

BRASKA ADVERTISER. PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY GEO. W. HILL & CO., 107 North 10th St., Omaha, Neb.

Nebraska Advertiser.

RATES OF ADVERTISING. Table with columns for advertisement type and duration, and corresponding rates.

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

VOL. XI. BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1866. NO. 9.

Business Cards: S. HOLLADAY, M. D. Physician and Surgeon. Office: Holladay & Co's Drug Store.

Boot and Shoe Maker: MAHER, BROWNVILLE, NEB. Custom work done with neatness and dispatch.

Wagon Maker: FRANZ HELMER, BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA. Opposite Deuser's Tin Shop.

Attorney at Law: EDWARD W. THOMAS, BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

General News Agents and Stationers: MARSH & CO., BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

Attorney at Law: A. ROBINSON, BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

Bricklayers and Plasterers: GATES & BOUSFIELD, BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

Mrs. M. W. Bennett, Millinery & Fancy Goods Store, BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

Cabinet-Maker and Undertaker: JAMES MEDFORD, BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

Brownville House, COR. MAIN AND 2ND STS., BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

L. W. WALDTER, House-Sign & Ornamental Painter, Glazier, Gilder, Grainer, Paper Hanger etc. CASH TERMS.

JACOB MAQUIN, MERCHANT TAYLOR, MAIN STREET, BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA. Agent for Singer's Sewing Machine.

Attorney at Law: CHARLES G. DORSEY, BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA. Next Door to Carson's Bank.

Attorney at Law: TIPTON & HEWETT, BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

Restaurant and Oyster Saloon: WILLIAM ROSSELL, BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

Wholesale & Retail Dealer in Choice Liquors, Wines, Ale, Beer. Evan Worthing.

FITTS BUFFALO THRASHING MACHINE, NEW YORK SELF-FEEDING REAPER, QUAKER MOWER and BUCK EYE CULTIVATOR.

Whitney's Block, Main Street, Brownville, Neb. July 1st, 1866, 1 year.

15,000 Apple Trees For Sale by Joseph Lovless on the Vowell Farm. These trees, having been raised from seed in this climate, and nearly all grafted with choice varieties by Mr. Vowell an experienced nurseryman, make this the best chance ever offered in this country.

20,000 GRAPES IN VARIETY, AND Small Fruit. By the 100 or 1,000 for sale by E. H. BURCHES & CO.

CHAS. C. ELLIS, HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, AND OBSTETRICIAN, BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

Woolen Shirts, Suits and Shoes. Rubber Coats, Leggings & Blankets, Trunks and Valises. UMBRELLAS AND CARPET BAGS. Gent's Furnishing Goods.

M'Fall & Co's FURNITURE. Immense Stock at Southside Main Street bet. 1st and 2nd. BROWNVILLE, NEB.

FURNITURE. BEDSTEADS, BUREAUS, TABLES, METALIC CASES. Great variety of most improved patterns.

Chairs. Below Eastern Prices! Their Furniture is complete in every respect, being put up by a superior workman who has charge of the establishment, and can be relied on.

FRENCH HOTEL! On the European Plan, Opposite the City Hall and Park, (Cor. of Frankfort St., NEW YORK.

Select Story.

THE FALLEN BRIDGE.

BY REV. HORATIO ALGER, JR. "I am sorry for you, Mrs. Hall," said the landlord "I would give you your rent as of late; but you know I have a family to support, and it would not be doing right by them."

"Give me three days, Mr. Jones, said the widow, "and something may turn up during that time which will enable me to pay you."

The landlord reluctantly assented, and left the widow alone with her two children. It was scarcely a year since she had lost her husband. His income had been small, and beyond a hundred dollars and the furniture, he had left his wife nothing.

At the commencement of the second year, however, she had no reserve fund, and found herself quite unable to meet the rent at close of the first quarter.

"I am afraid," she said, "that we shall have to leave this house. It has been our home so long that it will be very painful to be driven from it."

"God will provide for us in some way, mother," said Jany the youngest child. "That is what you have told me often."

"And I had nearly forgotten it myself," said her mother, taking fresh courage. "Yes, God will provide; we will not suffer ourselves to despair."

"To-day is Saturday," said Henry "and as school don't keep, I mean to go out and see if I can't find something to do. Farmer Terry told me that perhaps he would give me a job at raking hay."

Henry, who was a stout and handsome boy of twelve, immediately took down his cloth cap from the nail where he usually hung it, and made his way across the fields toward the Terry farm.

The distance was about a mile, and the route by which he went took him across the railroad track. The point at which he crossed was about a mile from the station, and just above the bridge a hundred feet in length over which the cars passed.

"What shall I do," thought the bewildered boy. "Shall I have time to get up to the station before the next train gets along? No, that is impossible, for it is about time for it now."

