C. F. STEWART, LECTIC PHYSICIAN SURGEON. PROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

AUGUSTUS SCHÖENHEIT, TTORNEY AT LAW SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, Corner First and Main Streets, ownville, - - - Nebraska

DWARD W. THOMAS. ATTORNEY AT LAW, LICITOR IN CHANCERY.

once coner of Main and First Streets. BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA. THOMAS DAVIS,

ECTIC PHYSICIAN SURGEON, BLE ROCK, NEBRASKA Reference, Dr. D. Gwin, Brownville.

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E. MOODY & SON, IAGARY NURSERIES LOCKPORT, N. Y .. Tholesole and Retail Dealers in Fruit, uit and Ornamental Trees, AND SHRUBS AND TOCKS FOR NURSERYMEN.

DR. D. GWIN.

Having permanently Located near ROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA, r the practice of Medicine and Surgery, ten his professional services to the afflicted. ace one mile south of town, on the old Nixon

DCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY. J. SCHUTZ

Would announce to the Sitizens of Brownville and vicinity that he has located himself in rownville, and intenda keeping a full assort. everything in his line of bus, ness, which will wfor cash. He will also do all kinds of retof clocks, watches and jewelry. All work war-

THE AFFLICTED

DR. A. GODFREY, HYSICIAN, SURGEON BSTETRICIAN.

-Rahanant Tumors and Sores Abscesses and ancers and Sore Eyes, even par'ir! Bundness, commonly called Falling Sickness. Palsy. u Dyspepsy. Consumption in the first and

ce, Insanity in some forms, and diseases of od. Particular attention paid to Ague, urable in the United States, and afterwards the found at all hours, either at J. H. Mann's er seeds free by nail.

IRON. A. CONSTABLE,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN ON, STEEL, NAILS BELLOWS, ACKSMITH'S TOOLS so: Hubs, Spokes, and Bent Stuff. AINT JOSEPH, MO be sells at St. Louis prices for cash. Highest Price Paid for Scrap Iron,

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heral and Collecting Agent. TRICE, GAGE CO., NEBRASKA ness entrusted to him. Collections promptarticular attention given to locat-Warrants on lands carefully selected by n12-yly

CONFESSIONS AND EXPERI-ENCE OF A SUFFERER. hed as a warning, and for the especial beneoung Men and those who suffer with Nervous J. Loss of Memory, Premature Decay, &c., &c. of those who has cured himself by simple after being put to great expense and incone, through the use of worthless medicineed by fearned Doctors. copies may be had of the author, C. A.

ERT, Esq., Greenpoint, Long Island, by enclospost-paid addressed envelope, Address ES A. LAMBERT, Esq., Greenwint, Long 22, 1862, n46-2m.

PRINCE & Co., FLUSHING, N. W., end to applicants who enclose stamps, their lalogue of Small Fruits, including 200 Select les of Strawberries. Also Catalogue of Bulbous and Peonles. Fruit and Ornamental Trees,

and Flowering Plants, Seeds, &c. of the most severe BATTLE SCENES and ents of the War, now ready, size 18236 inches, y colored, on fine heavy paper, Sent post-paid. \$1,00, or \$4 per 100. To agents and the trade r opportunity was ever offered. Free HENRY B. ANSON, Print Publisher, &c.,

late Street, Boston, Mass.

The Falling of the Leaf.

BY HOWARD GLYNDON.

Alas ! for the flowers of May !

Alas! for the buds of April!

This is the song I'm singing

I nearly die in the silence

Unbroken by any sound!

All day I sit at the windew

Blured with the dismal rain :

Wailing among the nines-

I'm taught by touch and feeling

A thousand delicate signs !

Are dropping down their leaves,

The wealth by their Autumn splender

'Neath the crimson carse of frost-

And the earth so bleak and brown,

That I thank the shrouding darkness

The oak tree and the maple

Carpets the cottage caves!

How royally they perish

The latest lingering tokens

Of the glorious summer lost !

The sky is so dull and leaden.

As it cometh swiftly down;

Its withered regrets away.

Above the unburried clay.

Or turn from its bootless praying,

Not so my heart can cover

## BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1862.

JOHN L CARSON

(Successor to Lushbaugh & Carson, IE A IT IE IE IE. LAND AND TAX PAYING AGENT

Dealer in Coin, Uncurrent Money, Land Warrants, Exchange, and Gold Dust MAIN STREET. BROWNVILLE, NEBRASHA.

