THE ADVERTISER,

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

FURNAS & LYANNA,

Second Story Strickler's Block, Main Street,

BROWNVILLE, N. T.

TERMS:

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Nebraska Advertiser.

"Free to Form and Regulate ALL their Domestic Institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States."

THE ADVERTISER,

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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Announcing candidates for office (in advance,)	5 00

VOL. V. BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1860. NO. 17.

BUSINESS CARDS.

C. JOHNSON A. SCHOENHEIT
Johnson & Schoenheit
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,
Office, First and Main Streets,
Brownville, - - - Nebraska

A. D. KIRK,
Attorney at Law,
and Agent and Notary Public.
Rulo, Richardson Co., N. T.
Will practice in the Courts of Nebraska and Harding 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.

T. W. TIPTON,
Attorney at Law,
BROWNVILLE, N. T.

DR. D. GWIN,
Having permanently located in
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA,
Offers his professional services to the afflicted.
Office on Main Street. no23v3

A. S. HOLLADAY, M. D.
Respectfully informs his friends in Brownville and immediate 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 business 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-ntl1

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. Hughes,	Do
Hon. John B. Sheply,	Do
Hon. James Craig,	St. Joseph, Mo.
Hon. Silas Woodson,	Do
Hon. Samuel W. Black,	Nebraska City, N. T.
R. S. Muckelle, Esq.,	Do
Chesser 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

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

A. 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., - - - "
Donnel & Saxton - - - - "
37-6m

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.

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

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.

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
PIKE'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. v3n18ly

CITY LIVERY STABLE.

WM. ROSSELL,
BROWNVILLE, N. T.
Announces to the public that he is prepared to accommodate horse owning with Carriages and Buggies; together with good safe horses, for comfort and ease in traveling. 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 - - - 5:40
St. Joseph is reached by the Western Stage Line.—Passengers save time and tiresome staging 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, Han'bal
Theo. Hill, G. T. Ag't, Brownville.
November 24, 1859.

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

FRANKLIN
TYPE & STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY
No. 198 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, Gallies, &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,

"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 26, 1y

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

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

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. v4n11

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, Linen 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.

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 24, '59. 1y

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 traveling 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

Published March 17th,
Another New Work by the Distinguished
American Authoress,
EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH.
Haunted Homestead,
With an 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.

The Nebraska Farmer.
16 PAGES QUARTO MONTHLY.
SUBSCRIBE FOR IT.
It is the only Journal devoted exclusively to the Agricultural and Educational interests of Oebraska, 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 NEBRSKA.
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, bedstead, 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 24, 1860.

Scientific.

From the Valley Farmer.

Snake Bites.

I find upon inquiry that the most reliable remedies for the cure of Hydrophobia and the bite of venomous reptiles are similar. The virous in both cases seems to be Prussic Acid, and the most effectual neutralizer of this is the volatile alkali Ammonia. The cure rests in the neutralization of the poison until the *vis natura* can react upon the system, and eject it through the healthy operations of the natural functions of the body. To arrest the action of the the poison, the remedy should be prompt in its effect. This is the characteristic of Ammonia.

An Eastern Medical man, on reading the account of the death of Purnell Jackson, of Maryland, from the bite of a Copper Snake, says: "In nearly all parts of the country, where venomous snakes are known, there can be found persons who can cure their poisons. I will not detail these various curatives, but will give a perfect cure for the poisons of all venomous reptiles and insects, first giving the reasons why the remedy I shall mention is an unfailing curative. From investigation for years I am quite positive that the poisonous principle in the virus of all snakes, is prussic acid—somewhat modi0ed, no doubt, but so essentially blended and identical with it, that what will neutralize this acid is an antidote to the poison. This antidote is the volatile alkali, Ammonia.

This is found in the shops under various names—Volatile Salts, used in ladies' smelling bottles, Aqua Ammonia and Spirits of Ammonia.

The writer continues: "As soon as possible after the bite, apply a few drops of the Aqua Ammonia to the wound, and put twenty drops in a little water, or whiskey and water, if you please, and drink it. Take this dose every ten to thirty minutes, until there is free perspiration, and all symptoms of poison disappear."

* * * *

This antidote is perfect and unfailing. The writer recommends the same treatment for the bite of mad dogs. "I should at once fill the wound (bite of a mad dog) with the strong Aqua Ammonia, and keep the wound discharging with it for some weeks, at the same time giving it internally, so as to thoroughly impregnate the system with it."

