THE ADVERTISER

Published every Thursday morning

BY CHURCH & HACKER,

Proprietors.

Office—No. 2 & 4 McPherson's Block, up Stairs, BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

Terms, in Advance:

One copy, one year $2 00
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READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE

Nebraska Advertiser.

ESTABLISHED 1856. Oldest Paper in the State.

BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1871. VOL. 15.—NO. 22.

THE ADVERTISER.

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Half inch	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00	$2.50	$3.50	$5.00	$ 8.00	$ 5.00
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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY.

SOCIAL DIRECTORY.

LODGES.

Mt Carmel Commandery Knight Templar No. 3.—Meets in Masonic Hall on the second Saturday night in each month. R. W. Furness, Em. Com. JNO. BLAKE, Recorder.

Brownville Chapter No. 4, R. A. M.—Regular Communications first Monday night in each month. Lecture Meetings every Monday night. JOHN BLAKE, M. E. H. P. RUFUS T. BARNEY, Secy.

Nemaha Valley Lodge No. 4, A. F. & A. M.—Regular Communications first and third Saturday nights in each month. Lodge of Instruction every Saturday night. JOHN BLAKE, W. M. SIDNEY FRENCH, Secy.

Brownville Lodge No. 3, I. O. O. F.—Regular meetings Tuesday evening of each week. J. STEVENSON, N. G. D. O. CROSS, Secy.

CHURCHES.

Presbyterian Church.—Services each Sabbath at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Prayer Meeting Wednesday evenings. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock p. m. J. P. BATES, Pastor.

Methodist E. Church.—Services each Sabbath at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 9 a. m. Prayer Meeting Thursday evening. W. H. M. GOTT, Pastor.

Christ's Church—Episcopal.—Corner Atlantic and second streets. Services every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock p. m. Sunday School at 2 o'clock. Evening service at 7½ o'clock. Holy Communion administered on the first Sunday of each month. Seats free. REV. R. HAYES, Rector.

Baptist Church.—Corner Fourth and Atlantic streets. Services every Sabbath evening the third in each month, at 11 o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sunday School at 10 a. m. Prayer Meeting Wednesday evening. T. S. LOWE, Pastor.

Christine Church, London.—Divine service every Sabbath at 11 a. m., and in the evening.

St. Mary's—Episcopal—Pern.—Service every Sunday morning and evening. Sunday School at 2 o'clock p. m. Rev. R. C. TALBOTT, Pastor.

M. E. Church, London.—Services every other Sabbath. Rev. J. W. MARTIN, Pastor.

M. E. Church, Pern.—Services every Sabbath. Rev. MARTIN PETTIGREW, Pastor.

M. E. Church, Nemaha City.—Services every other Sabbath. R. BURGE, Pastor.

CITY OFFICIALS.

City Council.—Meets the First Thursday in each month. S. E. Sheard, C. E. Smith, Aldermen, F. A. Tesdel, W. D. Lewis, F. E. Johnson, C. Neelhamer, D. Pinkers. Marshal, D. Campbell. Clerk, J. B. Decker. Attorney, S. Freeman. Treasurer, J. W. Middleton. Engineer, T. W. Bedford.

MAILS.

Northern—Daily—via Phelps: Departs at 8 a. m. Arrives at 3 p. m.
Southern—Daily—via Phelps: Departs at 8 a. m. Arrives at 3 p. m.
Northern—Via Peru.
Southern—Via Nemaha—Tri-Weekly: Departs Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 7 a. m. Arrives same days at 4 p. m.
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Southwestern—Via Sherman to Table Rock—Weekly: Departs Monday at 8 a. m. Arrives Thursday at 5 p. m.
Post Office Hours from 7 a. m. to 7½ p. m. Sundays from 10 to 11 a. m. W. A. POLLOCK, P. M.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ATTORNEYS.

HEWETT & NEWMAN, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Brownville, Neb. Office No. 3, McPherson Block, up stairs.

FRENCH & ROGERS, Attorneys and Counselors at Law. Will give diligent attention to any business entrusted to their care. Office in Court House Building, Brownville, Neb.

JOB A. BILLON, Attorney and Counselor at Law, and Real Estate Agent, Tecumseh, Johnson County, Neb.

THOMAS & BROADY, Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Bankruptcy. Office in District Court Rooms, Brownville, Neb.

W. H. SHELLENBERGER, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Nebraska City, Neb.

NYE & HUMPHREY, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Nebraska City, Nebraska.

