

TO MY MOTHER.

They tell me human love was made
 Awhile to bloom, and then to fade
 Before the Autumn chill;
 They tell me human love is sold—
 A thing of traffic, bought with gold,
 And subject to the will.

No falsehood this; and yet I own
 There is a love—one love alone,
 With lustre ever bright.
 It runs through all the changing years,
 Forsakes me not in smiles or tears
 And fills my soul with light.

That love, beyond all other love,
 Unselfish, pure as heaven above,
 Is thine, dear mother, thine.
 What then, if clouds around me break,
 The font of joy they cannot take
 From out this heart of mine.

Earth's merry throng may pass me by;
 Its honors from my grasp may fly
 As leaves upon the blast.
 I care not, if thou lov'st me still;
 Thy love alone my heart can fill,
 And hold it to the last.

I'll love thee till my latest breath;
 I'll love thee when I'm clasped in death;
 I'll love thee still on high.
 While on my tide of life shall flow,
 My love for thee no end shall know;
 'Twill never, never die.

—Ubassy, the billiardist, looks like a farmer, and plays billiards as though he were hoeing potatoes.

—A man can be drunk six daps in the week, but if he rests on the seventh, he is not an habitual drunkard, under the laws of Indiana.

—Drinking clubs with tickets of membership, the punching of which indicates the number of drinks taken, is the way they do it. The punch tickets preserved on a string also make an admirable present for an anxious wife at two o'clock in the morning.

—Miss Elizabeth Stuart Phelps refers, in print, to Miss Smiley, the Quaker preacher, as "a woman who has a voice as sweet as a robin's, a face as serene as a Madonna's, a courage as resolute as an apostle's and a purpose as fixed as a Quaker's and who wears her bonnet in the pulpit beside." Evidently Miss Smiley has one devout admirer willing to hold her bonnet.

—Recently, in a street car, in Philadelphia, an old gentleman was seated in one corner, and the car was full. A bevy of fair ones of all ages and weights, swarmed in and there were no seats. Whereupon the gallant old gentleman said aloud: "Ladies, I shall be most happy to give my seat to any one of you who is over thirty-two years of age." All remained standing.

—Senator Carpenter, salary-grabber, uses this powerful argument in favor of the steal: "The laxity of life is restrained by the supervision of a wife, and the heart is kept alive to the better feelings of our nature by the sweet voices and the tender touch of children. Members of Congress will have families in Washington. It is better that they should have their own."—*Ex.*

—If cleanliness is next to godliness, says the *Pioche Record*, then is Pioche a most ungodly town. With hideous piles of filth and offal in the back streets and alleys, and streams of filthy water from restaurants and saloons running through the principal streets of the city, it will be a fortunate thing for the people of Pioche if they are not visited by cholera, small-pox, spotted fever, or some other pestilence before the summer is over.

—French politeness is verbal rather than actual, at last. It finds expression in words, not deeds. The hotel waiter says "pardon Monsieur" as he compels you to stand aside, but he pushes ahead all the same. Every time a Frenchman consults his own convenience to the inconvenience of others, he says "a thousand pardons," but he does it nevertheless. The manners of the four leading nations of the world may be observed at a railroad eating house where there is but a single dish of some coveted delicacy. An American would dexterously seize it and divide it with his friend or neighbor, an Englishman would make arrangements in advance with the waiter to have it reserved for him, a German would appropriate it all without an apology, and a Frenchman would do the same thing with a bow and a smile.—*Paris cor. of Sacramento Union.*

A Successful Experiment in Teaching Agriculture.

