

Hillsborough Recorder.

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

Vol. XXXVII.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1858.

No. 1951.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ORANGE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
May Term, 1858.

Original Attachment.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant Ann May has removed out of the State, or so absconds or conceals herself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on her; it is, therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Hillsborough Recorder, of the name of the said Ann May, and that unless she appears at the next term of this Court, to be held at the court-house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in August next, then and there to reply and plead according to law, she will be proceeded against in the same manner as if she had been served with process and had failed to appear and plead.

Witness, George Laws, Clerk of our said Court, at office, in Hillsborough, the fourth Monday of May, A. D. 1858.
GEORGE LAWS, C. C. C.
June 14. Price adv. \$4 75 44-6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ORANGE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1857.

John Hiatt vs. Thomas C. Parish.
Silas Hopkins vs. Thomas C. Parish.
Edmund Strudwick vs. Thomas C. Parish.

Original Attachment, issued on Land and Negroes.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Thomas C. Parish, has removed out of the State, or so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him; it is, therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Hillsborough Recorder, of the name of the said Thomas C. Parish, and that unless he appears at the next term of this Court, to be held at the court-house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in August next, then and there to reply and plead according to law, he will be proceeded against in the same manner as if he had been served with process and had failed to appear and plead.

Witness, George Laws, Clerk of our said Court, at office, in Hillsborough, the fourth Monday in May, A. D. 1858.
GEORGE LAWS, C. C. C.
June 14. Price adv. \$6 00. 44-6w

STEAM CARDING MACHINE.
The subscriber, now living at his Mill, one mile and a half east from Cedar Grove, on the main road leading to Mount Tira, expects to have his Machines in first rate order by the 15th of June. Carding will be done at the usual prices, and those who will favor him with their custom will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

He is also manufacturing Carriages at moderate prices, and all repairing done as low or lower than any where else, and in the best manner.
LEMUEL WILKINSON.
Orange county, May 25. 41-

FOR SALE,
The House and Lot in Hillsborough, now occupied by William M. Gentry and formerly by Robert F. Morris as a Public House, fronting and within call of the Court House. It is in good repair, with thirteen rooms and ten fire-places, a good kitchen with two fire-places, a smoke house, and stables with thirty stalls, a good spring and spring house within thirty steps of the kitchen, and a front house on the street for business, and nearly two acres of land, the best stand in town. I will sell the above property on very accommodating terms, and if not sold by the 1st of September, I will rent the property for the next year.
RICHARD TAPP.
June 1. 42-3m

JUST RECEIVED,
WHITE Wine Vinegar, Superior Syrup, Blasting Powder, Sole Leather, Rip Skins, Jones & Hudson's Souffle, Wheat Cradles, Prepper, Caput Vernice, Gun, Linseed Oil, Tanners' Oil, and other Goods, cheap for Cash.
Also, Baron Sides, Shoulders, Jowls, and Hams.
New Style ENVELOPES, for Ladies' correspondence.
JAMES WEBB.
May 31. 42-

FOR THE LADIES.
We are now receiving some beautiful Bonnets and Ribbons.
Rattan and Brass Hoops, and an entire new article of Skirts,
French Corsets, Bonnet Combs, Parasols and Fans, Embroidery Patterns, Misses' Flats, Shaker Hoods, white and colored,
at very low prices.
J. C. TURRENTINE & SON.
April 12. 35-

Spring Trade, 1858.
HAMILTON & GRAHAM,
Importers and Jobbers,
WILL exhibit on and after the first of March, a FULL and WELL-SELECTED Stock of

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
which will be disposed of at the lowest prices. Merchants from the South and West are invited to call and examine at the old stand of Paul & McIlwaine, No. 60 Baymore Street, Petersburg, Va.
Strict attention given to orders.
February 22. 27-12mo

YEAST POWDERS,
Bull's Brand, best,
Schmid's Schnapp,
Colognes assorted, at
J. C. TURRENTINE & SON'S.
July 15. 93-

CHOICE CALF SKINS, Shoe Thread and Shoe Nails,
by
J. C. TURRENTINE & SON.
December 2. 17-

RAGS! RAGS!!! RAGS!!!
RAGS WANTED, by
J. C. TURRENTINE & SON.
November 28. 17-

TO PURCHASERS OF
Cabinet Furniture,
From 20 to 30 per cent. saved.
See the advertisement of
FOSTER & LEE,
35 Bowery, New York.

