

Nebraska Advertiser

RATES OF ADVERTISING table with columns for ad type and duration.

VOL. IV.

BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1860.

NO. 50.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOHNSON & BEDFORD, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.

A. D. KIRK, Attorney at Law, Land Agent and Notary Public.

J. B. WESTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office on Main Street.

JAMES W. GIBSON, BLACKSMITH, Second Street, Nebraska.

DR. D. GWIN, Having permanently located in BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

A. S. HOLLADAY, M. D., Respectfully informs his friends in Brownville and immediate vicinity.

L. M. JOHNSON, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office at U. C. Johnson's Law Office.

LIGHT LITERATURE AND NEWSPAPERS, Periodicals, Of every description.

LITERARY DEPOT, South-east corner Main and Second Streets.

McGary, Hewett & Thomas, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.

E. S. DUNDY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ARCHER, RICHARDSON CO. N. T.

D. A. CONSTABLE, IRON, STEEL, NAILS, CASTINGS, SPRINGS, AXLES, FILES, BELLOWS.

BLA CKSMITH'S TOOLS, Also: Hubs, Spokes, and Bent Staff.

SAINT JOSEPH, MO., which he sells at St. Louis prices for cash.

KINNEY & HOLLY, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NEBRASKA CITY, N. T.

HUGHES & HOLLADAY, No. 5, Clay Building, MISSOURI.

MUDD & HOLLADAY, No. 146, Pearl Street, New York.

Produce and Commission MERCHANTS, Powell, Levy & Son, St. Joseph, Mo.

SHINGLES!! SHINGLES!! The undersigned takes this method of informing the citizens of Nebraska City.

L. N. TALBOTT, DENTAL SURGEON, Having located himself in Brownville, N. T.

To Ladies of Brownville, MRS. MARY HEWETT

MILLINERY GOODS, Consisting of FRENCH CHIP, STRAW, GIMP, FRENCH LEHORN, SILK, & CRAPE BONNETS.

MONEY ADVANCED ON PIKE'S PEAK GOLD! We will receive your Real Gold, and advance money upon the same.

LUSHBAUGH & CARSON, BULLION AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

Clocks, Watches & Jewelry, J. SCHITZ, World-renowned clockmaker of Brownville.

CITY LIVERY STABLE, WM. ROSSELL, BROWNVILLE, N. T.

1859. HANNIBAL & ST. JOSEPH R. R. FALL ARRANGEMENTS.

CHARTER OAK Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.

AMERICAN HOUSE, New Hotel, BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

P. J. HENDGEN, Sole Agent for the State of Nebraska, for the sale of the Nebraska Land.

A. L. COATE, NEMAHIA LAND AGENT, SURVEYOR & NOTARY PUBLIC.

THE NEBRASKA FARMER, 16 PAGES QUARTO MONTHLY, SUBSCRIBE FOR IT.

SAINT JOSEPH Female College, ST. JOSEPH, MO.

WILLIAM CAMERON, A. M., Principal, Mrs. Hendgen & Miss Lusk, MILLINERS AND DRESS MAKERS.

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

THE MELVIN MILLS, NEMAHIA CITY, NEBRASKA. The proprietor returns thanks for the generous patronage.

Peru Chair Factory, AND Cabinet Shop, The undersigned having purchased the Chair and Cabinet shop lately owned by H. Marshall.

PIONEER BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY, BINDERY, COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

W. LAWTON, New Rochelle, N. Y.

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Merchant Tailor, JACOB MARHON, MAIN STREET, BROWNVILLE, N. T.

FRESH STOCK, Of every article of GENTLEMEN'S WEAR, Consisting of FINE CLOTHS, SUMMER GOODS, COTTON, LINSEN AND SILK GOODS, FOR MEN'S WEAR.

Prices, Correspond with the Present Hard Times, April 12, 1860.

MORTON HOUSE, MAIN STREET, NEBRASKA CITY, NEBRASKA.

T. I. GODDIN, Proprietor, September 29, 1859.

Another New Work by the Distinguished American Author, EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH.

Haunted Homestead, With an autobiography of the author, by Mrs. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH.

SAVE YOUR MONEY AND GO TO WM. T. DEN, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

Wholesale and Retail dealer in BOOTS AND SHOES, Brownville, N. T.

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Portrait, Triune Acrostic, BY ARLO.

First Cause, to all eternity— 'Tis of a world made free— Hope is manifested in Thee.

Empire monitoring— At Thy bay, Mightiest money in thy plan— Great Thy presence, soles to gain.

Death became through Thee a pain— Heavenly sanctifying man— Omnipresent! Glorious God— Savior of an earthly sod— Triune blessing— Triune rod— Father, Son and Holy Ghost!

Grandma Susan, Grandma Susan was an old lady, who once lived in a little lonely brown cottage just below the village of C.

