be reckoned at 2,050 feet per second, and its power of penetrating armor at 31½ inches near the muzzle, or two inches less at 1000 yards. The guns will be vastly superior to the Italian 100-ton guns, which are at present at the head of all the naval artillery in the world, and they are to the like extent in advance of the 100-ton guns which are doing duty for England on the fortifications of Malta and Gibralter, although these are larger bore by 1½ inches. The substitution of steel for wrought-iron admits of heavier charges of powder, and this fact makes all the difference.

Baby Buffaloes.

The herd of buffaloes at the Zoological Garden, Philadelphia, is increasing, three woolly-coated strangers having come into the world during the past week. The young strangers keep close to thier mothers, who lie on the grass dozing in the warm sunshine.

"No keeper has entered the inclosure in which the mothers and calves are kept for several days," said Superintendent Brown, "for a buffalo cow is the most jealous and watchful parent in existence. She will allow no one to approach her calves, apparently fearing that they may be taken away.

"The herd of buffaloes owned by the Garden is undoubtedly the finest in the world, and they are becoming more rare each day on account of the rapid disappearance of the buffalo from the plains. An incident which occured last week gave me a lively sense of their value, and now I would not part with a buffalo under any circumstances. I was called on by a man who had come all the way from Nebraska to induce me to sell him one of the buffaloes. He was willing to pay anything in reason for the beast, and while I was compelled to tell him that it was impossible to sell one, I became curious to know what he wanted it for. 'It is a serious matter,' he said, in a solemn manner, 'and I must get some kind of a buffalo to take back to Nebraska with me, for there is a whole tribe of Indians waiting to celebrate their national medicine dance around him. There ain't a buffalo to be got in the West, and I have come East especially to get one.' That little conversation boomed buffaloes with me," concluded the Superintendent, "and you couldn't get one of our herd now for love nor money."

Fortifying Sebastopol.

The Russian Goverment is re-fortifying Sebastopol without loss of time. Enormous earthworks are in course of construction or repair for some distance along the shore, looking seawards, and on all points commanding the approach to the harbor. They are being mounted with immensely powerful guns. The batteries are numerous and powerful, and all the works are being pushed on as rapidly as possible under the direction of a large force of sappers and artillery men who, with the soldiers under them, never cease work, on the strictest of Russian holidays. The completion of the ironclads Tchesme and Sinope, in course of construction in the dockyards of the Russian company, is also being hastened on, the work being continued during the night, by the assistance of the electric light. The statement from Sebastopol, which appeared in a leading journal, that the captain of one of the circular ironclads there had been removed on account of his English proclivities, &c., is a pure mistake. The captain retired from command of the Novgorod having completed seven and a half years' service, and for no other reason than that it was in accordance with the regulations of the service. He was almost immediately afterwards gazetted to the command of the torpedo squadron in the Black Sea.