

Hillsborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XXXVI.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1855.

No. 1806.

DAVID A. BAIN, GEORGE M. BAIN, JR.
BAIN & CO.
SUCCESSORS TO BAIN, HATTON & CO.
WHOLESALE GROCERS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Corner of King and Water streets,
PORTSMOUTH, VA.

DR. ROSCOE HOOKER, A. M.,
(A graduate of the University of North Carolina, and
of the Medical Department of the University
of New York.)

HAVING located permanently in Hillsborough, and
being determined to devote his whole time and
energy to his profession, respectfully offers his ser-
vice to the public.
N. B. Dr. H. has been successfully prosecuting his
profession for several years past.
If having purchased the property formerly owned
by the late Dr. James S. Smith, opposite Nichols's Hot-
tel, he may be found there when not professionally en-
gaged.
June 12th, 1855. 91-1/2

DR. WM. C. ROBERTS,
GRADUATE of Jefferson Medical College at
Philadelphia, having located at
PARISHVILLE, ORANGE CO.,
offers his professional services in all its branches, to that
community, and will attend promptly to all calls.
July 25, 1855. 97-

Brown & De Rosset,
NEW YORK.
Le Rosset & Brown,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
May 29. 89-5/10

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,
Commission & Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will give his personal attention to business entrusted to
his care, and shippers may rely on having
prompt returns.
Liberal advances made on consignments of all kinds
of country produce for sale in this market, or for ship-
ment to other parts.
Consignments of Flour solicited.
March, 1855. 76-1/2

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
BROWN'S BUILDING, WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Liberal Advances made on Consignments.
March 9, 1855. 78-1/2

Henry P. Russell. Jos. B. Russell.
RUSSELL & BROTHER,
General Commission Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Refer to Thos. H. Wright, Esq., Pres't Bk. Cape Fear.
E. P. Hall, Esq., Pres't Br. Bank of the State.
O. G. Parley, Esq., Pres't Commercial Bank.
WE have ample Wharf and Store Room, situated in
the most central part of the town, and are
prepared to make Liberal Cash Advances on
Flour, Cotton, Naval Stores, or other Produce con-
signed to us for sale here, or shipment to our friends North.
March 3. 77-1/2

J. & D. Macrae & Co.,
COMMISSION & FLOUR MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

LIBERAL advances made on consignments of Flour,
and prompt attention given to filling Orders for
Groceries, &c.
March, 1855. 78-1/2

W. P. Moore. John A. Shaffly. J. W. Jonts.
MOORE, STANLY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

GIVE personal attention to the sales or shipment of
Country Produce, and fill Orders promptly,
when accompanied by a receipt or satisfactory
reference.
REFER TO
O. G. Parley, Pres't Commercial Bank, Wilmington.
E. P. Hall, Pres't Br. Bank of the State.
Charles Meyer, Pres't Merchants' Bank of Newbern.
March 20, 1855. 78-1/2

W. P. ELLIOTT,
Late of Worth & Elliott, Fayetteville, N. C.,
General Commission & Forwarding
Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Orders for Merchandise, and consignments of Flour
and other Produce, for sales or shipment, thankfully
received and promptly attended to.
March, 1855. 78-1/2

Zumber for Sale
At the Raleigh Planing Mills.
300,000 feet dressed Flooring.
100,000 " " Weatherboarding.
50,000 " " Ceiling.
100,000 " " Thick Boards.

THIS lumber is of the very best long leaf pine, brought
to us exact thickness, and will be delivered on
board the vessel free of charge. Those wishing to purchase
will, on application by letter or otherwise, be furnished
with a card of prices, and all necessary information as
to weights, &c.
T. D. HOGG & CO.
Raleigh, March 22, 1855. 69-1/2

JUST RECEIVED,
A LOT of Three Penny Nails, and one barrel of
BURNING FLUID—(not Camphene).—Also
SUMMER MANTILLAS, of various kinds.
For sale by J. C. TURRENTINE & SON.
May 21. 85-

JUST RECEIVED,
500 LBS. Pure Lead, 825 lbs. White Zinc Paint,
10 lbs. Sweet Oil, 3 lbs. Tallow Oil,
5 gals. Japan Varnish, 14 lbs. Paris Green,
3 lbs. Patent Paint Drier, Dry White and Red Lead,
13 lbs. French Zinc or Forestin White, &c. &c.
LONG & CAIN.
June 23, 1855. 93-

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

NEW GOODS.