As if to verify his last assertion, he could just begin to hear faintly the sound of the approaching train. "I must save it if I can," he thought. After brief thought, he ran along the track in the direction of the advancing cars.

hazard of not being able to get out of the way in case he failed to succeed in stopping the cars.

It was indeed a time to test the courage of the boy hero. But he maintained his ground firmly. Meanwhile the engineer perceived him. Even at this time he supposed it was done in foolish bravado.

"The little fool," he muttered. "We shall be compelled to stop or run over him!" He hastily issued an order to stop the train. It was done just in time; they were only two rods distance from the boy.

"Now you little rascal," exclaimed the angry engineer. "what do you mean by risking your foolish life, and putting us to this trouble?" Henry pointed mutely to the broken bridge, and then, overcome by the excitement through which he had passed, he sank back fainting.

"Good heavens!" exclaimed the engineer. "we have been saved from a terrible fate!" With remorseful eagerness he now devoted himself to the task of recovering the fainting boy, and when he had opened his eyes asked his pardon for rude unkindness.

"Is the train safe?" asked Henry eagerly. "Entirely so—thanks to your noble conduct my little hero."

Henry found himself in the center of a group of passengers, who were profoundly shocked at the danger from which they had just escaped.

"Gentlemen," said one of their number, a fine looking man, calling them aside, "you perceive how narrow has been our escape; and you must be aware that it is solely owing to the courage of this noble little fellow. He has displayed a degree of nerve I doubt, whether any one of us is capable of, I believe it shall only meet the wishes of many present when I suggest that nothing could be more fitting than a pecuniary testimonial of our gratitude."

So saying, he placed the money in his own purse, which he emptied for that purpose, and amid the cheers of the crowd presented it to Henry.

"What! it is mine?" asked our hero, bewildered by excessive joy. "It is all yours. We have no doubt that a boy who has done himself so much credit as you have this morning, will dispose of it in a suitable manner."

"I'll give it to my mother," said Henry, his eyes sparkling with joy. "I'm so glad—she needs it so much."

Preparations were now made to reverse the cars and go back to the last station. The gentleman who had been the means of benefiting Henry so essentially did not go back with the train.

"If you are willing," said he, addressing our hero, "I will go back with you to your mother. I begin to feel a strong interest in you, and may have it in my power to be of service to you."

in the firm, and his mother and sister are raised above want. Mrs. Hall is justly proud of the son to whose boyish intrepidity all their present prosperity is due.

The Atlanta (Ga.) Era says: "There is too much idleness in this country. It is breeding vice and immorality. It is filling our jails with criminals. Crime has been on the gradual increase for six months. This comes of idleness, and idleness comes, in a great measure, of that abominable idea, that a white man cannot be a gentleman and work. He must get money, for that is indispensable. But how? That's it. Young men have not the disposition to work, and, by patient economy, secure a basis for business operations. This leads to temptation and temptation to crime. Hence we have murders, horse-thieves and breaches of trust."

The following is from "Campbell's Western Guide," in relation to stock-raising &c. in our Territory: "As a grazing country Nebraska cannot be surpassed, and stock-raising is extensively carried on. The wild grass predominates here as in Utah, and cattle, horses and mules fatten on it very readily. The bottom lands abound in rushes and stock are kept out the winter through and are found to fatten without fodder."

In regard to the advantages of Nebraska for raising sheep, an old well-informed settler of that Territory writes: "I know of no part of the United States where sheep are so healthy, or do so well, and I doubt if there is a place on the globe equal to Nebraska for wool-growing." By the law of the Territory, sheep to the number of 600, owned by any one individual, are exempt from taxation. In some of the newly settled country the stock is herded and the crops raised without fencing, which makes it much easier for persons of small means to make a start.

Considering its recent settlement, Nebraska is a cheap place to live, almost every article of consumption being abundant. Unskilled labor is in great demand, and readily commands high rates. Farm hands find ready employment at \$25 to \$50 per month, with board. Carpenters, blacksmiths, bricklayers and mechanics generally make from \$3 to \$6 per day. The best hands readily obtain the latter figure.

Nebraska being a fine agricultural and stock-raising country, and also being the great starting point and highway for travel over the Plains, her lands are much more sought after by emigrants. Fine lands can be taken up under the Homestead Law in the immediate neighborhood of good settlements, where the settler will have all the advantages of churches and schools already established. Improved farms can be purchased, say in tracts of 100 acres, with from 40 to 80 acres under cultivation, with small dwelling and buildings, for from \$5 to \$25 per acre.

In endeavoring to take the census for the Government, the officers occasionally meet with such difficulties as to well might deprive them of their senses. The following colloquy is said to have taken place somewhere between an official and an Irishman:—"How many male members have you in the family?"—"Niver a one."