I will give especial attention to buying and selling ex-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 al-

OFFICE, MAIN STREET, HET WEEN THE Telegraph and the U.S. Land Offices.

REFERENCES: v6-m43-ly Lind & Brother Philadelphia, Pa. Baltimore, Md. Hiser, Dick & Co founc & Carsons eo. Thompson Mason, Col'r of Port, wm. T. Smithson, Esq., Hanker, Washingtor D. C. ino. S. Gailaher, Late 3d Aud. U. S Tarlor & Kriegh, Bankers, Hon. Thomas G. Pratt, Hom. Jus () . 4 mrson. P. B. Small, R-q., Pres't S. Bank.

udge Thos. Perry,

Chicago, III. St. Louis. My Annapalis, Md. Murcersburg Pa Hagertown, Md. ol. Geo. Schley. A'y at Law, Easton, Md. Cumberland, Md mayana, Alabma Nov B, 1860-tf.

Steam Ferry,

THORN, COLMAN, CO.,

Announce to the traveling public that their splendid

Brownville, F. 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 of the river, is for the Union the strongest kind. Travelers from Kansas to Iowa and to the east will fir

THORN, COLEMAN & CO. Brownville, Nebraska, Sept. 21st, 1861.

## LANDRETHS Warranted Garden Seeds

BLUNDEN, KOENIG & CO., (Late JOHN GARNETT & CO.,) No. 56 North Second Street, above Pine,

ST. LOUIS, MO. Offer for sale at very low figures, a large and well ssorted stock of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, comprising everything necessary to the Farmer ogether with a large and fresh supply of

Landreth's Celebrated Garden Seeds, CROP OF 1861.

For which they are the sole agents. Their friends can rely upon getting from them seeds that are not only oure but true to name in every instance. Also field eds at lowest market rates-Chinese Sugar Cane seed. bacca seed, Top Onions &c., &c. Dealers in seeds vould do weil to send them their orders. Send for Almanac and Itiustrated Catalogue-gratis. BLUNDEN, KOENIG & CC

To Western Farmers.

Tobacco Seed. I have ser real varieties of Pobacco that will ripen the "American Journal of the Medical Scien- well in this latitude. To any one who wishes seed. a breated permanently in Brownville, and re- and remits me a three-cent Pestage stamp, on the tenders his professional services to the cit- same, I will send a paper of each variety of seed

Tobacco in the West.

R. O. THOMPSON, Syracuse, Otoe County, Nebraska. P. S. Papers in Missonri, lowa, Kansas and Nebrasks, publishing the above once, and sending a No. marked will receive twenty four papers choice flow-

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 wi' exhibit the printed returns of the United States Min-

JNO. L. CARSON HINGS, SPRINGS, AXLES, FILES BULLION AND EXCHANGE BROKER BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

> JACOB MARHON, MERCHANT TAILOR BROWNVILLE, Calls the attention of Gentlemen desiring new, neat, servicable and fashionable

WEARING APPAREL,

JUST RECEIVED,

BROAD CLOTHS. CASSIMERS, VESTINGS, &c., &c. ing conners, and will give prompt attention OF THE VERY LATETT STYLES. Which he will sell or make up, to order, at unprece-These wishing any thing in his line will do well to

call and examine his stock before investing, as he pledges himself to hold out peculiarly favorable in-February 13th, 1862.

REAL ESTATE

T. W. Bedford, Main, Between Leve and First Streets. Particular attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Real Estate, Making Col-

lections and Payment of Taxes for Non-Residents. LAND WARRANTS FOR SALE, for each and on

LAND WARRANTS LOCATED for Eastern Cap- the proper charge of powder for every itolists, on lands selected from personal examination, rifle is about one seventh the weight of attle scenes. Timber, &c., forwarded with the Certificate of locathe bullet." A very common way of Brownville, N. T. Jan. 3, 1861.

Currants! Currants! I hale left with R. W. Furnas, Brownville, a few shot until the rifle kicks, when the charge Bed and Dutch Currents for sale at \$1 per dozen cash. used for the previous shot is selected as The theoretical value, being that shown this use.