I AM now receiving my Stock of **SPRING AND
SUMMER GOODS**, which I shall please
to show and sell on accommodating terms. I think my
assortment of Goods will be as complete as can be found
in this market, embracing almost every thing; and I
will endeavor to make my prices average as low as any
Store in the place. I wish to call attention to a few
articles viz:

For the Ladies.
Rich Chambray Crepe de Chine Silks,
Plain and Striped Foulie De Soie Silks,
Chambray Glass & high-lustred Black Silks,
Very pretty and neat Printed Jaconets, Lawns, and
Organic Muslins,
Embroidered, Grass, and other Skirts,
Brilliant, for under dresses,
Rich Sash and Neck Ribbons,
Also, Bonnet and other Ribbons,
Glossy Satins, for Mantillas, &c., with Fringe
and other Trimmings to match,
Madras Collars and Sleeves to match,
Worked Bands, Edgings, &c.
Black and Black and White Goods, such as
Chilly, Mohair Lustré, Berages, Lawns, Muslins,
Ginghams, &c.
Rail Road, Self-binding and French point Corsets,
Gaiters, both low-priced and fine,
Sandal-wood and other Fans, &c. &c.
HE HAS ALSO,
Prime bleached and heavy unbleached eleven quarter
sheetings, and Pillow Case Cotton,
Paper Window Shades and Fine Screens,
Superior Cast Steel Razors, Door Belts,
Razors that cut Razors, just try them,
Colored Mattings, and Druggist and other Carpellings,
Seal-less and other Raincoats, Figs and Candy,
A variety of Goods for Gents and Boys, &c.
Many goods will be offered lower priced than heretofore,
but no goods are offered as bait. I shall not do
business in that way, thereby making one customer pay
for the loss by another.
Please call and examine for yourselves.

APRIL 13.
JAMES WEBB.

60 Threshing Machines FOR SALE.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the Farm-
ers of Orange and the adjoining Counties, that he has
on hand sixty of
**Palmer's Patent Rotary Flail
Threshing Machines,**
manufactured in New York of the very best material,
and warranted to purchasers to be the best and safest
machine now in use. It is made almost entirely of wrought
iron, and relies on the operator entirely from dust or dan-
ger. This machine is particularly intended as a station-
ary machine, and is well adapted to be driven by a com-
mon wooden wheel, which every practical farmer ought to
have in his barn, and will thresh in ten to twelve
hundred bushels per day with two horses. This size
machine is worth sixty dollars at Hillsborough, from
which place they will be sent as directed by purchasers,
they paying freight on the same. There are two sizes
above this; the prices eighty and one hundred dollars.
Address the subscriber at South Lowell, Orange County
N. C.

MAY 7, 1855. JOHN A. M'MANNEN.

JUST RECEIVED,
A LOT of FRESH HOPS, by
J. C. TURRENTINE & SON.

For Sale
4 BARRELS Flax-Seed Oil,
500 lbs. White Lead,
500 lbs. Libbage,
Venetian Red, &c. &c.
LONG & CAIN.
April 16. 83

FOR SALE, Fine Pocket Knives, Fine Scissors, Fine
Letter and Note Paper, Davil's Celebrated Ink,
Ink Stands, Steel Pens, &c.
Also, Fine French China, Mocha Cups and Saucers,
Mugs, Candle Sticks, &c.
LONG & CAIN.
May 21. 88

SALT! SALT!
5,000 BUSHELS Alum Salt,
5,000 Sacks Liverpool Salt ground,
600 " Marshall's Flat Salt,
daily expected for sale by
J. & J. L. HATHAWAY & CO.
Wilmington, June 18. 92-6

FINAL NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Long &
Webb will please call and pay their notes and
accounts, as the business must be wound up.
O. F. LONG,
JAMES WEBB.
May 22. 88-

