

The Nebraska Advertiser.

DEVOTED TO ART, SCIENCE, AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE, NEWS, POLITICS, GENERAL INTELLIGENCE AND THE INTERESTS OF NEBRASKA.

VOL. II. CITY OF BROWNVILLE, NEMAH COUNTY, N. T., THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1858. NO. 36.

Nebraska Advertiser
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
W. H. BARNES & LANGDON,
Corner of Main and First Streets,
BROWNVILLE, N. T.

TERMS:
One year in advance, \$2.00
Six months in advance, \$1.25
Three months in advance, \$0.75
If not paid at the end of the term, the paper will be furnished at \$1.50 per annum, and the cash accompanies the order.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:
10 lines or less one insertion, \$1.00
Additional insertion, 0.50
One month, 2.50
Three months, 6.00
Six months, 10.00
One year, 18.00
Cards of six lines or less, one year, 5.00
Half column, one year, 10.00
One column, one year, 15.00
One column, six months, 10.00
One column, three months, 6.00
One column, one month, 2.50
Special rates for advertising in the columns of the paper.

Advertisements will be considered by the year, specified on the manuscript, or previously upon between the parties.
Advertisements not marked on the copy for a specified number of insertions, will be continued until cut out, and charged accordingly.
Advertisements from strangers or transient persons will be charged in advance.
The privilege of yearly advertisements will be confined to their own business, and all advertisements not pertaining thereto, to be paid for extra.

BOOK AND FANCY JOB PRINTING!
2,500 per hour.
Having added to the Advertiser Office Card and Press, New Type of the latest styles, like of plates, Bruges, Fine Paper, Envelopes, &c., we are prepared to execute Job Work of every description in a style unsurpassed by any other office in the United States.
Particular attention will be given to orders from stations—in having them promptly attended to.
The Proprietors, having had an extensive experience, will give their personal attention to this class of business, and in their endeavors to please, both in the excellence of their work, and reasonable charges to receive a share of the public patronage.

BUSINESS CARDS.
BROWNVILLE.
W. H. BARNES, WM. B. GARRIT, ADJUSTERS KNIGHT.
OLIVER BENNETT & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 37 Main Street.
ST. LOUIS, MO.

MISS MARY TURNER,
MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,
First Street, between Main and Water.
BROWNVILLE, N. T.
Gowns and Trimmings always on hand.

C. W. WHEELER,
Architect and Builder,
FIRST ST. BETWEEN MAIN AND WATER STS.,
BROWNVILLE, N. T.

JAMES W. GIBSON,
BLACKSMITH
Second Street, between Main and Nebraska,
BROWNVILLE, N. T.

U. C. JOHNSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY
AND
Real Estate Agent,
BROWNVILLE, N. T.

R. PEERY, M. D.,
SURGEON, PHYSICIAN
AND
OBSTETRICIAN,
ELBORADO, N. T.

I. T. Whyte & Co.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES
Queensware, Hardware,
Stoves, Furniture,
Country Produce,
BROWNVILLE, N. T.

DANIEL L. MCGARY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

Brownville, Nebraska Territory,
Will practice in the Courts of Nebraska, and North and West Missouri.

REFERENCES:
Messrs. Crow, McGary & Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Hon. James M. Hughes, Do
Hon. John R. Shepley, Do
Hon. John W. Grimes, Iowa City, Iowa
Hon. S. M. Woodson, St. Joseph, Mo.
Judge A. A. Bradford, Nebraska City, N. T.
S. P. Nicholls, Do

G. W. HURN,
SURVEYOR,
NEMAH COUNTY, N. T.

Will attend promptly to all business in his profession when called on, such as subdividing Claims, laying out Towns, Lots, Drafting City Plans, etc., etc.

JOHN A. PARKER & CO.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

JOHN A. PARKER, late Member of the Land Office, Omaha, N. T., having resigned his office will hereafter, in connection with the best Land Surveyors in the country, attend to all business connected with him; and especially to the surveying of the public lands.

