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Feb. 9, 1876-1y.

One of them can always be found at their office on Lindsay's corner up stairs, entrance last Market 133 Street. Satisfactory reference given, if

IEDICAL CARD.-The undersigned would announce to his friends and patrous, whom he has served for the past 25 years in the practice of his proession, that he has during the past fall and winter, taken a thorough course in the colleges and hospitals in the city of New York, on the Pathology and treatment of diseases peculiar to FEMALES, and supplied himself with all the instruments and appliances, necessary in this branch of the profession. He is, also, pre- ing curls, and nodded her head pared to treat all diseases of the eye & ear. He can always be found at the Drug

Store of R. W. Glenn & Son, when not

professionally engaged. R. W. GLENN



DEANTERS' HOUSE!

GREENSBORO, N. C. This Hotel is located in the center of the city, and is the nearest one to the Court House, Post Office, Internal Revenue Office, and in fact is the

MOST CONVENIENTLY LOCATED. THE TABLE is supplied with the best, the rooms are comfortable, clean and neatly furnished.

We warrant satisfaction. Terms reduced to ONLY \$1.50 PER DAY. \$7 Per Week, by the Month on Reasonable Terms. Omnibus to and from the Depot Free.

J. B. FIELD. A first-class Livery Stable in same block with good turn outs, to take you to any part of the country at moderate rates. Nov 15, 1876-1y.

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# DRUGGISTS.

Greensboro, N. C. Always have on hand a complete line Reliable Drugs, Medicines, Paints. OILS, VARNISHES AND PERFUMERY. and everything usually found in a

FIRST CLASS DRUG STORE. They can furnish country Merchants and Physicians anything in our line

As Cheap, if not Cheaper, Than similar articles can be bought North and shipped to this point. They cannot be Maurice! UNDERSOLD by any reliable house. GIVE THEM A CALL!

SOUTH CAROLINA. Territor Aleston of the interpolation of the interpolati

engaged to Nellie Winchester!

little bow.

glad you're home again."

Daisy smiled.

handsome face.

till I see you again.'

rank-and engaged to her ?

It was very proper, very lady

"I hope I shall see you often,

of sight when Daisy bowed good-

"What a handsome fellow John

Maurice has grown to be, hasn't he,

cloudless June day, that the gods

had arranged for the Castledean party's picnic, and Daisy, her lovely

golden hair brushed off her fore-

head in loose burnished waves, and

caught at the back of the head

with pale blue ribbons, was im-

patiently trying to get through her

Her uncle buttered a slice of

equal. And he's lucky, too. He

country-Edge Wire, and it stocked

say that Winchester girl'll bring

"He'll never think of her money

Aunt Mary stole a glance at the

"John's a splendid fellow and

his wife'll be the happiest woman

going. I do say, Daisy, nothing

I better if John had taken a notion

"You should have said if I had

She threw a kiss coquettishly,

And when Colonel Cressington

drove up in his two horse phæton,

he thought he never had seen such

a perfect picture of girlish beauty

And Maurice dashed by in his

chaise with Nellie Winchester, ra-

diant in white muslin and rose

hued ribbons, in time to get a bow

and gleaming smile from Daisy, and

to think, with another of those

shadows on his face that Daisy had

seen before, that Colonel Cressing-

ton and Daisy were good-very

The long summer day had crept

pleasantly along, and the lengthen-

ed shadows were warning the gay

picnickers it was time to be pre-

Colonel Cressington and Nellie

Winchester had strolled off arm in

arm an hour before, and Minnie

Castledean and a dozen others were

lounging on the soft sward, gossip-

ing, laughing and enjoying a dolce

far niente generally, while Maurice

was walking about unobserved, nn-

remembered by the others, with

head bent down, as if in close

search for something lost-his ring

that until several minutes before

But a pained, white look on his

face that had been there at inter-

how dear that simple band was to

He went on and on, separating

further and further from the party,

and a second's continuance in the

direction he was going brought him

in full view of Daisy May, with her

head bowed on her hands and her

frame convalsed with violent weep-

ing, and glistening on her fair

Seeing him she sprang to her

feet, and dashing the tears from

"I found your ring, Mr. Maurice."

fing there kissing and crying over

John took the ring, and holding

t between his fingers and thumb,

looked in her face, with his own pale and eager.