Dr. Charles L. Barnett, an intelligent and experienced physician, of Montgomery county, Virginia, relates the following case, which is but one of many in his practice:

A young lady, and delicate female, egad eighteen, residing in the mountainous regions of Virginia, went out with a party of friends after berries. Finding the ground very slippery, they put off their shoes. Arrived at the top of the mountain, she separated from her companions, and was soon after bitten by a rattlesnake on the foot. After walking a few steps, and beginning to suffer great pain, she sat down to apply a ligature below the knee, and found herself unable to rise. Her comrads, hearing her cries, came to her assistance, and while one of them was sent for me, the others prepared a litter to carry her home My residence was distant twelve miles. On returning with the messenger, I met the company at the foot of the hill, one mile from the young lady's home. The patient was perfectly blind and speechless; all voluntary motion gone; not the slighest ability to move a finger or toe; eyes thoroughly bloodshot, weeping bloody water; a bloody fluid issuing from the ears; gums bleeding; tongue not much swolen, but hanging one and a half inches out of the mouth, and blood froth issuing from the throat,

Mixing fifteen or twenty drops of the Volatile spirits of Ammonia in a gill of water, I poured it little by little down the throat, the difficulty of swallowing being of course very great. This was continued in small doses from half past one in the afternoon, until ten at night, when she was able to swallow freely, and had regained her sight and senses. She was then directed to take fifteen drops in water every fifteen minutes until six o'clock the next morning. From that time I ordered twenty drops of the remedy to be taken three or four times a day, for fifteen days, and the bathing of the foot which was black, and much swolen, three times a day in the ammonia diluted. Under this treatment she was soon radically cured."

I know a case which happened to a boy living near Frederick in Marylhud. He was bitten on the ankle by a copperhead. The whole leg, in a few minutes, was swollen almost beyond credibility. This case was cured effectually by the application of Indigo and Whiskey to the affected part, and by the patient drinking of hogs's lard freely.

But the Rum or Whisky treatment has its warm advocates. I will content myself with but one authority—Dr. T. A. Achison. An account of the case I shall allude to, can be found in the Southern Medical Journal:

Dr. A. "found the young lady almost moribound, pulse wavy and scarcely perceptible, face swollen with a besott dexpression, and mind wandering, the pupils of her eyes dilated and unable to see.

She declared it was dark, which was not the case. She also fancied it was raining, though it was calm and clear.—The Life was upon the foot, and by a deadly reptile."

"I administered the following treatment: Half a wineglass of whisky for the first dose. The patient was placed in a warm salt-bath—the wound cupped—and twenty grains of the Carbonate of Ammonia given. This was immediately thrown up with the contents of the stomach, which were of a grass-green color. Whiskey was again freely given every half hour, alternating with twenty grains of the Carbonate of Ammonia, until three pints of whisky and eighty grains of the Carbonate had been taken and no symptoms of intoxication followed. This treatment resulted in a perfect cure.

These cases are selected from quite a list now by me, to represent the two different modes of treatment and cure. My own preference inclines to the treatment of the case related by Dr. Barnett, but the Whisky cure is reliable, and most convenient for people in general. The Whisky should be given without regard to its intoxicating properties, and as soon as possible.

The poison of the snake acts on the system as a powerful opiate, and the alcohol of the whisky counteracts this by its stimulating effect. This is the secret of the curative properties of whisky in such cases.

N. M. Harding.

Education.

The only thing that can give tone and elevation, a right direction and a useful result, to this recognition and exercise of the rights and powers of the mass, is education—widespread universal education. Along with the knowledge of their power must be imparted to the people the equally important knowledge of its proper use. There is no species of despotism so much to be dreaded as that of the multitude, conscious of their strength, but ignorant of its right use. The French people furnish a striking illustration to the point. The world has no page in its history of so terriffic a character—when the very foundations of civil government were swept away, and the very framework of the social organization was dissolved—as that which records the conflicts, the sacrifices, and the fearful madness of the people in their first struggle for liberty. It was blind Sampson grasping the pillars of the Philistians, bowing himself in his giant strength, and bringing ruin and death upon all beneath. And even in her more recent struggle, behold the upheaving power, untempered and unguided by light! At one moment rising in their might, the people sweep away every vestige of the throne: then they shout "Long Live the Republic," and the very next moment rush into the arms of despotism!

The growth and development of our bodily powers are not effected without care and exercise. The physical dwarf is an anomaly—singular among his species. He attracts our attention—awakens our sympathies. The law and the right of physical development are inseparable from capability. Just so of the intellect. The very fact that it is universal, and universally capable of growth, development, maturity, fully establishes the designs of the God of Nature. It demonstrates universal education to be the want and the right of man.

The endowment of mind—I mean native, pure, bright hopeful intellect—is not a thing that can be monopolized, Are the children of the rich, the learned, the powerful, any more likely to be favored with it than those of the virtuous and industrious poor? Is nature partial, or parsimonious in the bestowal of this gift? Look upon that ragged urchin, whose bare feet are pattering along upon the frozen side-walk, almost unconscious of the winter's cold, and through the loop holes of whose raggedness the fierce winter drives almost unchecked its chilling blast. Chance has deprived him of wealth—perhaps of kind and fostering parents; but the God of nature has not been unmindful of the outcast boy. His noble forehead, his bright piercing eye, his arch expression, all proclaim that *intellect* is there. Who can say that the future history of that lad may not be inteworen with that of his country, or perhaps of the world?