FOR SALE,
PEARL Starch,
Black Luster Varnish, Bull's Sarsaparilla,
Essence of Java Coffee, Ex-Milner's Vermilion,
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
Ayer's Pills, &c. &c.
LONG & CAIN.
June 25th, 1855. 93-

NORTH CAROLINA MAP AND
GAZETTEER.
To the Faculty and Trustees of Schools and Colleges:
GENTLEMEN:—The undersigned is preparing a large
and handsome Map of the State, and a Gazetteer to
accompany it. We wish to have engravings of the Pub-
lic Buildings, Colleges and Academies, to embellish the
Gazetteer and the borders of the Map. This plan will
give publicity to your institutions as well as show what
our State is doing. We will therefore, insert in the
Gazetteer, an engraving of your building, if you will
furnish us with the drawings, you paying the expense
of the plate, of which you can have a duplicate stereo-
type plate for your Circulars, &c. And if you will pay
the expense of engraving, we will also have the Build-
ing on the Map border, which will be an advertisement
for all time to come. If you will send us a written de-
scription of your College, or School, its name, location,
faculty, trustees, terms, &c., we will insert it in the
Gazetteer free of charge. Several Institutions have already
done so, but we want all in the State.
Very Respectfully your obedient servants,
WM. D. COOKE, Raleigh.
SAMUEL PEARCE, Hillsborough.
Address Wm. D. Cooke, at Raleigh, N. C.
June 12, 1855. 93-

Law Books for Sale.
SOME valuable Law Books, a part of a small but
well-selected Law Library, may be had at reduced
prices on application at the Recorder Office. Among
them are the English Reports, in 15 vols., Fred'k's Di-
gest, Powell on Contracts, Budge's Reports, Jones's
Reports, other Reports of earlier dates, &c. &c.
June 21st, 1855. 91-



RURAL ECONOMY.
" May your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land."

From the Southern Farmer.

Seeding Wheat.—Preparation of the Soil.

The season is now close at hand when
farmers will be called upon to perform one
of the most important operations of the farm
—that of seeding wheat—the *modus operandi*
of which, is the subject of much diversity of
opinion. In the remarks which we propose
making, it is not our intention to enter into
any discussion on these widely diversified
opinions, but only to offer a few general sug-
gestions on a subject which cannot fail to be
interesting to our agricultural readers. As
is well known, wheat is of very general cul-
tivation on all classes of soils, though it does
not follow that all soils are equally adapted
to its profitable culture. The soils best suited
to wheat are those which are more or less
clayey; and so peculiarly suited are they to
the growth of wheat, that they are, amongst
farmers, familiarly known as *wheat soils*.
Light and sandy soils are least suited to the
production of wheat; and it is a serious error
in practice to force the growth of wheat on
soils and under circumstances which are bet-
ter suited to the more profitable production
of other grains. A general rule, applicable
to all cases in which wheat is sown, is, that
the land shall be in the best condition that
the circumstances allow, with respect to
tilth, cleanness and fertility. As wheat is
the most valuable of all grains, so it re-
quires greater care to produce it. It is an
error that brings with it its own punishment,
to sow with a grain crop any land which is
out of order; but the error is greater and
more hurtful in the case of wheat than of any
other grain, either as regards the interest of
the agriculturist or of the community. In
our region of country wheat is generally sown
upon a clover ley, a pea fallow, or after a
corn crop. The seeding of wheat either after
clover or peas, is undoubtedly the preferable
mode; and though occasional good crops are
made after corn, yet on an average, they are
greatly inferior—according to our own expe-
rience, rarely exceeding one-half or two-
thirds of that grown on a well prepared
clover fallow—and we have heard experienced
and successful farmers estimate the compari-
son as greatly less.

