

It was an unpopular case to defend. The case charged against my client was one of shocking atrocity, the murder of his own child. Arthur Berkley, a prisoner, had married Edith Granger, a wealthy heiress, whose father had died, leaving her his whole fortune, to the exclusion of a prodigal son, whom he had disinherited and driven from his home.

Mr. Berkley died within a year after her marriage, leaving an infant a few weeks old, a feeble little creature, requiring constant and assiduous care. Indeed, Dr. Baldwin took up his quarters in the house, often passing the night there, that he might be at hand in case of need.

One of these nights as he afterward stated, in his evidence, after retiring to bed, feeling solicitous about his little child, got up and stole softly to the nursery to see if everything was all right.

He found the door ajar and a dim light burning within. As he advanced he distinctly saw Arthur Berkley standing by the cradle, holding to the child's mouth the bottle from which it was accustomed to receive its food. At the sound of the doctor's footsteps he left the bottle and stealthily hid the apartment.

Not a little surprised at these movements the doctor approached and laid his hand upon the infant's forehead, when he found the child convulsed, which were followed in a few seconds by the stillness of death.

A post-mortem examination placed it beyond a doubt that prussic acid had been administered, and an examination of the bottle proved that the milk in it contained a large quantity of the same deadly poison.

On this evidence Berkley was arrested and indicted for murder. An incentive to the crime was found in the fact that he had a daughter, who had inherited the fortune which had descended to the latter through the death of his mother.

Berkley's previous character had been good. He had always appeared gentle and kind; had been a devoted husband, and during the brief period of his life had shown the tenderest attachment to his child.

In conferences with him he seemed overwhelmed with grief, but strenuously denied all imputations of guilt, asserting that he had not gone to the nursery after retiring that night, but called by the alarm of the child's death.

Dr. Baldwin was the first and chief witness. He told his story clearly and methodically; and it was easy to see that he had made every effort to carry out a rigid cross-examination only served to bring out the evidence with more distinctness of detail. I elicited the fact, for instance, that the child's death occurred in the same room; that she was asleep when the doctor entered, and that it was to her he first attributed the child's death.

The doctor had only recently settled as a physician, but his conduct had been so exemplary that he had made many friends. He had especially won the confidence of the jurymen, as may be seen from the facts already stated. I interrogated as to his past career, but brought out nothing to his discredit.

The evidence of the chemist who made an analysis of the bottle, and, in and the state's attorney "treated."

"I have brought the nurse here," he said, "but as she was asleep when the witness entered the room, she may be perjured. I thought it my duty to have her here, however, to afford the other side the opportunity to call her if they desire."

Nothing could render the prisoner's case more hopeless than it was already, while something might come out to his advantage.

"I will call the witness," I said.

"She was a middle-aged woman of no unimpressive appearance. Her agitation was visible, and I noticed that in taking the account of the evidence she was nervous and did not appear to be in the habit of swearing with her husband on the witness stand, calling attention to the omission.

The judge so ordered, and the witness had shook violently as she reluctantly obeyed the direction, and the oath was administered.

I asked a few preliminary questions as to the hour of her retiring, her talking asleep, etc.

"What is the next thing you remember?" I then asked.

"The witness then hesitated.

"Answer the question," said his Honor.

"I heard a noise as of some one coming into the room, and she altered.

"Did you see any one enter?"

"Another pause.

"I repeated the inquiry.

"I did," was the answer.

"What did she look like?"

"The woman's face grew paler, and it was with difficulty she found utterance.

"I came to the side of the cradle, she said, "with the bottle of milk in her hand, and put it to baby's mouth."

The judge and state's attorney both bent forward in eager attention. The latter, it was evident, had not expected this testimony.

I felt that my questions thus far had only served to draw the latter closer about my client's neck. But I went on far to retreat. My voice trembled almost as much as that of the witness as I proceeded.

"Did you recognize the person?"

"I did," was the answer, scarcely audible.

My client's life hung on the answer to the next question. The silence in the court room was such that I discerned to break it. The sound of my own voice startled me when I spoke.

