THE ADVERTISER,

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

FURNAS, LYANNA & FISHER,

Second Story Strickler's Block, Main Street,

BROWNVILLE, N. T.

TERMS:

One copy year, if paid in advance, - - - - $2 00
" " " if paid at the end of 6 months 2 50
" " " " " 12 " 3 00

Clubs of 12 or more will be furnished at $1 50 per annum, provided the cash accompanies the order, not otherwise.

Nebraska Advertiser.

"LIBERTY AND UNION, ONE AND INSEPERABLE, NOW AND FOREVER."

THE ADVERTISER

Rates of Advertising.

One square (ten lines or less) one insertion,	$1 [illegible]
Each additional insertion - - - - -	[illegible]
One square, one month - - - - -	3 [illegible]
Business Cards, six lines or less, one year	6 00
One column one year - - - - -	60 00
One half column one year - - - -	35 00
One fourth column one year - - - -	20 00
One eighth column one year - - - -	15 00
One column six months - - - -	35 00
One half column six months - - - -	20 00
One fourth column six months - - -	10 00
One eighth of a column six months - -	5 00
One column three months - - - -	20 00
One half column three months - - -	12 00
One fourth column three months - - -	10 00
One eighth column three months - - -	5 00
Announcing Candidates for office (payment in advance) - - - - -	5 00

VOL. VI. BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, JAN., 30, 1862. NO 30

BUSINESS CARDS.

Augustus Schoenhoit
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Corner First and Main Streets,
Brownville, - - - Nebraska

DR. D. GWIN,
Having permanently located in
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA,
Offers his professional services to the afflicted.
Office on Main Street. no25v3

A. S. HOLLADAY, M. D.
Respectfully informs his friends in Brownville and surrounding vicinity that he has resumed the practice of
Medicine, Surgery, & Obstetrics,
Office, strict attention to his profession, to receive a generous patronage heretofore extended to him. In Brownville, where it is possible or expedient, a prescription will be done. Office at City Drug Store
Feb. 24, '59. 35.1y

JAMES S. BEDFORD
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
Master Commissioner In Chancery.
—BROWNVILLE, N. T.—

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

Clocks Watches & Jewelry.
J. SCHUTZ
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 offered for cash. He will also do all kinds of repairing of clocks, watches and jewelry. All work warranted. v3n18ly

EDWARD W. THOMAS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.
Office corner of Main and First Streets.
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

THOMAS DAVIS,
ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN
AND
SURGEON,
TABLE ROCK, NEBRASKA
Reference, Dr. D. Gwin, Brownville.
April 11, '61. n49-1y

LEWIS WALDTER,
HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL
Painter;
GLAZIER AND PAPER HANGER.
BROWNVILLE, N. T.

The Newest and Best Music
Both Vocal and Instrumental—by the best American and European composers, appears regularly every week in the HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL. Price Four Cents. A new song by Stephen Glover, appears in No. 1, Vol. 2.

New Shoe Shop.
W. Grant,
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA,
Respectfully informs the citizens of this place and vicinity that he has commenced the manufactory of Boots and Shoes in Brownville, and hopes by attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. His work is all of the best quality, and his work all warranted to "give satisfaction or no pay."
All styles of work, from a No. 1, fine calf skin boot, to a coarse brogan, and at prices so low that none can complain.
Give me a call at my shop, on First street, between Main and Water.
Brownville, May 9, 1861—1y

J. WILSON BOLLINGER,
ATTO NEY
AND
Counsellor at Law
General and Collecting Agent.
BEATRICE, GAGE CO., NEBRASKA.
WILL practice in the several Courts in Gage and adjoining counties, and will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to him. Collections promptly made. ☞ Particular attention given to locating Land Warrants on lands carefully selected by himself. ☞
September 25, '61. n12-y1y

H. A. TERRY,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Garden, Field and Flower Seeds,
ALSO
GRAPE VINES, GOOSEBERRIES,
Currants, Raspberries, Blackberries, Roses, and Ornamental Shrubbery Generally
CRESCENT CITY IOWA

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

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL KINDS.
FAIRBANKS & GREENLEAF,
172 LAKE ST., CHICAGO,
And corner of Main & Walnut Sts, St. Louis.
☞ BUY ONLY THE GENUINE.