"When were you married?"—"The day Pat Doyle left Tipperary for Ameriky. Ah, well I mind it. A sunshiner day never gilded the sky of ould Ireland."

"What was the condition of your husband before marriage?"—"Divil a man more miserable. He said if I didn't give him a promise within two weeks he'd blow his brains out with a crowbar."

"Was he at the time of your marriage a widower or a bachelor?"—"A which? A widower, did you say? Ah, now go away with your nonsense. It is the likes of me that would take up with a second-hand husband? Do I look like the wife of a widower? A poor divil, all legs and consumption, like a sick turkey! A widower! May I be blessed if I'd not rather live an ould maid, and bring up a family on buttermilk and pratties!"

The Monster Bells of the World. In making large bells, loudness rather than pitch is the object, as the sound can be conveyed to a much further extent. This accounts for the enormous weight of some of the largest bells. St. Paul's

for instance weighs 13,000 pounds; the bell of Antwerp, 16,000 pounds; Oxford 17,000; the bell at Rome, 19,000 pounds; Mechlin, 20,000; Broges, 23,000; York 24,000 pounds; Cologne, 25,000 pounds; Montreal, 29,000 pounds; Erfurt, 30,000 pounds; "Big Ben," at the House of Parliament, 81,000 pounds; Sens, 34,000 pounds; Vienna, 40,000 pounds; Nevgorod, 69,000 pounds; Peking, 100,000 pounds; Moscow, 141,000 pounds. But, as yet, the greatest bell ever known is another famous Moscow bell, which was never hung. It was cast by the order of Empress Anne, in 1733. It has broken on the ground, and is estimated to weigh 443,772 pounds. It is fifteen feet high, and measures around the margin, sixty-four feet. No wonder that it has never been suspended. There are few bells of interest in the United States. The heaviest is probably the alarm bell on the City Hall in New York, weighing about 23,000 pounds. As the Russians make their pilgrimages to the great Moscow bell, and regard it with superstitious veneration, so the American citizen honors and venerates the old independence bell at Philadelphia, for it is not only reminded of the glory of the Revolution, but he believes, now more than ever, since the injunction has been obeyed, in its inscription—"Proclaim liberty throughout the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof."

A new counterfeit \$20 Treasury note has been put in circulation. It is dated March 10th, 1863. In the center of the bill, the words "twenty dollars" on the green seal present a blurred and straggly appearance, while the buildings in the rear and at the left of the center figure have a more prominent appearance than in the genuine. On the back of the bill, in the center of the same, there is an oblong form above the words "United States," &c., while the genuine is oval. There seems to be a perfect fluid of counterfeit notes in circulation, and it will be well enough to keep a sharp lookout for them.

Back vs Wood.—A recent number of the Des Moines Register tells some facts on the subject of brick versus wooden buildings, which we think are applicable to our city that we give them publicity, as follows:

"We have recently been looking over this matter of brick and wooden structures, and it seems from present indications that those who propose building business houses hereafter will add it to their interest to build of brick. Insurance is becoming quite an item, since the heavy loss of the companies have compelled them to raise their rates of rates. The difference between the rates on brick and frame is now so considerable amount. The rate of insurance on brick buildings is from 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 while of frame buildings it ranges from 6 to 10. This last is enormous, but it shows how insecure against the ravages of the devouring element the companies consider our 'wooden towns.' Then again comes the difference in the rate on stock. Merchants in brick stores pay one per cent, while those in frame structures pay on the average about 4 per cent. These facts will do to consider before building. A merchant paying insurance on \$30,000 worth of stock can afford to pay \$800 per annum more rent in a brick store-room. The owner of the frame building must not only place this sum so much lower than the owner of brick blocks, but must, in addition, pay from five to six per cent more insurance on his building. These facts will add materially in stimulating the building of brick hereafter, and we will probably see few if any more first class frame store-rooms built here. If the high rates of insurance work out this result they will have just to much good placed to their credit."

Prices Tumbling. From every quarter, says the Cincinnati Gazette, we have advice of declining markets, for almost every article of produce. All speculative feelings, for the time, suspended, and operators let as if the markets were believed to be bottomless. In New York, beef cattle sold at about what they cost in Kentucky, and hogs brought less than they were bought for in Chicago or Cincinnati. Mess pork which two weeks ago sold as high as \$35, is down to \$24.75. Lard has fallen from 22c to 14c for prime; flour has, corn, rye, oats, &c., have been falling steadily, though still comparatively high. Dry goods are declining, as are also groceries; and finally fancy railroad stocks, which were going up rapidly a few days ago, are tumbling head over heels.

This news from New York has its effect, of course, throughout the West, and the great leveling process is steadily being experienced.