"Who was it?" I asked.

"Her lips moved, but no sound came. By the accent of her voice, I discerned that sacred look, and by your looks of salvation, brother, I adjure you to speak the truth!" I said, earnestly.

Her agitation was fearful to witness. A deadly pallor overspread her face. Slowly raising her trembling hand, and pointing at Dr. Baldwin.

"That is the man!" she almost shrieked.

Then, in quick wild accents, she went on to tell that on finding herself discovered in reason of her waking the culprit who was none other than Edith Granger, Mrs. Berkley's prodigal brother, had disclosed to her that his purpose was to regain his lost inheritance by putting out of the world the child who stood between him and it, promising the witness to provide for her handsomely if she kept his secret, but when put to the test she had found herself unable to violate her solemn oath.

George Granger, alias Dr. Baldwin, would have left the courtroom, but an officer was ordered to detain him, and when his disguise was removed, though he had been absent many years, there was many present who could testify to his identity.

My client was acquitted on the spot, and his cell in the prison was that night occupied by his false accuser.

JURIES—"Prisoner at the bar, you are accused of the murder of your own child. Guilty or not guilty?" Prisoner—"Judge, what's the use of putting it that way? As you put it, it's a difficult question to answer. I speak in the difficulty of the matter by you in for a disagreement of the jury."

DIALOGUE—"Well, my little dear, what will you have this morning?"

Edith—"I don't know. I guess I've forgotten."

"Mamma should have written it down. I know you bring (brightening up) it. Now, tell me to think of a bottle of Wile's Magnesia."

**Her Solemn Oath.**

It was at El Tob that I was first struck with the inferior quality of the English bayonet, and I went to the States to get a better one. I was put to a severe test than anywhere else in the world. In that battle the Hadendans, as they called them, of their grass-covered hills, their spears, and their bows, pitched themselves upon the weapons of our Black Watch and Sixty-fifth. The triangular bayonet oftimes bent it so that the whole, however, twisted. Like the sword bayonet, it often bent like iron when a thrust was made, if a hone interposed, and became corkwood in the struggle.

It has two serious drawbacks, not so observable in the sword bayonet. The wound it makes is slight, so that a fanciful valetudinarian would be placed before a thrust before he is placed before a combat, giving him a chance to run amuck among civilized troops. In the second place, the triangular bayonet, when thrust violently, goes too far, and there is great difficulty in freeing it. At Tamal a stalwart soldier hooked his opponent in such a manner he had to take to his heels, and he was liberating his weapon. This was the most conspicuous instance of the kind I saw, but it was by no means the only one.

The sword bayonet has weight without breadth, and with the cutlass, frequently lacks temper. I have seen a bayonet, when thrust into the water, as well as some in the battles upon the Nile, bent in a semicircle and remain in that shape, unfitting it for a second point. The use of it was to be not justly the giving way of the weapon. The fact that it did not regain its form further proved that the quality of the blade was of the poorest.

There are two other things which had been driven back into a sack of flour. It can be no real difficulty with our mechanics and workshop in procuring bayonets, but the bayonet which is used in a campaign. What I have said of the bad qualities of the cutlass applies equally to the sword bayonet. Many a soldier's bayonet rendered useless at the moment when there was no chance to lead his rifle, and when he stood in need of its services. There also, the bayonet, when bent and twisted with the facility of soft iron rather than steel. After the fight you might have noticed brassy foot guardsmen, herculean leg bayonets, and bayonets which had been bent and twisted with the facility of soft iron rather than steel. After the fight you might have noticed brassy foot guardsmen, herculean leg bayonets, and bayonets which had been bent and twisted with the facility of soft iron rather than steel.

**A Curious Scene.**

A curious scene was enacted in one of the chambers of the Treasury Department, reminding one of sauglers or pirates in their caves or misers counting their hoarded gains. The feeble glimmer of two candles, and the same room; that she was asleep when the doctor entered, and that it was to her he first attributed the child's death.