PRE-EMPTION CASES.
Which he has made himself thoroughly acquainted with by study and practice for years.
He refers to the Head of Departments and Members of Congress of both Houses.
All applications for services must be accompanied with fee to insure attention.
January 28, 1858. no31-ly

WM. OSBORN,
DEALER IN
CLOCKS, WATCHES,
Jewelry, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Spoons, &c., &c.
NEBRASKA CITY, N. T.
ENGRAVING AND REPAIRING done on short notice and ALL WORK WARRANTED.

A. D. KIRK,
Attorney at Law,
Land Agent and Notary Public,
Archer, Richardson Co., N. T.
Will practice in the Courts of Nebraska, assisted by Harding and Bennett, Nebraska City.

JACOB SAFFORD,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
GENERAL INSURANCE AND LAND AGENT,
AND Notary Public,
NEBRASKA CITY, N. T.

W. P. LOAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
LOT AND LAND AGENT,
Archer, Richardson County, N. T.

Notice to Pre-Emptors!!
J. S. HORBACH & CO.,
Attorneys at Law,
AND
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
OMAHA CITY, N. T.

HARDING, KIMBOUGH & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
HATS, CAPS & STRAW GOODS,
No. 49 Main Street, bet. Olive and Pine,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

J. HART & SON
SADDLERY & HARNESS
MAKERS,
Oregon, Holt County, Missouri.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.
GEORGE CLAYES, J. W. LEE,
Clayes & Lee,
Real Estate and General Agency,
OMAHA CITY, N. T.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
NEBRASKA CITY, N. T., and Glenwood, Ia.
Will practice in all the Courts of Nebraska and Iowa, and in the Supreme Court of the United States, and in the Circuit Court of the District of Iowa, and in the Circuit Court of the District of Missouri, and in the Circuit Court of the District of Kansas, and in the Circuit Court of the District of Arkansas, and in the Circuit Court of the District of Louisiana, and in the Circuit Court of the District of Florida, and in the Circuit Court of the District of Georgia, and in the Circuit Court of the District of Alabama, and in the Circuit Court of the District of Mississippi, and in the Circuit Court of the District of Tennessee, and in the Circuit Court of the District of Kentucky, and in the Circuit Court of the District of Virginia, and in the Circuit Court of the District of North Carolina, and in the Circuit Court of the District of South Carolina, and in the Circuit Court of the District of West Virginia, and in the Circuit Court of the District of Maryland, and in the Circuit Court of the District of Delaware, and in the Circuit Court of the District of Pennsylvania, and in the Circuit Court of the District of New York, and in the Circuit Court of the District of New Jersey, and in the Circuit Court of the District of Connecticut, and in the Circuit Court of the District of Rhode Island, and in the Circuit Court of the District of Massachusetts, and in the Circuit Court of the District of Vermont, and in the Circuit Court of the District of New Hampshire, and in the Circuit Court of the District of Maine, and in the Circuit Court of the District of New Brunswick, and in the Circuit Court of the District of Nova Scotia, and in the Circuit Court of the District of Prince Edward Island, and in the Circuit Court of the District of New South Wales, and in the Circuit Court of the District of Victoria, and in the Circuit Court of the District of Queensland, and in the Circuit Court of the District of Western Australia, and in the Circuit Court of the District of South Australia, and in the Circuit Court of the District of Northern Territory, and in the Circuit Court of the District of New Zealand, and in the Circuit Court of the District of New Guinea, and in the Circuit Court of the District of New Caledonia, and in the Circuit Court of the District of French Polynesia, and in the Circuit Court of the District of Tahiti, and in the Circuit Court of the District of the Sandwich Islands, and in the Circuit Court of the District of the Phoenix Islands, and in the Circuit Court of the District of the Tokelau Islands, and in the Circuit Court of the District of the Cook Islands, and in the Circuit Court of the District of the Niue Islands, and in the Circuit Court of the District of the Tonga Islands, and in the Circuit Court of the District of the Samoa Islands, and in the Circuit Court of the District of the Tokelau Islands, and in the Circuit Court of the District of the Cook Islands, and in the Circuit Court of the District of the Niue Islands, and in the Circuit Court of the District of the Tonga Islands, and in the Circuit Court of the District of the Samoa Islands.

Miscellaneous.
Artesian Wells.

By Col. Charles Whittier of Cleveland, Ohio.