Paper Parchment.

A new process of making this curious substance has been patented. Instead of emersing the paper in dilute sulphuric acid, a concentrated solution of chloride of zinc is employed. The paper is reduced in volume, but made tougher, stronger, and semi-transparent. The highest effect is produced by using the solution hot. Pieces of paper thus can be united by ironing.

Of West India sugar and molasses, the Santa Cruz and Porto Rico are considered the best. The Havana is seldom clean. White sugar from Brazill is very good. Refined sugar usually contains the most of the saccharine substance, therefore, there is probably the more economy in using crushed loaf, and granulated sugars, than we should at first suppose.

The beds of rivers by no means form themselves into one inclined plane; the continual track of a river is a succession of inclined channels, whose slope diminishes by steps as the river approaches the sea. In a valley a river generally adheres to the steepest hills, and this without regard to the line of its course, and whether the hills advance into the plain or retire from it.

Keep tea in a close chest or canister.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Rural New Yorker.

Broom Corn.

A correspondent recently enquired of us relative to raising Broom Corn, and the most profitable manner to use it. A writer in the "Rural New Yorker," gives some information, from his own experience in both raising and manufacturing, which is just to the point. He says:

In the first place, you may have your ground in good order, always bearing in mind that you cannot have it too rich nor too clean. Any soil that will raise good Indian Corn will raise good broom corn. The small variety I consider to be the best.

After having plowed and dragged the ground, nicely, mark it out in rows three feet apart, and then drop ten or twelve seeds in a place, every eighteen inches, cover lightly with melow earth, setting your foot on the hill to finish it off. When it is fairly up, thin out to six or eight plants to a hill—hoeing around the hill and giving it a little plaster—then go through with the cultivator, taking care not to cover up the plants, which will be but very small affairs for three weeks after making their appearance. Repeat the cultivating again in about ten days, and when the plants are about six inches high, cultivate and hoe again, drawing the earth around the hills a little. This will be all that is necessary, unless your land is very foul, in which case you will have to go through again with the cultivator or plow, as it is folly to think of raising corn and weeds in the same ground.

Brush cut green makes the best brooms and it will be fit when the hard, or junction of the fiber and stalk, of nearly all the plants is even with the top leaf.—Break it down just before cutting, going between two rows and breaking them toward each other. Take a good sized shoe-knife with a keen edge, and cut the brush, leaving about six inches of the stalk, and picking off all husks and leaves. If cut green, the seed, which will be of about the same value as grass, is scraped off at once and thrown out to the cattle, and the brush spread out over the mows, or anywhere else under cover, to dry, keeping the tops one way, so that it can be easily dried up again and stored away in snug piles until wanted. The stalks when green are of some value, either to cut and dry for winter use, or to turn the cattle into it to pick at standing.

If, on the other hand, you wish to save the seed, you may let it stand until the seed is filled—but not until the brush is dead ripe; then break down and cut as before, taking the brush to the barn and scraping the seed off. Spread it out on the barn floor, to dry, when you must give it all the air you can, and shovel it over occasionally to prevent heating.—Sometimes I spread the brush out to dry with the seed on, but it is heavy and bulky, and the brush is not smooth as when scraped at first, and is much harder to scrape.

I make a machine to scrape with in the following manner; Take an old fanning mill, a new set of wheels in a strong frame, so that you could use a balance-wheel would be better, put on two plank wheels, in place of the fans, then take slats of the length you wish to make your cylinder, three inches wide and three fourths of an inch thick, hollow them a little at the ends so as to fit the wheels; drive eight or ten wrought nails through each slat, and nail them to the wheels, with the points out, in such a way that the nails will not be in straight rows around the cylinder, but bristling all over. One to turn the crank pretty fast, one to hold on to the brush in handfuls, and a boy to haul it up, will scrape two or three wagon loads a day.

One ton to three acres is considered good crop, and is worth about $100 per ton, though I have paid as high as $150 for it. A ton of dry brush will make 130 dozen brooms. I have raised sixty bushels of ripe seed to the acre, and for horses, sheep or poultry, it is worth a little more than oats.

The stalks, when left until the seed is ripe, is of very little value, being tough and woody. Almost any one with a little experience, could make passable brooms. The best machines for the purpose are made at Schenectedy. A winder and press costs $30. Good broom twine is also made there.

The above is intended not for those who wish to go into the business on a large scale, but for farmers like myself who can raise an acre and make it up in the winter.

