Nebraska Advertiser.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY
FISHER & HACKER,
Story Strickler's Block, Main Street,
BROWNVILLE, N. T.
FURNAS & FISHER,
PROPRIETORS.
TERMS:
If paid in advance, - - - - $2 00
If not paid at the end of 6 months 2 50
If not paid at the end of 12 " 3 00
Six copies to one address will be furnished at $1 50 per copy, provided the cash accompanies the order, not otherwise.

Nebraska Advertiser.

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

VOL. VII. BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1862. NO. 14.

Nebraska Advertiser.
RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square (ten lines or less) one insertion,	$1 00
Each additional insertion - - - -	50
Business Cards, six lines or less, one year	5 00
One column one year - - - -	60 00
One half column one year - - -	40 00
One fourth column one year - - -	25 00
One eighth column one year - -	18 00
One column six months - - -	40 00
One half column six months - -	25 00
One fourth column six months - -	18 00
One eighth of a column six months - -	12 00
One column three months - - -	25 00
One half column three months - - -	18 00
One fourth column three months - -	12 00
One eighth column three months -	8 00
Announcing Candidates for Office, - -	5 00

Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance. Yearly advertisements quarterly in advance.
In Transient Advertisements, fractions over one quare will be charged for by the line, at the rate of ten cents the first week, and 5 cents each subsequent week.

BUSINESS CARDS.

REITMEYER & ROBISON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BETWEEN FIRST AND SECOND STS.,
BROWNVILLE, N. T.
Having recently purchased the Shoe Shop formerly occupied by Y. Bear, we now offer our work at Kwalitee prices. We manufacture all that we offer for sale. (Tf All work warranted.)
Brownville, Sept. 27, 1861. n11-1y

C. F. STEWART,
ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.
Office in J. J. Bowman's Drug Store, Whitney's Main street. v6-n43-1y

TO THE AFFLICTED.
DR. A. GODFREY,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND OBSTETRICIAN,
Formerly of France, having twenty-five years' experience in the Medical science and one of the correspondents of the Medical Science Journal of the Medical Students, has permanently located in Brownville, and respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Brownville and vicinity.
Office at his residence on common practice.
Particular attention paid to diseases of long standing, Tumors and Sores, Abscesses and Cancers and Sore Eyes, even par l'ai Blindness, Scrofula, Falling Sickness, Palpitation of the Heart, Consumption in the first and Dropsy. Consumption in the first and second stages. Good Medicine furnished and diseases of Females a particular attention paid to Ague.
Particular attention paid to those professionally in the United States and afterwards returning home.
Office hours at all hours, either at J. H. Mann's or at his dwelling house when not engaged professionally. v6n-1y

H. M. ATKINSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Office corner of Main and First Sts.
Brownville, N. T.

DR. D. GWIN,
Having permanently Located near BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA, offers his professional services to the citizens of Brownville and vicinity. Office one mile south of town, on the old Nixon farm. v6n42-1y

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

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 for cash. He will also do all kinds of repairing of clocks, watches and jewelry. All work warranted. v4n18-1y

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,
ROCK BLUFFS, NEBRASKA.
References, Drs. D. Gwin, Brownville. n44-1y

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

J. WILSON BOLLINGER,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
General and Collecting Agent.
NEMAHA CITY, NEBRASKA.
Will practice in the several Courts in Gage and adjoining counties, and will give prompt attention to business entrusted to him. Collections promptly made. Particular attention given to locating Warrants on lands carefully selected by him. Nemaha City, Sept. 25, '61. n12-ylv

Money Advanced on PIKES' PEAK GOLD!
I receive Pike's Peak Gold and advance upon the same, and pay over balance of proceeds when the returns are had. In all cases I will give the United States Mint returns. Office.
JNO. E. CARSON,
COMMISSION AND EXCHANGE BROKER
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA. no20v4

SEEDS
NEBRASKA GROWTH!
Merchants and Post Masters who will address us this winter, shall be supplied with Garden Field and Flower Seeds on commission at fair rates. These seeds are all grown here and are true to name.
THOMPSON & HEDGES.
Nemaha Nursery, Syracuse, Otoe, Co., Nebraska. Aug. 16. Au5-F05 tf