These wells are sunk, not with a pick and shovel, but consist of a small hole drilled into the earth and rock by a drill-chisel, in the same way that rocks are blown by powder, only the weight of the apparatus does not require any blows. They are the same in form and construction as the borings for salt water or for coal. When the drill chisel, with a bit of two and a half or three inches across, is sunk a short distance into the soil or surface rock, an iron rod is attached by a screw, and this it sinks into the earth. By means of rods and joints the hole may be sunk to any depth, hundreds and thousands of feet. It cannot be carried down, however, without water. Every few inches the rods and chisel or bit, must be drawn out and the crushed rock and dirt pumped up. This is done by an iron tube that is moved up and down in the hole, with a valve in the bottom through which the mud and sand enters and is drawn up. In this way the well is closed, and the character of the rocks passed through, is accurately known. Holes have been bored of four and five inches in diameter.

They are called "Artesian wells," because they were first used to obtain fresh water at Artois, in France. In that country they are common, and are becoming so in the United States. One at the Fountain of the Grenoble in Paris, is 1686 French feet in depth, and the water flows over at 87 feet above the surface.

On the Kenhawa river borings for salt water are carried down from 1200 to 1300 feet. As the earth is everywhere saturated with water, it is necessary in brine springs to insert a tube of tin or copper from the surface of the ground to the place where salt water comes into the well. In Artesian wells proper, or those intended to procure fresh water, there should be a sufficient quantity of good soft water to flow over in a continuous stream.

The mechanical principle which produces this flow is considered to be simply hydrostatic pressure. This pressure exists beneath the surface wherever there is a bed of sand or clear gravel between beds of clay or any impervious substance. The same thing is observed when an open and porous rock stratum is overlaid and underlain by strata that are close-grained and do not allow the passage of water.

The water comes into the porous bed wherever it crops out to the day, and settles through to the lowest part of the bed. It is thus pent up, and when tapped at low levels by the drill, will rise not with reference to the surface of the country at the well, but as high as the country where it out-crops, perhaps at the summit of a range of hills or mountains.

They have been made with great success in the red clays of Wisconsin, around Winnebago Lake. The water coming in when the auger passes into a bed of sand or gravel, generally runs the underlying lime rock. On the dry cretaceous and tertiary plains of Alabama and Mississippi, the water stratum is found with great regularity following the dip of the rocky stratum.

As they sink them more distant from the outcropping edges of the sandy beds, they are obliged to go proportionally deeper, even to 3,000 feet. Water will frequently flow out that is not pure. Such in general is that from lime rocks and limestone gravel. Coarse sand and sand rocks produce the most and the best water.

It is not always possible to predict where the water will be found, but a close study of the geological structure of the country will enable one to decide within a reasonable probability. With the exception of the conglomerate that underlies the coal measures of Ohio, the rocks are either close-grained sand-stone, or shales and lime rock, neither of which are favorable. In some parts of the State the rocks are covered to a considerable depth by dry clays and hard pan, between which and the rocky stratum beneath, there is frequently a thin layer of gravel like that at Lake Winnebago.

Here water may be expected, but not of great purity. The cost of boring in clay is very small, much less than that of digging wells. In rock a hole of two and a half inches in diameter can be put down at seventy-five cents per foot the first 50 feet—a dollar for the next 50 feet, increasing about 25 cents per foot for each distance of fifty feet.

In flat countries, which are necessarily destitute of springs, and in dry times of well water, a supply is seldom wanting at the bottom of the clays.

Legislatures and city authorities would be justified in making experiments upon Artesian wells in many districts that now suffer for water for stock and domestic uses.

His Feet Slipped Beneath Him—
A new sensation novel has the following capital climax.
"Am I really dear to you, Sophia?" I whispered, and pressed my burning lips to her rosy mouth. She did not say yes; she did not say no; but she returned my kiss; my soul was no longer in my body; I touched the stars; I knew the happiness of the seraphim; and the earth went from under my feet!

Before you marry a lady for her money consider what an incubance you will find your wife in the event of having lost or spent all she was worth.

On the Making and Management of Hot Beds.