Soon after the close of the war there was formed in Baltimore an association of Friends for the purpose of advising and assisting impoverished Friends in the Southern States. The immediate object was to afford physical relief; but as the continuance of physical want can only be prevented by removing its causes, the association wisely connected with their beneficence a system of mental, moral, and religious education. Their principal field of operations was in the rural districts of western North Carolina. In the outset they were met by a difficulty which they foresaw, unless removed, must prove an insuperable obstacle in the way of effectually helping a community, where want of bread and want of intellectual and moral culture extensively prevailed, to rise to a condition in which they could support and educate themselves independently of foreign aid. Homes provided with facilities for secular and religious education imply adequate means. With a rural population these can be obtained from no other source than the soil. But in the section where their advice and aid were most needed, the soil had become so impoverished by thriftless cultivation, the herds and flocks were of such inferior, unremunerative varieties, and the prevalent modes of husbandry so necessitated, not only scant returns, but a still further exhaustion of the soil, that, without a change for the better, continued poverty and dependence were inevitable. Besides, it being the prevalent notion that the meager products of the land were owing, not to a defective style of farming, but to a worn-out soil, the disposition of the more capable and enterprising, especially among the young, to emigrate seemed to be restrained only by the want of means to get away. With a view to remedy this discouraging state of things, the association, in 1867, purchased a farm of 200 acres, located at Springfield, on the dividing line between Randolph and Guilford Counties. On this they placed, as their superintendent, an experienced and enterprising farmer, and furnished him the means of teaching improved agriculture by exemplifying its processes, and by bringing within the reach of the farmers in the region round about the necessary facilities for entering upon a career of improvement themselves. He was expected to conduct his farming operations in such a way as to show to the farmers in the neighborhood what modern improved agricultural machines and implements are and how they are worked; what advantages there are in utilizing all the manure that can be made on the farm, and superadding chemical and other fertilizers, in deep plowing and thorough cultivation; in draining and under-draining; in adjusting soils, fertilizers, and crops to each other by rotation and otherwise; in superseding, or at least improving, small, scrubby native cattle, sheep, and hogs, by thoroughbred stock; and in increasing the stock capacity of the farm by the culture of new grasses and other varieties of green fodder. He was also to be the agent of the association for bringing within the reach of farmers in that locality, and furnishing at cost, or nearly so, selected seeds, improved agricultural implements, and blooded stock, and for organizing agricultural clubs and awakening a spirit of inquiry and enterprise by lectures on farming, circulating agricultural newspapers, &c. The results of this practically benevolent enterprise have equaled the most sanguine anticipations of the association. In the winter following the purchase of the farm, through the agency of its superintendent many farmers' clubs were organized, nearly four hundred subscribers to agricultural papers were obtained, and about two tons of clover-seed were distributed at cost. In 1871 (no reports have come to hand for the intervening years) the superintendent reports, not only that the farmers in the immediate region are making rapid strides in agricultural improvement, but that the central leaven is extending from them into regions more remote. Among the evidences of this are noted, first, the greatly increased demand for clover-seed. At the time the farm was purchased, throughout that region the want of pasture and hay was an insuperable

obstacle in the way of keeping stock to any extent. To meet this want the association made special efforts to secure a general introduction of clover. In 1868, in addition to two tons of clover-seed, several tons of the best Peruvian guano were forwarded to the superintendent, with instructions to furnish both the seed and the guano at cost to farmers willing to test them in conjunction. It was found that after once "setting" the clover on exhausted soil with guano there was no necessity for further use of it. In 1871, as a direct consequence of the example and facilities afforded by the association's farm, over 10,000 acres had been successfully seeded to clover, and the superintendent was confident that very soon clover would be largely cultivated on every farm in western North Carolina. A second evidence of a growing interest in agricultural improvement was found in the demand for improved agricultural implements. Among those he had furnished were mowers, reapers, wheel-rakes, iron and cast-steel plows, cultivators, clover-seed gatherers, &c. And it was observed that, into whatever neighborhood one of these agricultural machines, which supersede hand-power by horse-power, goes, it immediately becomes a silent orator which successfully pleads for the removal of stumps, stones, knolls, and filling hollows, and for the under-draining of places too wet and soft for horses and machine to pass over. A large amount of under-draining had been done on almost all the farms for many miles around. A third evidence was apparent in the increasing numbers who visited the farm for the purpose of seeing what is done on it and how it is done. In the spring of that year strangers came in such numbers that it required nearly the whole time of the superintendent to show and explain the improvements they had come to see and learn about.