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

PRINCE & Co.,
FLUSHING, N. Y.,
Will send to applicants who enclose stamps, their Catalogue of Small Fruits, including 200 Select varieties of Strawberries. Also Catalogue of Bulbous Roots and Exotics, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Flowering Plants, Seeds, &c. n10-2w

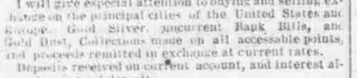
EAGLE WORKS
MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

DO YOU WANT
STEAM ENGINES OR BOILERS
PATENT SUGAR CANE MILLS
PATENT STEAM COIL EVAPORATORS
PATENT FIRE EVAPORATORS,
PATENT STAMP MILLS,
—FOR—
PIKE'S PEAK OR LAKE SUPERIOR.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS.
P. W. GATES, President.
N. B.—Agents wanted everywhere. Chicago.
R. W. FURNAS, AGENT,
Brownville, Nebraska.
Of whom Circulars and detailed information can be had.
March 20, 1862. [n7-1y]

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:
Bird & Brother, Philadelphia, Pa.
L. W. Carson & Co., "
Hiser, Dick & Co. Baltimore, Md.
Young & Carson, "
Jno. Thompson Mason, Col'r of Port, Washington D. C.
Wm. T. Smithson, Esq., Banker, "
J. T. Stevens, Esq., Att'y at Law, "
Jas. S. Gattisher, late 2d Aud. U. S. T. "
Farlor & Kriesh, Bankers, Chicago, Ill.
McClelland, Pro & Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Hon. Thomas G. Pratt, Annapolis, Md.
Hon. Jas. O. Carson, Mercersburg Pa.
C. S. Smith, 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.

JACOB MARHON,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
BROWNVILLE,
Calls the attention of Gentlemen desiring new, neat, serviceable and fashionable
WEARING APPAREL,
TO HIS
New Stock of Goods
JUST RECEIVED,
BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c., &c.
OF THE VERY LATEST STYLES.
Which he will sell or make up, to order, at unprecedented low prices.
Those wishing any thing in his line will do well to call and examine his stock before investing, as he flatters himself to hold out peculiarly favorable inducements.
February 13th, 1862.

BROWNVILLE



Steam Ferry,
THORN, COLMAN, CO.,
Announce to the traveling public that their splendid and 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—all item 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.

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

THE HORACE WATERS PIANOS AND MELODIANS.
And Alexandre Organs, and T. GILBERT & Co.'s celebrated Æolian Pianos, are the finest instrument, for parlors and churches now in use. A large assortment can be seen at the new warerooms, No. 481 BROADWAY, between Grand and Broome streets which will be sold at extremely low prices. Pianos and Melodeons, from sundry makers, new and second hand. Second hand Pianos and Melodeons at great bargains; prices from $25 to $100. Sheet Music, Music-Books, and all kinds of Music Merchandise, at war prices. A pianist in attendance will try new music.
OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
"The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very best. We are enabled to speak of these instruments with some degree of confidence, from personal knowledge of their excellent tone and durable quality."—New York Evangelist. n41-1y

SUGAR CANE MILLS
—AND—
EVAPORATORS
Having been appointed agent for the Eagle Works Sugar Cane Mill and Evaporators, Chicago, Ill., I am prepared to fill orders at the manufacturer's prices.
Prices of Mills, from $40 to $300. Evaporators from $20 to $35. Address R. W. FURNAS,
March 27, 1862. n38-tf. Brownville, Neb.

SADDLERY! SADDLERY!
Having recently made large additions to my stock, consisting of
SADDLES, HARNESS, BRIDLES, COLLARS, LINES, WAGON WHIPS, BUGGY WHIPS, OX LASHES, HORSE LASHES, STAGE LASHES, SURCINGLES, GIRTHS, STIRRUPS, LEATHERS, &c., &c.
I think I can accommodate all in quality, quantity and price. I work none but best Oak Tanned Leather, and getting it directly from tanneries in Ohio, feel confident I will give satisfaction.
Plasterer's Hair on Hand Cheap
CASH PAID FOR HIDES.
J. W. MIDDLETON.
September 13, 1862. n9-1y

WEEKLY REPUBLICAN!!!
GEORGE KNAPP, N. PASCHALL, JOHN KNAPP, } Proprietors.
The Proprietors of the Republican, desirous to extend their circulation, offer the following favorable terms to subscribers to the
Daily, Weekly and Tri-Weekly.

