THE ADVERTISER,

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

FURNAS & LYANNA,

Second Story Strickler's Block, Main Street,

BROWNVILLE, N. T.

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Nebraska Advertiser.

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VOL. V. BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1860. NO. 6.

BUSINESS CARDS.

V. C. JOHNSON. J. S. BEDFORD.
JOHNSON & BEDFORD,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,
Corner First and Main Streets,
Brownville, - - - Nebraska

A. D. KIRK,
Attorney at Law,
Land Agent and Notary Public.
Rulo, Richardson Co., N. T.
Will practice in the Courts of visited Nebraska & Darling and Bennett Nebraska City.

J. B. WESTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Brownville, Nebraska.
Office on Main Street, one door above the Post Office.
Brownville, December 1, 1859.

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

DR. D. GWIN,
Having permanently located in
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA,
For the practice of Medicine and Surgery, tenders his professional services to the afflicted.
Office on Main Street. no23v3

A. S. HOLLADAY, M. D.
Respectfully informs his friends in Brownville and adjacent vicinity that he has resumed the practice of
Medicine, Surgery, & Obstetrics,
and hopes, by strict attention to his profession, to receive that generous patronage heretofore extended to him. In all cases where it is possible, or expedient, a prescription assignes will be done. Office at City Drug Store
Feb 24 '59. 35 1y

L. M. JOHNSON, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office at U. C. Johnson's Law Office,
First Street, between Main and Water,
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

LIGHT LITERATURE
NEWSPAPERS,
AND
Periodicals,
Of every description, for sale at
SCHITZ & DEUSER'S
LITERARY DEPOT,
South-east corner Main and Second,
BROWNVILLE, N. T.
Sept. 22d, 1859. f-nt11

O. L. MCGARY. O. B. HEWETT. E. W. THOMAS
McGary, Hewett & Thomas,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
AND
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.
Brownville, Nebraska.
Will practice in the Courts of Nebraska, and North west Missouri.
REFERENCES
Messrs. Crow, McCreary & Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Hon. James M. Hirths, - - Do
Hon. John R. Shepley, - - Do
Hon. James Craig, - - St. Joseph, Mo.
Hon. Silas Woodson, - - Do
Hon. Samuel W. Black, Nebraska City, N. T.
S. F. Nuckolls, Esq., - Do
Cheever Sweet & Co., do
R. W. Furnas, Brownville
Brownville N. T. Oct. 28 1858. v4n16

E. S. DUNDY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ARCHER, RICHARDSON CO. N. T.
Will practice in the several Courts of the 2d Judicial District and attend to all matters connected with the Profession. WM. McLENNAN Esq., of Nebraska City, will assist me in the prosecution of important Suits.
Sept. 10, '57-11-tf

IRON.
D. A. CONSTABLE,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
IRON, STEEL, NAILS,
CASTINGS, SPRINGS, AXLES, FILES,
BELLOWS,
AND
BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS
Also: Hubs, Spokes, and Bent Stuff.
Third Street, between Felix and Edmond,
SAINT JOSEPH, MO
Which he sells at St. Louis prices for cash.
Highest Price Paid for Scrap Iron.
December 1, 1859 -1y.

JOHN. F. KINNEY. CHAS. F. HOLLY.
KINNEY & HOLLY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
NEBRASKA CITY, N. T.
Will practice in the Courts of this Territory. Collections and criminal business attended to throughout Nebraska, Western Iowa and Missouri. Will attend the Courts at Brownville. v2n33-6m

T. L. HUGHES. JESSE HOLLADAY. ALEXIS MUDD.
HUGHES & HOLLADAY,
No. 1, City Buildings,
SAINT LOUIS - - - MISSOURI.
MUDD & HOLLADAY,
No. 140, Pearl Street,
New York,
Produce and Commission
MERCHANTS.
WE REFER BY PERMISSION TO
Powell, Levy & Lemon, - - - St. Joseph,
Tootles & Farleigh, - - - "
T. & J. Curd - - - - - "
Nave, McCord & Co., - - - "
Bennet & Saxton - - - - "
37-6m

Sonora Island Ahead of the World!!
LOOK HERE! LOOK HERE!
SHINGLES!! SHINGLES!!
The undersigned takes this method of informing the citizens of Nemaha County, and the rest of mankind that he has, and will keep on hand a superior lot of Cottonwood Shingles, which he will sell cheap
FOR CASH OR PRODUCE.
His Shingle Machine is on the Sonora Island, near the Island Saw Mill, where he may be found when he is not absent on professional business. Give him a call and he will give you satisfaction.
April 12, 1860. (6m) MERIDITH HELVY.