N. S. GUTTER, Attorney at Law and Land Agent, Beatrice, Gage County, Nebraska.

PHYSICIANS.

C. STEWART, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Brownville, Neb. Office hours from 7 to 8 a. m. and 1 to 2 and 6 to 7½ p. m. Office in H. C. Lett's Drug Store.

W. M. DAILY, Physician and Surgeon, St. Deposit, Neb. Graduate of Cincinnati Eclectic College. 34-y

W. H. KIMBELIN, M. D., Physician and Surgeon to the Nebraska Eye and Ear Infirmary, No. 5 Main street, Brownville, Neb. Office hours from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m.

H. C. THURMAN, Physician and Surgeon, No. 55 Main street, Brownville, Neb. Office hours from 8 to 11 a. m. and from 1 to 4 p. m.

H. L. MATHEWS Physician and Surgeon. Office in City Drug Store, No. 32 Main street, Brownville, Neb.

LAND AGENTS.

A. P. OGSWELL, Real Estate and Tax Paying Agent. Office in Ogswell Block, corner First and Atlantic streets. Will give prompt attention to the Sale of Real Estate and the Payment of Taxes throughout the Nemaha Land District. 31

RICHARD V. HUGHES, Real Estate Agent and Notary Public. Office in Hannaford & McFall's Furniture Store, Brownville, Neb.

WILLIAM H. HOOVER, Real Estate and Tax Paying Agent. Office in District Court Room. Will give prompt attention to the sale of Real Estate and Payment of Taxes throughout the Nemaha Land District.

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EVAN WORTHING, Forwarding and Commission Merchant, and Dealer in all kinds of Grain and Country Produce. Office and Warehouse, No. 95 Main street, Brownville, Neb.

GEO. G. START & BRO., Dealers in Grain, Produce, &c., Brownville, Neb. Highest market price paid for anything the farmer can raise. We will buy and sell everything known to the market.

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JUSTICES.

A. W. MORGAN, Probate Judge and Justice of the Peace. Office in Court House Building, Brownville, Neb.

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

JULIUS GILBERT, County Surveyor. Postoffice address, Clifton, Nemaha County, Nebraska.

SADDLERY.

J. H. BAUER, Harness, Bridles, Collars, Etc., No. 64 Main street, Brownville, Neb. Mending done to order. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

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J. H. BEASON, General Blacksmith, Main street, Brownville, Neb. Is prepared to do all kinds of work in iron, on short notice, and at prices in keeping with the times.

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ALEX. ROBINSON, Boot and Shoe Maker, No. 58 Main street, Brownville, Neb. Has constantly on hand a good assortment of Gent's, Lady's, Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes. Custom work done with neatness and dispatch. Repairing done on short notice.

HARDWARE.

SHELLENBERGER BROS., Dealers in Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, Carpenter Tools, Blacksmith Furnishings, Etc., No. 74 Main street, Brownville, Neb.

DEUSER & SHIRTS, Hardware Merchants, No. 29 Main street, Brownville, Neb. Dealers in Stoves, Tinware, Etc.

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CHRIS. HAUBOLDT, Merchant Tailor, No. 62 Main street, Brownville, Neb. Has on hand a splendid stock of Goods, and will make them up in the latest styles, on short notice and reasonable terms.

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RICHARD HARPSTER, Alhambra Billiard Saloon, No. 19 Main street, Brownville, Neb. The best Wines and Liquors constantly on hand.

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BANK RESTAURANT.—Geo. Daugherty, Proprietor. No. 37 Main street, Brownville, Neb. Meals at all hours. Board by the day or week.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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SHERMAN HOUSE.—C. M. Kauffman, Proprietor. No. 46 Main street, Brownville, Nebraska. Thoroughly remodeled and refurnished. Feed stable in connection with the house. Stages for all points west and omnibusses for all trains.

REYNOLDS HOUSE, J. M. Reynolds, Proprietor. Nos. 58 & 60 Main street, opposite Postoffice. Newly furnished throughout; thoroughly remodeled from cellar to attic. First Class Sample Room on first floor. Most convenient House to the business part of the city. Livery accommodations convenient. Stages for all points leave this House daily, making close connections with all Railroad lines. 27-y

AMERICAN HOUSE, L. D. Robison, Proprietor. A Front street, between Main and College. Good Feed and Livery Stable in connection with this House.