As a general rule it is most economical to buy the best articles. The price is of course, always a little higher, but good articles always spend best. It is a sacrifice of money to buy poor flour, sugar, meat, molasses, cheese, butter, lard, &c., to say nothing of the in urious effect upon the health.

A wash composed of lime, salt and fine sand, or wood ashes, put on the ordinary way of whitewashing, renders the roof ten fold more safe against taking fire from falling cinders or otherwise, in case of fire in the vicinity. It pays the expense a hundred fold in its preserving influence against the effect of the weather.—*Knickerbocker.*

Be careful how you jest. The richest joke of the season may be a very unseasonable one.

Miscellaneous.

Spelling for Advanced Pupils.

As the exercise for advanced pupils is now conducted, in many of our schools, it is defisient in two very important particulars; Spelling is not frequent enough and pupils do not spell a sufficient number of words. Pupils of all ages ought to spell every day, even in the high schools and Academies, and first class Grammar schools, where in many cases it is much less frequent. A weekly, semi-weekly, or any other "occasional" spelling exercise, is not often enough. Such is the peculiarity of our language, that but few general rules for spelling can be given. A good speller must become so mainly by dint of memory and continued drill.

For want of time, the exercise, if an oral one, is generally too short. But few words can be actually spelled by each pupil. Listening to the spelling of others may be, and is, beneficial; but to a far less extent than spelling for ourselves. This want of time can be in a great measure avoided, by having the words written instead of being spelled orally. But little ingenuity is necessary on the part of the teacher, to conduct the exercise so as to make it a time-saving one. Let the words be written on a slate, or slips of paper, and after the pupils have changed their slates or papers, let the words be read aloud and corrected, or, which seems preferable to us, let them be written on paper, with the pupil's name at the head of the slip; and then let a pupil, called up at random, read the words, while others check on their respective lists those words they have missed, and write them out correctly on the back of the paper. The slips should then be collected and passed to the teacher, that it may be known if the work is done neatly, honestly, etc. In this way fifty, or even seventy-five, pupils in a Grammar or High School, may spell from fifteen to forty words each, daily, and never occupy more than ten minutes at a time. This accustoms one to the kind of spelling that must be practiced in after life. Many children will spell well orally, from a habit of associating the orthography of a word with the sound of it in spelling aloud. Such, however, are not always correct or ready spellers when called upon to write. It is only in writing, of course, that proficiency in spelling can be considered of any real or practical benefit.—*Mass. Teacher.*

The Larynxoscope.

A larynxoscope, a new instrument, invented by Dr. Czermah, has been tried with success in the Paris hospitals. Diseases to which the human throat is subject will henceforth be rendered clear to the surgical operaton, by a flood of light which is poured into the patient's throat by aid of a concave mirror reflecting the rays of a strong lamp before which the patient is seated with open mouth, and the introduction into the cavity of the throat on a line with the tonsils of a small mirror attached to a long wire, which the operator holds while the examination is going forward. This little mirror being held on an inclined plane of 45 deg., every organ is made visible on the larger one. Even the treachea is perfectly reflected thus, as far down as its bifurcation in the bronchea. The interior of the larynx, until now completely hidden in the living subject, can be examined with the greatest minuteness.

A Steam Item.

When using steam of very high pressure, Dr. Alban converted 8 to 10 lbs. of water into steam of from 600 lbs. to 800 lbs. pressure per square inch, with 1 lb. of coals. He also found when using steam of the great pressure of forty atmospheres—600 lbs on the square inch—that he did not use one-eighth part of the grease necessary when working at low pressure, and he found as a general result of his experience that the packing of low pressure engines required much more lubrication than high pressure. He once worked an engine for the sake of experiment at a pressure of 1000 lbs. on the square inch, and it was found that under this tremendous pressure the engine itself remained perfectly firm and steam-tight. The packing for the piston and glands of this engine was common hemp gasket, which retained the steam perfectly well.

Love.

The following exquisite passage we find in Tupper's "Crock of Gold":—"Love is the weapon which Omnipotence reserved to conquer rebel man when all else had failed. Reason he parries; fear he answers blow to blow; but love, that sun against whose melting beams winter cannot stand, that soft subduing slumber which wrestles down the giant, there is not one human earth's large quintillion, whose clay heart is hardened against love."

Two gentlemen were walking together in Paris. "I will engage," said one to the other, "to give the man before me a good kicking and yet he shall not be angry."—He did as he had undertaken to do. The stranger turned around and looked astonished. "I beg your pardon," said the kicker, "I took you for the Duke de la Tremonille." The Duke was very handsome—the man very plain; he was gratified by the *mistake* under which he believed he had suffered, shook himself, smiled, bowed, and went on his way.

Lard taken from old hogs is the best