T. M. TALBOTT,
DENTAL SURGEON,
Having located himself in Brownville, N. T., tenders his professional services to the community.
All jobs warranted.

To Ladies of Brownville,
MRS. MARY HEWETT
Announces that she has just received from the East a magnificent Stock of
MILLINERY GOODS
Consisting of
STRAW, FRENCH CHIP,
GIMP LEGHORN,
SILK, & CRAPE
BONNETS.
French Flowers, Straw Trimmings, Ribbons, etc., To which she invites the attention of the Ladies of Brownville and vicinity, feeling assured they cannot be better suited in style, quality or price.
April 12, 1860.

Money Advanced on
PIKES'S PEAK GOLD!
We will receive Pike's Peak Gold and advance money upon the same, and pay over balance of proceeds as soon as Mint returns are had. In all cases, we will exhibit the printed returns of the United States Mint, or Assay office.
LUSHBAUGH & CARSON,
BULLION AND EXCHANGE BROKERS
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.
no20v4

Clocks, Watches & Jewelry.
J. SCHITTZ
Would announce to the citizens of Brownville and vicinity that he has located himself in Brownville, and intends keeping a full assortment of everything in his line of business, which will be sold low for cash. He will also do all kinds of repairing of clocks, watches and jewelry. All work warranted. v6n18ly

CITY LIVERY STABLE.
WM. ROSSELL,
BROWNVILLE, N. T.
Announces to the public that he is prepared to accommodate those visiting with Carriages and Buggies, together with good safe horses, for comfort and ease in travelling. He will also board horses by the day, week or month.
TERMS FAVORABLE.
June 10, '58. 50tf

1859. 1859.
HANNIBAL & ST. JOSEPH R. R.
FALL ARRANGEMENTS.
Morning Train leaves St. Joseph at - - 6:00
Evening Train leaves do do - - 6:40
St. Joseph is reached by the Western Stage Line.—Passengers save time and trouble staying by this route. Daily connections made at Hannibal with all Eastern and Southern Railroads and Packets.
J T D Haywood, Sup't., Hannibal.
D C Sawin, General Agent, St. Joe.
P B Groat, G. Ticket Agent, Hannibal
Theo. Hill, G. T. Ag't, Brownville.
November 24, 1859.

PIONEER
BLANK BOOK
Manufactory
AND
BINDERY,
COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.
WILLIAM F. KITER.
May 17, 1860.

Planter's House
JOHN M'MECHAN PROPRIETOR.
Corner of Fourth and Com. Street,
Nebraska City, Neb.

FRANKLIN
TYPE & STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY
No. 108 Vine St., bet. Fourth and Fifth,
Cincinnati, O.
C. F. O'DRISCOLL & CO
Manufacturers and dealers in News, Book and Job Type, Printing Presses, Cases, Galleys &c., &c. Inks, and Printing Material of Every Description.
STEREOTYPING of all kind—Books, Music, Patent Medicine Directions, Jobs Wood Engravings, &c., &c.
Brand and Pattern Letters, various styles.

SAINT JOSEPH
Female College,
ST. JOSEPH, MO.
WILLIAM CAMERON, A. M., Principal.
Completely organized as a first class Female Boarding and Day School. Number limited to 125 including 25 boarders. Scholastic year commencing first Monday in September. For Catalogues, with full particulars address the Principal.
August 4th, 1859. v6n11

"Pike's Peak, or Bust."
NEW
PROVISION STORE,
AND
DRY GOODS HOUSE.
No. 11, Main street,
BROWNVILLE, N. T.