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MCCREERY & NICKELL, Dealers in Drugs, Stationery, Etc., No. 42 Main street, Brownville, Neb. Keep a general assortment of Drugs, Paints, Oils, Books, Stationery, etc., on hand, and sold at wholesale or retail.

GEO. DAUGHERTY, PROPRIETOR.

BANK RESTAURANT

No. 37 Main St.

BROWNVILLE, NEB.

THE SHERMAN HOUSE.

45 Main-st., Brownville.

C. M. KAUFFMAN, Proprietor

FEED STABLE

IN CONNECTION WITH THE HOUSE.

This House has been remodeled and refurnished throughout, and affords the best accommodations in the city to the local and traveling public. It is centrally located, adjoining the Stages and Omnibusses for all trains, go from the Sherman House. Fair first class, charges moderate. 15-tf

W. B. WRIGHT,

Wholesale and Retail

Dealer in

OLD KENTUCKY

WHISKYS AND LIQUORS

Pure Wines, Bitters, &c.,

63 MAIN STREET,

BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

H. H. BRYANT,

House, Sign and Carriage

PAINTER,

Grainer & Paper Hanger,

No. 60 MAIN STREET,

Brownville, Nebraska.

JOHN BAUSFIELD,

Bricklayer and Plasterer,

Brownville, Nebraska.

Is prepared to take Contracts in his line, in city or country. All work done in the best of style. Also, will hold Cisterns, and warrant them perfect. 29

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry

JOSEPH SHUTZ,

No. 59 Main Street, Brownville.

Keeps constantly on hand a large and well assorted stock of genuine articles in his line. Repairing of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry done on short notice, at reasonable rates.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

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BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

Exchange bought and sold on all the principle cities. Also dealer in

Gold and Silver Coin, Gold Dust, and Government Bonds.

Deposits received payable at sight. Interest paid on time. Especially by special agreement. Taxes for non-residents. All kinds U. S. Bonds wanted.

FRANZ HELMER,

WAGON & BLACKSMITH SHOP

ONE DOOR WEST OF COURT HOUSE.

WAGON MAKING, Repairing Plows, and all work done in the best manner and on short notice. Satisfaction guaranteed. Give him a call. [34-1y.

Dr. C. F. THIBAUT,

German Physician & Obstetrician

OFFICE IN THURMAN'S DRUG STORE,

Brownville, Nebraska.

POSSESSING an Electro Magnetic Battery, he will be fully able to attend to all Nervous and other diseases.

Will be in Brownville from the 1st to the 5th, and from the 14th to the 18th of every month. 3tf

STAR HOTEL

Brownville, Nebraska.

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PROPRIETORS.

General R. R. & Foreign Ticket Office.

OMNIBUSSES TO ALL TRAINS.

Daily Stages for All Points West.

BEST SAMPLE ROOM IN THE STATE

JOHN Q. A. SMITH. E. H. WILCOX

STORAGE, FORWARDING,

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COMMISSION HOUSE

OF

SMITH & WILCOX.

Dealers in all kinds of Grain, for which they pay the highest market price in Cash.

☞ Office at Store of F. E. Johnson & Co. 18-6m

FREMONT HOUSE.

BROAD ST., BET. 5th & 6th,

FREMONT NEBRASKA.

S. H. FOWLER,

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This House is within 50 rods of the U. P. R. R. and B. C. & P. R. R. Depots. Hacks leave for West Point daily, and Lincoln tri-weekly. 6-tf

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House, Sign and Carriage

PAINTERS

No. 56 Main St.

BROWNVILLE

Mixed Paints

FOR SALE.

GILDING

GRAINING, SMALTING,

FROSTING, KALSOMINING, ETC.

26-1y

DR. J. BLAKE,

DENTIST

Would respectfully announce that he has located in Brownville and is now prepared to perform in the best manner, ALL operations pertaining to the science of Dentistry.

OFFICE—Over City Drug Store, front room. 161

GEO. S. PHILLIPS,

Livery, Feed, & Exchange Stables

Brownville, Nebraska.

LANTERNS, of all descriptions, for sale by W. D. Shellenberger, No. 74 Main street, McPherson Block, Brownville, Neb. dwtf

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THE ADVERTISER

BROWNVILLE, NEB.,

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 16, 1871.

Published by Request.

The Art of Teaching.

An Essay read at the opening of the exhibition at the London Academy, March 1st, by Jennette Harding.