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**FARM NOTES.**

**TRANSPLANTING CABBAGES.**—Before transplanting cabbage the ground should be deeply plowed and well manured, particularly with the scrapings of the cow pen. It is always best to apply the manure broadcast, and mix it thoroughly with the soil, as it will then come into immediate contact with the young roots, but will be ultimately all absorbed. If possible plant in rainy weather; but if not, the weather should be just before they are taken up, a good quantity of water, so that a little earth will adhere to each plant. As soon as they are planted, the soil around them should receive a liberal supply of water, otherwise most of them will die, unless protected from the sun. When inserted into the holes, care must be taken that the plants are not bent, and that they are placed, as much as possible, at the distance of planting, depends, in some measure, upon the strength of the soil, but it should always be such that the ground between the plants may be kept clean and well worked. When the plants are planted, the soil around them should receive a liberal supply of water, otherwise most of them will die, unless protected from the sun. When inserted into the holes, care must be taken that the plants are not bent, and that they are placed, as much as possible, at the distance of planting, depends, in some measure, upon the strength of the soil, but it should always be such that the ground between the plants may be kept clean and well worked.

**WAX ORCHARDERS DEXTER.**—The exhaustion of the soil from the constant use of apples; from the blowing away by the wind of the leaves of the tree which nature designed to feed the soil on which the tree stands; by the crops of grass or roots constantly being taken from the soil, and the return of substance to it. Another means of their destruction has been in whipping the soil, and the soil is being carried away among them. To restore them, if any were left worth restoring, man must come to the ground under them, and must manure them with the best manure available, lime, wood ashes and salt. A compost formed of these substances would be excellent; or one formed in part by soap suds and refuse from the kitchen, and the soil should be turned in. To restore them, if any were left worth restoring, man must come to the ground under them, and must manure them with the best manure available, lime, wood ashes and salt. A compost formed of these substances would be excellent; or one formed in part by soap suds and refuse from the kitchen, and the soil should be turned in.

**HOOP FIXTURES.**—According to the Department of Agriculture, the number of hogs in this country on the first of January was 45,142,657, compared with 44,300,593 at the same period last year, and 43,200,000 in 1883. In the West last winter 5,469,000 were packed, compared with 5,402,000 in 1883-84, and 5,132,000 in 1882-83. The present summer season ends November 1st, and will probably reach 6,000,000 hogs, compared with 4,939,000 last year. The Western packing season January last has been 1,450,000 hogs in excess of the same period last year, and an increase of 28 per cent. The number of hogs have been swept off in large numbers by what was called cholera, but which was not a contagious disease, being simply a local ailment, and unfavorable weather conditions and bad feeding. The total number of hogs packed from March 1st, to September 24th was 3,815,000, against 3,270,000 in the same period last year. The export movement in the week ending September 24th was better, showing an increase of 3,500,000 pounds over the same period last year. It is purely a matter of time when the season is over, and the beginning of the winter there is any essential advance is not to be expected.

**WEANING COLTS AND CALVES.**—August is the weaning month with many stockmen. The weaning of any animal must be gradual, or the animal's health and condition will suffer. During its progress there should be for colts and calves no stint of grass or hay, and no restriction of water, and the confinement in a clean, small sized yard, where there will be no inducement to run. At first let them suck twice a day for a few days, then once a day, and finally halve the milk, and so on, until they are weaned. It is said that a difficult matter for thieves to carry off many thousands even could they penetrate the vault. On communicating the count the committee opened several of these bags, and, selecting that one which contained the most abraded and worn coins, counted them and then weighed them, and found about \$380,000. "Fifty-nine pounds and one ounce," said the man at the scales.

"Then we shall conduct the count by that bag," answered another member of the committee. If the bags weighed a trifle more it was known that the \$1,000 was intact, but if they weighed less they were opened and counted.

**Amende Honorable.**

A few days ago, on the Grand Rapids train, a passenger got on at a small station and walked through the coaches without being able to find a seat. He finally halted before a man who occupied a whole seat and seemed bound to keep it. He was not invited to sit down. On the contrary, the occupant of the seat assumed a more rigid attitude.

