The Light of the Hearth.

Father and children with red wet eyes
Open the cage and the linnet flies;
All the house has been sorro v rack'd,
And water and food the bird hath lack'd.

Mother sleeps in the churchyard near,
Her seat at the board is empty and drear,
The rose-bush withers at the door,
The kind hand waters it no more.

The spinning-wheel is silent there;
With holes in his stockings the boy doth fare;
The spider spins on the ceiling gray,
No brisk broom brushes it away.

The mother's care was ever blest,
Her busy hands were never at rest;
Father oft was angry and mad,
But now in the ingle he sits, so sad!

Sad he sits by a cheerless fire,
Help from strangers he now must hire;
Much, indeed, may be bought for gold,
All save the heart that is now so cold.

The busy, blessing, caressing hand,
The face so thoughtful, and sweet, and bland,
For the first last time are loved and known
When the gentle light of the hearth hath flown.

Farm, Garden and Household.

To Take Grease out of Carpets.—Apply on the greasy spot whiting, and continue the application until the grease is removed. Three applications will generally suffice.

How to Clean Lamp Chimneys.—A good method of cleaning lamp chimneys is to wash them in warm water and wipe dry with paper. Never put a cold chimney into water too hot, as it is liable to break the glass.

French Bread.—Two quarts of flour, scald one pint of it, butter half the size of an egg, mix with cold water, knead fifteen minutes, rising as little additional flour as is possible, rise twelve hours, cut and work with a knife ten minutes before putting into the pan to bake.

Spring Wheat.—We think farmers will do well, in spring-wheat sections, to sow largely this year. But do not sow unless the land can be got into good condition. We expect good prices; but a large crop at a moderate price pays far better than a poor crop at high prices.

Keeping Meat Fresh.—A good way to keep it fresh during most of the year is to cut the meat in strips, pack in a jar, and apply a small quantity of pepper and salt, and then place on top a thick piece of paper or cloth, with salt half an inch thick. Meat prepared in this way will keep fresh for three weeks.

Winter Wheat.—When the soil is frozen and comparatively free from snow, a little manure, or straw even, may be spread out on the wheat with advantage. Good prices for wheat next fall are highly probable. Everything points this way. Anything we can do in the way of top-dressing our winter wheat, will pay better than usual.

Moths.—A lady from Deer Mills, Pa., wanted a remedy for moths, which ate her carpets and woolens. Prof. Colton said a preparation of sulphurous acid in alcohol has been lately used with the best effects to destroy moths and their eggs, but it must be used on articles which can be closely wrapped up, so that no evaporation can take place. A. S. Fuller said spices, snuff, tobacco, and red pepper were useful as preservators. —*Hearth and Home.*

Plowing Sod for Corn.—I. Moore, West Bangor, N. Y., asked the Farmers' Club if he should plow his sod for corn, spread the manure, and cross-plow before planting? Dr. Trimble said in Pennsylvania, where large crops of corn are grown, the sod was plowed and harrowed several times, but never cross-plowed. The best practice was to spread the manure and plow only in time enough to head the corn on the fresh-plow land. Weeds then had no chance to get a start of the corn, as on earlier plowed land.

A Magnificent Display.

The decorations in the city of London on the Prince of Wales Thanksgiving-Day, are said to have surpassed anything ever before known. Miles of the distance were given out on contract to be ornamented at the expense of the metropolis. Much also was done by subscriptions and by private enterprise. The lamp-posts were painted blue and gold. Venetian masts were planted at intervals of fifty feet, and joined by wires whereon flags were hung during the day and colored lanterns during the evening. The blackened time worn stones of Temple Bar were completely hidden from view with flags and gilded ornaments. At the crossing of Farringdon street was a splendid triumphal arch, erected at an expense of £1,000. Another, hardly less splendid spanned Oxford street. Flags, festoons, tapestry, wreaths of every conceivable character, were displayed from housetops and windows, and across streets. A perfect wilderness of scarlet, gold and blue cloth, gold fringe, and other gorgeous decorations waved from the balconies and porticoes, where gaily dressed men, women and children pressed to view the procession, and clapped their hands, and cheered and swung their handkerchiefs, and scarfs and hats in the air all as the royal carriages moved past them. The Americans in the city were active in contributing to the success of the day. Next to the British, the American flags were the most numerous. The offices of the London representatives of the American newspapers and the West End office of the Associated Press were finely decorated. The Royal Arms on the Appointment Shops were burnished and gilded anew, and many of them were set off with royal mottoes: "God bless the Prince of Wales," "Thanks to God."

Every shop and house along the entire route of the procession brought a fabulous rental. Ordinary four-story buildings were let for £100 for the day. One vacant space brought £400. The Ex-Emperor Napoleon and his party had a house in the Oxford road, though they had been invited to share the facilities of the Army and Navy Club, of which the Ex-Emperor is a member. Napoleon declined an invitation from the Queen to be present at Buckingham Palace and witness the departure of the royal concourse.