Education may be defined to be a leading forth, a bringing out, a training, a culture, a discipline. To educate, then, is not so much to communicate the facts and beauties of science and literature, as it is, to draw out the faculties of the mind, train and discipline them. The teacher is not, or ought not to be expected, to furnish mind or truths for his scholars; yet some people talk as if they thought so—for they will say: "I sent my child so long to school, and he never learned any thing." This may be true, but why? The child may not have much capacity to learn. In such a case, no system of instruction can make a scholar. It is indeed true, the teacher may not have the ability to draw out the powers of the mind.

There is a vast difference in persons inability to instruct others; some are continually absorbing facts, and adding to their stock of ideas; but they retain them within themselves. Such cannot be efficient teachers, however talented or learned they may be. Others when they receive knowledge, are like radiators, when light and heat strike their polished surface, throwing off the rays, and give light and warmth to all around them. Such make efficient theachers. It is sometimes thought the amount of learning one has, is the measure of ability for the the teacher. This is one of the qualifications, to be sure; but the art of reaching the mind of the scholar and drawing it out, and training it, is the great thing to be considered in the qualifications of the teacher. And it is often the case, it receives but very little or no attention.

Some individuals possess the ability to instruct as a natural gift. Others have to attain to it, as an art by culture. As a gift, it requires culture. Every one should strive for the gift to teach. It gives brilliance and power to character. Women possess more of this natural gift, than men; their position in society; their sphere of influence call for it. Let the world bring forth its Presidents, its Senators, its Statesmen, and boast of their power to govern the people; their power pales in the greater grandeur, of woman's influence as teachers of children—of the little ones. But let her take heed how she use this influence, how she teach.

The capacity to teach has always had a prominent place in the education of man. An Apostle gave advice concerning those who were to educate the religious faculties, to select those who were "apt to teach." Apt to teach. None otherswere qualified to draw out, and culture into beautiful proportion, the religious nature. The Master is called the great teacher, and how beautifully he appears, as in gentle dignity he moves about teaching the little ones, as well as the wise men; the out-cast as well as the righteous, for he knew the value of mind, even if it were hidden deep in ignorance and crime, if it could be reached, drawn out, and purified from the dross of error, trained up, educated with a magnificent soul.

But this occasion will limit our thoughts to text-book education, or teaching by the method of a school system. It has been found in the experience of those who would educate and develope the mind, that to congregate the children and youth together, with the aid of suitable text-books and competent teachers, is a profitable way of education, and what is found to be useful should be retained. The systems of educating the young has come to that point; that *now* the only question is, *how* to adopt the best system; how secure the most efficient teachers. The phylosophy of the school system, is not always searched after by the people, the ultimate effects are not always considered by them. It is sometimes thought that studying text-books, and just what is learned in school hours, is all of school education; when it is comparatively nothing, if separated from the effect it has to develope the mind, so as to influence the action, and give cast to the character of the student when he goes out to mingle in the active scenes of practical life.

What the scholar learns of geography and astronomy from text-books, is merely to prepare him to meet the facts and influences he will find in the surroundings of the earth and the heavens as he journies on through life. Much of the time given to the subtilties of mathematics would be spent in vain, were it not for the beautiful discipline it gives to the mind when it goes out to grapple with the great problems of human life; the patient endurance it gives to thought. No one but a scholar thoroughly disciplined can meet with patience, the ills and annoyances of life. The rules and technicalities found in books of grammar, are but to prepare the student to express himself in correct language when he goes out into the world. The power of speech is a wonderful gift; but like every other gift, it needs to be cultured. It would be well if there were more attention given to a knowledge of grammar, and rhetoric. To select the most beautiful and appropriate words, and arange them gracefully in a sentence, so as to express thought, is a high attainment, and the degree of this attainment in a teacher, has much to do with the success he will have in reaching the mind of the scholar, and rousing his undeveloped faculties and getting them to work. Then the design of the school system of education, is to develope and train the mind with the aid of text-books and efficient teachers.

To the students who have just completed another term of school instruction, I would say in the passing weeks of this winter term, as you have learned and recited your lessons together, you have had the advantage of excellent instruction; a good system of training; and it is but justice to you and to your teacher, to say you have improved these advantages. In whatever ways providence may lead, you will ever look back with pleasant memories to the school instruction in the London Academy; you will ever have occasion to hold in grateful remembrance your instructor. You have advanced a few steps more up the steeps of science. You have taken a few sips more from the fountain of literature—go on; if you find amid the pleasures of life way, some hindrances, strive to overcome them—you can; in every obsticle which calls for greater strength; the mind will be true to itself, and furnish power equal to the demand; if injurious habits have not weakened its will power.