Whether wheat is sown after a clover or
pea fallow, or after corn, we hold that a good
and thorough preparation before seeding is
necessary. In the case of preparing a clover
fallow, much diversity of opinion prevails
amongst farmers, many objecting to give the
land any other preparation than a single turn
of the harrow to slightly level the ground be-
fore seeding. Others again prefer repeated
harrowing, or even a shallow re-fallow, and
the use of the roller, so as to get the soil in
the best possible tilth before seeding; and
with this practice our own experience agrees.
By pursuing this practice there is, in our opin-
ion, a two-fold benefit gained. On all well
cultivated and improved farms, there is
a clover fallow for wheat, there is not only
most cases a growth of clover, but a heavy
growth of weeds of various kinds, and vary-
ing in height from three to six feet; conse-
quently, the plowing under of this heavy
growth of vegetable matter leaves the ground
in a light, open and spongy condition—of
itself unfavorable to the wheat crop—but which
the frequent passing over of the teams in the
subsequent culture of the surface, tends greatly
to compress. The surface is thus placed
in the best possible condition for receiving
the undersoil and mixture of vegetable mat-
ter compressed and placed in a condition
more favorable for the wheat crop.

The season for seeding wheat in Lower
Virginia may be considered as being from
the 20th of September to the 10th of Novem-
ber; but when practicable, to accomplish
seeding all in the month of October, we would,
from our own experience and observation,
recommend it as being under general circum-
stances the best season. We have on tide-
water lands found wheat sown before the 8th
or 10th of October subject to injury from the
Hessian fly, and all sown after the 8th or
10th of November, nine seasons in ten, of
an inferior growth and yield.

The choice of the variety of wheat for seed-
ing is an important consideration for the farm-
er, of which, in each individual case, he
must be his own judge; and in making a
selection, that variety best suited to the soil
and its exposure, most saleable in the sur-
rounding markets, and of earliest maturity,
should receive the preference.
The quantity of seed to be sown per acre
admits of considerable variation, and is a
point on which farmers are by no means
agreed, each seeding according to his own
judgment. In deciding this matter, the va-
riety of wheat, and size of its grains, and
quality of land to be seeded, as also the sea-
son when the wheat is sown, (the later seed-
ing requiring a slight increase of seed, per
acre,) ought to be taken into consideration.
As a general rule for this section of country,
14 bushels of the small grained red wheat
per acre would be sufficient, and from 11 to
12 bushels of the larger grained white varie-
ties. In seeding wheat, as well as other
small grains, it appears to us that many farm-
ers commit a singular blunder; the richest
portions of their fields receive the heaviest
seeding, and the poorest portions the lightest.

The reverse of this, in our opinion, founded
on experience, should be the practice. On
the stronger and richer lands, wheat or other
grain will branch or tiller freely, but not
so on the poorer spots. Many farmers sow
only 2 of a bushel of wheat per acre. As a
rule, this is undoubtedly too thin seeding;
though, in one instance at least, within our
own experience, a few years since, our seed-
man sowed broadcast by mistake, eleven acres
at the rate of three pecks per acre; the re-
sult was 51 bushels per acre, while an ad-
joining seven acres of drilled wheat on pre-
cisely the same kind and condition of soil,
yielded only 26 bushels per acre.

Some farmers are in the habit of making
frequent changes of seed wheat, while others
sow the produce of their own soil continual-
ly, each being persuaded that his plan is the
best. The fact is, it is not always the finest
looking wheat which makes the best seed.
It depends much on the nature of the soil
where it was grown. Some soils are renowned
for far and wide, for producing good seed,
and it is well known that this seed degene-
rates in other soils, so that the original soil
must be resorted to for fresh seed. In select-
ing seed wheat, much care and sound judg-
ment is requisite, to have the desired variety
in a state of purity, free from foreign seeds,
and that no heating has taken place in the
bulk, an occurrence which is fatal to seed
wheat.

Wheat previous to seeding, unergoed, or
certainly ought to undergo an operation pecu-
liar to itself, termed washing, pickling or
steeping, for the purpose of preventing the
disease in wheat known as smut. For this
purpose some farmers use stale urine, while
others give the preference to a strong brine.
Other washes have also been used. In our
own practice we have invariably used the
brine, with unfeigned success, by simply pass-
ing the wheat through the brine, skimming
off the light grains and impurities, which
float on the surface, scattering thinly on the
floor, and mixing it thoroughly with fresh
slaked lime. Other farmers prefer soaking
their seed wheat in the brine or other wash
for several hours. This practice we must
consider an unsafe one, and from which the
germinating powers of the grain are liable to
be fatally injured. We have indeed known,
in dry seasons, the seed to be injured by sim-
ply washing it and sowing it on the dry soil,
where there was not moisture enough to
maintain the tendency to germinate induced
by the washing.