Quite possible not a few who read these pages hardly know what a hotbed is, or at any rate, to be charitable, have never possessed one, yet as we said in a former paper, their expense is but a trifle, while their use is of importance. Those whose sign beginning, then, will need a little instruction in the way to do it—for whom this is expressly written. Having first secured the "frame," (the gardener's vermicular for the structure, the plants are grown in,) which can be made of one and a half or two inches thick of any desirable size, say ten or twelve feet long and five to six wide, according to what is to be grown; care should be taken to so construct this frame and the fitting of the sash, as to retain all the heat given by the bed when required; if not convenient to obtain glass sash, cloth is sometimes used tacked to the sash, and if it is oiled, it will answer better than without; we would advise glass though in all cases where practicable—the next point will be to build the bed. This is best slightly sunk in the soil, as the trying winds during March have not the power then to so sensibly lessen the heat, as when all is above ground; let a pit be excavated the size of the frame and one foot deep; procure a sufficient quantity of fresh horse stable manure, if obtainable, if not, cow manure; this would have been better thrown in a heap a few days before using, to sweeten—a term which implies that the first rank heat of the manure, which is detrimental to vegetation is past. The object mainly to be sought after in the building, is to secure a uniform, steady heat, which is induced by a thorough breaking and mixing the manure together—as it is built into the bed; also to guard against an uneven sinking of the bed, which is caused often by one part being pressed down tighter than another, although not unfrequently from the outside of the bed, owing to cold from without, not fermenting so readily as the inside, which is protected and warm.

Commence at one end and shake in a layer of manure, say six or nine inches thick all over the excavated pit, press it down with the fork, then build another layer, and so on until a tightly pressed mass of two feet deep is collected together; this will be thick enough for the raising of all crops likely to be wanted by farmers; let it be tried two or three times, also, to settle it while in process of building; when done, the back should be six inches higher than the front, to present the glass at a better altitude to the sun's rays. When finished, lift on the frame, knock in the sides of the bed well with the tines of the fork, and throw any short, loose droppings that may lay around into the frame; level that down and placed on the sash, and throw over a quantity of litter to encourage the heat to rise. Sometimes during very cold spells, this will not take place, in which case a boiler of good hot water should be thrown in, and all covered up as before. Keep a pointed stick thrust into the bed, which is called a "tryer;" lift that out occasionally, to examine if that is warm or cold. If too hot to be pleasant to the hand, throw off the sash a few hours, and tread the bed all over evenly; when the heat is evident and not likely to be too warm, the soil may be put in, in which to sow the seed, and should be about three inches deep. A sandy soil tolerably rich is the best, although any soft soil of clay may be made to do. Throw the soil in rough, and leave so twelve hours before sowing to get uniformly warm; level down then with a rake and sow the seed broadcast but evenly over the whole space; press the seed in with the rake sufficiently to cover all the seed, shut up the frame, and keep it so until the heat begins sensibly to rise again. A south-eastern aspect is considered the best of all, a south, perhaps nearly equal, an east one will do while no other should be tolerated. The bed is benefited if some faggots or straw screens are placed around to break the cold winds.

The time to build must depend mainly on the latitude of the place, the first of March being the time for this latitude, while further south they have to commence earlier.

A Case for Legislators.
If I go into a grocer's shop and steal two or three pieces of sugar, I am a thief. But if the grocer sells me a pound of sugar, and there are one or two ounces short, he merely sells things by false weight. I am imprisoned. The grocer fined a few shillings and escapes. I am guilty of but one theft. The grocer it may be, is guilty of thousands, for he robs every person to whom he sells goods with these false weights. Now, can you tell us by what strange anomaly of the law the greater thief is allowed to get off so much more cheaply than the lesser? Why shouldn't there be the same law for both?—Punch.

A recruit going through the exercise of sword-cut, asked how he should parry. Never mind that said the old sergeant, do you fencing-master of the regiment, do you only cut—let the enemy parry.

Mr. Smalley, of Centralia, was married to Miss Garie, of Amboy, on the 14th inst. He had a strong dose to take that night!

"Nat, why are you leaning over that empty cask?" "I'm mourning over departed spirits."

Standard of Measures.