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.
Will sell at St. Louis prices for cash.
Highest Price Paid for Scrap Iron.
November 1, 1859. 1y

PREPARE IN TIME
AGAINST THE
THE FIRES OF FALL,
By Prime, A. No. 1 Insurance,
IN THE
PHOENIX INSURANCE CO.
OF HARTFORD,
The Fruits of the Phœnix
Are manifest in the following statement of Facts and Figures, showing the amount equalized to public benefit, in the shape of losses paid in the west and South, during the past four years; a substantial record of a
Well Tried Corporation.

$1,167 00	NEBRASKA	$1,167 00
40,377 55	OHIO	40,377 45
27,622 94	INDIANA	27,622 94
69,174 56	ILLINOIS	69,174 56
32,670 08	MICAICAN	32,670 08
34,220 13	WISCONSIN	34,220 13
19,323 34	IOWA	19,323 34
8,653 10	MINNESOTA	8,653 10
9,765 00	KANSAS	9,765 00
34,054 36	KENTUCKY	34,054 36
43,054 90	TENNESSEE	43,054 90
20,832 55	MISSISSIPPI	10,832 55
27,698 83	MISSOURI	27,698 83
22,839 43	ARKANSAS	22,839 43
3,961 68	TEXAS	3,961 98
555 56	ALABAMA	555 55

Insurances solicited, and policies issued and renewed in this leading Corporation, at fair rates by
E. W. THOMAS
Resident Agent.
Brownville, Sept. 5, 1860.

CITY LIVERY STABLE
AND
Feed Store
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.
ROGERS & BROTHER,
ANNOUNCES to the public that he has purchased the Livery Stable and Stock formerly owned by William Rossell and added thereto fine stock, and is now prepared to accommodate the public with
Carriages,
Buggies,
Sulkies,
Saddles Horses
&c. &c.
THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC
Can find at his Stable ample accommodations for horses, mules or cattle.
BENJAMIN & JOSHUA ROGERS
Brownville, Oct. 18, 1860. n15-y1y

JOHN L CARSON
(Successor to Lushbaugh & Carson,
BANKER,
LAND AND TAX PAYING
AGENT
Dealer in Coin, Uncurrent Money, Land Warrants, Exchange, and Gold Dust
MAIN STREET,
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.
I will give especial attention to buying and selling exchange on the principal cities of the United States and Europe. Gold Silver, uncurrent Bank Bills, and Gold Dust, Collections made on all accessable points, and proceeds remitted in exchange at current rates.
Deposits received on current account, and interest allowed on special deposits.
OFFICE,
MAIN STREET, BETWEEN THE Telegraph and the U. S. Land Offices.
REFERENCES:

Lind & Brother	Philadelphia, Pa.
J. W. Carson & Co.,	" "
Riser, Dick & Co.	Baltimore, Md.
Young & Carson,	" "
Jeo. Thompson Mason, Col'r of Port,	" "
Wm. T. Smithson, Esq., Banker,	Washington, D. C.
J. T. Stevens, Esq., Att'y at Law,	" "
Jno. S. Gallaher, Late 3d And. U. S. T.	" "
Tarlor & Krieg, Bankers,	Chicago, Ill.
McClelland, Pre & co.,	St. Louis, Mo.
Hon. Thomas G. Pratt,	Annapolis, Md.
Hon. Jas O. Carson,	Mercersburg Pa
P. B. Small, Esq., Pres't S. Bank,	Hagerstown, Md.
Col. Geo. Schley, A'y at Law,	" "
Col. Sam. Hambleton Att'y at Law,	Easton, Md.
Judge Thos. Perry,	Cumberland, Md
Prof. H. Tutwiler,	Havana, Alabama.