There are various modes adopted by farm-
ers for sowing wheat, but in this country
they are chiefly confined to broadcast and
drilling. Up to this time the former mode
may be considered the rule, though the
exception. On the whole we much doubt
whether the drilling of wheat will ever gain
extension in practice in this country, nor
have we seen any authentic statement of re-
sults indicating that drilled wheat yields
more than carefully broadcast seed. Our
own limited experience does not lead to the
conclusion, that drilled yields more than
broadcast wheat seeding, though there was
evidently an increased growth of straw from
the drilled, but the weighing scales proved
that there was not a corresponding increase
of grain. Some extensive and most success-
ful farmers in Lower Virginia use the drills,
and they consider that they not only derive
an increase of grain from their use, but also
accomplish a saving of labor. Their expe-
rience in this respect is different from that
of their brother farmers across and on the
east side the herring pond, whose inquiry is,
will the promised increased product pay for
the additional labor of drilling? There,
drilling machines for wheat are by the great
body of practical farmers thrown aside, and
are chiefly used by amateurs, or in cases
where the land is foul and requires cleansing
by cultivating the wheat. We do not make
these remarks for the purpose of discourag-
ing the use of wheat drills, but to induce in-
creased inquiry amongst farmers as to the
best mode of accomplishing one of the most
important operations of the farm.

In covering seed wheat much care is ne-
cessary to place it sufficiently deep in the
soil, say from 2 1/2 to 4 inches. On a well pre-
pared and mellow surface, the common seed
harrow will accomplish this, in other con-
ditions of the surface the cultivator or trowel
hoe had better be used, followed by the har-
row. Whatever diversity of opinion may
obtain amongst farmers, as to modes of pre-
paring for seeding wheat, and covering it,
there is, when all else is performed, one other
indispensable operation to be executed, with-
out which all the preceding labor will be
found nearly nugatory, that is, the proper
and most thorough surface draining of the
ground sown in wheat, to which an excess
of water is destructive. This operation requires
to be frequently examined during the growth
of the wheat, to see that all the furrows are
unobstructed.

The present and prospective high prices of
wheat will doubtless induce the seeding of a
greatly increased surface this fall. We would
not discourage the movement, but we would
earnestly urge upon our farmers not to sow
an additional acre of land that they cannot
put in thorough cultivation for this important
crop, ever bearing in mind that one properly
cultivated acre will produce more than two
under imperfect culture.

BOTS IN HORSES.

Bots originate from the larva of the gad fly,
which being deposited on the sides and
four extremities of the horse in the shape of
nits, are licked off by the tongue of the horse,
and thus pass into the stomach, and finally
assume the form of a full grown bot, and
when capable of exercising an independent
life, they leave the stomach, their natural
habitation, by the alimentary passage and
return, burrow into the earth and there un-
dergo a sort of metamorphosis, acquiring

wings, and in their turn deposit nits, and thus
perpetuate the species.

They seldom do any harm, and while in
the stomach they cannot produce pain, as is
generally supposed, because they are located
on the cuticular division, a portion of the
stomach as insensible as the lining mem-
brane of the fowl's gizzard, and it ever found
to have burrowed through the walls of the
stomach into the abdominal cavity, they are
there from the force of circumstances, occur-
ring in the death of the horse, from peculiar
causes, or from drenching the animal with
strong medicine or poison.

If a horse happens to have a sudden attack
of colic, or any other acute disease, and
should turn his head towards the side, expres-
sive of the pains and agony experienced, many
people jump at the conclusion, that the horse
is afflicted with bots, and all the "Know
somethings" seem to favor the opinion, and
will scarcely believe otherwise; but this re-
sults from that backward mode of reasoning,
that compels us to look upon the error, rather
than embrace the light of science. The
horse may be destroyed by powerful medi-
cines, but the bot being the monarch of his
own domain, the stomach, can refuse the dose
you offer him.