Daily, (in advance)	$10 00
Tri-weekly, (in advance)	5 00
Sunday Republican	2 00
TO CLUBS AT THE FOLLOWING RATES	
Five copies of the Tri-weekly sent for	$20 00
Three copies Weekly one year	5 00
Five " " "	8 00
Ten " " "	15 00
Fourteen " " "	20 00
Twenty " " "	27 00
Thirty " " "	40 00
Forty " " "	50 00

Money in all cases to accompany the subscriptions.
All subscribers under these terms will be discontinued at the end of the year, unless previously renewed and paid. All subscribers, by paying up arrearages, can come in under these terms.

"FAST HORSES."

CITY LIVERY STABLE
AND
FEED STORE,
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.
BENJAMIN ROGERS,
ANNOUNCES to the public that he has purchased the entire interest in the Livery Stable and Stock formerly owned by Rogers & Brother. He is now prepared to accommodate the public with
Carriages, Buggies, Sulkies, Saddle Horses, &c., &c., &c.
THE TRAVELING PUBLIC
Can find at his Stable ample accommodations for horses, mules or cattle.
BENJAMIN ROGERS.
N. B.—The partnership heretofore existing between Benjamin & Joshua Rogers is dissolved.
JOSHUA & BENJAMIN ROGERS,
May 29th, 1862. n37-tf

A CARD TO YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMAN.
The subscriber will send (free of charge), to all who desire it, the Recipe and directions for making a simple Vegetable Balm, that will, in from two to eight days, remove PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TAN, FRECKLES, SALLOWNESS, and all impurities and roughness of the Skin, leaving the same—as Nature intended it should be—soft, clear, smooth and beautiful. Those desiring the Recipe, with full instructions, directions and advice, will please call on or address (with return postage,)
THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Practical Chemist.
831, Broadway, New York.
May 22, 1862. n46-2m.

THE HARP OF FREEDOM.
Now ready, a new and superior collection of 27 Anti-Slavery, Patriotic, and "Contraband" songs solos, duets, quartets, and choruses. Most of the Poetry and Music has been written expressly for this work, to correspond with the times, and should be sung by the million, in order to awaken a deep interest in behalf of the "Contrabands," whom God, in his providence, has cast upon the Free North to clothe and educate.
CONTENTS, IN PART.
"Fair Freedom's Morn has dawned at last;" "Break the Chains, or the Emancipating Sword;" "Fremont is Marching on, or, Glory Hallelujah;" "Oh! Help the 'Contrabands';" "Old John Brown's Song;" "Song of the 'Contrabands';" "O Let my People Go;" "Parody on the Song of the 'Contrabands';" "Where Liberty Dwells is my country;" "When Slavery dies there'll be Freedom;" "Wake, Freemen, God has spoken;" "Whittier's suppressed Song of Freedom," etc.
Price only 5 cents single, 50 cents per dozen, $3 per 100; postage 1 cent.
HORACE WATERS, Publisher.
nf1-1y 481 Broadway, New York.

$50 Employment. $100
Agents Wanted
TO SELL
SEWING MACHINES
AT REDUCED PRICES.
$15 EACH.
Our Machine is perfect in its Mechanism. It is less liable to get out of order than any other. Diplomas have been awarded it over the Grover & Baker and other high priced Machines.
$15 EACH.
Our Machine uses a straight needle, and will WORK WITH ALL KINDS OF THREAD, Silk or Linen, making an elastic seam free from liabilities to break in washing and is the BEST and CHEAPEST Machine in use.
$15 EACH.
Our Machine will HEM, FELL, STITCH, QUILT and BIND, and will sew on all kinds of goods, from the finest Swiss Muslin to the Coarsest Woolen, working with ease through several thicknesses of thick Woolen Cloth.—ALL MACHINES ARE WARRANTED.
$15 EACH.
If you want a Good Machine, and not have it Cost you anything, write to us, as we want the Machine tested in every neighborhood in the United States.
$15 EACH.
EMPLOYING AGENTS!
We will give a commission on all goods sold by our Agents, or we will pay wages at
FIFTY DOLLARS PER MONTH
and pay all necessary expenses. For particulars address CHAS. RUGGLES Agent.
Aug. 16th. n5-y1y Detroit Mich.