J. BERRY & Co
Have just completed their new business house on Main Street, near the U. S. Land Office, in Brownville where they have opened out and are offering on the most favorable terms,
GROCERIES
Dry Goods, Provisions,
Of all Kinds.
FLOUR, CONFECTIONARIES,
GREEN AND DRIED FRUITS,
Choice Liquors, Cigars,
And a "thousand and one," other things everybody needs.
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK
Brownville, April 16 1y

Mrs. Hentgen & Miss Lusk,
MILLINERS AND DRESS MAKERS,
First Street, bet. Main and Water,
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.
Bonnets, Hats, Dresses and Trimmings always on hand

Merchant Tailor,
JACOB MARHON,
MAIN STREET,
BROWNVILLE, N. T.
Adopts this method of returning thanks to the gentlemen of this vicinity, for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him heretofore, and to announce that he has just returned from St. Louis with a
FRESH STOCK
Of every article of
GENTLEMEN'S WEAR,
Consisting of
FINE CLOTHS,
SUMMER GOODS,
COTTON, LINNEN AND SILK GOODS,
FOR MEN'S WEAR.
Woolen, Cotton, and Silk Undershirts, drawers, Vestings, Half Hose, Suspenders, &c. In short, every thing a gentleman could desire to array himself in the gayest attire. He will sell the goods, or make suits to order in a style equal to any other House anywhere. He asks but an examination of his goods and work.
Prices.
Correspond with the Present Hard Times.
April 12, 1860.

MORTON HOUSE,
MAIN STREET,
NEBRASKA CITY, NEBRASEA.
T. I. GODDIN, Proprietor.
September 29, 1859 tf.

Published March 17th,
Another New Work by the Distinguished American Authoress,
EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH.
Haunted Homestead,
Written autobiography of the author, by Mrs. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH, Author of the Lost Heiress, Deserted Wife, Missing Bride, India Wife's Victory, Retribution, Curse of Clifton, Vivia, The Three Beauties, Lady of the Isle, etc.
Complete in one large duodecimo volume neatly bound in cloth, for one dollar and twenty-five cents, or in two volumes, paper cover for one dollar.

Save Your Money and Go To
WM. T. DEN,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
Wholesale and Retail dealer in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Brownville, N. T.
HAS NOW ON HAND a large and well selected stock of Boots and Shoes, Lady's and Gent.'s Gaiters and Slippers of every variety; also, Misses and Childrens shoes of every kind that I will sell cheaper for Cash or Produce than any other house west of St. Louis. All work warranted; orders respectfully solicited.
The Highest Cash price paid for Hides, Pelts and Furs, at the City Boot and Shoe Store. Cut Leather kept for sale
Brownville June 2d '59. n49tf

AMERICAN HOUSE.
New Hotel
IN
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.
P. J. HENDGEN,
Hereby notifies the public that he has purchased the Nebraska House in Brownville, N. T., formerly kept by T. J. Edwards, and has remodeled, renovated and entirely changed the whole house, from cellar to garret, with an especial view to neatness, comfort and convenience. Having had many years experience as a hotel keeper he feels safe in warranting the boarding patronage of Brownville, and the travelling public, that while at the American they will have no reason to complain of the fare in any respect.
The Hotel is situated immediately at the Steamboat Landing, foot of Main street, and consequently affords peculiar advantages to the traveling community. The proprietor asks but to be tried, and if not found worthy, discarded.
January, 19 1860. 28-tf

A. L. COATE
NEMAHA LAND AGENT,
SURVEYOR & NOTARY PUBLIC,
Will select lands, investigate titles, pay taxes, &c., either in Kansas or Nebraska; buy, sell and enter lands on commission, invest in town property, buy or sell the same, and will always have on hand correct plats of townships, counties &c., showing all lands subject to entry, and where desired will furnish parties living in the states with the same.
Being the oldest settler in the county will in all cases be able to give full and reliable information.
Address A. L. Coate, either at Brownville or Nemaha City, Nebraska Territory. 6m-42-v2

The Nebraska Farmer.
16 PAGES QUARTO MONTHLY.
SUBSCRIBE FOR IT.
It is the only Journal devoted exclusively to the Agricultural and Educational interests of Nebraska, Kansas, Northern Missouri and Southern Iowa.
Try it.—Aid it.
Four Copies, 3 months for $1
Twenty Copies, 1 year $15
One Copy, 1 year $1
Address,
FURNAS & LYANNA,
Brownville, Nebraska.

THE
MELVIN MILLS.
NEMAHA CITY, NEBRASKA
The proprietor returns thanks for the generous patronage thus far extended him, and hopes by renewed efforts to merit increased favors.
Farmers and Others
Will do well to have their grain in as soon as possible, as spring freshets will soon be upon us, when more than likely it will be impossible to run the mill for several weeks.
Come Along Now!
Meal and Flour of Superior Quality
Constantly on Hand.
We will pay 75 cents cash for wheat.
Feb 22, 1860. J. G. MELVIN.