Through all the desolate day I That is wrapping my life around In this terrible Autumn stillness And the wind bath a nitiful exdence Like the cry of a soul in pain ! I know-though I never hear it

Alas for the buds of April! Alas for the flowers of May ! with which you are a sure shot-"hold The winds and the waters wail it, on to it!'- Scientific American, Through all the desolute day ; [From Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] What wonder I hate the silence? What wonder I nearly die, With the ghosts of the shrouded summer?

Forever and ever nigh. How to Choose and Keep a Rifle. inches from it and paint the space between a useful, though not infallible guide. black, leaving a white bull's-eye four | To make a comparative estimate of the inches in diameter against which the value of food, it is necessary that some globe sight will be more distinctly seen article well known and used generally, than if it were black. The target should should be taken as a standard, or starting Orders must be sent in the months of Sepiember be placed so that the sun will shine on point, with which to compare others.—
and October. I do this to introduce the culture of your back. On a very bright day brown Meadow or Timothy hay has been selectpaper is better than white. Begin shoot- ed as the article best adapted to this pur ing at 100 yards, and fire ten shots aimed pose, and is presented by the number 100. the gun out after each shot. Do not look half as much nutriment as bay, that h to see where you have hit till you have pound for pound, is put down at 200

> shoots well at one hundred yards, its capacity for longer ranges may be proved by its penetrating power." When fired at a target of dry pine set at a hundred yards distance, if the bullet penetrates nine inches it may be considered equal to a range of six bundred yards; if it penetrates twelve inches it may be considered equal to a range of one thousand yards. Many persons suppose that the best way to increase the range is to increase the charge of powder, and that a certain amount of powder, varying for every range should be used. But it is held by first-rate marksmen that a specific charge should be used for all ranges; and that the increased range should be obtained by elevating the sight. The contributor to the Atlantic Monthly states testing the charge capacity of a rifle is to commence a series of shots with a small charge and increase the quantity every

be used for wiping out a rifle barrel, on the capabilities of the soil, for produ- bove the cost of its production. which should always be kept as bright as cing food, assume that one and a half tuns a looking-glass or good shooting cannot of hay is the general or average yield per be expected from it. A rifle oiled with acre, and this is higher than the average wax has been dissolved, may be laid by By the table it will be seen that the one ing upon it. Of course the whole residue that to produce the same nutrition from of the powder must be first washed off an acre of corn, as from an acre yielding of a first-rate maker. There are several pounds to the bushel. Of course the dittheir rifles fairly tested before being pur- soil, &c., must be taken into consi terachased. As with a new ax, however, so tion. A wide range is shown in the valit is with a rifle. It takes some time to ue of turnips, but estimating the true marksman has his peculiarities, so one require nearly 400 bushels to the acre, may shoot well with one rifle and not to furnish an equivalent for one and with another, while the reverse would be half tuns of hay, or twenty-five bushels

Value of Food---Its Nutrition. Some of our readers will no doubt, re-

marksman equally as good. The finish-

member what we said last week of the causes which affected the apparent nutrition of food, of one of those causes to How to choose a rifle is at once a mys- which we called especial attention—the terious and ponderous question, not only ease or difficulty of digestion. Corn that to hundreds but to thousands of persons. passes through the stomach undigested A contributor to the Atlantic Monthly is of no more value than so much corngives some very good advice to assist all cob or wood. To obtain the full value those who have either the curiosity or the of the food given to an animal, it must ambition to become marksmen, in select- not only be put in such a condition by his crossing, as everybody in this region, on both sides ing their "shooting irons." The first grinding, or soaking, that it can be dipart of the advice is as follows: "Never gested by a healthy animal, but the stombuy a gun, and least of all a rifle, without | ach of the animal must be in a healthy trying it, and not be satisfied with a trial state, ready for its appropriate work in a shop or shooting gallery, but take it Neglect of these points has caused many into the field, and if you distrust yourself to form very unjust conclusions, and we get some one in whom you have confi- urge all to exercise care, so that their dence to try it for you." This is all very experiments, when completed, may give well, but no stranger could go into a gun no "uncertain sound." but announce imstore and monestly ask for one or several portant truths; that will benefit all who rifles to give them the benefit of a field hear and heed. The nutritive effects of trial, as the preparatory process towards food are dependant on other circumstanbuying one; still in the selection of a ces than the health of the animal, and first rate rifle such a trial should always the condition of the food, such as the be first made. The way to do this is purposes for which it is fed; whether the given as follows: "Choose a perfectly animal is young and growing, or of macalm day. Have a rest prepared upon ture age; the mode in which it is housed which not only the gun may be laid, but and protected from the cold, &c.; so that a support also secure for the elbow; the it will be apparent that to establish a shooter being seated. By this means, scale exhibiting the comparative nutriand with the aid of globe and peek-sights tion of feeding substances, is a work of (which should always be used in trying a difficulty and liable to mistakes; and our The Gold Mines of California of no gun) it may as certainly be held in the readers must not be surprised should their same position at every shot as is if it experience differ somewhat from the eswere clapped in a machine. For the timates given. Although we make this target take a sheet of catridge-paper and acknowledgment, which truth demands, draw on it a circle of a foot in diameter, the knowledge already gained on this and inside of that draw another four subject is of great value, as it furnishes