New Fall and Winter Goods.

THE subscribers are now receiving from New York an entire stock of New Goods, embracing a general variety of all kinds of goods usually kept in this market, consisting of
Prints, Alpacs, English and French Merinoes, Shawls, Hankerchiefs and Bonnets,
Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Hardware, Glass and Queensware,
HATS, CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES, GROCERIES,
READYMADE CLOTHES,
and many other articles not necessary to mention, which have been bought in New York very low, entirely for cash; all of which will be offered to cash buyers or punctual dealers at small profits.

We say to one and all, come and see us,—we will take great pleasure in showing our goods if we do not sell. All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.
W. F. & T. J. STRAYHORN.
October 14. 10-

India Rubber Goods.
RUBBER DRESSING COMBS,
Rubber Pine Combs,
Rubber Pocket Combs,
Rubber Round Combs,
Rubber Side Combs,
Rubber Puff Combs,
Rubber Hair Pins.
Also, Bonnet Combs, a new and excellent article, at
J. C. TURRENTINE & SON'S.
July 15. 97-

READY-MADE CLOTHING.
HAVING made this a distinct branch of trade, we devote particular attention to it, and keeping a large stock of all kinds of
Over Coats,
Business Coats,
Black Frock Coats,
Vests and Pants,
we are enabled generally to fit and please those who favor us with a call. We shall keep our stock renewed from time to time. Call and examine it.
J. C. TURRENTINE & SON.
October 21. 11-

CRINOLINE—Expressly for Skirts, Embroidered Elastic Belts, by
J. C. TURRENTINE & SON.
September 16. 69-

TOW CLOTH!
TOW CLOTH WANTED, by
J. C. TURRENTINE & SON.
September 16. 69-

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.
3 BOXES FINE CHEWING TOBACCO,
2,000 Extra Fine Cigars, just received and for sale at the
DRUG STORE.
at the
January 20. 22-

Cheap Cooking Wines and Brandy.
MALAGA WINES,
SWEET WINES,
FRENCH BRANDY.
for sale at the
DRUG STORE.
December 23. 20-

GRASS SEEDS.
ORCHARD GRASS,
Herds Grass,
Lucerne,
Clover,
Timothy,
Kentucky Blue Grass, just received and for sale at the
DRUG STORE.
December 16. 19-

Notice to Smiths and Farmers.
THE subscriber, as the agent of the King's Mountain Iron Company, will supply all orders for a ton or upwards of iron at 6 cents per pound, cash. The money must invariably be paid on delivery, or the charge will be 7 cents; and in no case will I sell less than a ton for less than 7 cents.
P. B. RUFFIN.
October 14. 16-

FOR SALE,
A LOT in the town of Graham, immediately in front of the Court House, on South Street, lying between the store houses of M. Lean & Hamner and Al bright & Dixon. Terms to suit the purchaser.
THOMAS WEBB.
January 28. 23-

HOUSE and LOT for Sale.
I offer for sale, on accommodating terms, that desirable House and Lot on Queen Street, now occupied by Mr. Washington.
THOMAS WEBB.
October 20. 61-

A CARD.
D. ROBERTSON, DENTIST,
HAVING located in Chapel Hill, respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of the town and surrounding country. He can produce satisfactory testimonials of his skill in the profession.
His office is at Dr. Moore's. When requested, families will be waited on at their residence. Charges reasonable.
Dr. R. will be in Hillsborough the fourth week in each month, also Superior Court weeks, and oftener (without extra charge) if requested.
August 19. 62