Peru Chair Factory,
AND
Cabinet Shop.
The undersigned, having purchased the Chair and Cabinet shop lately owned by T. H. Marshall, take his method of informing the public that they are now prepared to fill orders for all kinds of furniture, such as Chairs, tables, stands, bolsters, bureaus, safes, cribs, cradles, lounges, etc., etc., either at wholesale or retail) as cheap as can be bought at any other establishment in the west. The best of coffin lumber and trimmings constantly on hand which will enable us to fill orders for coffins at short notice.
We have attached to our shop a good Horse Power and Turning Lathe, and we are prepared to do any description of turning from a Chair leg up to a Sugar Mill.
Chairs and Furniture of all kinds repaired in the best style.
N. B. Corn, wheat, Flour, Dry Goods Groceries, Lumber and produce of all kinds, Money not excepted, taken in exchange for work or goods. We hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. BENEDICT & BLISS.
Peru, Nebraska, November 26, 1859.

AGRICULTURAL.

Items for Horsemen.

We commend to all men (and women) who drive or ride horses, the statement of a mistake in driving which is too common to be profitable. Our attention is called to it by a correspondent of the *Country Gentleman.*

"We refer to driving quick—as quick as at any other time during a journey—immediately upon starting, when the horse or horses are often as full as feeding and watering will make them. Even when a horse has been fed and watered an hour or two before starting upon a journey or drive of several miles, it is proper to drive slowly for the first two or three miles; but when the feeding and watering have been more recent, the propriety of going along at a jog or easy pace is still more urgent. Colic, founder broken wind, have all of them resulted from two rapid driving when a horse was full. A friend of ours, a physician, who had occasion sometimes to violate this dictate of good management in his haste to reach some case of great urgency, once informed us that when he drove at a rapid rate immediately after feeding, his horse would scour almost invariably, and seem to suffer considerably.

NATURAL PACE.—There is another great error in driving, which has often been suggested to us. It is that of constantly urging a horse to exert himself beyond what is natural to him. For instance, we have seen men drive a horse a certain distance requiring three hours to accomplish it, when the same horse would have performed the trip with ease in two hours, had he been allowed his own natural pace. He was injured more by the three hours drive than he would have been to have accomplished double the distance in four hours, properly driven. Every true horseman will understand this. Every man who understands his own nature will understand and appreciate it. A driven man will not accomplish as much in a given time as one who is cool, calculating and collected.

To Promote fertility in Fruit Trees.

Every orchardist must have observed that some fruit trees of superior quality and of luxuriant growth, are yet slow in coming into a bearing state, and are afterwards inconstant. This is the case especially with pear trees. Let us note down some of the methods proposed for remedying this evil.

An abundant and rapid flow of sap tends to the growth of new wood and leaves, rather than to the formation of fruit-buds. Whatever checks this flow, will excite the production of flower-buds. For example, select a vigorous evergreen which has thus far shown no cones, and transplanted it, and next year it will be covered with seed-vessels. So it is often with fruit trees. The check thereby given to the roots and branches, in their growth, causes the organizable sap to accumulate in the branches, and directs it to the formation of fruit. Hence it is, that formal root pruning is sometimes practiced. As this process is described in nearly all fruit manuals, we will only remind the reader that it should be practiced only in the fall and winter. Mr. Rivers of England, as nearly everybody knows, no sooner catches any of his pear trees napping, than he lifts them from the ground and sets them back again—fruit is always the result.

Ringing the branches is another method. This consists in taking out a circular section of bark, about an inch wide, on several branches of the tree. The effect of this is to prevent the return of elaborated sap from the tops of the branches to the limbs and roots below, and always produced the formation of fruit buds. This practice is not to be generally commended; it robs the lower portions of the tree of the proper food, and renders the girdled branches useless afterwards.

Bending the branches downward, is another and better method. This impedes both the ascent and descent of sap, and causes its accumulation all all the branches in the form of fruit buds. Who has not observed that a crooked apple tree often bears better than a perfectly straight one? And one with a flat, spreading head, better than a pyramidal one?—Hence we see the wisdom of a practice common among nurserymen, of removing the central branches of young apple trees. This bending down of the branches should be done in June or July, while the shoots are most flexible.