In some of your minds the ambition may be forming, which gives you a desire "to write your lofty name a light, a landmark, on the cliffs of fame." It is a worthy ambition, if properly controlled. Go on then under the stimulus of this ambition, let not difficulties discourage you, when you stand at the base of the hill, and look up the dizzy heights of science, you think you never can climb these steeps, but as you advance, the way will be cleared for you. And remember this, you never can reach the top; however long, however fast you may travel. This thought will keep you modest in the expression of your attainments. When you have reached what you imagined the top, you will find heights on heights beyond; and so on continually. As you advance you will find displays of wisdom of the all-wise Father still more grand; the atmosphere more pure, the scenery more lovely; your character more elevated, your entire nature more holy and pure, and then still on, on forevermore.

To the teacher who has led these student through another term of school instruction, I would say, your calling is noble and honorable. Never forsake it for any other calling. As you have the gift to teach, consider it of more value, than all the precious gems of earth. Your reward will be enough, as all along the path-way of life the children and youth go marching up into the sunshine and beauty of learning and literature, plucking the fruits of science and philosopy, clothed in the loveliness of moral culture, they point to you and say he helped to bring out our undeveloped minds; he led us hither. Then somewhere on the railway of life, death will ring its bell for a change of cars; your talents improved, and in rich culture; you will hear the angels say, well done; come up higher. Friends, all of us, in whatever degree we may have to teach, let us educate and culture the gift. It is so blessed to be a teacher. Let us be careful, and not bewilder and darken the mind with a false education. But with beautiful and eternal truths, draw out the mind, lead it in the ways of wisdom, which lead directly to the paradice of God.

General News Summary.

—Rock Island elected a Republican ticket.

—Costa Rica has elected Radicals to the Cortes.

—Paris is still in a ferment, many disgraceful things are occuring in the city.

—More depredations are reported in South Carolina by mobs and murderers of black men.

—Senators Sumner and Schurz are to retain their places on the Committee of Foreign Relations.

—A very weak, silly report comes from Cuba that the Spaniards have actually won a brilliant victory.

—The Colonial Secretary of Jamaica has gone to New York on a secret errand, supposed to be connected with San Domingo affairs.

—At the charter election of Troy, N. Y., the Democratic ticket went thro', majority 2,675, mostly bummers. Elmira goes Republican, and Poughkeepsie Republican by 300 majority, and Rochester Republican by a large majority.

—The joint high commission is vigorously at work, and hopes are entertained of a speedy settlement of all matters in adjudication. The proceedings are to be kept secret. The middle of April, it is said, will see the work finished.

—Wendell Phillips lectured in New York for the benefit of the suffering French. He hit Bismarck on the nob and drew a little claret, and intimated that the time was coming when the Vanderbilt and Stewart ilk would be regarded as monstrosities.

—Mr. Orth, of Indiana, who expected to succeed Mr. Bancroft as Minister to Berlin, and who was instrumental in having that mission raised to first-class, has been told by the President that it is not advisable to make a change, and offered the mission to Brazil, which he declined.

—Bismarck, according to the New York *Herald*, is preparing a circular to diplomatic agents of Germany, relating to the late war, commenting severely, almost offensively upon England's attitude and tricky evasive conduct. He proposes to cut off the British Lion's tail, behink its ears, with a paper knife.

Dangerous Metals in the Household.

Paper collars contain arsenic in the glaze. I here give a test for arsenic: Take a two or three ounce vial, insert a small pointed glass tube through the cork. This tube is not allowed to be much longer than the cork, so it will not touch the liquid. Put in one ounce and a half of pure diluted sulphuric acid, then throw in a small piece of pure zinc, say about half a drachm. As soon as the zinc is in the vial a reaction takes place, gas bubbles will rise and fill the bottle with hydrogene. How does that come? The oxygen of the water of the diluted sulphuric acid combines with the zinc, to oxide of zinc, and the other partner of the water, the hydrogene, fills the bottle and goes out of the little hole in the point of the tube. Now touch a match to the opening of the glass tube, and a little flame will permanently appear. Take a saucer and let the underside of it be touched by the flame. If the saucer is not blackened by the flame the materials have been pure. Now the apparatus is ready for trial. Throw in your stuff in which you expect the arsenic. Leave it stand a short time to gain gas again, and if the saucer is held in the flame it will get blackened. This will be either an indication of antimon or arsenic. If this black spot can be removed by a touch with a cork from a bottle of nitric acid it will be antimon, if it remains, arsenic. Beware not to take too large a tube or bottle as the air in the bottle will combine with the hydrogen and form crack gas, in which even platina will melt, so hot and explosive it is.