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

BUCKWHEAT.
The cultivation of this crop is becoming quite common in this country. It is now recognized as a valuable production, easily cultivated on any soil possessing tolerable richness, and, in common seasons, is as certain as any other crop. Light, sandy land will, if dressed with lime or wood ashes, be certain to give a better return cultivated in this grain than in any other. The yield per acre is of course variable, but in favorable seasons the product may be set down from thirty to forty bushels, but it frequently exceeds that quantity, more frequently, perhaps, than it falls short of it. When well matured, buckwheat constitutes a most excellent food for most animals. It should, however, be ground before feeding, to prevent useless waste. Pine plains land is perhaps the best soil for the cultivation of this grain. When new, it will produce abundantly; the kernel will be plump and full, and the flour possess a degree of sweetness superior to that of the same grain when grown on lands of a loamy texture or in which there is a liberal admixture of clay. But, as most plains land are destitute of lime, or contain it only in very limited quantities, and as buckwheat belongs to the class of lime plants, the application of calcareous matter appears to be indispensable. This may be supplied in part by wood ashes; but when lime can be obtained at a reasonable cost it will be found more economical and efficient. The quantity will be found to vary from twenty-five to one hundred bushels per acre.

My method of growing this grain on light soils is as follows: I plow in the autumn or last of August, turning in the vegetable matter with a deep and carefully worked furrow. I then roll and carefully leveled farrow is done for three weeks, when the draft is again applied, the direction or draft being across the furrows. The operation of harrowing is repeated, after that, once a week 'till the ground freezes. As early in the spring as the soil will permit I apply my dressing. If this consists of lime exclusively it is sown on by hand, but I have generally used calcareous matters in union with other fertilizers where the soil is thin and light—a practice rendered necessary, in my opinion, by the deficiency of humus obvious in such lands. The compost used for this purpose, and which I have invariably found admirably adapted to effect the end designed, is composed of the following ingredients, and in the relative proportions named: Pond muck, carted from the bed the previous autumn, ten cords; forest scrapings, chip-manure and clay, equal proportions, four cords; gypsum, twenty bushels; lime, unslacked, ten casks; nitrate or soda, fifty pounds; common salt, six bushels, and wood ashes, fifty bushels. The lime should be slacked before applying it in the mass, and thoroughly incorporated with the other ingredients. The salt may be dissolved and mixed with the gypsum and wood ashes; the whole being thrown together and permitted to remain for several weeks before being used. After this cart it into the land and spread it. It is then harrowed in carefully and turned under with a light furrow. After again harrowing it—both the plow and harrow passing across the original furrows—the seed is sown (three pecks being the quantity allowed per statute acre) and covered with a light harrow, followed by the roll. The action of the latter implement secures an even and smooth surface, greatly facilitating the process of harvesting, and prevents the loss of much valuable grain. As soon as the plants are fairly up, a top-dressing of prouderette, about fifty pounds to the acre, mixed with two bushels of wood ashes and one bushel of gypsum, is applied, and the operation repeated every week until the period of inflorescence. In harvesting the grain I commence as soon as the kernels on the lower and middle sprays are fully ripe, or perhaps a little before. I prefer damp or even wet weather for cutting. The crop, after being mowed, is pitched into small bunches and allowed to remain for several days, or till the foliage has fallen off, when it is placed in a cart and conveyed immediately to the barn and thrashed. If the grain should be damp, it will be advisable to spread it for a few days, and turn it frequently before packing, to prevent its becoming mouldy. Severe losses frequently occur from a neglect of this precaution. The grain germinates at a very low temperature, and when packed in a humid state the heat produced by fermentation causes it to sprout, which greatly deteriorates the quality of the flour for culinary purposes. The haulm of buckwheat is used for a variety of purposes. Chaffed and mixed with corn and cob meal, Indian bran, shorts or rapped roots, it makes quite a nutritious food for most animals. It was formerly used as a litter in stables, but as it is quite impossible to thrash it perfectly clean, the practice has been relinquished by most farmers, as it tends to foul the soil by the dissemination of the seed. It may be used for mulching trees and for several other purposes with good advantage, but in no way can it be appropriated to better advantage than by chaffing and feeding it to young cattle. Hogs fed on buckwheat much are always healthy; they grow rapidly and are more active and vigor-

ous than when kept on other grains. For fattening it is inferior to corn or barley.
Cor. Germantown Telegraph.