Training the branches to a wall or trellis, is another method. The slight compression of the ligatures, and the bending of the branches, causes a check of the flow of sap, and so induces fruitfulness.

Domestic Wines.

Formerly this term was applied only to such wines as were the product of other fruits than grapes, because the juices of such fruits could be produced in abundance where the grape could not be cultivated to advantage; but now that the vine can be grown and the grape produced almost as easily and surely as any other fruit, the wine from the same becomes as much a domestic wine as any we can produce. Still, there will be an immense quantity of wine annually produced from the juices of other fruits than grapes, and it is for those who desire to try their hand at the manufacture of such wines that the present hints and directions are penned.

Almost all the acid fruits, and many of the sweeter ones, contain the elements of a very good wine, but not all of them in the right proportions. The grape comes the nearest to containing all the requisites for a good wine; and yet, it is nothing uncommon that other ingredients are added to its juices in the production of some of the finer wines of commerce. The element most in demand for admixture with the juices of fruits in the production of wines, is sugar. The grape, in many of its varieties, contains large quantities of sugar; whilst many of the more sharply acid fruits contain but little. Sugar is more indispensable in the production of most wines, not only to give them the requisite sweetness where a sweet wine is desired, but also furnishing material to be converted into alcohol by the process of fermentation, thereby giving to the wine the requisite body of strength. There are some fruits that contain but little sugar, but large proportions of starch and gluten, that produce spirit by fermentation, and wines from such fruits, whilst containing sufficient strength to enable them to keep any period of time and even improve by age, may yet lack sufficient sweetness to make them a palatable wine.

The gooseberry has long been in use for the production of an imitation champagne wine, and so closely is it made to resemble the genuine article, good judges are often deceived. Within the last five years, the juice of the leaf stalks of the rhubarb or pie plant has taken the place of the gooseberry to a large extent in the manufacture of champagne, as well as some of the finer quality of still wines, both light and heavy, the differences in the process of manufacturing and the proportion of sugar used, and its quality, determining, to a very great extent, the quality of wine produced. With nearly all the juices of the more acid fruits, a certain quantity of water as well as sugar, is supplied in preparing it for fermentation. The proper proportion will vary as the expressed juice is found to be more or less dense or thick. Thus in all cases, nearly, where the juices of fruits other than grapes are used, the proporportion should be nearly as follows: One gallon of fruit juice to one gallon of water, and three pounds of sugar to each gallon of mixture. Very good currant wine is made by adding two gallons of water to one gallon of juice, and three pounds of sugar to each gallon of mixture. Two pounds and a half of sugar will make a very fair wine, but it will not contain as much body as when a larger quantity is used.

Rhubarb juice can be mixed with an equal quantity of water, and the addition of three pounds of sugar to each gallon of the mixture will produce a good wine. If more than about three pounds of sugar are used, too much of it remains unchanged by the fermentation, and the fermentation, and the wine is too sweet for most palates. It will be observed that almost any of the juices of fruits, with the addition of water and sugar in the proportions of from one to two gallons of water to one of juice, and from two and a half to three and a half pounds of sugar to sugar to each gallon of the mixture, will form the basis for a variety of excellent domestic wines. Ferment in casks nearly full with the bung laid lightly into the bunghole till the hissing of the fermentation has nearly subsided—say in from two to four weeks—then set in the bung moderately tight. It a few months, it will be in a fair condition for use. Of course an infinite variety of tasts and conditions can be given to such wines, depending on the quality and kind of fruit used, and the manner in which the fermenting process is conducted.—*Kentucky Farmer.*

Economy of Agriculture.

There is no subject less understood nor more generally mistaken than this; nor any more essential to the prosperity of agriculture. Sufficient to afford matter for an entire treatise, it cannot be embraced in a small chapter. But a short chapter may put minds upon the track, able to unfold its involutions with every branch of agriculture, and more especially to disclose its value.