Of thorough bred stock, kept for production on the farm and for propagation in the surrounding region, there were five head of Alderneys, a Southdown buck, a Chester sow, a Berkshire boar, and, in greater or less numbers, offspring and crosses from the same. During the year, on a small stream running through the farm, at a cost of \$875 a bone-mill had been built, which will crush and grind 1,500 pounds of bones per day. It is believed to be the first ever built in North Carolina, and from it great benefits to the farms in the vicinity are anticipated. The superintendent thinks the region is well adapted to fruit-growing; and, in view of the results of experiments since he began his farming operations there, he is convinced that the choicest fruits can be grown on the poorest soils by fertilizing them with peas plowed under, and mulching the trees with leaves. He has made experiments in soiling for two years, and with so favorable results that he intends to feed in that way all the cows and heifers on the farm next year. He says:

Last year I took from twenty square rods the food for one cow one hundred and twenty-two days, and this year have had nearly as satisfactory results. I have now growing one and a half acres of rye and one acre of oats for first feeding in the spring, to be followed with lucerne, Hungarian grass, orchard-grass, clover, and corn, and wind up with beet, carrot, and turnip tops. The bull and one cow have not been out for eighteen months, and are perfectly healthy. Labor is cheap, but manure is the great desideratum.

In the report of 1872 the association represent that their agricultural enterprise at Springfield, with respect both to the farm and to the beneficial results they designed by it to diffuse through the neighborhood and over the State, has been favored with continued and growing success. On the farm, now well stocked with horses, mules, cattle, sheep, hogs, and fowls, the barn was full, very large crops of hay, wheat, and corn having been produced. From a field of seven acres, which up to within three years had been covered with briars and sassafras, and considered the most exhausted part of the farm, 170 bushels of wheat had been harvested, 40 bushels from one acre, the other six averaging 21-23 bushels.

The superintendents both of agriculture and education are reported as receiving the hearty cooperation of all classes of citizens and as frequently invited to deliver public addresses relative to their respective departments, not only in the neighborhood of their central operations, but in distant

parts of the State. The educational efforts, first made with the special design of encouraging and aiding the children of needy Friends, have now grown into general and permanent schools. In eleven adjacent counties, out of 8,000 children who have received instruction since 1866, more than half were from families not connected with the order of Friends. The superintendent of the farm reports to the association the following interesting summary of results thus far:

The effect of our operations on the community has been gratifying, and can be seen for fifty miles around. About 15,000 acres have been sown with clover in the surrounding counties since our operations commenced. Many improved implements have been introduced. Instead of the scythe and the cradle, are frequently seen the mower and the reaper. Large numbers of people from all parts of the State continue to visit the farm, to see for themselves the new way, and they very generally express themselves satisfied that it is an improvement on the old exhaustive system. All such, more or less, will become centers of influence and improvement. The effect of our educational and agricultural efforts in staying the tide of emigration to the West is very apparent, and has already saved to North Carolina hundreds of her best citizens.

—*Monthly Report Department of Agriculture.*

Clearly Crazy.

A very touching case of mental alienation in a charming young lady is described by a careful observer. Not long ago her mother found her in her room energetically darning stockings, and soon after she appeared in the kitchen and assisted that wondering dame in making and baking bread and pastry. Alarmed by these fearful signs of intellectual disorder, her fond parents immediately sent for a skillful physician, who watched her through a keyhole while she sewed buttons on her father's garments and mended those of her little brother. Much affected, the venerable man remarked that never during a medical practice of twenty-five years had he known any young person to manifest such symptoms as these. The most heart-rending phase of all, however, was shown the other day, when her kind father, with a faint hope of rousing her from her sad state, gave her \$200 and told her to buy a new dress. Alas! 'twas useless. She instantly observed that she didn't need a new dress, and if he would let her keep \$25 to pay a poor widow's rent, she'd much rather he would take the rest of the money for himself. For a few moments that grief-stricken old gentleman gazed upon his hapless child, then hiding his face, muttered between his sobs, "Her mind is gone! Her mind is gone!"—*New York Tribune.*

A Judicial Muddle.