Nov 8, 1860-tf.

Money Advanced on
PIKES' PEAK GOLD!
I 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, I will exhibit the printed returns of the United States Mint or Assay office.
JNO. L. CARSON,
BULLION AND EXCHANGE BROKER
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.
no20v4

REAL ESTATE
AND
Collection Office
OF
T. W. Bedford,
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.
Main, Between Levee and First Streets.
Particular attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Real Estate, Making Collections and Payment of Taxes for Non-Residents.
LAND WARRANTS FOR SALE, for cash and on time.
LAND WARRANTS LOCATED for Eastern Capitalists, on lands selected from personal examination, and a complete Township Map, showing Streams, Timber, &c., forwarded with the Certificate of location.
Brownville, N. T. Jan. 3, 1861. y1

"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

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT, No. 102.
CAPITOL and SURPLUS
$932,302.98.
May 1st. 1861.

Cash and cash items - - - - - -	$79,588 78
Loans well secured - - - - - -	56,253 29
Real Estate - - - - - - -	15,000 00
2626 shares Hartford Bank Stocks - -	274,859 00
2425 " New York " " - - -	193,350 00
1010 " Boston " " - - -	100 750 00
507 " other " " - - -	58,085 00
United State and State " " - -	73,267 00
Hartfd & N Haven R.R. bonds " - -	39,700 00
Hartford City Bonds - - - - -	36 750 00
Conn. River Co. & R.R. Co. Stock - -	4,600 00
Total Assets - - - - - -	$932,302 98
Total liabilities - - - - - -	73,244 27

For details of investments, see small Cards and Circulars.
Insurances may be effected in this old and substantial Company on very favorable terms.
Apply to
JOHN L. CARSON, Agt.
BROWNVILLE, N T.
☞ Dwellings and Farm Property insured for a term of years at very low rates ☜ [1yno4]

Johns & Crosley,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE IMPROVED
GUTA PERCHA
CEMENT ROOFING,
Is the Cheapest and most durable Roofing in use.
IT IS FIRE AND WATER PROOF
It can be applied to new and old roofs of all kinds, and to shingle roofs without removing the shingles.
The cost is only one-third of Tin, and is twice as durable.
Gutta Percha Cement
For preserving and repairing tin and other metal roofs of every description, from its great elasticity is not injured by the contraction and expansion of metals, and
Will not crack in cold or Run in warm weather.
These materials have been thoroughly tested in New York and all parts of the Southern and Western states, and we can give abundant proof of all we claim in their favor
They are readily applied by ordinary laborers, at trifling expense.
"NO HEAT IS REQUIRED."
These materials are put up ready for use and for Shipping to all parts of the Country, with full printed directions for application.
Full descriptive circulars will be furnished on application by mail, or in person, at our principal office,
510, BROADWAY,
(Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.) NEW YORK,
JOHNS & CROSLEY.
Feb. 28, 1861. AGENTS WANTED. 6 mo

Furniture Manufactory.
The Undersigned having opened a shop at the
BROWNVILLE STEAM MILL,
Are prepared to put up all kinds of
CABINET WORK:
To order, at short notice. We will manufacture
BUREAUS SAFES
DESKS TABLES
STANDS LOUNGES
CRIB CRADLES
ROCKING OFFICE
CHAIRS CHAIRS
WINDOW LOUNGES
CHAIRS &c. &c.
We are also prepared to furnish Coffins with the utmost dispatch. We have on hand well seasoned Black Walnut lumber for that purpose. We have the facilities of making furniture as cheap as it can be furnished in this country, when durability is taken into the account, as we warrant all of our work.
We solicit the patronage of the community.
We will take in exchange for furniture all kinds of farm produce. The highest prices for butter, eggs, and lard will be paid the entire hot season.
CHAMBERS & NOYES.
Brownville, May 30, 1y.