HINTS FOR FARMERS.—Dig your potatoes when the ground is dry; you can then gather them free from dirt, then stow them away under cover, where the frost will not touch them.
Toads are the best protection of cabbage against lice.
Plants when drooping are revived by a few grains of Camphor.
Sulphur is valuable in preserving grapes, &c. from insects.
Lard never spoils in warm weather, if it is cooked enough when frying out.
In feeding corn, sixty pounds ground go as far as one hundred pounds in the kernel.
Corn meal should never be ground very fine, it injures the richness of it.
Turnips of small size have double the nutritious matter that large ones have.
Rats and other vermin are kept away from grain by a sprinkling of garlic when packing the sheaves.

SORGHUM CIDER.—The Nashville (Tenn.) Homestead says that besides the excellent syrup and sugar made from the China sugarcane, there is yet another article obtained from it which is of pleasant taste, and doubtless healthy in its consequences. It is obtained by putting the expressed juice of the cane into any clean wood or glass vessel, allowing it to stand ten or twelve days, when it assumes the appearance of limpid water, and is fit for use. The flavor is similar to our best cider, and we suppose might be properly called cane cider.

TO DRY PLUMS.—Split ripe plums, take the stones from them, and lay them on plates or sieves to dry in a warm oven or hot sun; take them in at sunset, and do not put them out again until the sun will be upon them; turn them that they may be done evenly; when perfectly dry pack them in jars or boxes lined with paper, or keep them in bags; hang them in an airy place.

A NEW PLAN OF DRYING PEACHES.—As the furze which covers the peach is very objectionable in drying them with it on, and as peeling them for drying is a tedious process, and causes the loss of much of the sweetness and best of the fruit, a plan which will obviate both of these objections and give us the dried fruit as good as peeled, and in fact even better, it is a desideratum, the supplying of which would be very acceptable to all who are in the habit of drying this excellent and desirable fruit for table use. A lady friend of the writer has found it out, and communicated it to him, and he will here describe it. Make a tolerably strong ley with wood ashes, boiling them in the water—letting it stand, after being boiled sufficiently, until the ashes settle to the bottom, then put the peaches to cook in this, warm, but not hot enough to cook them any; and rub them in it awhile. Then take them out and wash them in clear cold water. This process will take all the furze entirely off, and leave them as slick and smooth as nectarines, with nothing but a thin skin on them. Then cut off and dry as usual. Peaches dried in this way will be found to be very sweet and have all the advantages of not losing any by the usual process of peeling—as the sweetest part of the fruit is generally that next the peeling. We have eaten pastry made from such peaches; and can speak from experience.
J. R. H.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.
But remember, though box
In the plural makes boxes,
The plural of ox
Should be oxen, not oxes.
Comic Grammar.
And remember, though flocks
In the plural is flocks,
That the plural of goose
Aren't geese or geeses.
Exchange Paper.
And remember, though houses
In the plural is houses,
The plural of mouse
Should be mice, not mouces.
Philadelphia Gazette.
All of which goes to prove
That grammar a farce is,
For where is the plural
Of rum and molasses?
New York Gazette.
The plural—Gazette—
Of rum don't us trouble;
Take one glass too much
And you're sure to see DOUBLE.
Brooklyn Advertiser.

SUCH A TEMPER.
BY T. S. ARTHUR.
"That child will be the death of me yet! Oh, he has such a temper! Just see how he acts. You John! Hush this instant, and do as I tell you!"
These sentences were uttered in an excited voice by a mother who had come suddenly upon her little boy, a bright, busy, active little fellow, three years old, who had discovered a new amusement, and was enjoying himself to his full capacity. That amusement was a rude attempt at castle building. The materials used on the occasion were books from the library shelves. His mother, in company with an aunt, who had arrived that day on a short visit, happened to come upon him in the midst of his pleasant sport.

"Dear little fellow!" was on the aunt's lips, as her eyes fell upon the child's animated face; but ere the words were spoken his mother had started forward and seized him by the arm. With a sudden jerk she drew him several feet away from his mimic building, exclaiming as she did so, in angry tones: "You bad boy! How dare you do this? Just see your father's books scattered all over the floor."
A moment or two she held him with a firm grip; then pushing him from her she added—
"Put every book in its place on the shelves; and don't you dare to touch them again!"
Released from his mother's hand, John, instead of obeying her, threw himself upon the floor and commenced kicking and screaming in uncontrollable passion.
"Just see how he acts, Mary!" repeated the mother. "That temper will be his ruin, John, hush this instant, and get up as I tell you."