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

Who would have deemed that GEORGE D. PRENTICE—the withering satirist—the partisan editor—the iron-penned critic—had within that seemingly cold bosom, a tide of such gushing tenderness as flow through the following beautiful lines?—*Southern Advocate.*

TO MARY.

It is my love's last lay!—and soon
Its echoes will have died,
And thou wilt list its low, wild tones
No more—pale victim-bride!—
I would not, lovely one, that thou
Should'st wrong the heart that deems thee now
Its glory and its pride!—
I would not thou should'st dim with tears,
The visions of its better years.

And yet I love thee. Memory's voice
Comes o'er me, like the tone
Of blossoms, when their dewy leaves
In autumn's night-winds moan;
I love thee still—that look of thine
Deep in my spirit has its shrine,
And beautiful and lone—
And there it glows—that holy form—
The rainbow of life's evening storm.

And, dear one, when I gaze on thee
So pallid, sweet, and frail,
And muse upon thy cheek, I well
Can read its mournful tale;—
I know the dews of memory oft
Are falling beautiful and soft
Upon love's blossoms pale—
I know that tears thou fain would'st hide
Are on thy lids—sweet victim-bride.

I too have wept. Yon moon's pale light
Has round my pillow strayed,
While I was mourning o'er the dreams,
That blossomed but to fade;—
The memory of each holy eve,
To which our burning spirits cleave,
Seems like some star's sweet shade,
That once shown bright and pure on high,
But now has parted from the sky.

Immortal vision of my heart!—
Again, and farewell!—
I will not listen to the tones,
That in wild music swell
From the dim past. Those tones now fade,
And leave me nothing but the shade,
The cypress and the knell!
Adieu—adieu—my task is done—
And now—God bless thee, gentle one.

[We publish the following from the Chaplain of the Nebraska First, at the request of a lady, and hope the prediction in the last verse may be speedily fulfilled.—ED.]

WHY CAME WE AWAY FROM OUR PRAIRIE HOMES?

BY T. W. TIPTON.

Why came we away from our Prairie Homes?
From the mountain side away?
We answered that on the Springfield march,
In thirty-five miles per day.

Why came we away from our Prairie Homes?
And away from the mountain side?
We answered again at Donelson
When turned the battle's tide.

And then again, when the question came,
On the banks of the Tennessee—
The forest of Shiloh echoed our shout,
Hurrah! the rebels flee.

And when the bugles sounded—on
To Corinth's battling front;
We dashed along to the rebel lines,
And challenged the battles brunt.

And now the question recurring again
On the banks of the Father of Streams—
We point aloft in the pride of our hearts,
To the star on our banner that beams.

The star of Nebraska, the home of our choice,
And swear by the graves of our dead,
To strike for that banner, with heart and with life
Till traitors and treason are fled.

And then, when the Nation in unison shouts,
That the chorus re-echoed shall be,
As our banner returns the hands of the fair,
And is twined with the flag of the free.

From the American Agriculturist.

Best Medicine for a Sick Wife.

"Good morning, neighbor Slack. How do you do? How is your family? you are looking downcast."

"Good morning, neighbor Thrifty.—Wife is not very well. I'm not sick, but am rather blue—about discouraged—With the war and hard times, poor crops and wife half sick all the while, its pretty hard getting on. I wish some one would come along and buy my farm; I'd move into the village and try my hand at something else."

"Sorry to find you feeling so badly. Is Mrs. Slack no better to day?"

"No, and if she was, she'd over-do and get down again to morrow. We don't feel quite able to hire house-help, and with all her work and her sewing which keeps her up late at night, it's no wonder she, poor woman, does not feel any better. She thinks if she had a sewing machine like your wife's, she could do better, but we have not felt able to buy one. How it is that you keep so forehanded, is more than I can tell. My farm ought to be as good as yours, for it's the same kind of soil and as large; four years ago I tho't myself more forehanded than you, and my wife was stronger than yours."

"Just so. When we commenced here the balance was in your favor I am sure."

"Yes, yes, but some folks are born to misfortune, and that's precisely my case."

"Fortune favors those who favor themselves. I don't believe much in this theory about fortune, or luck. Management is the thing after all."

"Pray give me a hint or two about management. Talk plainly, for I am despondent enough to catch at any word of advice, however plain."