BROWNVILLE

Steam Ferry,
THORN, COLEMAN, CO.,
nnounce to the traveling public that their splendid commodious Steam Ferry running across from
Brownville, Nebraska.
is one of the best in every respect on the Upper Missouri river. The Boat makes regular trips every hour so that no time will be lost in waiting.
The banks on both sides of the river are low and well graded which renders unloading unnecessary as is the case at most other ferries.
No fears need be entertained as to difficulties at or near this crossing, as everybody in this region, on both sides of the river, is for the Union the strongest kind.
Our charges too—in lieu of these hard times—are lower than at any other crossing.
Travelers from Kansas to Iowa and to the east will find this the nearest and best route in every respect.
THORN, COLEMAN & CO.
Brownville, Nebraska, Sept. 21st, 1861.

Furniture! Furniture!!
The most complete stock of Furniture ever offered in this upper country just received by T. HILL
Brownville, April 25th, 1861.

From the Country Gentleman and Cultivator.

The Promise of the Northwest.

A man who has never traveled in the west knows so little about it that it is scarcely worth while to talk to them about it. He would scarcely believe a sucker if he were to tell him that Illinois has furnished a larger proportion of fighting men than any other State; and besides that he would be astonished to learn that she is preparing, with her sister States of the Northwest, to supply our country, and the rest of mankind, with sugars, syrups and cotton. Our past history has been marked by no fixed policy for making us self-sustaining in time of war. And now as war is upon us, and we are put to the necessity of devising ways and means—fortunately neither the will nor ability are wanting for this—the sudden destruction of our international commerce would have fallen much heavier upon us in one of its branches than it has or will, but for the timely introduction into the Northwest of the Sorghum, Imphee, &c.—Sweets are more than luxuries. They have become a part of our food. Sugars and syrus are regarded nearly as necessary to family subsistence as flour and beef. Even in the cabins of the extreme poor you hear the want of these articles spoken of as grievances not to be endured.

The success which has attended the cultivation of Sorghum in the west is truly wonderful. The plant was introduced into France, and cultivated very extensively, twelve years ago.—But either the soil and climate were ungenial, or the proper means were not employed in preparing the syrup, for it has now gone into disuse for that purpose, and is grown mostly for the manufacture of alcohol and vinegar. The first attempts at introducing it among our farmers met with distrust. They remembered the *Morus multicaulus* and other impositions of the east, and but few would give the seeds a place among their garden plants. At a fair of one of the interior counties of Iowa, four years ago, the writer saw the first sample of Sorghum syrup manufactured in that part of the State. Although spoken of with distrust until examined, very few, if any, who tasted, expressed any doubts of its success.—The gray haired old man who brought it to the fair had watched its boiling with the greatest care all the night previous. He had not been incited by any award, for none was offered; but he saw it a large and profitable branch of industry which should ultimately make the people of Iowa independent of the South in that particular. Now the country produces all the syrup used in it, and has a surplus for export.

By information from Mr. Wallace, Corresponding Secretary of the Iowa State Agricultural Society, it appears that Iowa has produced the past year, seventy-six and a half per cent. of all the syrup her inhabitants will require for the year to come. The Southern part of the State has the soil, climate, and every requisite for the successful culture of Sorghum. In the north the seasons are too short, and fuel too expensive; still much is grown, and will probably continue to be for home consumption. Minnesota and Wisconsin are rather too far north; yet these States have their warm, sunny places in which sugar cane will mature. We have no exact data for the product of Illinois the past year. Many counties have grown all the syrup that will be used in them, and not a few have a portion to export. It may not be safe to set the figures so high as Mr. Wallace has for Iowa, but we may safely say our State has the past year grown one-half the syrup required for the people of the State. The neighboring States of Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio, have not been unmindful of the importance of this new branch of husbandry.