Now to the copper brass. I recollect one time being called to see an elderly lady, and my diagnosis could not find any clue at all, as she presisted in not having eaten anything unhealthy. I had to let her suffer without giving her relief, until the second day I saw one of her children eat some stewed goosberries. I tasted them, and, mercy, what a taste. I asked the lady if she had eaten any goosberries lately. She said she had, but they didn't hurt her. I soon restored her to health, but she would not believe me when I told her that she had been poisoned by oxide of copper.

There is metal ware which is covered with a layer of tin. These are not dangerous as long as the cover is good; if the little tin leaves will loosen, and remnants of vitals work under them, that is between the metal and the tin cover, which cannot be rinsed away, then it will ferment and form poisonous metal combinations. The tinning of brass, copper, iron or tinware is easy done, and here is the way to do it. I have often heard women complain of rusty wash-boilers, perhaps they will try to tin them: Take, first, diluted muriatic acid or strong vinegar, scour the surface which is to be tinned, as bright as possible, and dry it perfectly. Lay aside a piece of pure English tin and some sal ammoniac. Take a piece of the last about as big as a hazel nut, and melt it in the hot vessel which you want to cover with tin. Spread the ammoniac all over the surface and then take a small piece of tin, which will melt in a few minutes, and spread it, with a woolen rag, all over the bottom and the sides until every place is covered with a thin layer of tin. With a little skill the work is easy done and saves much trouble in the household.

The volatile salts of hartshorn is often pounded in a brass mortar; when used for cakes this never ought to be done, as the copper of the brass will immediately form a poisonous combination. If you drink soda water be careful that you get it out of good English tin tubes. I often drank soda water in which I could taste the copper. Don't give any brass or even any metal ware to the children, or if you do it, be careful that they do not take it in the mouth, the saliva is sour enough to dissolve a part of the metal.

New silver, German silver, alfenide—an alloyment of zinc, copper and nickel in different proportions—is more or less undangerous. A spoon, which laid 48 hours in strong vinegar only give a very small quantity of zinc to the liquid, no copper. As zinc is very cheap, this metal is considerably used for kitchen ware, hydrant tubes, reservoirs, cups, teapots, etc. Reservoirs ought not to be painted with any lead, zinc or metal color, as the carbonic acid of the water will dissolve some of the metals. The best advice to everyone would be to remove any sort of eatables as soon as possible out of any kind of metal ware. At the end of this I want to guard against the careless "standing around" of medicines, of any kind, without labels and within reach of the children. I was once called to a child, who drank aqua amonia. The quick application of vinegar and grease saved it from death.

DR. ADOLPH OPPERMANN.

—"A friend of mine," said Erskine, "was suffering from a continual wakefulness, and various methods were tried to bring him sleep. At last his physician resorted to an expedient which succeeded admirably. They dressed him in a watchman's coat, put a lantern in his hand, placed him in a sentry-box, and he was asleep in ten minutes."

—Mark Twain, whose horse was so thin that he had to lean against a tree to think, was considerably beaten by a long, cadaverous specimen of humanity just in from the country, who said he had a brother living in Cairo so poor that the sun would shine through him, and that he had to put on an overcoat to make a shadow.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Feb. 9.

TERRIFIC TORNADO.

Loss of Life—Destruction of Property—East St. Louis Scourged—Railroad Depots Demolished—Dwellings Leveled to the Ground—Cars Lurdyn from Tracks—A Thirty Ton Engine Lifted Like a Toy—Steamer Mollie Able a Wreck—Pier Seaforiding Blown Down—Forty Men Fall with It—Course of the Hurricane—Incidents of the Visitation—Attentions to the Wounded—&c., &c., &c.

A sultriness in the atmosphere was remarked during the forenoon of yesterday by all who are wont to speculate upon the weather changes and prognosticate sunshine or storm, fair weather or foul. After the sun had crossed the meridian, the heavens presented a more forbidding aspect, as heavy patches of black and angry looking clouds traversed the sky toward the north and northwest.