> directly at the bull's-eye' without wiping Any article like potatoes, containing one fired the string of ten shots. . . . . If showing that it would require 200 pounds you find, when you get through, that all of potatoes, or any article containing the the shots are close together, you may be like amount of nutriment, to produce the sure that the gun shoots well, though the same result as 100 pounds of hay. A hits may be some distance from the place pound of corn contains about twice as aimed at. That would only prove that much nutriment as a pound of hay, and line of sight was not coincident with the is therefore put down at 50, showing that line of fire, which can easily be rectified fifty pounds of corn will produce the same by moving the forward sight to the right effect as 100 pounds of hay. About three or left, according as the variation was to pounds of carrots are equivalent to one one side or the other. Having fired the pound of hay, and this root is therefore string of ten shots, take a pair of divi found in the tables at 300, though the ders, and with a radius equal to half the experience of some has shown they are distance between the two hits that are of more value than these figures indicate. most distant from each other, describe a The difference may be attributed to some From the centre of this circle measure alluded. Indeed, if any animal has been the distance to each of the hits, add these kept on dry food for some time, the withdistances together and divide the sum by holding of a few pounds of hay each day, ten, and you have the average variation, and for each one substituting two pounds which ought not to be over two inches at of carrots, will be found beneficial. Not, the utmo it. If the gun is what it ought perhaps, because the carrots are equivato be, and fired by a good marssman, lent in nutritious matter to the loss of hay it will probably be much less. This is but because an animal in this condition a sufficient test for precision for that dis- craves moist, refreshing food, like the tance, and the same method may be ad- carret or beet, and its health is thereby opted for longer ranges But it the gun improved and its comfort secured. With

this explanation stand the table selected from the	all wil below	l be ab	h we	and ha	er-
selected from the	THEORETICAL.		The second secon		
FOOD.	Water in 100 parts.	Nutritive equi-	Petri.	Thaer.	Puhat
Mendow Hay, Rye straw Oat straw Barley straw Wheat straw Pea straw Buckwheat straw Mangold leaves Carrot leaves Swedes Mengold Wurtzel White Sicilian beet- Carrots	18.7 21.0 11.0 25.0 8.5 11.6 88.9 70.9 91.9  85.6 87.6	100 479 384 460 425 64 240 230 135 676 	100 500 200 180 360 200 200 200 400 250	100 666 190 150 450 130  300 460 200	10 35 20 20 30 15  80 25 25  20
Potatoes	12.5 13.2 12.4 11.5	319 845 70 55 65 60 58 55	200 600 52 64 61 71 55 52	78 86 71	45

the best for all occasions. This is not a by analysis, as given above, is from A man who has become rich by manugood method, because a rifle sometimes Boussingault, and the value, as shown by facturing or trading, generally increases It often happens that grafts of particular with a large one. The kicking almost al- the experimenter at the head of each extent at least equal to his own accumu- ered condition from being badly packed. ways depends on the lubrication of the column. These will exhibit how far the lations, but the labors of the gold-digger and being supposed to be worthless, are purpose of keeping a rifle in order. Af other, and from these facts and figures the currency without increasing its value. received from a distance without suitawet rag-Canton flannel is stated to be ductions, while we will make a few sug- tion of the gold which is used for cur- oughly seasoned. They were enveloped the best; then it should be wiped dry and gestions that seem fairly inferable from rency; that which is used in the arts does in moss, and buried beneath the earth oiled. We have found that refined pe- the premises. ... increase the wealth of the world to an on a dry spot of ground. By spring they