Diminutions of comforts, necessaries and expenses, are too often mistaken for the means of producing the ends they obstruct; and the rapacity which starves, frequently receives the just retribution of a disappointment, begotten by a vicious mode of avoiding it. From the master down to the meanest utensil, the best capacity for fulfilling the contemplated end, is invariably the best economy; and the same reasoning which demonstrates the bad economy of a shattered loom, will demonstrate the bad economy of a shattered constitution, or an imperfect state of body. The cottagers who inflict upon themselves and their families the discomforts of cold houses, bad bedding, and insufficient clothing, to acquire wealth, destroy the vigor both of body and mind, necessary for obtaining the contemplated end, at which, of course, they never arrive. The farmer, who starves his laborers, is a still greater sufferer. He loses the profit produced by health, alacrity and strength; and suffers the losses caused by disease, weakness and dejection. In like manner, the more perfect, the more profitable are working animals and implements, and every saving by which the capacity of either to fulfill its destiny in the best manner, is diminished, terminates with certainty in some portion of loss, and not unfrequently in extravagant waste. Even the object of manuring is vastly affected by the plight of animals by which it is aided.

A pinching, miserly system of agriculture may indeed keep a farmer out of a prison, but it will never lodge him in a palace. Great profits depend on great improvements of the soil, and great improvements can never be made by penurious efforts. The discrimination between useful and productive, and ufeless and barren expenses, contains the agricultural secret for acquiring happiness and wealth. A good farmer will sow the first with an open hand, and eradicate every seed of the other.

Liberallity constitutes the economy of agriculture, and perhaps it is the solitary human occupation, to which the adage, "the more we give, the more we shall receive," can be justly applied. Liberality to the earth in manuring and culture is the fountain of its beauty to us.—Liberality to laborers and working animals is the fountain of their profit. Liberality to domestic brutes is the fountain of manure. The good work of a strong team causes a profit beyond the bad work of a weak one, after deducting the additional expense of feeding it; and it saves moreover half the labor of a driver, sunk in following a bad one. Liberality in warm houses, produces health, strength and comfort; preserves the lives of a multitude of domestic animals; and causes all animals to thrive on less food, and secures from damage all kinds of crops. And liberality in the utensils of husbandry, saves labor to a vast extent by providing the proper tools for doing the work both well and expeditiously.—*Farmer's Journal.*

Crinoline and its Mysteries

The Philadelphia Press quotes the following:

A laughable incident occurred in the court-house in Belvidere, New Jersey, during the Harden trial. A beautiful young lady made her appearance after the entire gallery seemed to be filled.—There was a single seat vacant, and that at the extremity of the benches. Her crinoline prevented her passage. As quick as thought her hoops were dislodged, and an entrance to the coveted seat easily effected.

An incident quite as amusing happened in Chicago during the Convention.—Two fashionable young ladies from New York, with a profusion of skirt and an immensity of hoops, desired to enjoy a bird's eye view of the city, and were for that purpose conducted by the gallant gentleman to the roof of a high building. When they reached the ladder leading to the small scuttle hole, it became desirable, of course, for the gentlemen to ascend first. This they did, and taking the hands of the young ladies as they made their appearance through the scuttle, and handed or rather dragged them up on the roof. As they rose through the small opening, their hoops, from the waist down became more and more compressed, requiring no little effort to pull them up; but suddenly the feat was accomplished, and the hoops, bursting forth from the scuttle-hole, once more expanded into their original rotundity.

After enjoying the scene for some time, the party started for the downward voyage; but then came the rub. While it had been comparatively easy for the ladies to squeeze through the scuttle-hole, commencing from the waist and rising upwards, it was a different task when the bottom of the hoops had to be compressed into the same space for the descent. When one side was squeezed in, the other side still remained out. When the front was gathered together and pushed through the hole, the back was found to be sticking up an awkward elevation.—No fitting together the joints of a stove pipe ever caused so much labor and vexation as did the attempt to compress these large hoops into that little opening. After several ineffectual efforts, but one way out of the dilemma appeared. The gentlemen were required to descend while some mysterious operation was performed, and were particularly cautioned not to come up again until called. When a signal was given, and they once more mounted on to the roof, their fair companions were discovered standing "in all the slimness of uncrinolined grace," while near by lay two huge, mysterious-looking circles of skeleton bones and sinews. The descent was then easily accomplished, a rush was made by the young ladies to their chamber, and "Mary Ann" was despatched on a solvage expedition to the roof, to bring in the remaining portion of the wreck.

The Tear of Sympathy.

How softly the tear of sympathy falls on the heart bruised and broken with sorrow. It assures the sad and weeping soul that it is not alone in the wilderness of cold hearts; that there are those who can feel for the troubles of others; and oh! what is more cheering to an aching heart than such a thought? The desire to be loved is human nature in its purity. It is the first impulse of the opening heart and it lives and breathes in the bosom of all until the hour of death. A look of love, a word of kindness, a tear of sympathy costs us nothing. Why then withhold them from those who would prize them as blessings, winged with the fragrant dews of heaven? To give them costs us nothing, but it often costs an effort—a silent pang at the heart, did we but confess it—to withhold them; for he must indeed be a misanthrope, whose heart does not delight in going out to bless and be blessed.