Four years ago, all the sugar cane planted in the Northwest was put out as an experiment. The juice was extracted, and boiled down as an experiment. No experiments were ever crowned with better success in such untutored hands. Nine-tenths of the Sorghum grown the following year, was commenced and carried through as experiments to satisfy the curiosity or convince the cautiousness of the experimentors. More have been astonished at their success; and the ease with which all the processes are performed, than have failed of very satisfactory results.

The fact is, there is no limit to the amount of sugar cane the Northwest can produce. We have about corn enough to last the country about two years, if not an ear is grown in 1862. Farmers will plant more sparingly than for several years. Their attention will be devoted to other articles which promise better returns. Cotton will claim much attention; and it would not be strange if with our accustomed energy and tact at adaptation, we should in that branch exceed our best hopes. But the cultivation of Sorghum next year will absorb many fields heretofore devoted to corn.—For instance, one farm near Lodi, will put in 500 acres, and pledge 500 more by his immediate neighbors. The soil is good, and this one thousand acres may be set down as good for a quarter of a million gallons of syrup.

But we are not yet passed the period of experimenting. We do not *know how to clarify the syrup at home.* The best clarified we have seen has a taste of the extraneous vegetable matter which comes from the cane with the juice. We want this taken out of the juice before it is brought to the boiling point, and not boiled in. "Boiling it in makes it thicker," as a lubberly farmer said the other day; but taking it out makes it purer, healthier, clearer, and every way better. How shall it be done?

Do but give us this secret, and let us know how to clarify and sufficiently refine the crude syrups at the farms or villages where the juice is expressed and the Northwest is good for all the syrups that the whole Yankee nation can consume. We can then sell a good article at 35 cents per gallon, and make double from land and labor what we could at corn, oats, or wheat.

Another thing, give us the key to the secret of bringing the crystallizable sugar to perfection in the plant—the time and manner of cutting for this purpose—and we can also in a year or two, meet any demand for sugar. C. T. C.

Chicago, Jan. 7, 1862.

[From the Country Gentleman and Cultivator.]

Acclimation.

EDS. CO. GENT.—No acclimation or variation of character ever takes place in the *existing races* of animals or plants—no matter to what region the former may migrate, or the latter be carried by man. Under every circumstance their moral condition is transmitted with them unchanged and unchangable. The idea, therefore, that an animal introduced from a foreign country does, after a few years, change or conform its character to the climate of its new location, is entirely erroneous. The negro, whose congenial climate is the burning regions of Ethiopia, after dwelling for years in a more northern region, still shivers with cold at the first approach of winter, to which the white man is insensible. The plant from a warmer clime perishes at the first frost, when transferred to the colder regions of the north. But nature ever provident presents us with ameliorating conditions, not abrupt, but the gradual effect of her harmonizing influences.—Acclimation and amelioration of the character and condition of migratory animals and plants and special attributes or qualities that attach solely to their progeny, and seminal reproduction can alone effect such change, and then only gradually through succeeding generations. This result is based on a great natural law, by which every animal, tree or plant partakes in a degree of the character and soil of the country and locality where it is generated. The acclimation of the Persian grape, *Vitis vinifera*, be seminal reproduction in Italy and France, to its present condition, still requiring winter protection, and subject to climate disease, has been a labor of 2,000 years. When first introduced the vine could not support the winters of Mediterranean France, but by the establishment of a government nursery at the Luxembourg, for the production of seedlings, myriads of seedlings were produced, and the most hardy selected from hardy generation, until at length the various departments of France, from the Mediterranean to the Rhine, have been provided with varieties congenial to their varying climates and soils; and France, ever triumphant in the developements of sceience, has rendered a tender exotic subservient to her toils, depriving therefrom the largest portion of her national wealth and governmental revenues.

WM. R. PRINCE.

AN OX WITH A WOODEN LEG.—An exchange says:

A Pennsylvania farmer had an ox which, while grazing, stepped into a post-hole and broke ist leg. It being too lean to kill, the farmer consulted a physician, who advised cutting off the leg and substituting a wooden one, which was done. The ox got well, was fatted, and sent to Philadelphia market, where the beef was pronounced of the best quality.