It is necessary in all countries where commerce is in any way encouraged, that some standard of weight and measure should be adopted. In this country and Great Britain the yard is the standard of measure, the length of which is determined by the vibrations of the seconds pendulum at London in a vacuum at the level of the sea; but as the length of the pendulum varies in different latitudes, the yard is a little longer in New York than London, because of the pendulum of the former place being about one-eighth of an inch longer than in the latter. This yard is divided into thirty-six inches, or three feet. The old method of teaching the tables of measure was very vague, as it commenced with the statement that three barleycorns make one inch, which, to say the best, was a remarkably uncertain method of fixing a standard, as barleycorns are very liable to differ considerably in size.

The French, on the other hand, take a quarter of the earth's circumference, and dividing that into ten million parts, take one of them, which is equal to 39,371 standard inches, and calling it a metre, form all their weights and measures. As the circumference of the earth is not likely to vary much with time or temperature, and cannot meet with the accident that befel the standard British yard, which was melted in the old House of Parliament when it was burned, it is decidedly the most accurate; but so long as we have some given and known standard, it does not matter much what it is.

Prof. Rogers on English Coal.
This distinguished American savant, who has just accepted a chair in the University of Glasgow, Scotland, in writing of the physical power which England derives from the transformation of the latent power of coal into active force, states the following facts:
"Each acre of coal seam, four feet in thickness, and yielding one yard net of pure fuel, is equivalent to about 5,000 tons; and possesses, therefore, a reserve of mechanical strength in its fuel equal to the life-labor of more than 1,600 men. Each square mile of one such single coal bed contains 8,000,000 tons of fuel; equivalent to 1,000,000 of men laboring through twenty years of their ripe strength. Assuming, for calculation, that 10,000,000 tons out of the present annual products of the British coal mines, (namely, 65,000,000,) are applied to the production of mechanical power, then England annually summons to her aid an army of 3,300,000 fresh men pledged to exert their fullest strength through twenty years. Her actual annual expenditure of power then is represented by 66,000,000 of able-bodied laborers. The latent strength resident in the whole coal product of the kingdom may, by the same process, be calculated at more than 400,000,000 of strong men, more than double the number of adult males now upon the globe."

Assets of a Nebraska Bank.
The Macomb Eagle is some on "wild cats." The editor of that paper has been at very great labor and expense in procuring the assets of a Nebraska bank, and thus speaks of it:
"We have been to a vast amount of labor and expense in collecting an inventory of the assets of a Nebraska bank. We will not mention the sum we have paid for the information given below, lest it should be considered apocryphal. It will be apparent that it entailed a great expense on us, and had we not been able to use Nebraska in payment, it would have swamped us flat as that 'currency' is. The assets we found to be as follows:
One wild cat.
Two large wild cats.
Seven young wild cats.
Three fat wild cats.
Two old wild cats.
More wild cats.
Thirteen small wild cats.
Five hungry wild cats.
Skin of a wild cat, stretched out to dry.
A lot of wild cats.
Nine wild cats tied together.
One wild cat with his head shaved.
Some more wild cats.
Wild cats laying about loose.
Nine very small wild cats tied up in a rag.
One patriarchal wild cat showing his teeth.
Paws of a defunct wild cat preserved in whisky.
Scratches of wild cat on brandy cask.
Tails of three wild cats.
Lock of hair of wild cat.
WILD CATS.

A Veteran of the French Army.
There is now living on the Boulevard de la Chapelle St. Denis an old soldier named Hermand, who was born on the 30th of November, 1750, and therefore is now in his 108th year. He has received no less than forty-two wounds, and has undergone the operation of trepanning. Two years ago he was able to read without glasses, had the use of his hearing and took long walks alone. He retains his memory in an extraordinary degree, and relates, without mistaking a name or a date, all the different scenes through which he has passed. His fine face served as a model to Ary Scheffer for one of his pictures, and he is also represented in several other pictures by the first French masters. The Emperor has generously added 120 francs to the small pension which he receives, and has conferred on him marks of his beneficence.

A Smille.