"Sir!" finally exclaimed the indignant stranger from the small station, "you are an infernal hog!"

"What's that?" "What do you call me?"

"An infernal hog, sir!"

"You don't you do! Why, sir, I'll knock you down and trample you clear across Edson county!"

"You can't do it!"

"Yes I can!"

Both men came on their feet in the aisle and ready to spill gore when the conductor came in and shouted to the one who had been called a hog.

"Hold on Doctor—what is it?"

"They are quarreling, the man from the small station, 'are you a doctor?'"

"Yes sir."

"Why, so am I!"

"Good gracious, is that true!"

They exchanged cards.

"They shook hands."

"Why, of course you can have half my seat—all of it—the whole car!"

"Oh, no, Doctor, I wouldn't disturb you for the world!"

"But, Doctor, I insist!"

"Well, Doctor, if you insist, why I'll be glad to sit with you."

And the Doctors sat down together in one seat, and were so soft and tender and loving that tears sprang to the eyes of every passenger.

**Prison Labor Agitation.**

An agitation has recently been organized in Germany against the production of artificial flowers in Prussian State Prisons. The opponents of the system have urged its injustice in their representations to the Government, but the official replies bring forward the fact that the varying population of the prison must be occupied in work which does not require a long period of instruction, if their labor is to be at all productive. The argument is likewise advanced that a large proportion of the flowers thus made are exported, and that the national industry has not really suffered such a grievance as might be assumed. It seems, therefore, that the agitation is not confined to this country alone in its relations to the labor question.

**HOUSEHOLD.**

This pretty little present is one that is useful, and not expensive to make. The materials used are, clean and perfect white shells, any bright scraps of silk, and some narrow ribbons. To make them, take two walnut shells, clean them thoroughly, and make two little holes, with a hot gimlet, opposite each other, at the top and bottom of each shell. If the color of the shells is different from its natural brown, stain it with Stephens' stain to the desired tint. Varnish with gum shellac dissolved in alcohol, and put the shell in a warm room until the varnish can be touched and is dry. Make a bright silk bag three inches and a half square, with a hem at one end and a place to thread it for a drawing string. Sew a little way from the bottom part of the silk, with the help of the holes drilled in them, and run a thread round the bottom and first hole, and a small ribbon bow. Run a narrow ribbon in the drawing-string, and make a little bow for the top of each shell, and draw the case together with the ribbon. Fill the bag with sweet or a small bottle of essent.

**PREPARING FEET.**—In washing the feet, where there is a tendency to perspiration, the water should be as hot as possible, and soap and ammonia freely used. In such cases it is also advisable to have soles that can be taken out and changed frequently. The soles of shoes should also be dipped in a two per cent. solution of carbolic acid. The cloth-top shoes are an improvement on the leather top when worn in warm weather, as they are not so liable to become soiled. It is an old hygienic rule that to insure perfect health the feet must be kept warm and the bowels regular, and it is the experience of all physicians that a cold in the feet can be traced to the neglect of proper care for the feet than perhaps any other single cause. Shoemakers and shoe-repairers should be particularly careful that their hands should be for all these troubles, and when customers complain they should be made to understand that a little care given to their feet will save a world of annoyance as well as suffering.

**CHIEF'S SPY.**—If a man is removed from books by applying a solution of salicylic acid to the feet, and then upon the back of the foot. The printing, which looks somewhat faded after the removal of the spot, may be freshened up by the application of a mixture of five parts of water. In the case of fresh grass spots, carbonate of potassa (one part to thirty parts of water), diluted with water, will remove the spots. Wax disappears if, after staining with benzine or turpentine, it is covered with folded blotting-paper and kept for a few days. If the spots are ink spots or rust spots or ocher spots in combination with hot water; chloride of gold or silver spots, to a weak solution of ammonia, and then upon the back of the foot. The printing, which looks somewhat faded after the removal of the spot, may be freshened up by the application of a mixture of five parts of water. 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