Death on the Rail.—By the railroads of New York State, during 1868, '69 and '70, there were 760 persons killed and 851 injured. Of the 760 killed, 246 were employes, 144 were passengers and 370 were persons not passengers or employes. Of the 370 last named, 7 committed suicide, 16 fell from the cars, 8 were struck by bridges or buildings, 4 were killed by some accident to the train, 29 by getting off or on moving cars, 4 were caught between cars, and 304 were on the track. Of the 850 injured, 301 were employes, 323 were passengers and 226 were not passengers or employes. Of the latter 13 fell from the cars, 2 were struck by bridges or buildings, 4 were hurt by accidents to the trains, 16 by getting on or off of moving trains, 3 were caught between cars and 188 were on the track. Of the total number of casualties, 2,250, nearly one-third, 788, persons were walking on the track.

A Personal Address.—The Legislature of Minnesota visited the asylum for the dumb at Faribault recently, and received the following curious and rather ludicrous address: "For you are the men to furnish the means to help the man that built the mill that ground the feed that fed the horse that drew the cart that dumped the dirt that Paddy shoveled to build the road to palace cars to go upon. These are the men that make our laws, and furnish the means to build a house to cover our heads, that warm our toes, that fill our mouths, that give us food that feeds the mind, that makes men and women strong, to lean upon we bid you welcome and for aye shall strive your kindness to repay.—*Exchange.*

Temperance.—The Roman Catholic press in the Eastern part of Massachusetts have been recently more than usually active in forwarding the temperance cause. One priest recently returned a gift of $50, when he discovered that the donor was a liquor-seller, and others threaten to go into the courts as complainants unless the traffic is abandoned.

Items of Interest.

Milk is to be sold by ale and beer measure in Maine.

There are 182 patients in the Virginia Asylum for colored lunatics.

Maine proposes to abolish solitary confinement in her States prison.

Twenty-eight Indians have been poisoned to death near Eureka, Nevada, recently.

The California Assembly refused, by a vote of 43 to 33, to exempt journalists from jury duty.

The bullion product of Nevada in 1871 exceeded $22,000,000—nearly equal to the gold product of California.

The voluntary subscriptions to the French fund to pay the indemnity to Germany amounts to 23,000,000 francs.

Southern Illinois reports flattering prospects of an abundant fruit crop, especially apples, pears and cherries.

Gov. Caldwell, of North Carolina, has offered $35,000 for the capture of Lowery and his gang, and yet there are no takers.

A published letter from Charles D. Hilderbrand, the Missouri outlaw, conveys the unpleasant news that the report of his death was false.

The Vermont Legislature, at its last session, fixed the election of Congressmen in that State, this year, for the first Monday in November.

The "mistake" of a druggist's clerk caused the death of the wife of Col. J. M. Thornburgh, a young lady very highly esteemed, in Nashville, Tenn.

The National Labor Convention at Columbus, nominated David Davis, of Illinois, for President, and Joel Parker, of New Jersey, for Vice President.

By accidents during the progress of the thanksgiving procession in London, five persons were killed and about thirty wounded.

Near San Rafael, Cal., a Mexican, a Lower Californian and two Spaniards were murdered by Indians, who were afterwards captured and shot at the Old Mission.

The "National Engineers' Gift Enterprise" culminated in Milwaukee, in the arrest of President Charles D. Smith, who hailed himself out and left for parts unknown.

A very competent authority, present in the Prussian dominions during the war, estimates the number of men called to arms on the German side during that period at a million.

A letter from Londonderry, Ireland, including one half of a three pound sterling note, to pay $15, income tax left unpaid by the sender, was received by Treasurer Spinner.

Encouraging reports from the diamond fields continue to reach Capetown. Diamonds were selling at auction at a decline of 25 per cent. on the prices reported by the previous steamer.

The libel suit of Spencer Ball against the *Evening Dispatch*, of St. Louis, for $10,000, on account of the publication of a police item, was decided, the verdict being one cent damages for the plaintiff.

The Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention to nominate candidates for State officers and Presidential electors, and to select delegates to the Democratic National Convention, is to be held in Reading on Thursday, May 30.

A special despatch from Rome to the *American Register* says General Sherman, Colonel Audenried, and Lieutenant Grant, previous to their departure from that city for Naples, had a pleasant interview of an hour's duration with his Holiness the Pope.

The Auditor of Ohio has decided that when a sexton resides, as a watchman, in the basement of a church, the whole building must be taxed, the State law providing that a church building must be exclusively used for divine worship to be exempt from taxation.

It is report that a Boston landlord refrained from collecting rent from one of his tenants for several years, that he might avoid payment of the income tax thereon, and that by the recent failure of the tenant, he has lost the entire sum, amounting to many thousand dollars.

Speaking of the Alabama claims, the London *Times* says that England will only pay what the Geneva Tribunal of Arbitration decides she must pay. England has never dreamed, says the *Times*, of offering any composition of the difficulties outside of the treaty. If the treaty is a failure, it is the fault of the American government.