Gradually the clouds thickened, and the darkness became so intense that artificial lights were rendered necessary in the prosecution of office duties.

Shortly after 2 o'clock the heavy yet sluggishly falling rain-drops admonished people to seek shelter. Minutes elapsed ere the falling water assumed the proportions of a shower. Just before 3 o'clock the rain came down in torrents, deluging the streets and sweeping from the gutters all the light garbage and filth. In this respect it did, as, on this side of the Mississippi, a service. The wind, although brisk, gave no indications of the extreme violence with which it blew on the opposite side of the river. It may be that the dense and compact mass of stone and brick structures on the west side of the Mississippi somewhat broke the violence of the storm; but certain it is that the full force of the wind was not felt in West St. Louis. Only a short time elapsed, however, before it became buzzed around that something very unusual had happened in East St. Louis and crowds hied towards the levee. Before intelligence was brought over it became apparent to the naked eye that a tornado had visited the opposite side of the Mississippi; for even at that great distance some of the devastating effects of the whirlwind were painfully apparent. But we will not, by further introductory remarks, delay our readers from perusing the detailed particulars of the terrible visitation as far as, considering their magnitude and wide-spread nature, we were able to gather them last night.

MARINE DISASTERS.

One of our reporters had himself conveyed by the quickest route to the foot of Lesperance street and the vicinity of the sectional docks, fearing that the blow had struck there violently. It had. But, fortunately, few steamers were there.

The Walter B. Dance had her chimneys toppled overboard; the top of the barber shop parted company, and the whole cabin was displaced four inches. The stern line of the Dance parted, otherwise she would have been split into kindling wood.

The Wm. J. Lewis, an elegant boat, brilliant in a new dress, provided her for the Missouri river trade, and nearly ready to load for her first trip of the season, parted her lines. Her stern swung round and she suffered no injury.

The bridge boat Allen, hull of an old steamer, went down the river out of sight. The same fate befel the Rubicon, which had but a few hours previously been removed from a locality where she would not have felt the severity of the gale.

Several barges and other inferior craft were dislodged at the same time and went adrift.

Opposite the foot of Chouteau avenue is situated the "Pittsburg coal dyke." The ferry-boat America, which plies there, had her chimney and upper works blown down. She was brought to this side of the river. Her pilot, Richard Johnson, was very seriously hurt, and had to be carried to the vehicle which conveyed him where surgical aid could be at once secured. His tongue was nearly severed. It is said that three teamsters on the boat also received injuries.

In bold relief, lying against the Illinois shore, opposite the foot of Biddle street, lies a badly wrecked steamer, the large packet Mollie Able, which was to leave to-morrow evening for New Orleans, but must defer that sort of business to another day. A visit to the Mollie Able disclosed the fact that her chimneys are down, and her cabin fearfully wrecked and twisted. Fortunately there were but few persons on board, and no one was hurt. The damage to the boat will probably reach $6,000.

THE EAST ST. LOUIS VISITATION.

Near the coal dyke were a number of frame houses, which were torn to splinters in the fierce gale, and fragments of them carried to a great distance. The track of the hurricane was about two hundred yards in bredth, and at the dyke three coal houses and a ticket office, two new frame dwelling houses, owned by Wm. Reademeyer, and another owned by Mr. Scamp, were destroyed. A train of cars and an engine were hurled from the track, and many of the cars smashed. The loss was not ascertained, but it will probably reach several thousand dollars. Fortunately, no person was killed.

Sweeping along towards the northeast, the tornado next struck the ferryboat Edwardsville, driving her aground by the bridge pier, tearing her pilot house to pieces and blowing down her smoke-stacks. The pilot, Mr. William Stark, was in the pilot house with his wife, and was seriously injured, but will probably recover. The lady was unhurt.

The Tug-boat Hewett, was the next sport of the tempest, and the upper works were swept cleanly from the deck. The commander, Captain Montgomery, was cut on the head by flying timbers.

TOLEDO WABASH AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

The most powerful effects of the tornado was probably manifested near the depot of the Toledo, Wabash and Western railway. All the bystanders, including many influential visitors from this side of the river, declared that nothing short of ocular demonstration would have convinced them that any known force of wind would have accomplished the herculean feats that had been effected. Principal among these we may mention that a thirty-ton engine was lifted bodily from the track and hurled down a contiguous embrankment. The engine was not merely tumbled over and, as it were, rolled towards the edge of the embankment, but we advisedly use the word "lifted" into the air and flung down the slope without touching the space which intervened between the rails on which the engine stood and the precipice. Seeing is believing. There are the rails on which the machine stood; there is the earth beside those rails without a scratch; and there is the engine in the ravine below—wheels upturned. We are this particular in this part of our narrative because the feat accomplished by old Burens appears almost incredible; but our reporter witnessed what has been described.