Every creature knoweth its capacity, running in the road of instinct.

Indulge in humor just as much as you please, so it isn't ill-humor.

The Sorgum Culture.

A writer in the Cincinnati Gazette throws out some good hints in regard to this crop as follows:

DETERIORATION OF SORGUM.

There is still something to be learned by a great many on the subject. It is well ascertained that the plant is liable to detoriate from various causes. The juice this year was much inferior to that of last. Then the average was 9 saccharomenter while this it was 6 only two-thirds as sweet. At first it was difficult to attribute this to any sufficient cause.—It was thought the fact of a cold spring and late planting the drought afterwards almost firing the cane and then the rain after harvest producing rapid growth, making a large amount of water in the plant, would explain it.

IMPURE SEED—HYBRIDIZATION.

But whatever influence these causes may have had, there is another which, probably, has had more to do with the deterioration, viz: the impurity of the seed. In a large number of instanees, occasional stalks of clear broom-corn were found, and the mixed character of the tops and seed showed evidently that it had hybridized. In some specimens, the juice only indicated 2 saccharometer.——Seed from such cane ought never to be planted. Pure unadulterated seed should only be used at whatever cost. This is easily obtained in abundance; and in order to avoid failure and disapointment, none should be used but such as is known to be pure.

SOIL AND EARLY PLANTING.

Another important thing to be understood is that it requires good soil and early planting. Some writers have recommeded it to be planted on clay soil, and their advice has been literally followed by planting where there was nothing but clay. Instead of having a fine *crop of cane*, they had a crop of *fine cane*. One man's cane was so very *fine* that three common wagon-loads was all he raised on an acre, whereas he ought to have had at least a dozen. It is probably true that a clay sub-soil yields the sweetest juice, but then it must have some rich loam on the surface.

WILL IT PAY?

Give your cane the best ground you have, such as you know will produce fifty or sixty bushels of corn per acre, and you may look for it to pay. An acre of good cane will yield from 100 to 200 gallons, which, at 40 cents per gallon, an average price, will be $40 to $80. Now, an average acre of corn is worth $12, and the labor of gathering and hauling to market is about equal to gathering the cane and making the syrup. Besides, the seed of the cane is as good or better than so many bushels of oats for any purpose to which oats are applied, while the fodder is worth double that of corn.

Having had some experience in the culture of Sorghum and Imphee, we say a word on the difference. Sorghum is the best for general culture, as it will grow and ripen earlier. The Imphee requires a warmer and richer soil. Those who have warm and sandy loom will succeed well with the Imphee.—*Prairie Farmer*

Photographing the Eclipse.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Photographic News* says:

Photographers and astronomers are on the *qui vive*, making their preparations to observe the eclipse of the sun on the 31st of December next, to which the recent discoverics of MM Bunsen and Kirchoff in celestial chemistry impart a new and additional interest.

One point to which observation will be specially directed is the examination of the spectrum of the corona, with which the moon will be surrounded for a moment, in that portion nearest the sun, to see if this aureola exhibits an inversion of the ordinary solar spectrum, or not, that is to say, whether Frauenhofer's rays will be replaced by brilliant lines.

Since the publication of the labors of MM. Bunsen and Kirchoff, the question of a solar atmosphere has acquired a basis, and is susceptible of proof by direct experiment. If, for example, the spectrum of the aureola, which will be produced on the 31st of December next, exhibits to us an inversion of the solar spectrum, the much vexed question will be solved, and the existence of a solar atmosphere will become a definite scientific fact. If the contrary should be the case, we may be compelled to admit that absorption takes place in the substance of the atmosphere, the surface of which emits not only all the rays, but which doubtless contributes to the light of the sun by a part of its thickness; whichever it may be, the experiment is not impracticable, as it has already been performed. Sig. Fusinieri, of Vicenza, on the occasion of the magnificent solar eclipse of 1842, analyzed the spectrum of the aureola. It appears, however, that he did not attach that importance to it that recent discoveries have rendered evident. He contented himself with remarking that green was entirely absent from the spectrum of the aureola. The season at which the coming eclipse takes place does not encourage the expectation of fair weather; but we hope for the best.