" Dafsy, tell me you were crying

because you tove me. Is it so !-

Daisy, my only, my own darling. I almost dread to have you answer,

for I fear it will be no. But-do

A sudden glory flashed over her face, her very sout looking out of

her eyes. Then ber lips quivering

John's engagement ring.

Not that it was so valuable.

taken a notion to John. But you

before she dressed berself.

and happiness in all his life.

He's not that kind of a man at all.

him considerable."

girl's face.

to you.

see-I haven't.'

good friends.

paring for return.

him and why.

he was searching.

her eyes, said :

piteously:

gate, mobile O instrought us

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1877.

New Series No. 472.

A Simile. BY PETER PEPPER POD,

The mildest breeze that fans the tree In Autumn's lovely weather, Though e'er so mute will bring the fruit That's mellow soon together.

Established in 1821.

For none can brave the winds that wave In this bright sunny season, Except the crab, and they're so bad I'm glad they have cohesion.

For if they fall, I'm sure that all Whose teeth should ever bite them, Would get on edge, and then I'd pledge

They'd think all fenit was like them, Thus the least word, that o'er was heard If 'tis but fully spoken ;

Like cupid's dart, will touch the heart, And win the best of women : For apple-like, all true ladies fall,

On the first intimation; Right in your arms, with all their charms Through life, to seek protection ?

And these that plan, to keep a man, Forever round them striving. Are like the crab, both sour and bad, And are not worth the having.

And those that win such lumps of sin, Will find they'll wear the breeches; And cut such shines, of various kinds, As'll prove them heartless wretches!

So may such jades, all live old maide, And honest men all leave 'em : Like crabs to swing, 'till time shall bring Them down, for death to wed them ! Greensboro, N. C., 1848.

## DAISY'S COURTSHIP

The oldfashioned kitchen door stood wide open, and the strong, sweet west wind poured through the sanded floored room, swaying in slow, graceful waves the blue muslin skirts of Daisy May's morntable arranging a pile of stemless flowers in the shallow glass dish.

" Indeed, I'll nover marry a farmer, auntie. I love the country well ten times what he gave, enough to Will practice in the Courts of the enough—here at home, where noth- buy him the prettiest farm in the ing but the poetry of it falls to megathering flowers, drinking creamy first-class, I can tell you He's milk, sketching shady spots, drive bound to make a fortune, and they RESPECTIVILLY ing wherever I want to, and always sent luscious things to eat-and in winter rides and sleighing, and plenty of books and my music." " And John Maurice." Her aunt

> tacked the name very tersely at the end of the long list of attractious; then watched to see the effect on The pretty lips pouted charmwould have pleased your uncle and

"Maurice! Oh, John's good enough, of course; but"-

" It's a good thing you have got over your foolish attachment to him, Daisy, for he's going to be married soon. Engaged to one of and vanished through the door to the prettiest girls you ever saw-a have a foolish cry up in her room Miss Winchester, visiting at Castledean's.

Daisy's eyes grew a little darker. and then she elevated her eyebrows

" He's engaged, is be ! Oh, welf, that's perfectly natural, I am sure. I suppose Miss-Miss Winchester, did you say ! I suppose she is a decided blonde, and petite?"

Daisy didn't say that Maurice had often sworn that there was no other style of beauty for him but Daisy's own.

"Oh, bless you, no! Miss Winchester is tall, almost as tall as John, and very stately, and a lovely branette. Everybody thinks John a lucky fellow. Daisy rose and took down her

garden hat. "I dare say he is-only I never could see what there was about

those tall, dark women to captivate anybody. I'm going over to Minnie Castledean's awhile-may I ?" Mary watched the petite, graceful

figure in the navy blue foulard cambric, and white tarletan shade hat, tied over the clustering, floatwisely and smiled serenely. "You darling-you perfect dar

ling to come to us. Daisy, I've been just dying to see you and have he had not missed, and missing, you at home again. We're going had at once commenced to-hunt for. to have the most jolly time this summer, you know. The house is full, and there is Nettie Winchester. especially I want you to know, and the handsomest young officer on leave-Gas brought him up-Colonel Cressington; and we've impressed John Maurice-you remem ber John. He's the handsomest till sobs, low, indistinct, as if unfellow-beats the Colonel, I tell successfully suppressed, but unyou, and Nellie's just bewitched af mistakable, attracted his attention,

And Daisy laughed and assented. and declared she half remembered John Maurice, and was dying to see Miss Winchester, and intended in augurating a flirtation at once with the military gentleman.