Two soldiers, named McCargue and Mavanaugh, inmates of the National Asylum, at Milwaukee, were found dead in a ravine in the woods back of the asylum barns. They were nearly blind, and have been missing for more than a month, and until the past few days have been covered with snow. The thaw developed their whereabouts.

Mexico.—The death of General Porfirio Diaz is a serious blow to the Mexican revolutionists. General Diaz was an able soldier. With his name as a rallying cry, and under his leadership, the revolution had made progress, and was certainly in a fair way to succeed. His death leaves it without a leader, and hence in Mexican estimation practically without a principle. As a rule, Mexican revolutions are purely personal, and are attempted in order to place some soldier or politician in power rather than to enforce any distinct political scheme. The ignorant populace, which could easily be made to support Diaz in preference to Juarez, will be less willing to risk their lives in defence of the scheme which the surviving generals now in rebellion may adopt. Of course, in the absence of intelligent reports of the actual condition of things in Mexico, it would be rash to predict that the death of Diaz will prove the gain of Juarez, but there are so few public men of ability in that unhappy republic that his loss must have a serious effect upon the country.—*N. Y. Paper.*

Murderers Arrested.—Joseph Brown and Isaac Hummel, both young men, were arrested on suspicion of the murder of Daniel Kramer in Schuylkill County, and the probably fatal injury of his wife. It was ascertained they had been near the scene of the murder on the night in question, and Brown at Pottsville exchanged silver for paper money. Brown made a partial confession, and acknowledged having accompanied Hummel to the door of Kramer's house, but alleges that Hummel committed the murder. Both are committed.

Five Children Burned to Death.—The house of Henry Spinney, in Argyle, Yarmouth County, was burned, and his five children perished in the flames. Mr. and Mrs. Spinney were absent on a visit, and the only adult person left to protect the children was their grandmother, who is insane. Spinney saw the flames, and made every effort to rescue the children, but was driven back by the fire. The remains of two of the children were found in a position showing that they nearly effected their escape. The grandmother was found asleep, and dragged out alive

The End.—The crisis in the great Tichborne case in England has been reached at last. The claimant was nonsuited by the presiding judge, and his attorney gave up the case. The action of the claimant's counsel having been made known to the jury, they, after a short deliberation brought in a verdict against the claimant, who has been arrested and lodged in Newgate prison. He is now generally believed to be Arthur Orton.

Execution of a Murderer.—John Traviss, who shot in a fit of jealousy a man named Johnson, near Newmarket, Ont., some months since, was executed in the jail yard at Toronto. He made a full confession. Traviss addressed the spectators in attendance, expressing contrition for his crime. Death ensued almost instantly, only a slight convulsive motion being perceptible.

In Chicago, a number of persons are sick from, as they say, vaccination. The doctors reply that if the people will drink immense quantities of liquor, they have no right to lay the blame on vaccination.

OUR FOREIGN LETTER.

The World Renowned "Passion Play"—Our Correspondent Witnesses it and tells us what it is—A very Interesting Description.

While we were in Munich, we heard that the celebrated Passion Play, was being enacted at Ober Ammergau. It has been played there every ten years for the past two hundred and fifty. It was to have taken place last year, but owing to the war between France and Prussia, was postponed to this. Having made arrangements to meet some friends at Milan, we were not able to see the performance, but the following letter describing it will, I have no doubt, prove interesting to those who have heard of, but have no definite idea what it is:

Ober Ammergau.—"From eight o'clock this morning until five P. M. I have been sitting in the theatre of Ammergau, a spectator of The Passion Play. The first question a man naturally asks himself is, was it worth while to come so far for such a result? The answer must be, that throughout this long period of nine hours, one never felt wearied with what was passing on the stage, and that it is well worth while to come all the way from the United States to see this Passion Play. A shrewd German gentleman who sat next to me at the theatre, observed that it was a pity Ammergau Passionists had not invoked the aid of some of the artistic people of Munich, to help them in forming their groups and so forth. Now it seemed that my German acquaintance was in error. What we all wanted to see was this Passion Play as it was conceived some two and a half centuries ago, and as it has been handed down from one generation of village performers to another. Imagine yourself dressed and ready for all that is to be seen at the early hour of seven A. M. The theatre is a long wooden enclosure. We pass up some steps at its back to the reserved seats (cost three florins each) and soon find our places. The stage itself is a wide open flooring. On either side you see a street going away directly at right angles to the stage. These represent the streets of Jerusalem. About eight A. M. the conductor took his seat, and the performance began with what appeared to me, some very beautiful and solemn strains of music. The Chorus enter, eight from one wing, and nine from the other. The leader begins the Prologue by chanting in a very solemn way, "O race down under the curse of God, cast yourselves down in holy awe. Peace to you! Grace comes to you once more from Zion. Not forever does He keep his wrath—the Injured one!" Let it be understood, once for all, that this chorus performs the functions of the chorus in a Greek play, although it is stationed otherwise. In the interval between each scene, which represents an incident in the Passion of the Saviour, the chorister array themselves as stated, and chant their song. When this has reached a certain point, they part and range themselves half on one side of the stage, and half on the other. Then the drop scene of the little theatre is lifted, and you see groups which represent the Old Testament scenes formed within. These groups are quite silent and motionless. The chorus chants the explanation of their attitude, and their significance as connected with the Saviour's life and death. As soon as the Prologue was at an end, the chorus filed off on either side. The stage is now clear. Behind the scenes you hear cries of exultation, and a crowd of the inhabitants of Jerusalem rush in, carrying palms and strewing vestments, singing the while, "Hail to thee, hail to thee, son of David!" Presently, from the back of the stage, and amidst the shouting crowd, seated upon an ass, appears Jesus Christ himself. I had supposed that this would be the trying point of the whole performance, but I think I speak the feeling of the vast multitude assembled at Ammergau on that day, when I say that there was nothing seen which interfered with the deep religious emotion such a spectacle was calculated to bring forth. Joseph Mair is the name of the man, who represents the person of Jesus Christ. He is a tall, slight man, with long black hair parted in the middle and flowing down on either side, and has a black beard. The dress was the traditional one given by artists—an inner purple robe with girdle reaching to his feet, and a flowing outer mantle of magenta color. Joseph Mair delivers his sentences from scripture, or founded upon scripture, in a quiet, calm fashion, with that "far away" manner which shows that the speaker's thoughts are not of this world. Presently the drop-scene, which has been let down, is raised again and you are in the courts of the Temple. The Saviour drives the money-changers away, and in his indignation casts down their tables. He rebukes the priests and scribes, and so departs for Bethany. The priests who remain behind begin to plot his destruction and death. The spectator assists (as the French say), at the first overt act of the duel between Christ and the Synagogue.

Let us now take the next scene, and realise fully how it is managed. The orchestra plays a few bars. The chorus begin their chant. The drop-scene of the little theatre is again drawn up, and you see a tableaux from the Old Testament. There are Jacob's sons about the well—Joseph in the parti colored garments. The brothers are in the attitude of consultation; the camels of the merchants are in the background. The brothers are conspiring against their brother's life. Presently the curtain drops, and the thread of the Passion Play is again taken up. We see the great council of the priests: Annas and Caiaphas are in their places, and they are taking counsel, in dialogue, of course, as to how they can best compass the death of Jesus Christ.

This is the way each of the seventeen scenes, into which the two divisions of the Passion Play is divided, is carried out. Each scene is preceded by the appropriate tableaux, one or more, as the case may be.

I would remark at this point, that the absolute stillness preserved by the actors in these tableaux is something marvelous. The drop-scene was frequently up for a very long time, and no matter how constrained the attitude of each performer might be, he never flinched or moved till the curtain fell. It was difficult at times to believe that they were real men and women. Even the little children were so well trained that one would not detect in them any sign of life.

So then we have as a first scene the entry of Christ into Jerusalem, the casting out of the money-changers, and the rebuke of the priests.

The second scene contains an illustration from the Old Testament—the conspiracy of Joseph's brethren against him—and from the Passion Play proper—the deliberation of the Great Council against Christ.

The third scene has for illustrations: first, young Tobias taking leave of his parents; and then the bride, from the Song of Solomon, bewailing the loss of the bridegroom. The corresponding Passion Play scene shows us Christ in Bethany, the parting feast, where he is anointed by Mary, the discontent of Judas, and the Savior's farewell to his mother and friends at Bethany.

In the fourth scene, we have as a tableau from the Old Testament King Ahasurus, who rejects Vashti and raises Esther to her seat, and from the New Testament we see Christ surrounded by his disciples, and weeping over the city. He sends two of his disciples forward to prepare the Paschal Lamb. When Christ and his other disciples pass off the scene, Judas remains. The idea of betraying his master takes possession of him, and he is tampered with by the servants of the High Priest.

The fifth scene is, so far as regards the Passion of Jesus Christ, the Last Supper. In the representation of the Last Supper, in which the figures are placed according to the arrangement in Leonardo da Vinci's famous picture, Christ rises and washes the feet of the Twelve.

In the sixth scene, we have a repetition of the scene of Joseph and his brethren, but this time they actually sell him to the merchants for twenty pieces of silver. The corresponding scene in the Passion Play gives us Judas before the Council, where he sells his master for thirty pieces of silver and departs.

The seventh scene, the last one of the first part, is one of the most beautiful in the whole play. It is the Garden of Gethsemane, with Christ's agony. You cannot imagine anything more simple, more profoundly devout, more touching than the bearing of Joseph Mair throughout this most trying scene, which concludes with the traitor's kiss and the arrest of the Savior.

A Gypsy Charmer.