refined petroleum, in which a little bees- yield in any of the States of our Union. for a year without a speck of rust gather- pound of corn is equal to two of hav, so with a wet rag. The most sure way of one and a half tuns of hav, the former obtaining a first-rate rifle is to engage it must yield twenty-five bushels, at sixty of such in the country who prefer to have terence in cost of culture, effects on the "get the bang of it;" and as every value as one-sixth that of hay, it would the case with the same rifles by another of corn. Three pounds of carrots are supposed to be about a fair equivalent for ing advice which we would give to marks- one of hay, but as we wish to be careful men is: when you get a good rifle-one on this point, and not to encourage expectations that will never be realized, we will, in our calculation, reduce its value to one-fourth that of hay, and one-eighth that of corn. According to this it will equire 1200 pounds of carrots, which is 200 bushels, at sixty pounds to the bushel, to be grown on an acre, to furnish an equivalent for the one and a half tuns of hay, or twenty-five bushels of corn .--Every one will observe, in a moment, that this is little more than a quarter of a crop of carrots, as no one should think of growing less than six hundred bushels to the acre, and our State Agricultural Society very wisely refuses to consider applications for premiums where the quanity is less. At this rate one acre of carrots will produce as much nutritive matter as three acres in hay, which gives one and a half tuns to the acre, or of corn, which yiels twenty-five bushels. Of course, the quantity of hay and corn, with which this is compared, is by no means, a premium crop, nor do we consider six hundred bushels of carrots a large vield. for we find cases in which premiums have been awarded, in this State, for more than double this quantity to the acre .--Our remarks, however, are designed only to suggest the manner in which the table may be made very valuable, in inciting to thought and figures that may be ulti-

> [From the Scientific American ] Value to the World.

mately worked out to the profit of our

Gold mining, provided the metal is used for coin, adds nothing to the wealth of mankind. If a man owns a steam engine worth ten thousand dollars, the engine forms this portion of the wealth of the world. And if the man devotes his surplus labor, besides that which is necessary to procure a living, or expends his surplus profits in constructing a second engine of equal efficiency and value, he adds another ten thousand dollars to the ply adding to the weight of his engine. without increasing its efficiency or usefulness in any respect, does not by the peration augment the wealth of himself- farm barriers made more secure.

of the community or of mankind. In complex states of society, the ennu merable exchanges of property which people mutually desire to make, are effected through the medium of money. The articles which first came into use as money were the most valuable metals; the natural properties of these substancestheir indestructibility, portability, &c .causing them to be sought for this use. As civilization advanced, and the organizations of society became more complex, from that tree this season." certain individuals and associations exchanged their notes, premising to pay but still do not seem to impart the prac-

tained for them at any time.

[From the Country Gentleman.]

Prairie Screens and Hedges.

M. L. Dunlay, of the Chicago Tribune, states that he has seen a perfect prairie fence or hedge made of the white willow, (called also gray willow.) the cuttings of which were put out in 1853. The cuttings were put one foot apart, the soil dry and rich, just above overflowed flats. The trees are now forty feet high, and are sufficiently close to exclude all horned stock and horses, and only to allow the passage of small pigs, lambs and calves. torm a fine screen against winds, and are cord of wood to the rod." After the cuttings were set out, they received horse cultivation, but we are not informed for how many years. To stick them out and neglect them, or allow cattle access to the trees while they are young, would be entirely useless, and would of course end in failure. F. K Phoenix. (who has the same season. Make a note of these an especial abhorrence of all humbugs,) facts .- lowa Homestead. in a late Prairie Farmer, expresses his and hedges for prairies, provided it is rightly treated, namely, 1st, by preparing the ground in the best order; 2d, by obtaining a good stand; and 3d, by keeping lowing; the cattle away from it for several years,