The best way to rid the horse of bots, is to
turn him into a pasture in the spring, at
which time the bot comes to maturity, and
will then vacate his stronghold. Bots can-
not be killed by poisons, for they will live
and grow fat in turpentine, and even in some
of the mineral acids, so that it is folly to at-
tempt their expulsion.

All animals as well as man, are more or
less pestered with various kinds of parasites,
and they seldom do harm. The pig is often
infested with animalcules, so that its body is
surcharged with the same, and this gives to
pork that peculiar appearance known as
measles.
Dr. Dadd.

Temples not made with Hands.

'Tis not in temples made with hands
The great Creator dwells,
But on the mountain top He stands,
And in the lonely dells;
Whoever fervent prayer is heard,
He stands recording every word;
In dells, on mountains every where;
He never fails to answer prayer.

Yes—in the poor man's lowly stall,
And in the prisoner's cell,
And in the rich man's lordly hall,
The great Creator dwells;
Where two or three are joined in prayer,
His audience Hall, his House is there;
Whoever prays the child of grace,
Is His peculiar dwelling place.

Think you that temples built of stone,
And blest by human hand,
Are more peculiarly His own,
More reverence demand?
Go to thy closet. Shut the door,
And all thy mercies ponder o'er;
Thine all-prevailing God is there;
He loves to answer secret prayer.

The temple thy Creator owns,
That temple is the heart;
No towering pile of costly stones,
Nor any works of art;
The cloud-capped spire that points on high,
May draw the lightning from the sky;
But 'tis the humble, modest flower,
That drinks in the refreshing shower;
And in return for giving them,
It breathes its fragrance back to Heaven.

From Peterson's Magazine.
"SAVE IN SOMETHING ELSE."
BY ELLEN ASHTON.

"Mutton-chops again for dinner," said the
well fed looking Mr. Finley. "Really, my
dear, it's too bad, when you know that, if
there's any thing I detest, it is mutton-
chops."
"I wasn't aware, James," answered the
wife, a care-worn woman, apologetically,
"that you disliked mutton-chops so very
much. I knew, indeed, you preferred beef-
steak; but then beef is so high, especially sir-
loin-steaks."
"Well, well, never mind for to-day," re-
plied Mr. Finley, crossly helping himself to
a chop. "But don't for mercy's sake, give
me any more of this stuff, meat I will not
call it; sirloin-steaks I must have. You can
easily save it in something else."
"Save it in something else! But how,"
asked the wife of herself, "is this to be done?"
Her weekly allowance was already as small
as it could be, considering how many mouths
she had to feed, and that she was compelled
to discharge more or less of continually for
"sundries, that's nothing at all," as Mr.
Finley said. Now it was for mending a new
pane; and now it was for a dozen of new
tumblers, or cups, or plates, or pie-dishes.
Sometimes it was even cigars, her husband
saying, as he left the house, "you must give
me half a dollar, Anne, to buy cigars as I go
down town; for I find I haven't a bit of small
change; and I can't do without my afternoon
smoke."

The next day, there was a juicy sirloin-
steak for dinner, but only one kind of pota-
toes.
"Why, how is this? How is this? No
sweet potatoes to-day, when I like, as you
know, my dear, roasted sweet potatoes, par-
ticularly with steak."
"I thought I would save the extra money
for the steak in that way," timidly answered
the wife.
"Good gracious, no! I'd rather do with-
out any thing else," tartly replied the hus-
band. "Positively, my whole dinner spoilt;
and such a luscious steak too. How could
you be so absurd?"
The tears came into the wife's eyes. But

she knew that her husband hated what he
called "a scene," and so she choked down
her emotion. There were few words spoken
during the meal; for Mr. Finley was out of
temper, and his wife did not dare trust her-
self to talk, lest she should break down.

The third day, the steak was excellent,
and the sweet potatoes browned "to a turn."
Mr. Finley was in capital humor, as he al-
ways was over good eating, until the desert
came in, which consisted of a plain rice pud-
ding. At sight of this the gloom gathered on
his brow.

"Poor man's pudding, I declare. Really,
Anne, one would think, from the fare you
provide, that I was a bankrupt."

