

BUSINESS CARDS. Money Advanced on PIKES' PEAK GOLD! J. N. L. CARSON, BULLION AND EXCHANGE BROKER

DR. D. GWIN, Having permanently located in BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA. For the practice of Medicine and Surgery, tenders his professional services to the afflicted.

T. W. TIPTON, Attorney at Law, BROWNVILLE, N. T. L. M. JOHNSON, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office at U. C. Johnson's Law Office.

To Ladies of Brownville, MRS. MARY HEWETT. Fall & Winter MILLINERY GOODS. Consisting of FRENCH CHIP, GIMP, LEGHORN, SILK, & CRAPE BONNETS.

IRON. D. A. CONSTABLE, IMPORTER AND DEALER. IRON, STEEL, NAILS, CASTINGS, SPRINGS, AXLES, FILES, BELLOWS, LACKSMITH'S TOOLS

"Pike's Peak, or Bust." CHARTER OAK Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn. Incorporated by the State of Connecticut. Capital Stock \$200,000.

PROVISION STORE, DRY GOODS HOUSE. No. 11, Main street, BROWNVILLE, N. T. J. BERRY & Co. Have just completed their new business house on Main Street, and have opened out and are offering on the most favorable terms.

AMERICAN HOUSE. New Hotel in BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA. P. J. HENDGEN, Proprietor. The Hotel is situated immediately at the Steamboat Landing, foot of Main Street, and consequently affords peculiar advantages to the traveling community.

THE NEBRASKA FARMER. Devoted to Agriculture, Stock Raising, Horticulture, Mechanism, Education. Published at Brownville, N. T. On the first of every month at \$1 per year for six copies, \$5; Thirteen copies, \$12.

Merchant Tailor, JACOB MARHON, MAIN STREET, BROWNVILLE, N. T. Adopts this method of returning thanks to the gentlemen of this vicinity, for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him heretofore, and to announce that he has just received from St. Louis with a

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS: JAMES C. WALKLEY, President, JOHN L. UNCE, Vice President, ELIAS GILL, Secretary, E. D. DICKERSON, General Agent.

JOHN L. CARSON, (Successor to Lushbaugh & Carson, Bankers, LAND AND TAX PAYING AGENT. Dealer in Coin, Uncurrent Money, Land Warrants, Exchange, and Gold Dust.

NEBRASKA Carriage and Wagon MANUFACTORY. BROWNVILLE, N. T. S. E. & J. T. BERKLEY, Proprietors. ANNOUNCE that they have commenced the Manufacture of CARRIAGES, WAGONS, BUGGIES, SULKIES.

CITY LIVERY STABLE AND Feed Store BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA. ROGERS & BROTHER, Proprietors. ANNOUNCE to the public that he has purchased the Livery Stable and Stock formerly owned by William Russell and added thereto five stock, and is now prepared to accommodate the public with Carriages, Buggies, Sulkies, Saddles Horses &c. &c.

THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC Can find at his Stable ample accommodations for horses, mules or cattle. BENJAMIN & JOSHUA ROGERS, BROWNVILLE, Oct. 15, 1860. Lime! Lime!! Lime!!! The undersigned whose kilns are situated nine miles west of Brownville, on the road leading to Ft. Kearney, keeps constantly on hand a very superior article of lime, to which he invites the attention of those who wish to purchase it at the lowest price obtainable or at any other point in the territory, as desired.

Miscellaneous. Common Schools in Nebraska. From Commissioner HARVEY'S Annual Report made to the General Assembly, January 8, 1861, we extract the following statistics in regard to the condition of educational affairs in Nebraska.

Table with 2 columns: County and Amount. Rows include Platt county, Richardson county, Sarpy county, Washington county, etc.

Table with 3 columns: County, Males, Females. Rows include Bart County, Cass, Cedar, Dakota, Dixon, Dodge, Douglas, Gage, Johnson, Nemaha, Otoe, Pawnee, Platte, Richardson, Sarpy, Washington.