Minnie rattled on, as seventeen year old girls have a way of doing. " It's too bad! Nell's gone down to the city to-day to buy ribbon for the pic-nic-oh, you'll surely be here next Tuesday for our pic nic at Eagle's Head, Daisy 7 I suppose John Maurice will take Nellie, and I am sure Colonel Cressington will be delighted to be your escort." "Colonel Cressington will be happier than ever before in his life; if he may have that honor. Miss Minnie.

When her morning call was over, Colonel Cressington insisted on walking home with her, and Daisy permitted it-not because he was so handsome and so entertaining or she so pleased with him, but be cause-well, she felt a fittle pro voked at hearing so many praises of the lady to whom John Maurice was engaged; and somehow it made her feel better to flirt a little.

And, as if the very fate them-selves were propitonis, who should she and her gallant cavalier meet, "Oh! John, how can you tal to me so? Nellie Winchester"— He pressed her suddenly, closely face to face for the first time in to him and pushed her head down on his shoulder. three years to Daisy, but John

John Maurice—so perfectly splen-did in his clear, dark, manly beauty, Winchester is nothing to me, al-

his stylish clothes everything just | though rumor has said so. You | Sheep Husbandry in the South. are all the world to me, darling .-Am I so to you! Will you take the ring I bought when I heard This John Maurice-and-and Daisy's guest gave a bound as you were coming home, and debe extended a hand which she saw termined to secure you for my own had a plain gold ring on the little as soon as I saw you? Daisy, I have been engaged to you since can remember. Will you ratify

And then she crushed all the joy she had felt at seeing him, and gave it ? him her hand with a cool, graceful And with all her soul in the kiss she gave him, Daisy knew her heart was at rest in John Maurice's Daisy May! is it possible !-Why, you are prettier than ever,

That night it was announced in and-I declare, Daisy, I am awfully the Castledean parlor privately, of course, that the picnic had been a He was so easily familiar, so Colonel Cressington had proposed

to Nellie Winchester, and had been "Thank you, Mr. Maurice, for accepted, and Minnie confidentially your good will. I am glad to see whispered to Daisy: " Wasn't it cunning? for Nell carried on with John Maurice just like, but a shadow came over John's

to try to make the colonel piqued, so that he would propose. That's the way I mean to do; don't you?" Daisy, You'll be on the picnic on Tuesday I Cressington, keep that And daisy smiled and blushed sunshade over her head. Good-bye and stole a glance at John's happy face, and thought how good everything was. His horse was prancing restlessly, and he was off like a dart and out

The Peanut Trade.

bye to her uniformed gallant at the (From the New York World.) In the by-gone days good ward Daisy was sipping her coffee slowly that Tuesday morning—a has become so divided, the thrifty, home-made bread with keen relish. "You might travel a seven years journey and not come across his sold his interest in that railroad for of the common sorts costing 80 thousand or fifteen hundred pounds