There is a beautiful judicial muddle at Winnemucca, Humboldt county, in this State. A man had been arraigned before H. M. Steele, Justice of the Peace. A writ of habeas corpus was granted and the case heard by district Judge Leonard who discharged the accused on the ground that Steele was not qualified to act as a committing magistrate, the sureties on his bond having withdrawn and Steele having failed to qualify anew as required by law. Subsequently Steele issued a warrant for another party, who was duly arrested, and (as we learn from the *Humboldt Register*), was proceeding to try the case, when the proceeding was broken by the appearance of Mr. Varian, attorney for prisoner, and abruptly ordering his client to leave. The defendant was but too happy to obey. Such an outrageous contempt of court could not pass unnoticed, and the Justice in indignant accents exclaimed, "Arrest that man! I fine him \$150 for contempt of Court, and commit him to jail till the fine is paid. The defendant told his Honor to go to—"*Pioche Record, July 2.*

—An Atlanta, Ga., court has declared that "the authorities of the city are personally amenable to the law for the sanitary condition thereof."

—The best wheat field in the State is on the Santa Maria plains. It was plowed deeply three times, was planted early, and will average 120 bushels to the acre.—*Sacramento Union.*

EVOLUTIONS IN FEMALE FASHIONS.—Margaret F. Buchanan in the *Chicago Tribune* sums up the striking features of the prevailing fashions in the following:

Compression of the heart, lungs, and liver.
 Compression of the feet, and tipping of the heels.
 Dyed, burned, and crimped hair.
 Freckle-erasers, balms, rouge, eye-brows dark, lip-carminator, and nail-pink.

Ear-rings.
 Belladonna to brighten the eyes, and arsenic, slate pencils, and pie to whiten the face.

A hump on the back.
 Fans like daggers, umbrellas like shillelahs, and knapsacks laboriously buckled around the wasted place called the waist.

Hair clipped on the forehead.
 Floating hair.
 The less brains inside the head, the more hair bought for the outside of it.

All the ornaments possible to be gotten upon the head, hands, and neck.

A TOUCH AT HYPOCRISY.—May the devil or Captain Jack scalp us if we are not in great agony of soul. We groan with the tribulations of this life and our heart is burdened with pious meditations. This ball of mud whereupon we vegetate and cut up high antics before the Gods has been the scene of startling events, but bloody tragedies no longer thrill our veins with horror. We have become so familiar with them that they are taken down with the relish of our mint juleps. To die a murderer upon the gallows seems to have a terrific fascination for men. In exaltation of spirit the murderer kisses the crucifix and goes to meet Jesus, while his hands are yet red with the blood of his victim. Another slayer informs us that "the finger of God is upon him," and without the first pang of remorse, swings from the gallows as gaily as if he was going to a wedding feast. Priests and preachers, and merciful women, flock about the murderer's cell, bringing comfort and consolation to the blood-stained criminal, while hundreds of honest people, unable to procure bread to put in their mouths, are starving without a word of sympathy. This thing of patting a murderer on the back, if he only believes in Jesus, is criminal in the extreme. It offers a premium for murder, and, as we believe, injures the cause of Christ.—*San Francisco News Letter.*

THE WOMAN QUESTION IN RUSSIA.—The Russian government has just made a remarkable announcement in its official organs relative to the Russian women students in the University of Zurich. During the last two years, says this document, the number of young Russian women who study at Zurich has rapidly increased; there are now more than a hundred in the University and Polytechnic School in that town. It appears that recent developments indicate that these women students are politicians, revolutionists, radicals, and inclined to free love, becoming, by reason of these things, dangerous alike to society, morals, and government. The royal announcement, after reciting many of these facts, concludes thus: "In order to put an end to this abnormal state of things, it is hereby announced to all the Russian women who attend the lectures at the University and Polytechnic School of Zurich that such of them as shall continue to attend the above lectures after the first of January, 1874, will not be admitted on their return to Russia to any examination, educational establishment, or appointment of any kind under the control of the government."

—A Wall street broker, on being elected trustee in one of the New York city churches, accepted the position with the assurance that he was not expected to stand up in meeting and pray, but that his principal duties would be to make up deficiencies in the running expenses of the church.

—Dr. Ord of Santa Cruz has recently returned from the city of Mexico, bringing half a dozen trees of that rare fruit known as aguacate, or vegetable butter. The fruit is about the size of the large Turkey fig, and the seed about the size of an apricot.—*Sacramento Union.*