An interesting case of fraud has been brought to light. Application was made by Mrs. H. Martin, who keeps a fruit store in Broadway, for a warrant for the arrest of one Mary Sillon. The case as given by Mrs. Martin, shows that Mary obtained $45 very easily, and that there is very little probability that Mrs. Martin will recover her money. In her complaint, Mrs. Martin stated that Mary Sillon, who is a gypsy, and lives in Brunswick, N. J., called at her fruit store and offered some fancy fruit baskets for sale. Mrs. Martin did not buy the baskets, and the woman turned to leave the store. As she reached the door she turned and said to Mrs. Martin: "You are very sick, and I can cure you." Mrs. Martin had been troubled with the dropsy for some months, and this remark of the gypsy startled her to such an extent that she called her back and invited her into the sitting room at the back of the store. "If, as you say, you can cure me, I would like for you to do so. I have been sick for some time, it is true, but I want you to tell me how you knew anything about it," said Mrs. Martin. "I am one of the original tribe of the Yantzee-nang Bohemian gypsys. I can tell the diagnosis of any disease by simply looking in a person's face," replied the gypsy. "But," she continued, "there are certain charms to be worked, and I must have $50 to work them with. If you have the money give it to me. I will return it in three days, and then if you give me $25 I will agree to perfect a cure in thirty days."

Mrs. Martin gave the gypsy $45, all the money she possessed. She was requested to wrap it in a piece of paper and write her name on the parcel. The woman then took a powder from her pocket, and placing it on a plate set fire to it. It burned with a bright flame. While the room was filled with the smoke of the burning powder the woman chanted a song in the Bohemian tongue, and made a number of hieroglyphics on the wall. Mrs. Martin became bewildered and dumbfounded at what she deemed an exhibition of supernatural power. Her weak nerves were worked up to such a state of excitement that she fainted, and while in that condition the gypsy disappeared, and has not since been seen.—*N. Y. Paper.*

Lynch Law in South Africa.

It is known that several cases of lynching have taken place in the South African diamond fields. These instances of lynch law it appears arose from rules discriminating between the white and black races. By the code of regulations enforced at the diggings, no person is allowed to buy a diamond from a black man. It is forbidden likewise to any black man to hold a claim to work. For some reason, the second rule was lately repealed, and soon after a canteen-keeper was accused of buying a diamond from a Kaffir—the latter having possessed himself of a claim. A council of the diggers was held, whose deliberations were short, and whose action was decided. They marched in a body to the criminal's canteen, thrashed him to a jelly, and then burnt his house to the ground. Not content with this, they also burned down five other canteens for reasons that do not appear, and wound up the day's festivities by getting excessively drunk. Many black men, servants of the owners of the burned tents and dwellings, were badly beaten while the conflagration was in progress, and terror has been inspired all over the diggings.

Late French War News.—The German Government has notified the French Minister of Finance that it will accept the anticipatory payment of 410,000,000 francs of the war indemnity, with a discount of five per cent. M. Pouyer-Quertier will immediately pay the amount, thereby saving 20,000,000 francs. Three more men-of-war have been fitted out to cruise in the British Channel, to guard the coast against a Bonapartist expedition. An ex-Prefect of the Department of Eure, has been tried for misappropriating 200,000 francs contributed by the Lancashire operatives for the relief of France after the war. It is rumored that the Prussian Ambassador at Paris is negotiating with the French Government for the return of the Polish emigrants. The Count de Chambord was hissed by the populace at Daudreehr. M. H. Fournier has been nominated as Minister to Rome. The Assembly has rejected a bill the object of which was to commit the Chamber to the movement for the payment of the war indemnity by voluntary subscriptions. During the debate Minister Lefranc showed that the subscriptions were insufficient. The *Patrie* asserts that the mission of Prince Frederick Charles, of Prussia, who is now in Rome, is to bring about an alliance between Germany, Austria and Italy,

The Royal George.—About 1750 was built the Royal George, a vessel which was regarded at that time as a "paragon of beauty, and the *ne plus ultra* in the science of marine architecture." Her length was one hundred and seventy-eight feet—less than that of a modern gun-boat—and yet she carried one hundred guns! This vessel during her existence was the pride of the English navy; she carried more guns, had seen more actions, borne more admirals' flags, and done more service to that country than any other vessel in the navy. She was lost by a melancholy accident, which has no parallel in history. Lying at anchor off Spithead, she was heeled over by the guns being run to one side, when a sudden squall from off the land caused her lower tier of ports to go under water, when she immediately filled and went down, carrying with her the admiral (Kempenfeldt) and nearly nine hundred others. At the time of the disaster there were on board not only the crew of the ill-fated vessel, but many of their wives and children. Attempts were made some years after to raise her, but they were not successful.

How a Bloat was Cured.—As our cattle were turned to pasture last spring, a nice yearling heifer was affected with bloat, which did not abate, but increased for more than two weeks. We did not see her chew her cud, although she was not within observation except at milking time. We gave her a slice of salt, fat pork, sprinkled on both sides with ground, black pepper. She ate it readily, and soon made a spasmodic effort, as if to raise something into her mouth. Another slice of pork, well peppered, was given her, and she went to pasture with the other cattle as usual. When she was next observed, she was chewing her cud as leisurely as the other cattle, but the bloat had not all gone down. A teacupful full of salt was moistened and rubbed upon her bloated side, and the next day the bloat was all gone, and did not appear again. She grew nicely through the season, and was lively and well.