general "steadiness" than any oth- Carolina, Georgia and Alabama. er item in the nut line. In summer will in turn lose this class of labor. especially nearly every other sort is which will flow with accelerated neglected America. It was taken from there the richer lands of the West will to Africa, and then brought from the production of cotton be increasthat country here. Wilmington, ed and the price correspondingly N. C., once had the best reputation reduced, which will render the culfort its quality, but since the war tivation of cotton on the thin and the peanut is largely included as a exhausted lands of the East less field crop in Virginia, and lots from and less and remunerating, and that State bring the highest price. this result will, in turn hasten the It grows in light, sandy, fairly fer- westward movement of labor emtile soil with a good clay sub soil. When cultivated as a crop it is thought we had reached the maxisown in the pod, but for small or mum production of cotton when experimental purposes the husk the slaves were emancipated .should be removed before planting. Peanuts can be grown with as little labor as is required from Indian corn. An acre yields from 25 to 75 | wisest among us estimated three and sometimes 80 bushels. The millions of bales as the outside cagrowth is eccentric; after the vine pacity of free negro labor. It how blossoms out the flower seeks and requires no great sweep of the imenters the ground where the nut is agination to predict a crop of donformed, hence it is sometimes call- ble that amount. But while the ed the ground nut. The African product goes largely to France, ed in oil for the adulteration or imitation of salad oil. Marseilles is renewed for the number of cargoes there handled. The African varie ty is small in size and seldom used here other than when shelled for confectioners' wants. Some crushing is done in this country at the East and South for table pur-

Receipts of peanuts at New York from the Southern States for 1876 were 71,000 bushels, and for 1875,

# Mark Twain's Hotel.

Having lately opened a hashery, send you these, my rules and regvals all day intensified as he thought

This house will be considered strictly intemperate. None but the brave deserve the

Persons owing bills for board will be bored for bills. Boarders who do not wish to pay

vance and pay. Boarders are expected to wait on the colored cook-for meals. Sheets will be nightly changed. once in six months, or more if nec-

in advance are requested to

Double boarders can have two finger the circlet of gold for which beds with a room in it, as they Boarders are requested to pull

off their boots, if they can conveniently do so. She drew it off her finger and Beds with or without bugs. handed it to him, calling all the All moneys or other valuables powers of an unhappy, foolish fittle are to be left in care of the propriehead to her aid to make her strong tor. This is insisted upon, as he and indifferent-who had been sit-

> er losses. Iuside matter will not be furnish ed to editors under any considera-Relatives coming to make a six months visit will be welcomed, but

will not be responsible for any oth-

hold furniture, virtue will cease to be a forbearance. Single men and their families will not be boarded. Dreams will be charged by the

when they bring half of their house-

Nightmares hired out at reasonable rates. Stone vaults will be furnished to sporing boarders, and the proprietor will in no wise be responsible for the broken tin-pan-ams of other

days. Prane currents and gooseberries any time before the bads swell.

The following article is so appli cable to North Carolina that we print it entire as it appears in the Southern Plantation:

The cotton crop of the South in 1856-7 amounted to 3,093,000 bales of which, upwards of 1,000,000 bales were grown in Alabama. In 1876-7, twenty years afterward, the total crop will reach 4,500,000, and out of that amount Alabama will furnish about 700,000 bales. In other words before the war thirty three per cent of the whole cotton crop of the United States was grown in this State, whereas we now con tribute only sixteen per cent of the crop. This change in our position among the cotton States has grown out of several causes. 1st, we do not cultivate so many acres in cotton; 2d, we do not cultivate them as well; 3d, the rapid influx of labor into Mississippi Valley and Texas during the last few years. The last named cause, more than any other has contributed to this result, and this cause will continue with constantly increasing force for years to come. Indeed, we have seen but the beginning of the tide which will continue to flow, until the great volume of our negro population empties itself into the capapolitical intrigue was often re- cious reservoir of the South West. quired to qualify a vender to hold The wealthy slave holders before valuable sidewalk or corner sites. the war were migrating westward Within a few years, since the trade | -attracted by the superior cotton lands of Arkansas, Mississippi, statuesque Italian has swopped the Louisiana and Texas. The tide cold & backneyed organ-bandle for moved more slowly then, because that of the warm and noiseless por the slave owners, partly from sotable roaster, and he now rules the | cial ties that bound them to their retail traffic. For a long time re- old homes, and partly from appretail profits have been large; the heusions of loss in transporting sale of a bushel per day at 20 cents | their property into the malarial bot-