I stood upon a rocky cliff that overlooked the bright waters of a river. As I gazed along the sloping valley, watching the meandering stream, I saw a mighty Oak that stood upon its margin. Its lofty top reached the clouds, and its giant branches spread afar. Its deep-planted roots ran a thousand ways, and clung firmly to the hill. Its form was straight and beautiful, tapering like the delicate finger of her I love, and its leaves quiver in the breeze, like the wavy ringlets of the fair maiden. It sprang from a genial soil, nurtured by the dews of Heaven, and here and there, around its base, a few stray pearls lay half buried in the sand. The murmuring stream watered the verdant fields, and gliding through the vale, stole flowers from its banks, and bore them on its bosom.
The scene was picturesque and beautiful. The plaintive moan of the dove, and wild strains that breathed from the harp of a forest maid; "entranced the soul with its melody. Delighted enraptured gazed with a melancholy pleasure upon the various objects around me—first upon the giant oak—then through the winding valley, observing the river's gentle flow, now curling and breaking its glassy surface, then melting into smoothness. Filled with emotions of rapture, I exclaimed, "How lovely! how beautiful! Oh, Paradise! land of bliss! Long have I sought thee—far and wide, thou art here—henceforth thou shalt be my residence—here will I woo, and"

"White man," said Au-wau-kash, the savage chieftain, interrupting me, and speaking in his native tongue, "how comest thou here, and what seekest thou? This is consecrated ground—on this spot my father worshipped, and twice every moon we met upon this cliff, that our spirits may commune with each other."

I turned. The Indian stood before me. He was tall, athletic, and arrayed in the costume of war. An arrow was drawn from his quiver, and his bow was slightly sprung. As I caught his eye, his hand fell, and, with a firm, elastic step, he approached. "Tell me, white man," said he, "what thou beholdest?"

"Au-wau-kash," said I, "cast thy eyes along the valley, and behold that monument of nature. Its wonderful size first drew my attention, for its head is in the clouds, its arms spread wide, and it stands firm as the moveless hills."

"The tree which thou seest," said he, "was planted in the morning of Time. It has looked with scorn on the wrathful hurricane. The burning thunderbolt has quivered harmless around the trunk. It stands immovable! It was planted by the Great Spirit to guide the Indian while traversing the wide, interminable plains that stretch far beyond those hills. It has stood for ages, and long since did the arrow of my fathers pluck feathers from the eagle that perched upon the top. But mark, his noon-day, and ere thou sleepest his limbs shall tremble, its top shall shake in the clouds."

I loo ed again. A hazy mist was fast gathering over the valley, and as I caught through the eddying vapor, a glimpse of the giant tree, I saw it bend to the weight of a sparrow. Its broad top no longer veiled the horizon.
"Tell me, Au-wau-kash," said I, "what means this?"

Hearing no response, I turned and saw the Indian descending his cabin.
I looked again, and the mist had faded in the sunbeam. I beheld the broad, clear sky, the surrounding hills, and the curling stream. The wild bird sailed on the breeze, and the eagle soared high in the heavens, and searched in vain for a place of rest, for the oak had fallen! The silent stream had found a secret channel, and its foundation, grain, after grain, was washed away. I hastened to the spot where it stood, but the current had borne it to the ocean.

"Noe a tree left behind,
Saves a few rotting logs
That wood the stony deep."

So it is with man. I saw a noble youth the joy of his father, the pride of his mother, and honorable in the eyes of the world. He knew no ill—shunned all mean and vicious crowds; but in his wanderings he haunted the flowery banks of a sparkling streamlet. He stood like the oak that dared the tempest, but a secret channel laughed at his firmness, and carried off his foundation. Reader the stream was Alcohol.

Modern chemistry asserts that of the human frame, bones included, only about one-fourth is solid matter, chiefly carbon and nitrogen, the rest is water. If a man weighing 160 pounds were squeezed flat under a hydraulic press, 120 pounds of water would run out, and only 40 dry residue remain. A man is therefore, chemically speaking, a little less than fifty pounds of carbon and nitrogen, diffused through six parts full of water. Berzelius says that the living organization is to be regarded as a mass diffused in water; and Dalton, by a series of experiments tried on his own person, ascertained that of the food with which we repair this water-built fabric, five sixths is also composed of water.

Miss Sally Campbell, of Grundy county, Mo., has sued F. D. Tickle for a breach of promise—damages laid at \$4,000.—Glusgo Times.