as they will browse it. The willow here spoken of is the spe cies so well known in Europe and extensively grown for timber, known to botanists as the Salix alba. In a letter received last year from Charles Downing, he says, "The best willow for timber, hoop poles, &c., is what Dr. Grant calls the "Beveridge willow," (the proper name I do not know,) but the purpurea is best for hedges-cattle are not so apt to eat it, and it may be so woven together as to be almost impassable." The extreme bitterness of the bark and leaves of the Salix purpurer prevent cattle from touching it; and the very tough and flexible shoots may be interlaced in any desirable manner. Loudon says that in Norfolk, Suffolk, and in some parts of Essex, England, it is used for plaiting into low close fences, for the exclusion of hares and rabbits, which will not touch the shoots, and that a fence of this kind is reckoned but little inferior to that of wire." The Beverage willow, of which we have trees growing from cuttings received of Charles Downing, if not the old Salix caprea, is certainly very nearly allied to it, and perhaps merely a variety, although in a genus containing over two nundred species and some of these running into many varieties, it is hard to

speak with confidence. These remarks are made, not for the purpose of positively recommending any of these willows for hedges, but for the encouragement of experiments which may lead to something valuable. While the entire fences of the northern states canwealth of the world. But labor in sim- not be a dollar less than five hundred millions, it is well worth while to give which the expense may be lessened, and

Why did'nt I plant an Orchard?

It is no uncommon occurrence now-a- rise of price which may or may not take days to hear Iowa farmers exclaim: "Oh place will generally be swallowed up by had I planted an orchard, of two or three hundred trees on my place when I came here, their product would have been a fortune to me. See that lone tree yonder, only ten years from the seed, would you believe it? We had five bushels These idle regrets are ever heard,

either gold or silver or platinum on the ucal lesson which this important subject the access of cold air, and its admixnos distant from each other, describe a The difference may be attributed to some nemands. Thousands of Iowa farmers ture with warmer air, saturated, or also came into use as money, being re- in the face of incontrovertible evidence nearly saturated, with moisture, (such ceived by persons in exchange for articles as to the practicability of raising fruit as that resting on the surface of large of value on the faith that the stated here, are still neglecting the orchard and bodies of water,) and strikingly exemquantity of valuable metal could be ob- even the fruit garden, until a little more pliffed in our autumnal and winter 's done upon the farm in some other di-The money in circulation in this count- rection-buildings perfected- a little ry amounts to about two per cent of the more brought under the plow, and little whole wealth of the country, and it is else remaining in the way of improve- higher temperature than the inflowing probable that in other countries the pro ment. In short, the most important branch air. Dr. Davy, however, refers to portion is about 'the same. Now the of farming is too often the last to com- another cause, not so much noticed, point that we make is, that this proportion mand the operator's attention. Why we viz: a mild, moist air, coming in (of two per cent) will not be altered by ask, do farmers patronize that dear old contact with a colder air, equally doubling the amount of money in the school master, personal experience, while humid, resting on cold surfaces, world; for prices will advance so as to his exhorbitant tuition is matter of every whether of land or water, about the double the nominal value of other prop- day's conversation? In vain it is shown, end of winter or beginning of spring. erty, and thus the proportion will be from time to time, that fruit trees well maintained. The price of an article is it planted and cared for, foot up the largvalue relatively to gold, or platinum, or est gains, in proportion to the expendiwhatever metal is the standard, and prices tures of time and money, of any branch must vary with all changes in this rela- of farming. Resclves are made while cause, also, he refers the phenomenon tive value. If a bushel of wheat is worth the evidence is fresh before the mind, an ounce of silver at one time, it may, at and some future day set for the procur- itation of moisture on walls and flaganother time, be worth as much as two ing and planting of the trees. The day ged floors excluded from the inflaence ounces of silver from either of two causes perhaps is set, at least the time is named of fire. He also attributes to a warm it may be twice as difficult to get the wheat when the nearest nursery is to be drawn south wind, succeeding a very cold or twice as easy to get the silver. If upon for the necessary number of trees; twice as many pounds of gold and silver but in the meantime some other funcied are thrown into use as money, it will take duty steps in, and tree planting is again twice as many pounds to do the same laid over to another season, and so it goes work, and the work will be no better done year after year Such has been the pracby the larger quantity than by the smal- tice of far too many, who could have had wraps the mountain top in mist." ler. Indeed, it will not be done as well; ere this, if they had possessed the will for one of the properties which make the a good orchard. We once more appeal precious metal convenier t for use as cur- to every farmer not to let another season long credits, no matter what profits are in 60 rency is their light weight in proportion pass without seeing that long talked of prospect to their value, and if this is increased or hard started. Get your trees this fall they are rendered less serviceable for &c., as recommended in a previous issue .- Jonea Homestead are all may been a Day when the all and