per quart would make good wages toms of the West, were more caufor the seller. Some places yet tions in exchanging their plantawork off six to nine bushels per tions in the older states for possesday and night but they are rare. sions in the new. This restraint no Latterly the supplies from the longer exists. Labor is free to find South have been heavy, the crop its own level, and it as naturally having become a settled one, and flows to where it finds higher wages with easy wholesale prices the re- as water does down hill. The owntail market has gone down. Some ers of lands which will produce a cents to \$1 per bushel wholesale, of cotton can pay bigher wages are selling at 5 cents a 6 cents per than those whose lands will yield quart, roasted. Choice hand-pick only half that quantity. It is pure ed Virginia, quoted first cost \$1,20 ly a question of dollars and cents, to a \$1,25, bring 10 cents per quart, which all considerations of local roasted. Taking the various sorts attachment and social advantages right through, the retailer can more must inevitably succumb. The than double his money, as a bushel States East of us will be first excentains from thirty-two to forty hausted of their negro population. tin quarts. Peanuts have more Virginia, North Carolina, South speed westward: for just in propor-The peanut is a native of South | tion as the labor is concentrated on ployed in its cultivation. We all Who then thought that we should grow a crop of four and a half millions in less than ten years? The

aggregate will increase, our quota of the production will diminish. where immense quantities are crush. What, in the mean time, is to become of our lands in these States thus stripped of their negro labor ? Are they to be abandoned-our homes desolated-our prosperity utterly destroyed? Not a word of it. Our lands instead of being depreciated, will be enhanced-our homes will become more attractive. and our prosperity more securely established. How are these results to be brought about ?

Among the causes to which we look with confidence for the restoration of the South, is the incorporation of stock raising as a prominent feature in our farm economy; and in this branch of industry none occurs to us so full of promise as sheep husbandry. Though the rearing of sheep in cotton States has never been carried on to a sufficient extent to warrant the absolute assurance of its success; yet we are not without data upon which to Sheep do thrive well in our climate, and we can produce excellent mutton and good wool. Before the war, and in some parts of the South now, small flocks of sheep have been kept on cotton plantabeen conducted with sufficient method and attention to details, to demonstrate exactly how the advantages for sheep husbandry in the Cotton States will compare with those in other parts of the Union. If, however, it be a demon strated fact that there is no obstac'e on the score of climate, to the

successful sheep husbandry. Mr. 4 HOUSEHOLD RECEIPTS. Randal in his work, which is accepted as authority upon this subject. insists that only is there no difficulty on the score of climate in the way of raising sheep at the South but that in this respect, we have decidedly the advantage of the

more Northern States of the Union This obstacle removed, we repeat hat the only question is whether the cost of raising sheep here is greater than in other sections where the business is carried on successfully. We believe that it can be successfully demonstrated that we can not only raise them as cheaply as in the northern States, but that we can do so at much less cost. We believe it can be demonstrated that it costs less to raise a pound of wool than a pound of cotton in Alabama, though the former sells for nearly three times as much. We believe it can be demonstrated that the cheapest and most practical method of renovating and eniching our lands, is by the aid of sheep husbandry. We believe it can be demonstrated that with sheep husbandry as a concomitant of cotton planting, we can raise cotton as cheaply here as on the

Brazos or the Mississippi. These are broad, bold proposi tions, but we have faith in them al and we aim to give a reason for the faith that is in us. It is our pur pose to give prominence to the discussion of this interest in our columns, and we hope, before long, to present, in corroboration of these views, a series of communications on this subject, from the pen of one of the largest and most successful sheep raisers in the Union.