Close to where the engine and car had stopped there were several cars, including a Pulman palace car, on a side track. These were likewise lifted by the wind, and hurled down the embankment into a little lake, and about thirty yards from the engine. The beautiful and costly palace car appeared to be a wreck; it was lying, wheeless, upside down, at the bottom of the embankment.

Another evidence of the force of the wind was manifested in the flight which one of the ponderous cars had taken. The ravine or gully at the foot of the embankment is probably fifty feet wide, and the car last alluded to was lifted across, all that space, and lodged on the slope of the opposite embankment.

Yet another proof of the force of the tornado at this point: A large portion of one of the cars was violently torn off by the wind and carried into the adjoining wood, a distance of at least three hundred feet.

Besides the passenger cars mentioned, some freight cars were blown over the embankment and totally wrecked. Very little damage was done to the depot buildings as they were tolerably well protected by other edifices. The whole scene near the depot is one of great desolation; the destruction of property was immense, but at this writing we will not undertake to compute the figures.

INDIAPOLIS DEPOT DESTROYED.

The depot of the Indianapolis railroad, which lay in the track of the storm, was partially demolished, fragments of large beams being carried fifty yards away.

A driver for the St. Louis Transfer Company had a leg broken and one of the horses was killed by the overturning of his vehicle. As he was immediately taken charge of by his friends and conveyed to the Sisters' Hospital on this side of the river, his name was not ascertained.

On the bridge works the most terrible havoc was made. The east river pier still stands, but the ponderous framework that surrounded it is a mass of ruins, and nearly half of the immense timbers are now floating down the river. The derrick boat, with its massive hoisting apparatus, was torn to attums, while perpendicular timbers fully a foot in diameter were snapped off like reeds. The air boat was lying behind the solid masonry, and thus protected, it escaped injury. The spectacle presented at the east shore pier was more than the other. About one hundred men were at work on the masonry and the boats surrounding it, and many of them were killed or wounded.

Up to six o'clock last evening the body of but one man had been taken from the wreck of timbers and machinery, but it is probable that four or five more will be found.

The frame work for the hoisting of huge rocks for the masonry formed a complicated network of colossal beams that supported heavy iron pulleys, together with the derrick and engine boats, the superintendent's office, and, indeed, almost all the buildings and apparatus, are an immense heap of ruins.

There were eight "purchases" for raising rocks manned by two men each, and not more than five minutes before the tornado burst upon them, eight of the men stopped work, and leaving their places, prepared to cross the river to their homes. This doubtless saved their lives, as none of them were injured. Of the other eight, however, several are missing, and it is reported that some were hurled into the turbid waters of the river, while others were buried beneath the wreck.

VANDALIA RAILROAD DEPOT DESTROYED.

The Vandalia railroad depot and freight house, a building eight hundred feet in length, was torn to fragments, which strewed the ground for a hundred yards away. Thirty-five men were at work there, but all succeeded in escaping unhurt with the exception of F. W. Strathuren, who was injured in the breast and had a hand crushed.

The large water tank of the Vandalia road was torn down, leaving nothing but the supporting posts to show where it stood a few moments before the storm broke upon it—or, rather, it was broken by the storm.

The ram "Vindicator," moored just above the bridge pier, was beached and left a mere skeleton of what it was. The upper works, cabin, chimneys and even the boards on the wheel houses were stripped off as if an effort had been made by boat builders to take the craft to pieces. But few persons were on board, and no one was hurt.

The plank walks in many parts of the town were twisted and torn up, and scarcely a telegraph wire was left upon the few poles that remained standing.

The planing mill of J. B. Lovingston, consisting of five buildings, some expensive machinery and a lumber yard, were scattered over the ground for rods around, the hurricane scarcely leaving the foundations of the buildings in the earth. It was not ascertained that any of the employes were injured.

The two story-house of Patrick Conway, a short distance from the mill, was next leveled with the ground. Mrs. Conwap's legs were both broken, while her husband was crushed and severely injured under a falling tree. Micheal Conway was bruised and cut about the head, while one or two women and an infant were hurt, the latter probably fatally