"Indeed, James, I do try to please you,"
said the wife, bursting into tears. "But I
can't afford to give you everything, provisions
are so high; and I thought you'd rather have
this cheap pudding, than do without your
steak or sweet potatoes."
"Pshaw! Don't cry," hastily replied Mr.
Finley. "To be sure I'd rather do without
a good pudding than not have the others,"
he continued, more placably. "But there's
really no necessity of it, my dear, for, in so
large a household as ours, there are plenty of
things of which the price of a good pudding
might be saved."

No more was said on the subject that day.
But, a few mornings after, Mr. Finley, on
tasting his coffee, said, suddenly putting
down his cup,
"What's the matter with your coffee, my
dear? Really, that grocer has cheated you.
Why?" tasting it again, "this stuff is Lagy-
ra, and not Java at all."
"It is not the grocer's fault," Mrs. Finley
muttered courage to say. "I knew it was
Lagyra when I bought it. Our expenses
are so high, my dear, that we must save in
something; and I thought it would be felt
least, perhaps, in the coffee."

"The very last thing to save in," angrily
said Mr. Finley, pushing away his coffee.
"I'd rather drink cold water than this strong,
course Lagyra." And cold water he did
drink, though his wife, almost ready to cry,
offered to have some tea made.

Mrs. Finley is still endeavoring to "save
in something else," for her husband will not
deny himself in anything, and forgets to increase
her allowance. Her last experiment was to
forego a new spring bonnet. But her hus-
band, on seeing her come down dressed for
church, on a sunny morning with, her last
year's bonnet on, grew very angry, declar-
ing that "there was no need to make her
herself look like a fright, he wasn't a broken
merchant." But when one of the children
told why the old bonnet was worn, he made
no offer to increase his wife's stipend, but only
grumbled, sulkily, that, "she might have
saved it in something else."

When I see a well-fed, dogmatic husband,
who has a care-worn wife, I think of the sir-
loin-steak, the pudding, and the bonnet; and
wonder if poor Mrs. Finley is the only woman,
who, to gratify a selfish husband, is made
the victim of saving "IN SOMETHING
ELSE."

THEY SHALL NOT BLUSH FOR THEIR
FATHER.
Two men had entered into an agreement to
rob one of their neighbors. Everything was
planned. They were to enter his house at mid-
night, break open his chest and drawers, and
carry off all the gold and silver they could find.
"He is rich and we are poor," said they to each
other, by way of encouragement in the evil they
were about to perform. "He will never miss
a single gold, while his possession will make us
happy. Besides, what right has one man to
all this world's goods?"
Thus they talked together. One of these
men had a wife and children, but the other had
none in the world to care for but himself. The
man who had children went home and joined
his family, after agreeing upon meeting with the
other at the darkest hour of the coming night.
"Dear father," said one of the children,
climbing upon his knee, "I am so glad you
have come home."
The presence of the child troubled the man,
and he tried to push him away; but his arms
lunged tightly about his neck, and he laid his
face against his cheek, and said in a sweet and
gentle voice,
"I love you, father!"
Involuntarily the man drew the innocent and
loving one to his bosom and kissed him.

There were two other children in the man's
dwelling, a boy and a girl. They were poor,
and these children worked daily to keep up the
supply of bread, made deficient more through
illness in the father than lack of employment.
These children came home soon after their father's
return, and brought him their earnings for the
day.
"Oh, father," said the boy, "such a dread-
ful thing has happened! Henry Lee's father
was arrested to-day for robbing; they took him
out of our shop when Henry was there, and
carried him off to prison. I was so sad when
I saw Henry weeping. He hung his head
for shame of his own father! Oh! I only think
of that."
"Ashamed of his father," thought he. "And
will my children hang their heads, also, in
shame? No, no; that shall never be!"
At the hour of midnight, the man who had
no children to throw around him a sphere of
beneficial influence, was waiting at the place of ren-
dezvous for him whose children had saved him.
He waited long, in vain. Then he said:
"I will do the deed myself, and take the entire
reward."
And he did according to his word. When
the other man went forth to his labor on the
next day, he learned that his accomplice had
been taken in an act of robbery, and was al-
ready in prison.

"Thank Heaven for virtuous children!" said
he with fervor. "They have saved me. Never
will I do an act that will cause them to blush
for their father!"

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