## James Parton's Baby. A sketch of His Marriage Com plications.

It is stated that "Mr. James Par-

ton is rejoicing over his first baby.' member, now. Mr. Parton married Eanny Fern: was her third husband; and when she died, he married her daughter-his step-daughter. But he could not endure the idea of being a step-father. It was repugnant to his feelings. So he married ber and then discovered that the laws of the State did not recognize such marriages, and asked the law-makers to make a little law for him, but they refused, and notifying the landlord, since which time we had not heard of him until things. But what bothers us now is to fix Mr. Parton's relationshipought we to call him a father or serve very hot. grand-father? Because it is his child, and his grand-child. But if that baby is his grand-child, and Parton is its father, bless us. Parton must be brother to himself That is quite clear. And if Parton is his own brother, why, then he must be uncle to that baby. That tollows, of course. And if he is uncle to that baby his wife must be its aunt. Why, there is no end to this confusion. Of course, Mrs. Parton can't be aunt and mother at the same time. The idea is absurd. We see now where we were in error. The exact relationship way be stated thus: Parton is a father and-is it a half or fourth grandfather? No matter; call it a half. Consequently that baby is-is-. Now, Fanny Fern took him as her third husband, and Parton's present wife being her daughter and not his, that daughter's baby is no kin to him. That sounds absurd. too, very. Allowing it is Parton's child, to begin with. Parton is its father, and he is just as much its grand-father, unless it is the intennot to permit the poor thing to have any grand-father at all. Now if it is his grand-child and he was Fanny Fern'e third husband, and this baby is the child of her daugh. ter, every time he takes it on his knee-it couldn't possibly be twins, could it? No. that isn't it. Yet here does appear to be two generations in that one baby somehow. The idea of dangling two generations on one knee! That is the most ridiculous idea of all. Why if that child were really Fanny Fern's daughter's child, and Parton was It is best to cook the chickens the third busband to Fanny, and fath day before the salad is required. er to her daughter now, it aint pos- Take both the dark and white meat sible Parton could pick himself up for your salad, cut into pieces nearbase reliable conclusions in relation and dandle himself on his own ly an inch square, and one-quarter gled, pour the mixture off in small to its profitableness. This much knee! This is the most serious of an inch thick. To prepare the quantities into a tub of cold water; is assured beyond all doubt:— matrimonial complication we ever dressing for the salad: Take a soon as the masses thus poured in the cold water could water and the cold water and the cold water are cold down and the cold water are cold water as a soon as the masses thus poured are cold water are co tried to solve. We are unable to tablespoonful of fresh butter, rub it in the cold water cool down sufficido more than crack the shell; the to a cream with the yolks of two ently to be handled, work precisely real kernel appears to be shrouded hard-boiled eggs; gradually add in the same manner you would canin complications as numerous as two tablespoonfuls of salad oil, one dy, by drawing out and doubling the folds enwrapping an Egyptian of French mustard, a desert spoon. over, until the whole presents a unimummy. We are afraid to pursue tions with very satisfactory results. the subject any further, lest the The business has not, however, horrible suspicion that dawn upon black pepper, as much cayenne as sticks. This wax, when it is cold, us that that baby should prove to will lie on a half dollar piece, the should be quite hard, but it should be Parton's father should be veri-

fled. As it is we think it ought not to be Parton's father .- Pittsburg Next fill your salad bowl with two found that for the climate where it Ohronicle. of a quart of milk to boil in a water bers cut in very small slices, the bath; beat the yolks of two eggs; whites of the boiled eggs, also cut toughen it. By slightly varying then the question of profitableness add half a cup of sugar; one even very fine. Some like two table proportions of these ingredients, of the business is narrowed down spoonful of butter; mix two spoons spoonfuls of capers, and half a doz. any desired consistency may be obto the cost of conducting it. In of corn starch in a little milk; then en olives. Now add the chicken tained .- Wis. Farm Journal. so far as the climate is concerned, mix all together, and flavor. Put and the dressing; mix thoroughly we have on our side, not only the it in the boiling milk and stir conexperiences of those who have tried stantly till it is done, when it will as vinegar is of different strength it here on a small scale, but the re be a smooth, thick cream. Put it more may have to be added. Each sults of the business in other coun, in a rich crust and bake. Beat the housekeeper has to modify almost tries having climates similar to our whites of two eggs until they are every receipt to suit the taste of the for this oatmeal porridge with skimown-all favor the conclusion that stiff; add two spoons of sugar; we have nothing to apprehend on flavor with lemon. When the pie that score. The only difficulty on is done, spread this on, and leave it this point can be as to the heat of in the oven till slightly brown. our summers. In this respect, we

certainly have no greater disadvan-A penny is a very little thing. tages than Southern Spain-one of but the interest on it from the days the greatest sheep districts in of Cain and Able would buy out the Europe, and bave much less to apprehend than Australia from which globe. England draws its chief supply of

An egg is a little thing, but the wool, or Madagascar, which surpas buge crocodile creeps into life out ses any other country in Africa in of it.