"Well, pretty large results sometimes spring from little things. 'Tall oaks from little acorns grow,' we used to repeat in childhood. My first start was from that extra crop of wheat, four years ago. You know I turned in a great growth of clover, while you fed yours down; and though you sold the most butter, I had a double crop of wheat which brought $1.50 a bushel that year. This put me out of debt, while all the proceeds of your butter went to pay the doctor's bill for your wife, who broke down over the butter bowl."

"That's so. But it was your good luck that led you to plow under the clover."

"No, it was not luck. I read a chapter about the use of clover in my agricultural paper, and followed its recommendations, because they stood to reason.—My paper cost me a dollar for the year, and that one article gave me ten bushels per acre more of wheat than you get, on the twenty acres, which was so much clear gain, except hauling the extra grain to market. This made me a clean $300 profit."

"But she had no butter to make for market, and that saved her strength. I have tried in various ways to save her strength as well as my own. She has a machine that does up our sewing in short metre, and she goes to bed and sleeps and rests, instead of stitching until midnight, and feeling dull and mopish in the morning and all day. She also has her machinery to help on washing day, and does not complain of lame shoulders from wringing out clothes as she used to do."

"But how did you buy them, if you first paid up your farm debt with that extra wheat crop?"

"I earned them at odd spells. Don't you remember I called one evening two years ago, and asked you to subscribe for the agricultural paper? I was going to tell you about how it helped me, but you bluffed me off short by saying 'you didn't want any book farming.' I was offended and did not press the matter, but I went to others and kept at it, and wife helped me among the neighbors, and her sister in ——— also helped, and so we finally made up a club of 130 names, and received our sewing machine as a present or premium. The editor gave it to me for my trouble, and the only expense was $1.75 for freight. Last year I got over a hundred names again, and received a subsoil plow for myself, a wringing machine for my wife, and some agricultural books besides, which furnished good and instructive reading. It would do you good to come over on Monday and see wife wring out her washing in a few minutes without ever getting tired. This year I am going to get a washing machine which the editor speaks well of in his premium list. I begin already to see good effects from my subsoil plow also, and the other new thoughts and hints I have been getting from the paper all along, have made me think more, and farm more with my brains, as Tim Bunker says. We read the paper also, and says she gets many good hints about her work."

"I see it all. I am sorry I answered you so sharply about book farming. Pity you did not call on me again when I was in better mood. But its all my own fault and it's too late to remedy the matter now. If I can raise a dollar I must have the paper at any rate. Put me down on your list any way, and I'll get the dollar for you to-morrow."

"Not too late, as it happens. I have got twice as many names now as I need to get the washing machine, and I had tho't about trying for the Cyclopædia premium, that is, 16 large books containing information about everything. But I am very busy this Fall, and I'll give you the list of surplus names. With a little effort evenings and at town meetings, and going out of the town, you can soon make up a list large enough to secure your wife a sewing machine. It will be the *best medicine* for her, I am sure. If you can't get the 130 names at 80 cents each, you can at least get 90, and pay the extra 20 cents on each yourself, if necessary.—You can see the list of premiums in my paper, which I will lend you until you can send to the editor for a sample copy which will be forwarded for 10 cents, or even free, if you promise to use it in getting up a club. You can do best by hurrying up the matter now, for the Publisher of the *American Agriculturist*, (New York City,) offers it the rest of this year free to all names sent in soon."

"I am very much obliged to you, neighbor Thrifty. I'll come over early this evening for the paper, and any instructions you can give me about getting names. Good morning. I will take new courage and wife will too, when I tell her about the new medicine. The hope of it, will do her good. I have got a new hint. I have complained of ill luck in having a sickly wife, and many a man has broken down under this. But it's my own fault. I ought to have got labor-saving implements for her, as well as for my own work. She has broken down under day and *night* labor—sitting up until midnight to finish her sewing, while I have slept and rested. It shall be so no longer. Thank you again for your plain, instructive talk. Good morning."

Fruit as a Medicine.