The tear of sympathy never falls in vain. It waters and fertilizes the soil of the most sterile heart, and causes it to flourish with the beautiful flowers of love and gratitude. And as the summer clouds weep refreshment on the parched earth, and leave the skies more beautiful than before, with the rain-bow of promise arching in the cerulean dome, so the tear of sympathy not only refreshes the heart on which it drops, but it elevates and beautifies the nature of him from whom it springs. A sympathising heart is a spring of pure water bursting forth from the mountain side. Ever pure and sweet in itself, it carries gladness and joy on every ripple of its sparkling current.—*Willist Geist.*

Turpentine for Snake Bites.

Henry Jennings of Masontown, Penn. knows of the application of Turpentine to the bite of the copper-head and rattle-snake, having been followed by speedy cures. A lady of his acquaintance, who was bitten by a rattle-snake, was cured by it; as also was a man who had been bitten by a copper-head. The turpentine should be put in a bottle, and, the mouth being placed over the spot, the liquid is brought directly in contact with the wound, by inverting the bottle, and should be held there until relief is obtained. A complete alleviation of pain has been known to ensue in less than a quarter of an hour.

Chips and Shavings.

"That's my business," as the butcher said to the dog that was killing his sheep.

Why has it been so hot lately—Because the *World* has knocked spots into the *Sun.*

"What have you to remark, madam, about my singing?" "Nothing, sir—it's not remarkable."

There are a great many beams in the eyes of the ladies, but they are all sunbeams.

What means of conveyance by land and sea are ladies fondest of? Busses and smacks.

"The young lady with 'sparkling eyes' has become quite hoarse in consequence of using them too much.

"Susan," asked Charley, "what animal dropped from the clouds?" "The rain, dear, was the whispered reply.

Why is a muff like a fool? Because it holds a lady's hand without squeezing it.

Why is Sayers like Nebuchadnezzar? Because he was "sent to grass."

Men become wiser in almost all respects after forty, except in those affairs in which they are themselves concerned.

What is the difference between one who walks and one who looks up a flight of stairs? One steps up stairs, and the other stares up steps.

We have heard of but one old woman that "kissed her cow," but there thousands of young woman that kiss great calves.

The violet grows and covers itself with its own tears, and of all the flowers yields the sweetest fragrance. Such is humanity.

Mrs. Partington, hearing that a young man had set up for himself, said, "Poor fellow! has he no friend that will set up for him part of the time?"

"Fine complexion Mrs. H. has got," said Brown to his friend Bristles, the artist. "I know it," replied the artist, "she and I buy colors at the same shop."

Vice and folly may feel the edge of wit but virtue is invulnerable; aquafortis dissolves the base metals, but has no power to dissolve or corrode gold.

The fall most liable to injure a man's brain is—to fall in love with a handsome damsel, without the smallest chance of your succeeding.

Miss Fantadling says the first time she locked arms with a young man, she felt like Hope leaning on her anchor. Poetic woman that.

"I presume," said Jem Horn, on entering a store, "that you deal in all kinds of nails?" "Certainly," replied the clerk in attendance. "Then I will trouble you for a pound of toe nails."

A young lady in the East, is so refined in her language, that she never uses the word "blackguard," but substitutes "African sentinel." This is somewhat upon a par with what Capt. Maryatt makes a Yankee young lady substitutes "rooster-swain" for cockswain.

A candidate for Congress, out West, sums up his education as follows: "I never went to school but three times in my life, and that was to night school. Two nights the teacher didn't come, and 'tother night I *had no candle.*

An Israelite lady, sitting in the same box at an opera, with a French physician, and was much troubled with *ennui*, happened to gape. "Excuse me madame," said the doctor, "I am glad you did not swallow me." "Give yourself no uneasiness," replied the lady, "I am a Jewess, and never eat pork!"

It has been thought by some cynics that the happiest marriages are between blind wives and deaf husbands.

A young lady who believes in "Bible Law of Love," when smitten by her lover (with a kiss,) on one cheek, always turns unto him the other.