Crystallization of Honey-Strain ed honey, if scalded and skimmed, will keep any length of time without change. The scalding will slightly alter the flavor, but will not impair it materially.

Sizing for Lace Curtains .- Make strong solution of four parts of borax, in hot water, to which add twelve parts of white shellac, and three parts of starch and isinglass, the latter two being first reduced to the form of a jelly by hot water. Hoarseness .- Take the whites of

two eggs and beat them; add two drink often. Repeat the preparation if necessary, and it will cure the most obstinate case of hoarseness in a short time. Jum Pudding .- Make a good ight piecrust, and roll it out to the

thickness of a quarter of an inch; spread it over the same thickness with any fruit jam, leaving a margin of crust at each side. Roll this up, and press the sides closely together. Scald and flour a puddingcloth, tie the pudding in it, leaving room to swell, put in boiling water and boil two hours. A Safe and Scientific Washing Powder .- Dissolve two pounds of

soap in five and a half gallons of nearly boiling water, and to this add three large tablespoonfuls of ammonia, and one of spirits of turpentine. In this the linen is to be soaked for three hours, when it is readily cleansed, requiring but little rubbing. Ammonia does not affect linen or woolen fibre as soda

Egged Cutlets .- Have the cutlets cut from a leg of lamb or mutton; times of the day, with the view of broil them till tender on a gridiron determining the changes in the rel-Parton ? Yes, we re- over a bot, clear fire; beat six eggs ative amount of its constituents. up till very light, season them with He found that the solids of the pepper and salt; put the cutlets evening's milk (13 per cent.) exupon the dish in which they are to ceeded those of the mornings milk be served, season them with butter 10 per cent; while the water conpepper, and salt, allowing the but- tained in the finid was diminished ter to melt till the dish is well greas ed. Pour over these the eggs, and The fatty matters gradually instand in the oven for ten minutes.

Lobster Ragout.-Remove all the meat of a boiled lobster from the shell, and cut it in small pieces. is important in a practical point of he moved off the premises without | Pound the spawn to a smooth paste with two ounces of butter, salt pepper, and a little mace. Pat one this baby reminded us of these gill of water in a saucepan, thicken with two eggs, well beaten, add the spawn, and stir it over the fire or rather his numerous relationship briskly for ten minutes. Add the 21 to 23 per cent; but the albumen -to that baby. In the first place, pieces of lobster, boil up once, and

Soap.—A young lady who makes all the family soap gives the following receipt for a good cheap article : "Add to ten quarts of water six pounds of quicklime (shell lime is best,) and six pounds of common washing soda. Put all together. and boil for half an hour, and let it stand all night to clear. Draw off the lye, and add to it one pound of common resin, and seven pounds of fat (any fat will do.) Boil this for half an hour, then let it stand till cool, and cut it into bars."

White Sauce.- Take a good-sized piece of fresh butter; put on the fire in a perfectly clean small saucepan (a brass pan is best:) when the butter is melted stir in two or three tablespoonfuls of flour, when thoroughly mixed with the butter add gentle new milk (or cream cream if wanted rich,) stirring all the while till of the proper thickness. Flaver with salt, pepper, a little grated nutmeg, and small piece of lemon peel; boil up together. Just before serving add lemon juice to taste, and stir in the yolk of one egg off the fire. Great care is required in stirring in the flour and milk over the fire to prevent lump-

Chicken Salad .- Joint two chick sens oil and ignite it. The stump ens weighing between three and will smoulder away, without blazfour pounds each, cover them with ing, to the very extremity of the boiling water, set on the fire where roots, leaving nothing but ashes. they will merely simmer until tender, remove from the fire, and let them remain in the broth until cold; this renders the meat juicy. ful of powdered sugar, a teaspoonvolks of two fresh eggs uncooked, heads of celery, cut fine-one head with a wooden fork and spoon, and family.

is long enough to pull a dozen aching teeth, or to get married and have your own mother-in-law.