The Surrender of Agramonte Denied.—Friends of Cuba in Washington deny the truth of the Havana despatch that General Agramonte has surrendered to the Spaniards, and say he commands the Department of Camaguey. The person reported as having surrendered is Captain Agramonte, who was on Jordan's staff.

The laws of Texas exempt from forced sale the homestead and 200 acres of land, with all improvements, farm implements, stock necessary to carry on the farm and necessary household and kitchen furniture. The tools of mechanics and the books of professional men are also exempt from forced sale.

Apple Dumplings.—Make your pastry as for soda biscuit; roll; cut in as many pieces as you want dumplings; have your apples cored and quartered; wrap the apples in the pastry, and steam the same as Rolly Poly. To be eaten with sweetened cream.

The Tichborne Trial.

In the annals of criminal jurisprudence there is no cause more fit to enchain attention than the one that has just terminated by the surrender of the claimant and the retreat of his counsel in the Tichborne case. There is scarcely in Great Britain a more ancient estate, nor a prouder name, nor a more famous family, in the baronetage which forms the border-land between titled and untitled houses, than the estate and name and family of Tichborne. All that blood and breeding and tradition could do to give a modern man the position of an ancient patriarch was done for the head of the house of Tichborne. He administered an estate which had come down to him through an unbroken line of men who bore his name since before that conquest which swept away in a deluge of new names all but what was then rooted in firm prescription. He was the lord of yeomen whose ancestors had held their acres under his from a time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. And he was the almoner of a munificent bounty which was set apart by his ancestress in the reign of the first of the Plantagenets, and under the name of the "Tichborne dole" was for generations awaited with annual eagerness by the poor of a great tract of England.

To such a station in English society arrives as a claimant a man with the appearance of a ruffian and the manners of a boor, who confesses to have led for twenty years the life of an adventurer, and is strongly suspected to have lived by the plunder if not by the murder of his fellows. The mother of the man who is, if he lives, indisputably heir to the title and the estate of Tichborne at once owns this man as her lost son. The woman on whose account he abandoned the title and the estate at once refuses to recognize this man as her lost lover. The old retainers of the Tichborne house, the most intimate acquaintances of the Tichborne family, and the associates of Roger Tichborne's youth were "divided betwixt the two." The claimant's own evidence went by turns for and against his claim. He knew things which it seemed impossible that any man but Roger Tichborne could have known, and he did not know things which it is certain that Roger Tichborne once knew and it seemed impossible that Roger Tichborne could ever have forgotten. To fortify these coincidences on the one hand and to magnify these discrepancies on the other, by evidence and by argument, has been the work of a British court for one hundred and three days, at intervals, since last May. The fluctuations of the bonds which the claimant was compelled to issue to prosecute his cause have denoted the variation of intelligent opinion about his prospects. Prosecution and defence have had their steady adherents; but few of those who watched the progress of the trial have shared the confidence of the judge who conducted it. He predicted last summer, and he seems to have worked persistently towards verifying the prediction, that the issue of the Tichborne case would be what is now accomplished—the arrest of the claimant on a charge of perjury.

To all men clear the case was doubtful. Every theory which could be formed was beset not only with difficulties but with what seemed impossibilities. Like the study of cosmogony, the study of it was a comparison of incredibilities. The claimant has now been definately decided to be an imposter. But the claimant has pushed his claim, knowing the vast interests which would be and which were brought to bear against him; knowing that he would have to stand, as he did stand, a searching cross-examination into the whole of Roger Tichborne's life and of his own; knowing his ignorance of the one and the shame, if he was capable of shame, in the other; and knowing, finally, that the penalty of failure was the penalty of perjury. All these things he knew beforehand as well as he knows them now. And on the strength only of a personal resemblance to Roger Tichborne and of casual information about him he took his risk and stood the hazard of the die which has fallen against him. If we acquiesce in the verdict that he is an imposter we must stand dumbfounded at the imperial impudence of his imposture.

How Rattlesnakes Bite.

I will describe what I have seen and know, says a farmer, writing to *Rural New Yorker*. In the year 1829 I purchased a farm in Canada, and with it had to take a few Mississauga rattlesnakes who had possession. Harvesting my first crop of wheat, in 1830, one of the men was about to bind a rattler in the bundle, but saw him at the instant of grasping the grain, and before his hand came in reach of him; being terribly frightened, he hailed "Rattlesnake!" We all left work to see him. I ran a pitchfork tine through his body, about a foot from his head; he coiled his body round the fork handle. He was about three feet long. He raised his head erect about a foot high, and drew back to an angle of 45°, his upper jaw falling back, then striking forward as quick as thought upon the hard, smooth fork handle; his two poison teeth, or fangs, run out from the inside of the rim of his upper jaw—no each side, and a full half inch in length—and as they struck the fork handle, which was plain to be heard, deposited a small drop of yellowish-green poison, which issued from the hollow tusks about the twentieth part of an inch back from the point.