Ripe fruit is the medicine of nature. Nothing could be more wholesome for man or child; and although green fruit, of course, almost as fatal as so much poison, the ripe is fully as thorough a health restorative and health preserver. Strawberries are favorites with all classes, and constitute a popular luxury. But who can compute the amount of general health promoted by this relish for strawberries? Who can imagine how many pills that relish throws out of the market; or, in other words, to what extent these pills prepared by mother nature, and sugar-coated, as it were, to render them more palatable, crowd out of use those prepared by the chemist and the apothecary? Who can tell the number of disordered livers, deranged stomachs, and afflicted digestive apparatus generally, the grateful acid of that delicious fruit gradually restores to a sound condition, mocking at all the skill of the ablest physician; vindicating the simple laws of Hygiea by their radical action, and teaching us how often a panacea for some of the most painful of human maladies lies directly at our feet, and is contemned because it is so unassuming?

After strawberries, we do homage especially to peaches and apples. They are the kind of drugs that cost comparatively little and do comparatively much, when the patient is not too far gone for the use of such pleasant medicaments. We knew a person once who, believing himself in a decline, and having been completely worn out in patience by the experiments of his doctors, determined to eat from four to six ripe apples every day, and note the result. In three months he was well! We know of another who, without being afflicted with any particular disorder, was never in good health, and for twenty-five years could scarcely be said to enjoy a single week's exemption from suffering. He then commenced the habit of drinking a glass of plain cider every morning, and for the next twenty-five years never had a single day's illness.—Such remedies are simple enough!

Principles Involved in the Selection of Seed.

The following extract which gives a very clear idea of the importance of selecting seed carefully for crops of any kind, and of the general principles involved, is from the Genesee Farmer for October:

The reason why cauliflowers run up and produce such small heads is not owing, as I believe, to the soil being too dry; not to early planting or to late planting but simply and purely to bad seed.

I do not mean that the seed is bad in the sense that it will not grow. The worst seed often grows the best; but it is bad seed because it has not been properly bred.

We want thorough-bred seed just as much as thorough-bred cattle; and by thorough-bred I mean that it must have its desirable qualities so often repeated as to become a fixed characteristic of the plant. For instance: The turnip in its wild state, has little or no bulb, but runs up to seed the first year. Now suppose we had nothing but this wild turnip seed, what should we have to do in order to get a plant that would form a bulb and not go to seed the next year? Why, we should select those plants which manifested the greatest tendency to forms bulbs; then we should allow them to go to seed, pulling out all the others. From this seed we should probably get a few plants with a still greater tendency to form bulb; these we should save and allow them to seed, destroying all the rest. By sowing this seed again, and repeating the process for several years, we should at length get a plant with a large bulb, and which did not go to seed until the following year.

Now, when you have gained the object of your desire, after years of careful selection, what would you do? Would you let all your plants go to seed, whether the bulbs were large or small? If you did, the plants would soon run back into their old habits, and all your labor would be lost.

After a turnip with the desired bulb-forming qualities had been obtained, you would carefully save the seed and sow it. But it would be found that a few plants would still retain some of their old habits of running up to seed, or at least a tendency to do so, and it would be necessary to reject all such, and to continue the process of careful breeding until the desirable qualities were fixed.

To raise good turnip seed it is necessary to select good bulbs and transplant them. If, as is now sometimes done in England, they are allowed to go to seed in the drills where they are grown, the plants raised from such seed will have a tendency to run to too much top. The transplanting seems to arrest this tendency. I cannot but think it would be desirable for our farmers to raise their own turnip seed, instead of, as now, sowing that which is imported from England, and which may have been raised in the careless manner alluded to. We could thus be sure of having good seed.

An instance on a large scale once came under my observation, which illustrated, in a deplorable manner, this tendency in the turnip to return to its original habit of running up to seed the same year instead of forming bulbs. John Hilditch of Stanton, sowed some fifty acres of turnips very early in the season, thinking to get a larger crop than by sowing later at the usual time. The plants came up and grew splendidly, and everybody thought he would have a magnificent crop; but the weather continued mild late in the fall and winter, and lo and behold! the whole field showed an unmistakable tendence to run to seed, and he was obliged to turn his sheep into the field, and also to set men to work with scythes to cut off the starting tops! Under such circumstances, of course, the bulbs were pithy and poor, and the loss was very great.

"But what," you ask, "has all this to do with cauliflowers?" I will tell you: The head of a cauliflower is, like the bulb of a turnip, not the natural growth of the plant. It is the result of cultivation. The plant naturally runs up to seed without forming a head. We have, by careful breeding, obtained this desirable quality, but it is not of so permanent a character that we can dispense with care in raising the seed.