A hornet's sting is a little thing. but it sends the schoolboy home howling.

An oath is a little thing, but it is regorded in the great ledger in FARMER'S COLUMN

The Ohio Farmer says: Many

Raising Cabbage.

persons complain that they cannot have any luck with cabbage; it will not head for them. The cabbage is just as easily grown as any other plant if its natural wants are met in the surrounding conditions. These wants, although not many. nor difficult to meet, are imperative and must be met if success is to be secured.-A little study of its nature will give some insight into the character of these wants. The cabbage is a biennial plant, and all its efforts during its first year's growth are directed toward laying up in its stalks and thick stems and eaves as large an amount of plant food as possible, to be drawn upon tor the production of seed during the second year. As the formation of good heads requires a rapid growth, the first necessary condition is a very rich soil. It is very difficult, if not impossible, to have soil too rich for cabbage, provided it is thoroughly rotted.-And it is spoonfuls of white sugar; grate in next to impossible to secure satisa little nutmeg, and then add a pint factory results without a rich soil. of lukewarm water. Stir well, and |- This plant is a native of the seacoast of Europe, and grows in a moist soil and atmosphere. From this it would seem that the nearer these conditions can be met the better. Where it can be secured, a moist but not wet soil should be selected. But one of the most essential conditions of success of cabbage raising is frequent and through cultiyation. Without this, success can seldom be achieved; with it, fair success may be had even when other things are not very propitious. It is hard to overdo in this matter. Cabbage should be thoroughly cultivated with plough or hoe at least twice each week. This frequent stirring of the soil keeps t constantly in a porous and moist condition, so that the demands of this succulent growing plant is fully met. No one should attempt to raise this plant for profit who is not willing to give this thorough cul-

#### Difference in Milk at Various Times of the Day.

Professor Boedeker has analyzed the milk of a healty cow at various from 89 per cent. to 86 per cent. crease as the day progresses. In the morning they amount to 21 per cent; at noon 11 per cent; and in the evening 53 per cent. This fact view; for while 16 ounces of morning's milk will yield half an ounce of butter, about double this quantity can be obtained from the evening's milk. The caseine is also increased in the evening's milk, from is diminished from 44-100'ths per cent. to 31-100 ths per cent. Sugar is least abundant at midnight, (4) per cent.) and most plenty at noon 43 per cent.) The percentage of he salts undergoes almost no change at any time of the day.-Edinburg Medical Journal

#### How to Get Rid of Tree Stumps.

General Colquitt, of Georgia, in a ecent address, gives the following wo ways of doing it : "To remove stumps from a field, all that is necessary is to have one or more sheetiron chimneys, some four or five feet high. Set fire to the stump and place the chimneys over it, so as to give the requisite draught at the bottom. It will draw like a stove. The stump will soon be consumed. With several such chimneys, different sizes, the removal of stumps may be accomplished at merely nominal labor and expense. "In the autumn bore a hole an nch or two in diameter, according to the girth of the stump, virtually in the centre of the latter, and about eighteen inches deep. Put into it from one to two ounces of saltpetre; fill the hole with water and plug up close. In the ensuing spring, take out the plug, and pour in about one or two gills of kero-

# Grafting Wax.

For grafting, take four parts of mutton tallow, eight parts of rosin and two parts of beeswax. Melt them all together over a slow fire. When thoroughly melted and minform color, and becomes hard ful of salt, half a teaspoonful of enough to mould into balls or be tough at any ordinary summer and six tablespoonfuls of vinegar. temperature. If, however, it is is to be used it is too soft, more rosor banch of celery includes three in should be used. Tallow will sof-Cream Pie .- Put about two-thirds roots-two large pickeled cucum. ten it, rosin will harden it, render it more infusible, and beeswax will

When calves are intended to be kept for cows they should never be fattened when young. A thrifty growing condition is needed, and Where young calves are fattened, A minute is a little thing, but it the tendency to fatten is easily es tablished, and cows thus reared will always be better for beef than milk.

> A star is a little thing, but it can hold this great world in its arms.

A kiss is a very little thing, but it betraved the Son of God into the hands of his enemy.