But the child's passion was a whirlwind, and subsided not until his force was spent. In her blind anger the mother stooped over the boy, and was raising her hand to punish him, when her sister drew her back and whispered—
"Don't, Anna! A blow now will do harm." And she drew the excited mother from the room.
"Mary! This is not right," said the latter with some severity of manner, as soon as they were out of the library. "You must not come between me and my children. If you take their part when I reprove or punish, all my control over them will be gone."
"Dear sister!" replied Mary, with much feeling and great tenderness of manner, "forgive me if I have erred; and let the pure love I feel for you and your child be my apology."
There was a silence for nearly a minute. A calm was falling upon the mother's spirit. "He has such a dreadful temper, Mary! If it is not subdued now, it will curse his whole life. You don't know how it troubles me."

"Your duty, it seems to me, is very plain, sister," was the answer.
"I must break that temper while he is a child."
"You cannot. It will only gain strength by conflict," replied the sister.
"Is the case then so hopeless? I will not believe it, Mary."
"Oh, no—not hopeless by any means. How does the oak gain strength and vigorous life? Look at his rugged trunk; its gnarled and twisted branches, and the history of its strife with tempest and tornado through half a century. So it is by actions, resistance, and conflict, that our passions are matured. Do you imagine that the excitement through which your child has passed will weaken the bad temper of which you complain? Has it not, on the contrary, given it increased strength?"
The sister paused.
"There was not a sign of evil in his happy little face when we entered the library."
"But he was doing wrong," said the mother.
"Had you told him he must not build houses with books?"
"Yes, forty times. There isn't an hour in the day that I don't have to check, or reprove or punish him for one kind of mischief or another. He knew it was wrong."
"Maybe you check, and reprove, and punish him too much, Anna," suggested the sister. "There is danger of error in this direction, when the child's mind is unusually active. The stream that glides along smoothly enough through the level meadow, will fret, and chafe, and dash madly forward, if rocky obstructions come in its way."
"But children must not be permitted to do as they please. They would soon be ruined," said the mother.

"If you put a dam across the stream, or throw huge rocks into the midst of its gently gliding current, you do not stop its progress; but only swell its volume until it overflows the banks, or distorts its surface with whirlring eddies. Mere opposition to a child's desires effects about as little good. It only gives them a morbid force. We should not resist activity, but seek to give it a right direction. I will venture to affirm, Anna; that if, when we went into the library just now, we had entered with some manifestation of interest into what John was doing, and then pleasantly explained to him that the use he was making of his father's books was injuring them, and that he must return them to the library, he would have obeyed you. There would have been in that case, no mental injury sustained through excitement of a passionate temper. The sky of his mind would have remained clear, and sweet peace would now be in his heart, instead of sullen rebellion. Dear sister, a child's immortal soul is a more precious thing than whole libraries of costly books, or even the rich furniture of a king's palace. While we regard his external surroundings with a due regard to order, and prevent, as well for his sake as for these, disorder and blind destruction, we must never forget that the jewel is more to be regarded than the casket. A scratched table, a torn or defaced book, or even a costly thing broken, are small evils compared with a scratched, defaced, or disordered mind. Forgive me for saying it, my sister, but I have always thought that parents are most to blame for the tempers and passionate outbreaks of their children; and this little trouble with John only confirms the opinion. I say it kindly; nay, Anna, in tender love. Be not hurt, then, nor offended; but, for the sake of your bright, beautiful boy, lay up my words in your heart."