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AGRICULTURAL, From the American Agriculturist, Hints on the Root Crops.

We have just fed the last of our carrots, and the only fault we have to find with them, is, that they are gone.

We are sorry that we had not raised two tons more, both because our neighbors want to purchase, and we want more to finish out the season.

We have fed rutabagas, carrots, sugar beets, and mangel wurtzels, and like them also well, and we shall plant more of them than all that we have ever raised before.

We have never fed anything that will bring out horses or cows in so good condition in the spring, as a diet partially of roots.

They are particularly valuable in the three Spring months, before cattle are turned out to grass.

They are full of food, and are highly relished with the dry hay and meal to which cattle are often confined at this season.

They keep the bowels loose, and the appetite in uniform good condition.

We have never had the slightest case of illness among animals fed on roots.

The carrot is the best of roots for the horse; fed a peck a day with other food, they digest, and keep them in flesh.

We think a diet of hay, oats, and carrots, half and half of the last two, is the best food we have ever tried for horses.

Carrots are also admirable for milk cows, and for young stock.

They increase the richness of the milk, without adding any unpleasant flavor.

This objection is brought against a diet of turnips, and for this reason they should be fed to other animals, as oxen, fattings and young cattle.

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of August to the 27th of September, and it was also weighed. The average daily yield during this period was about thirty pounds, or fifteen quarts.

This cow came from a favorite cow, and was raised by E. S. Parker, of Salem Massachusetts. She dropped her first calf December 21st, 1857, at the age of two years and eight months.

In her account, Mr. Merritt further says, "I bought her January 13, 1858, and between then and the 13th of January 1859 she gave 210 quarts of milk, best measured, at 7027 pounds, or 9 quarts, one pint and one gill per day. Nearly 20 pounds per day for the year."

Lookout for Moths, There is scarcely a more provoking pest for the household than the moth, his depredations are carried on so quietly, that very often his existence is not suspected until bringing out the best dresses, or expensive furs, which had been laid away in supposive safety, they are found ruined.

Great sympathy is sometimes felt for the poor little miller that flutters around the candle, scorches his wings, and dies, a warning to the venturesome, but little pity would be wasted on him, were it but known that this "miller's children, will, if unmolested, make a 'grist' of our carpets, coats, furs, and whatever else may suit his extravagant taste.

There are several species of these insects, differing in size, form and habits. Some attach woolen cloths of every description; others confine themselves mostly to carpets, and others again are satisfied with nothing but fur. In the winged state, they have four short and slender feelers, a thick tuft on the forehead, and very narrow wings, deeply fringed. They are busy in May and June, laying their eggs, where the young may find proper food, and when they have thus done their share of the mischief, they die. In five days they hatch, and the little worms, sharp-toothed caterpillars or moths, begin their nefarious operations.

They furnish themselves with food, clothes and lodgings, from the fabrics they destroy; gnawing the substance, and rolling up the fragments into small tubes with open ends, where they keep as snugly as possible, in the shell. Like the turtle, some of them carry their coverings around with them. As they grow they enlarge their garments at each end, occasionally setting in a piece at the sides when necessary. Thus they pass the Summer; then take a Winter nap; and about twenty days, emerge as perfect insects, to flutter about, find their mates, and raise another enterprising family. Now is the time to root them out. Take all furs and woolen clothes from drawers, clothes presses, etc., and with a light cane give them a thorough beating, to dislodge the eggs, and expel the dust in which they delight to hide their progeny. Gum camphor in coarse powder, plentifully sprinkled among clothing, and the drawers and boxes containing it, will sometimes prevent their return. Housekeepers sometimes find the moth, notwithstanding this, or some other strong aromatic had not first beaten or shaken out the intruder, already in their quarters. Empty cigar boxes are among the very best receptacles for articles subject to moths—they have sense enough to eschew tobacco. Ground black pepper sprinkled upon the floor is said to keep them from the carpets; they should, however, be thoroughly beaten twice a year. It is also well to give furs a beating once or twice during the Summer to make sure work.—E.

Bemedy for Short Pasture, Those who have but a limited range of pasture, and keep stock enough to crop it well, are almost at the mercy of the weather. If there chance to be a favorable season, and a good season for the growth of grass and clover, all is well. But, if as is liable to occur, there comes a long period of drouth, the browsed fields, already closely cropped, suffer severely, having little to protect the roots from the full power of the sun, and the cattle suffer yet more. The milk pails show serious diminution, the drying profits shrink, and the stock fall off when they should be gaining. A severe check of this kind will be felt throughout the season, for much of the pasture may be "Summer killed," and the full flow of milk can hardly be regained. This may be guarded against by putting in a small plot of corn, sorghum, millet, or other suitable crop for cutting and feeding green. An acre of corn sown broadcast now, will very soon yield sufficient to give great relief to short pasture. It is not necessary to stable the cows; cut a good supply for them, and feed night and morning, before they leave the yard; they will eat it with a relish, and make ample returns in the milk pails and in the churn. Even if the threatened drouth should not come, and abundance of grass should grow, the soiling crop need not be lost. Cut at the proper season, and properly cured, it will not come amiss next Winter.