To raise good cauliflower seed, we must sow the seed in September or October, and preserve the plants during the winter, and let them head next spring.—Some of the plants will form nice compact heads, while others will have a tendency to run up to seed. These latter must be pulled out, and only the good heads allowed to go to seed. But unfortunately the seed growers do no seem to understand this. Judging from the results, it would seem that they must cut all the good heads to eat, and leave only the poor ones for seed!

The same remark will apply to cabbage; we should raise seed only from the best heads.

For the Nebraska Farmer.

EDS. FARMER: The summer is again past and the harvest ended, I mean wheat harvest, and the sighing of the autumn wind reminds one of the winter which is before us. Thanks to a kind providence the growth of another season has provided us with food for another winter; and though the war still rages the farmer is not left destitute as are many of other avocations. As the time of preparation for winter has come, how kind that the All-wise has given us a cooler and more invigorating temperature in which to make the needful preparations.

The growth of the past season hereabouts has been only moderate. Winter wheat has been a better crop than usual, but spring wheat has been a failure.—Other crops will scarcely reach the average. Wild fruit has been very abundant, and the season has been quite healthy, thus, as usual, the good and the evils have been intermixed.

Society in this place just now is in a very unsettled state, owing to the visit that Quantrell and his 130 men paid us on the night of the 16th inst. But, as is always the case, the farming population is the least agitated because the most firmly fixed, and because they naturally have less movable and more immovable property. It is well that the farmer's trade and tools, *i. e., his farm*, cannot be as easily packed up and transported as those of the salesman or mechanic, for if so where would we find a community of any permanence.

Although improvements cannot go on here as before the war, we are hoping as *strongly* and waiting as *patiently* as we can for better times. To-day the neighbors of a poor, young widow, with three young children, left so by Quantrell's men who dragged her husband and his brother from their beds and shot them only because they were in the Union army, meet to sow wheat for her. These are trying times, even to farmers, and no matter what we propose to do the war is mixed up with it. We can only work and pray and trust.

W. BROKWITH.

Olatha, Kan., Sept., 1862.

A Cock Perseveringly Sitting on Chickens.

A striking illustration of the proverbial attention shown by domestic fowls to their chickens may now be seen in the workshop of Mr. M'Donald, a cooper, in King Street, Stirling. A number of eggs were hatched on the 3rd inst., and since that the cook has taken the place of the hen, and sat regularly upon the young brood, and seems resolved to continue to do so. He will not be diverted from his object by his partner, and the determination with which he expels dogs and other intruders from the premises attests his fidelity and zeal. A still more curious circumstance in connection with his self-imposed task remains to be related. On Monday last the hen managed to get seated over the fowls, when the cock got two of them from under her wings and sat on them for some time. Soon afterwards, however, he changed his purpose and replacing them, he sat over the mother and her young brood, spreading over the whole his capacious wings. He continued in this position from twelve o'clock noon till four—four hours—when he relinquished it; but again succeeded in regaining his position over the chickens, and has continued to sit on them regularly since.—*Scottish Farmer.*

Migration of Birds in Winter.

Some species of birds remain in the northern States during the Winter. The crow, the wood-pecker, the yellow-bird, a little transformed, and a few others spend nearly the whole year at the north. Beside these, we have a few visitors from Arctic regions, who like our winters better than their own, but can not endure our hot summers. But the majority of our Summer birds go southward on the approach of Winter. It is an old notion that swallows spend their winters here, in sand banks or in mud at the bottom of ponds; and that robins hybernate in hollow trees and in caves in the forests.—We have no faith in this. Now and then a robin or other bird, overtaken by Winter, may spend the cold season here, feeding on seeds and berries, but this is doubtless an exception to the general rule.—*American Agriculturist.*

To Preserve Lamp Chimneys.

One who claims to have thoroughly tested it, recommends to toughen glass lamp chimneys, by putting them in lukewarm water, heating the water to boiling, and then cooling slowly. All glass-ware is, or should be, baked in an oven and slowly cooled when first made (called "annealing.") If this were neglected, the above operation may be beneficial.—We suggest, however, that the annealing will be best done, and be more lasting, and continuous, if always before putting out the lamp, the wick be turned down gradually, so that the chimney will cool off somewhat slowly.—*American Agriculturist.*

To keep apples from rotting, place them in a cool, dry cellar, accessible to a family of children.

A miser's pocket makes a penny go.