Four thousand dollars for refusing to tickle her? Make him pay for it, Sally.

Muff—a thing that holds a young lady's hand without squeezing it. Pretty good definition.

Out-Door Safety.

The fear of the weather has sent multitudes to the grave, who otherwise might have lived in health many years longer. The fierce north wind and the furious snow-storm kill comparatively few, while hot winter rooms and crisp summer suns have countless victims of human victims to their power. Except in localities where malignant miasm prevail, and that only in warm weather, out-door life is the healthiest and happiest, from the tropics to the poles.

The general fact speaks for itself, that persons who are out of doors most, take cold less. In some parts of the country near one-half of the adult deaths are from diseases of the air passages. These ailments arise from taking cold in some way or other; and surely the reader will take some interest in a subject, which by at least one chance out of four, his own life may be lost.

All colds arise from one of two causes. 1st. By getting cool too quick after exercise, either as to the whole body, or any part of it.

2. By being chilled, and remaining so for a long time, from the want of exercise.

To avoid colds from the former, we have only to go to a fire the moment the exercises cease in the winter. If in summer, repair at once to a closed room, and there remain with the same clothing on, until cooled off.

To avoid colds from the latter cause, and these engender the most speedily fatal diseases, such as pleurisy, croup, and inflammation of the lungs, called pneumonia, we have only to compel ourselves to walk with sufficient vigor to keep off a feeling of chilliness. Attention to a precept contained in less than a dozen words, would add twenty years to the average of civilized life.

Keep away chilliness by exercise; cool off slowly. Then you will never take cold, in door or out.

School Children.
Many a child, the light of the household, will have been laid in the grave before the winter is ended, by inattention as to heat and cold, inducing pleurisy, inflammation of lungs, colds, croup, and other dangerous maladies.

Teachers should be spoken to about allowing the children to sit with the back near a stove, or register, or window, or in any position where the child is exposed to a draft of air, or to over-heat.

The children should not be allowed to come directly to a fire, or stove on entering the school-room.

In addition, they should be detained in an outer room, fifteen or twenty degrees colder, for a few minutes after the school is dismissed, and then have their gloves put on, and a veil put over the face and fastened so as not to be blown aside. The colder the weather, and the higher the wind, the more necessary are these precautions, not only in leaving the school-room, but on leaving home.

The grateful relief which is experienced when facing a fierce cold wind, on putting a silk handkerchief over the face, will surprise any one who tries it.

All india-rubber shoes or gaiters should be removed the moment on coming in-doors.

Children should be instructed to run with the mouth shut for the first block or two after getting out of doors in cold weather.

Anecdotes and Fun.
An old Scotch preacher said of a young opponent that he had a "great deal of the young man, not a little of the old man, very little of the new man."

An Irishman being told that a friend of his had put money in the stocks, said: "Well, I never had a farthing in the stocks but I have had my legs in them often enough."

"I suppose," said a quack, while feeling the pulse of a patient, "that you think me a humbug." "Sir," replied the sick man, "I perceive you can tell a man's thoughts by his pulse."

A quaint old gentleman, of an active stirring disposition, had a man at work in his garden who was quite the reverse. "Jones," said he, "did you ever see a snail?" "Certainly," said Jones. "Then," said the old boy, "you must have met him, for you never could have overtaken him."

An American gentleman having seated himself in a London Omnibus saw and heard what a little amused him. A man bearing no peculiar marks of authority, looked in at the door, took a professional view of the passengers, and called out to the driver, without any pretense at modest concealment of his thoughts, "You can't go on, there are two of the swell mob in here." The coach witted, till at length a puffy, well-looking old man arose and stepped out, saying as he did so, "I have too much money to ride with pick-pockets." In a moment more a spruce young person said, as he decamped, "I'll follow that old gentleman's lead." "Go on now," said the detective policeman, "the swells have got out, and all's right."—London Times.

A tradesman who does not advertise liberally has been very appropriately compared to a man who has a lantern, but is too stingy to buy a candle.
That's so!—Why is an editor like the book of Revelations?
Because he is full of "types and bad news," and a voice like the sound in many waters is ever saying to him, Write.