Table with 2 columns: County and Amount. Rows include Bart County, Calhoun, Cass, Cedar, Clay, Cumming, Dakota, Dixon, Dodge, Douglas, Gage, Johnson, Nemaha, Otoe, Pawnee, Richardson, Sarpy, Washington, Platte.

Table with 2 columns: County and Amount. Rows include Bart County, Calhoun, Cass, Cedar, Clay, Cumming, Dakota, Dixon, Dodge, Douglas, Gage, Johnson, Nemaha, Otoe, Pawnee, Richardson, Sarpy, Washington, Platte.

Curing Beet and Turnip Tops. In seasons of short hay crops for fodder, and also upon farms where large quantities of roots are raised annually, the following method of curing beet and turnip tops may be found serviceable in adding to the supply of fodder.

Stimulants. The Louisville Journal beautifully says: "There are times when the pulse lies low in the bosom and beats slow in the veins; when the spirit sleeps the sleep, apparently, that knows no waking in its house of clay, and the window shutters are closed, and the door hung with the invisible creep of melancholy; when we wish the golden sunshine pearly darkness, and very willing to fancy 'clouds when no clouds be'."

Decline of Home. On the gradual disappearance of "love in the cottage," and the disuse of the "midnight lamp," "old oak bucket," and other nuclei of old associations, in consequence of the substitution of new inventions, a writer in the Philadelphia Inquirer thus discourses: "If we go on at this rate, all sentiment and simplicity will vanish from the household. Our homes will be worn together into one immense hotel, drawing light, heat, and water from the same source, and it may be from the same material."

Little Children Dresses. A distinguished physician, who died a few years since in Paris, made this statement:—"I believe that during the twenty-six years I have practiced my profession in this city, twenty thousand children have been carried to the cemetery, a sacrifice to the absurd custom of exposing them to the weather with their arms naked."

Large Yield of Wheat. The American Farmer gives a statement from Mr. M. T. Goldborough, of Ellensburg, Md., from which we learn that a field of 27 1/2 acres, on the farm of his father, yielded this season 65 bushels of wheat to the acre. Nine of the best acres yielded 64 1/2 bushels to the acre. The field had been subjected to a rotation of corn, wheat and clover for a number of years. The entire corn cultivation had also been repeatedly manured with barn-yard manure, swamp-muck, wood's mould, marl or lime, and especially with large quantities of calcareous manure, obtained from the Indian ox-bone shells. The field was ploughed six inches deep, but once, and harrowed and rolled till the earth was loose, and not a clod could be seen. The seed was drilled in with a nine-inch drill. For 15 1/2 acres, only 25 bushels of seed was used, of white wheat. The straw averaged five feet and six inches in height, but many specimens six feet four inches long were found. In 1857, a bad wheat year in Maryland, the same field gave a yield of twenty bushels to the acre.

Spontaneous Vegetation. It is a well known fact, that on the first clearing up of a new country, a new species of vegetation springs up; new woods, new trees, shrubs, vines, grasses, all appearing as if they had been sown and planted by some invisible hand. Burn over this land, and still another set of plants come to light, as if the fire had brought them into being. Then again, dig up marl for manure, out of the earth 10 or 15 feet deep, moisten a lump of it and cover it with a glass bell so that no floating seeds can light upon it, and soon white clover and other plants will be seen starting up from its surface.

Monotonous noises favor sleep. The fluidity of the Berlin iron, from which the finest and sharpest (although not the strongest) castings are made, is attributed to arsenic in the iron.

Monotonous noises favor sleep. The fluidity of the Berlin iron, from which the finest and sharpest (although not the strongest) castings are made, is attributed to arsenic in the iron.

Monotonous noises favor sleep. The fluidity of the Berlin iron, from which the finest and sharpest (although not the strongest) castings are made, is attributed to arsenic in the iron.

Monotonous noises favor sleep. The fluidity of the Berlin iron, from which the finest and sharpest (although not the strongest) castings are made, is attributed to arsenic in the iron.