The mother sat sober and thoughtful. Her sister had not spoken in vain. Truth had awakened conviction. Suddenly rising, and kissing her sister in token of forgiveness, she left the room and went to the library. John was still lying upon the floor where he had thrown himself. But he had ceased crying. He heard his mother's footsteps, but did not move. Experience had taught him that reproof, it might be punishment, was in store for him; and so he awaited in stubborn silence, for whatever unpleasant consequence might come.
"John," it was a low, soft, tender, almost sad voice, and the word was spoken close to his ear. He started in sudden surprise, and raised his head from the floor.
"Come, dear." The voice was even tendered, and a warm hand grasped his with a firm pressure.
"Oh, mother!" The child started up with this exclamation, and in a passion of tears, threw his arms about her neck, and hid his face in her bosom. Tightly she held him there, and lovingly she kissed his pure forehead.
"I didn't mean to do wrong, mother!" said the boy. "I love to build houses, and father said yesterday, that if I didn't hurt the books I might take some of them."
The mother only kissed him again, and drew her arms, in token of love, more tightly around him. What could she say to words that came to her ears with such cutting rebuke?
"You love me, mother, don't you?" asked the child.
"Yes, dear, yes. Better than all the world," was the almost sobbing answer.
"And I love you, mother. And I'll try to be good always. Won't you ask father to buy me some building blocks, and then I'll not want his books?"
"Yes. You shall have a box full to-morrow."
"You're a good mother," said little John. "Only sometimes."
The child paused, as if in doubt.
"Only what, dear?"
"You won't be angry if I say it, will you?"
"No—no, dear. Say on."
"Only sometimes you scold me so, and jerk me up when I ain't doing any harm as I can see. And then I get so mad—and I can't help it, and I'm sorry. O, dear! I wish I never was mad!"
And with a half shudder, as if some very painful idea was forced upon his young mind, little John buried his face close down upon his mother's bosom again, and lay there very still.

No more words passed then between the mother and child; but the scales had been removed from the mother's vision, and she saw that her precious boy had generous feelings and right impulses, and that for his many exhibitions of a naturally quick temper, she was most to blame.
"Thanks for your truthful words, dear sister," she said a little while afterwards. "I shall have cause to bless you for them in all coming time."
And it was even so.

POWER OF KINDNESS.
A young school teacher had one large boy, Joe Stanton, who was ringleader of all mischief. The first day he managed to make the school a scene of roguery and confusion. The teacher went home with a heavy heart. The next day she thought if she could gain the confidence of this boy, and have him on her side, she should have but little trouble with her school. As it closed in the afternoon she spoke kindly to him, and asked his help in closing the school-room door.
He readily complied. As she turned homeward, Joe followed. At length she inquired, "Have you any sisters, Joseph?" The right chord was touched.
"I had one sister," he said, "little Mary, but she died;" and thus encouraged by the ready sympathy of his listener, he went on to tell that Mary was his only sister, and that he used to take care of her, and play with her, and carry her out of doors, and draw her in the wagon he had made for her, and that she loved him more than any one else did; and always ran to the door to meet him when he came home. "But she is dead now," he added, "and I have not anybody that takes care of me. She had a fever, and she did not know me when I spoke to her, and in just a week she died. Her grave is right over here," he continued, "perhaps you would like to see it sometime."

The teacher willingly went with him, asking him still further about little Mary as they passed along, till at length as they approached the grave and sat down upon a stone near it, poor Joe could no longer wipe away the tears as he had done, when one by one they trickled down, for the fountains within had been broken up. He covered his face with his hands and wept aloud.
"She's dead," he exclaimed again, "and nobody cares for me now."
"I will care for you, Joseph," said the kind teacher, as she laid her hand upon his now uncovered head, and then she spoke to him of heaven, and the happy meeting of those whom death had severed, and of one who cares for us more than all earthly friends, and who will help us if we wish to do right.

Then as he grew calm, and they had risen to go, she told him of her own sorrow, of the father whom she had lost, of her loneliness, of her wish to be useful while she supported herself by teaching, of how hard the West-brook school seemed to her, and how she still meant to do the best she could for him, and all her scholars. "I'll help you, Miss Mason," responded Joe. "I'll help ye all I can," and then the old mischievous twinkle coming again, he added, "I guess the rest of the boys won't trouble you much. They'll do pretty much as I want 'em to."
Joe was subdued and won by the power of kindness. And hard indeed must be the heart that kindness will not win.