Written for the Nebraska Farmer.

Everbearing Raspberries.

Everbearing or perpetual raspberries, or those which only bear a fall crop, are a great acquisition to the fruit garden.—Yet, to secure a fall crop, they must be severely cut back in May or June. We do not mean by this, cutting out the old canes, which should be done every fall after they are done fruiting, but cutting off the canes that are to bear the present year's crop. The past season we had a quantity of the Brinckle raspberry which we cut down to about two feet in the month of May, and from these had an abundance of fruit all through August and September. Fruits of any kind at that season of the year is a rich treat to us who have little or none of the larger fruits yet bearing in Nebraska.

THE WHITE CHINESE EGG PLANTS.

Ever since the white egg plant has been before the public, and advertised in the catalogues, it has been esteemed as *ornamental*, and the seed so recommended when sent out. This year we raised some very fine ones from seed sent us from Boston. They looked fine, and we had some of them cooked; after that we used no more of the *purple* or *scarlet*. It is of better flavor than the other kinds, twice as productive, and raised with a great deal less trouble. They are much earlier than the old varieties, and do not seem when young to be so liable to destruction by insects as the others.

HOW TO PLANT CURRANT, STRAWBERRY, MULBERRY AND BLACKBERRY SEED TO MAKE THEM GROW.

Many persons unskilled in planting these seeds, fail to make them grow.—These seeds, when they have become dry, will seldom or never vegetate by simply sowing them in the spring as other seeds. For the benefit of such unfortunates we give below our method, which never fails if the seed is good.

Take boxes about six inches high, as long and as broad as you can conveniently carry them when filled with earth, let it be mould or decomposed sod, fill the boxes to within two inches of the top, place your seed in this about one half inch deep and sink your boxes in the ground, the top of the box level with the earth; now fill the remaining two inches with fine rotten manure, raise a little mound over the box of earth, and leave it until warm spring weather. Now take out your seeds and sow in a small bed, watering freely, and after the young plants come up shade from the hot rays of the sun. Leave the plants here the first season, covering with straw as winter approaches, and the next spring transplant into rows. Your plants now need no more "nursing," and will begin to grow finely. R. O. THOMPSON.

Nemaha Nursery, Dec. 1861.

[The preparation—burying the seed—we presume is done in the fall, and they allowed to remain in the ground during winter.—ED.]

Written for the Nebraska Farmer.

Sowing Spring Wheat in Nebraska.

Some experiments that have been made the past season, and in fact for a number of years in Minnesota and Wisconsin, in regard to the time and manner of sowing spring wheat, prove conclusively that very early, or winter sowing, is much the best to insure a good crop. A friend of mine in Minnesota, who for years has sown spring wheat in February or early in March, has never failed to raise a good crop. And in this county the past season, there was an extra yield produced by this early sowing mode. We have witnessed its success on old ground as well as sod or new broken land.—Take one bushel and a half per acre; measure your land as well as your grain; sow this upon sod broken last summer, without plowing or harrowing beforehand; then go over it both with and across the breaking, with a good heavy draw or harrow until your grain is covered. This should be done in February, if there is sufficient thaw to admit; or, if not then, certainly in March very early. The frost that may enter the ground after that, is all a benefit to the grain; while the moisture retained about the kernel, as spring opens, will push it forth rapidly. It then gets that length of straw which it could not in a dry season otherwise.

Farmers, try a small piece in the spring. Experimental farming will pay.

R. O. THOMPSON.

He who dispises praise will not be likely to practice the virtues that will entitle him to it.

Virtue is the source of all true bliss.