The tusks formed about a quarter circle, the size of a common darning needle, a little flattened, and scalloped out on the under side—something like a pen made from a goose quill. Where the little drop of poison issued from the hollow tusks I could plainly see the whole performance, as my eyes were within two feet of him. He appeared to be extremely cautious about keeping his tongue and under jaw away from the poisonous tusks; as he raised his head from the fork handle these crooked tusks slowly drew back into the jaw; the little holes were plain to be seen after the tusks disappeared, before he closed his mouth. Neither his tongue nor any part of his mouth came near the poison teeth. I made him bite many times, to learn the whole performance. My impression was that to bite on to flesh he would deposit the poison a half inch deep.

A Murder in England.

No little excitement has been created in London by a murder there, committed by an American. It was a singular affair, as we learn from an English paper. The murdered man, a stoker, was going to his work when he was met by a man who at once fired a pistol at him. The first shot missed him, then a second shot was fired, which also missed. He began to run, when a third shot was fired, which struck him in the neck. The assassin then came up to him, and attacking him in a fearful manner with a dagger, it is stated, stabbing him several times and then ran away. He was captured by a constable. The body of the victim was then found. On the policeman turning his lantern upon the unfortunate man, the assassin then said, "Why, that is not the man I wanted." The wounded man soon afterward expired, and the assassin was taken into custody. His name is William Chester Minor. He came from New York. It is rumored that he had lately been induced to enter a house of ill-fame, where he was robbed, that a man assisted in the robbery, and that it was this man whom he intended to kill. His unfortunate victim leaves a widow and six children.

What They Thought.—Washington served two terms as President of the United States, and when he finally retired from office to the quiet of Mount Vernon, the Philadelphia *Aurora* thus spoke of him:—"If ever a nation has been debauched by a man the American nation has been debauched by Washington. Let the history of the federal government instruct mankind that the mask of patriotism may be worn to conceal the foulest designs against the liberties of the people."

A deputy marshal left Fargo, on the Red River, in charge of four prisoners whom he was to take to Pembina. Two of them escaped and he followed in pursuit. The three men have not since been heard of—probably they perished in the storm or he was murdered.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Mr. Sumner, on the plea of ill health, asked not to be put on the committee for the investigation of the French arms frauds.

Mr. Bayard offered a resolution asking the President to send to the Senate a copy of the instructions given to the District Attorney relative to the prosecution of New York merchants, which went over without final action. The bill providing for the printing of the debates of the Senate by the publishers of the *Globe* was passed. Mr. Cameron offered a resolution appointing Messrs. Hamlin, Carpenter, Sherman, Sawyer, Logan, Stevenson, and Harlin the committee to investigate the French frauds. The resolution elicited much debate. An amendment was offered putting Mr. Schurz on the committee. The whole matter was finally laid on the table.

The Kansas Senators Caldwell and Pomeroy made personal explanations. They stated that the charges against them were purely fictitious and without foundation. Mr. Caldwell said he shrank from no scrutiny. He hurled back the charges against him with scorn and indignation, and at some future time he would expose the outrage as it deserved. In the meantime he asked a suspension of judgment.

The Senate elected the following committee to investigate the French arms question: Senators Hamlin, Carpenter, Sawyer, Logan, Ames, Harlan and Stevenson. The latter asked to be excused from serving upon the committee, and asked that Senator Shurz be appointed in his stead, which was refused by a vote of 26 nays to 23 yeas.

Senator Sawyer's amendment that the appropriation for the Education Bureau be increased to $36,950, was lost by a vote of yeas, 25; nays, 11. An amendment was also offered appropriating $50,000 to pay the Civil-service Reform Commissioners. The amendment was declared out of order. Mr. Logan notified the Senate that on the bill coming before that body for final action he should move to repeal the law establishing the Civil-service Commission.

A memorial from the National Board of Trade was presented, asking the passage of such laws as will enable American citizens to purchase foreign-built ships and register them for service under the American flag; also for the exemption of duty on all articles of foreign product needed for subsistence on vessels engaged in foreign trade, or in the sailing or repairing of steamships or sailing vessels, and to provide for the return to American registry of all tonnage changed during the war.

The Committee on Commerce reported a resolution, which was passed, directing the Committee on Commerce to make a thorough investigation into the subject of immigration and the treatment to which emigrants are subjected by railroad companies.

Mr. Flanagan call up the bill providing for the purchase by the United States of a large portion of Western Texas, which, after some talk, was laid aside. A substitute for an amendment appropriating $50,000 for the Civil-service Reform Commissioners was defeated by a vote of yeas, 40; nays, 19.

Among the new measures introduced in the Senate was a bill providing for the payment of $20 per month to volunteer nurses who served in hospital during the war. Mr. Trumbull gave notice of an amendment that he intended to offer in place of Mr. Conkling's resolution calling on the President for the recommendations made by Senators from New York, Illinois, South Carolina, Missouri and Nebraska.