Restoreing Dried Grafts.

quare will be charged for by the line, at the rate of a ents the first week, and 5 cents each subsequent was

Nebraska Advertise

RATES OF ADVERTISING

kicks with a very swall charge and not feeding experiments, hears the name of wealth of the country and the world to an lar fruits are received in a dried or withpatch and the condition of the barrel - results of actual experiments differ from add nothing to the wealth of mankind, thrown away. We once new a case Some useful directions are given for the those obtained by analysis and from each inasmuch as they increase the weight of where a small package of grafts were, ter firing it should be wiped with a clean practical men can make their own de- This applies, however, only to that por- ble protection, and they were quite thortroleum is about the best liquid that can The best calculations made in Europe extent a wal to the excess of its value a- had gadually imbibed moisture, and became plump again, and on being planted every graft grew. Efforts of this kind often fuil in consequence of applying the moisture to copiously and suddenly ---Shoots in so withered a condition should receive it so gradually as to require some, weeks at least, for the completion of the

> Trees taken from the nursery, and which from some cause are permitted to become dry and wit ere | may be restored in like manuer. In the spring of 1855, we received a bundle of trees from a distant nursery. Some of them appeared so lifeless I throw them aside. The bark had become dry; and withered and The trees are six inches in diameter-the wood to all appearances devoid of any moisture. Two or three of the number estimated to "produce nearly or quite a happened to get buried with earth thrown from a newly dog celtar. In the course of a month it beame necessary to remove the earth when the trees were exhumed In the meantime the bark and buds had swollen and assumed their wonted healthy appearance. The trees thus treated were planted out and made a good growth

> entire confidence in this tree for screens Protecting Peach Trees-Besults. Levi Bartlett of New Hampshire, who has a wide reputation asan experienced and observing farmer, relates the fol-

"Last Saturday, being at the village, I met a man who related to me an experiment he made last autumn on a peach tree. Late in the fall he procured hemlock and spruce trees about a dozen feet high; with a crowbar he made holes around the peach tree, and set out the evergreens, so as to completely protect it from sudden changes of the weather; Early in May he removed the hemlocks, and the result of the operation is, that none of the tenderest limbs or blossom's buds were injured by the cold of the win

ter. The tree is very thrifty, five or six years from the seed. This morning L rode out to see the tree, and I have no loubt there is over two bushels of fruit on it to-day, large and fair, and just beginning to ripen. Now what Isaac Hunt has done in the way of raising peached away down here, a little this side of the North pole. Others can do, and have peaches without money or price. With one exception, I have seen no peaches upon trees exposed to the winter; but I have seen this season a great many pretty fair peach tree,s, "but mary a peach

upon them." We suppose that corn stalks sat in and around the trees would serve the sama ourpose as evergreens. We will here add, that Mr. John D. Bush of Dubuque protects his trees from injury in the winter by throwing upon them straw, and seldom fails to obtain a crop of fruit from trees thus treated. In 1861 he harvesteight to ten bushels from a few small trees. His plan is to compel the limbs to grow horizontally, and within two or three feet from the ground instead of up right. The direction must be given to the limbs when the tree is small by consome attention to all the possible way s in fining them to stakes or a horizontal rellis. - Iowa Homestead.

A farmer should never refuse a fair price for anything he has to sell, for any the interest upon the capital invested in

How Mist is Generated.

The production of mist is the subject of a note by the veteran Dr. John Davy, (brother of Sir Humphrey.) in the Edinburg Philosophical Journal. The cause usually assigned for mist is fogs, when the water, owing to the heat absorbed during summer, is of a He describes mists which he considers to have been thus formed in the lake district of Cumberland. To a similar termed sweating, which is the precipnorth wind, the deposition of a large quantity of moisture in the gallery of a nobleman in Devonshire, and quotes the saving in Homer, "The south wind

Avoid taking the extraord nacy rists of

A man winds up his clock to make it run, and his business to make it stop.