Cattle Distemper, The Connecticut Legislature has appropriated \$100 for the purpose of inquiring if any legislation is necessary to prevent the cattle distemper from spreading into that State, the money to be expended under the direction of the agricultural committee.

Strange and Unaccountable Antipathies, The following are a few of the more striking manifestations of that unaccountable feeling of antipathy to certain objects, to which so many persons are subjected, and with instances of which, in a modified form, perhaps, most people are acquainted.

Essences, though a native of Bordenham, had such an aversion to fish that the smell of it threw him into a fever.

Ambrose Pare mentions a gentleman who never could see an ear without fainting.

There is an account of another gentleman who would fall into convulsions at the sight of a carp.

A lady, a native of France, always fainted on seeing boiled lobsters. Other persons from the same country experienced the same inconvenience from the smell of roses, though they were particularly fond of the odor of jonquils or tuliberoses.

Joseph Scalliger and Peter Abeno never could drink milk, and yet they could eat bread, and were particularly disgusted at the sight of eggs. Lindisay, King of Poland, could not bear to see apples.

If an apple was shown to Ctesias, secretary to Francis I., he died at the nose.

A gentleman in the court of the Emperor Ferdinand, would bleed at the nose on hearing the moving of a cat, however great the distance might be from him.

Henry III. of France could never sleep in a room with a cat, and the Duke of Schomberg had the same aversion.

M. de Lancer gave an account of a very sensible man who was so terrified at seeing a hedgehog that for two years he imagined his bowels were gnawed by such an animal.

The same author was intimate with a very brave officer, who was so terrified at the sight of a mouse that he never dared to look at one unless he had his hand a sword or dagger.

M. Vanhomer, a great huntsman in the State of Hanover, would faint, or if he had sufficient time, he would run away at the sight of a roasted pig.

John Rol, a gentleman in Carolina, would swoon on hearing the word "tobacco" (in English) pronounced, though his death was not caused by it.

The philosophical Boyle once received an advertisement in the sound of a pipe running through a pipe, and when La Mothe in Moscow could not endure the sound of musical instruments, though he experienced lively pleasure whenever it thundered.

James I. though in some respects giving evidence of courage, always manifested nervousness, and frequently fainted at the sight of an unheated sword.

The author of the "Turkish Spy" tells us that he would rather encounter a lion in the deserts of Arabia, provided he had but a sword in his hand, than feel a spider crawling on him in the dark.

He observes that there is no reason to be given for the secret dislikes. He humorously attributes them to the doctrine of the transmigration of the soul; and, as regarded himself, he supposed that he had been a fly, before he came into the human body, and that having been frequently persecuted by spiders, he still retained the dread of his old enemy.

A Lump of Gold, A cubic inch of gold is worth one hundred and forty-six dollars; a cubic foot, two hundred and fifty-two thousand two hundred and eighty-eight dollars; a cubic yard, six millions, eight hundred and eleven thousand seven hundred and seventy-six dollars.

The quantity of the precious metal now in existence, is estimated to be three thousand millions of dollars, which, valued into money, could be contained in a cube of twenty-three feet. The relative value of gold to silver in the days of patriarchal times, was one to eight; at the period B. C. 1000, it was one to 12; B. C. 600, it was one to thirteen; at the commencement of the Christian Era it was one to nine; A. D. 1100, it was one to eight; A. D. 1400, it was one to eleven; A. D. 1600, it was one to fifteen; and at half, which ratio, with slight variations, it has remained ever since.

'De Dignity of Bein' Niggers' A The Petosburg (Va.) Express relates the following, which is worthy of being incorporated in the next treatise on the relative standing of the races in this country.

In front of the Central Warehouse, a philosophical dandy, leaning lazily against one of the wheels of a dray, delivered himself to a brother Jehu, who was disposing of himself similarly. "All niggers ought to fell de dignity of bein' niggers, 'cept free niggers, what dunno what dignity am. Dis minute I'm worth about fifteen hundred dollars," and he gave a demonstrative gesture with his left forefinger, "and a heap 'ow folks 'n't say dat for deyselves. 'Now dar,' and he pointed to a 'gentlemanly vagrant,' who was a white man; he couldn't turn his self into money to save his life. 'More'n dat, he ain't wot'nuffin; he dunno 'nuffin, and he won't do nuffin.' I feels de dignity of de fact, and dat's what makes me say what I do say!"

The devil entices youth with luxury, the miser with gold, the ambitious with power, and the learned by false doctrine.