Senators Buckingham and Ferry presented to the United States, on the part of the people of Connecticut, the statues of Jonathan Trumbull and Roger Sherman. They were received and a resolution of thanks passed.

HOUSE.

A bill was reported by the Committee on Commerce for a more effective system of quarantine on the Southern and Gulf coasts, which was passed.

The bill granting to the Central Pacific Railroad the use of one-half of the Island of Yerba Buena in San Francisco Bay was taken up, and went over. An amendment on the eight hour question for the payment of laborers, workmen, and mechanics in the government employment at the rate of a full day's wages for eight hours' work was reported in committee of the whole, the committee reported the bill back to the House.

The Senate bill for the redemption of the temporary loan three per cent. certificates was laid on the table by a large majority, after which the Deficiency bill came up. An amendment for the payment of a full day's wages to laborers and mechanics in navy-yards and other government works who had worked only eight hours was introduced. The bill as amended was passed.

The House passed a bill giving a bounty of $100 to soldiers and their widows and orphans, who enlisted on or before the 8th of August, 1861. A bill was also passed extending the pension to United States judges who resigned after January 1, 1865. The House went into a committee of the whole on the Post-office Appropriation bill, which appropriates $28,224,750.

Mr. Dawes, chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, spoke strongly against the bill, saying that the estimate of public expenditures, without reference to the payment of the public debt, was $273,000,000, to which the House had added large sums by bills already passed, swelling the total to $299 600,458, while the total receipts estimated for the next year were $317,000,000, leaving a balance of $17,788,975.

An amendment increasing the pay of letter carriers was rejected by a vote of 20 to 94.

The House committee on Commerce has agreed to report several propositions, the adoption of which would restore the carrying trade of this country upon the ocean. Mr. Boutwell's bill has been considerably changed, and several new lines of steamers are specified.

It has been generally supposed that the guano deposits in the Cincha Islands were the excreta of birds, but now Dr. Halsel and Professor Edwards suspect that they are made up of the bodies of decayed animals and plants, most of which are of marine origin. This supposition rests on the fact that the anchors of ships moored near those Islands frequently bring guano to the surface.

The Magazines.

Children's Hour—March Number—Contents,—The Sick Kitten; Nettie's Lesson; (illustrated); by Madge Carrol. The Star; by S. Jennie Jones. The Little Nursling; by Clio Stanley. The White Owl; by Laura S. Hagner. The Soldier's Squirrel; by M. O. J. Counsels for the Young. The face in the Glass, (Illustrated); by Hester A. Benedict. The Stolen Apple; by Mary E. About the Mountains; by E. B. D. Adventures of Kitty Whitefoot; by Pearl Peveril. Drunkard Michael's Boy; by Annie L. Muzzey. The Dead Robin. Hermit Crabs, (Illustrated); by E. B. D. Rich and Poor; by Mary H. Plummer. The Bottle of Oil. New Year's Day in three Places. Published in Philadelphia, by T. S. Arthur & Son. $1.25 a year. 5 copies for $5.

The American Odd Fellow.—The March issue of this popular and successful monthly is on our table. We heartily commend it to the attention of our readers. It is interesting and instructive contents we notice many valuable articles; among them: Tomaso and Pepina, a story with a moral; The Odd Fellow's Goat, an amusing adventure; Illustrations of March, Home of Lord Fairfax, Fishing in Winter, the Heathen Chinee and Tennyson's new house; An Odd Fellow at the Birth-place of Shakespeare; Good of the Order; Scientific and Curious Facts; Humors of the Day; Odd Fellow Gems; Agricultural Department; Reading especially for the Daughters of Rebekah and the Fraternity; Department for the family circle; extensive correspondence, etc. Each subscriber for 1872 receives a beautiful premium picture, entitled "The Visiting Brethren." $2.50 a year. Address A. O. F. Association, No. 96 Nassau street New York.

Arthur's Home Magazine, Contents for March. Music—Il Travatore, Sophie Mansfield; by Mrs. Lydia P. Palmer. Use; by C. Good Life, Long Life. Waif; by Josephine Fuller. A Curious Incident. Other People's Window; by Pipsissaway Potts. Over at Last; by Mrs. Hattie F. Bell. Under the Snow; by Hester A. Benedict. Always begin Right. Which is the Heiress? by S. Jennie Jones. The Test for burning Oils. Sex in All; by Virginia F. Townsend. Finem Respice; by M. E. Rock. well. The Passing Years. Saturday Night. Emmeline; by Malassa. Visits of Angels; by Rev. David D. Hudson. Mother's Department—Comforted; by the Author of "Talks with a Child." Boys' and Girls' Treasury—Polly's Prayer; by "Gerald." The Garden and Greenhouse—The Rose. Evenings with the Poets—Weary—Chicago; by J. G. Whittier.—"My Beth;" by Miss Alcott. Current Literature. Editors' Department. Published by T. S. Arthur & Son, Philadelphia. $2 a year; 4 copies for $5.

The Legislature of Florida having adjourned *sine die*, Govern