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Nebraska Advertiser.

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Brownville, N. T.

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Job Work, and Plain and Fancy Job Work done the best style, and on short notice.

VOL. XI. BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, MARCH, 21, 1867. NO. 25

BUSINESS CARDS.

C. F. STEWRT. M. D.
OFFICE
South East corner of Main and First Streets
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.
OFFICE HOURS—7 to 9 A. M. and 1 to 2 and 6½ to 7½ P. M.
Brownville, Nebraska, May 5th, 1865—No 34, 1y.

A. S. HOLLADAY, M. D.
Graduated in 1851,
Located in Brownville in 1855.
PHYSICIAN SURGEON
AND
OBSTETRICIAN
Dr. H. has on hand complete sets of Amputating, Trephining and Obstetrical instruments.
Office: Holladay & Co's Drug Store
Two Doors East of Post Office.
P. S.—Special attention given to Obstetrics and the diseases of women and children. x-44-1y

CHARLES HELLMER,
Boot and Shoe
MAKER,
Main St, 2 drs below rwna e,
ROWNVILLE N. T.
Has on hand a superior stock of Boots and Shoes and the best material and ability for doing
CUSTOM WORK
Repairing done with neatness and dispatch
Terms Cash. fn nn

FRANZ HELMER,
Wagon Maker,
OPPOSITE DEUSER'S TIN SHOP,
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.
WAGONS, BUGGIES, PLOWS, CULTIVATORS, &c., Repaired on short notice, at low rates, and warranted to give satisfaction. x-13-tn nn

AMERICAN HOUSE.
A Good Feed and Livery Stable
In connection with the House.
L. D. ROBINSON, PROPRIETOR.
Front Street, between Main and Water,
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.
May, 30th 1866. 10 36 ly

T. W. Tipton O. B. Hewett J. S. Church
TIPTON, HEWETT & CHURCH
Attorneys at Law,
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.
March 1st, '66. 1y.

A. ROBINSON,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
Main Between 1st & 2d Street
Brownville Nebraska
Takes this method of informing the public that he has on hand a splendid assortment of Gent's and Ladie's Misses' and Childrens'
BOOTS AND SHOES.
Custom work done with neatness and dispatch. Repairing done on short notice. 10-30 tnnn

Mrs. M. W. Hewett,
Millinery & Fancy Goods
STORE.
Main Street one door west of the Post Office
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.
A superior stock of Fall and Winter Goods just received. Everything in the Millinery line kept constantly on hand. Dress-Making, Bonnet Blocking and Trimming done to order.
October, 25 1865. v9-n-'-28ly

GATES & BOUSFIELD,
BRICKLAYERS
AND
PLASTERERS.
Brownville, Nebraska,
Will take contracts for Bricklaying, Plastering, building Cisterns, and do anything in their line in the most satisfactory and workmanlike manner.
Aug. 30, 1866. x-47-1y

GRANT'S
CAEAP CASH STORE,
Main Street between First and Second.
BROWNVILLE, N. T.
I Would Respectfully inform the Citizens of Brownville, and surrounding country that I have just received my fall Stock of Goods, consisting of
Boots Shoes
Of the latest styles and best quality, Mens heavy calf Boots, double soled Boots, Fine Kip Boots boys and childrens Boots and Shoes. All kinds of Ladies' Boots and Shoes of the finest and best quality. India Rubber and Buffalo Over Shoes for Gentlemen and Ladies
Groceries of Every Kind,
Consisting of the best brands of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Pepper, Allspice, Soda, Candles, Tobacco, Matches, Starch, &c., &c., &c.
Wooden Ware, Stone Ware,
The Best Quality of
AXEs
The best Woolen Under and Over Shirts, Salt Salt by the pound or barrel
WHICH HE OFFERS FOR SALE
CHEAP FOR CASH
All of which he offers at the lowest prices, determined not to be undersold.
GRANT.

LOUIS WALDTER,
Hones-Sign & Ornamental
PAINTER
Glazier, Gilder, Grainer,
PAPERHANGER etc.
All work done in a workmanlike manner, and on strickly
CASH
TERMS.
ONE DOOR WEST OF BROWNVILLE HOSE

JACOB MAROHN,
MERCHANT
TAILOR,
MAIN STREET, BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA

Agent For singer's
SEWING MACHINE.
Aug. 23d 66

CLOCK & WATCHES,
AND
JEWELRY!!
JOSEPH SHUTZ
Has just received and will constantly keep on hand a large and well selected stock of genuine articles in his line.
One Door west of Grant's Store, Brownville, Nebraska.
Repairing
Of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry done on the shortest Notice.
WORK WARRANTED.
Brownville, Neb., March 15th, 1866. 10-25 1y

EDWARD W. THOMAS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Office corner of Main and First Streets.
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

CHARLES G. DORSEY
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Next Door to Carson's Bank.
MAIN STREET
Brownville Nebraska

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Wholesale & Retail Dealer in Choice
Liquors, Wines, Ale, Bear,
ALSO AGENT FOR,
PITTS BUFFALO THRASHING MACHINE, NEW YORK SELF RAKING REAPER. QUAKER MOWER and BUCK EYE CULTIVATOR.
WHITNEY'S BLOCK,
Main Street, Brownville
May, 17th 1866 10 34 1y fr nn

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School Organs and Melodeons.
Finished in
Elegant Rosewood, Walnut or Oak Cases.
No Charge for Boxing or Shipping.
35,000 Now in Use.
AN ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, containing a full description of style and testimonials of the most eminent Musicians, as to the superior excellence of our instruments—can be seen at this Office
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Brownville Nebraska.
MONEY, FREE AS WATER.—10,000 ACTIVE LOCAL and Traveling Agents, Male or Female, of all ages, are wanted to solicit trade in every City, Town Village, Hamlet, Workshop and Factory, throughout the entire world, for the most saleable novelties ever known.—500 PER CENT. PROFIT ON READY SALE WHEREVER OFFERED!! Smart men and women can make from $5 to $50 per day, and no risk of loss! A small capital required of from $20 to $100—the more money invested the greater the profit. No Money required in advance—we first send the articles and receive pay afterwards! If you are willing to make money rapidly and easily, write for full particulars and address
MILNOR & CO., (From Paris,)
1-y 210 BROADWAY, New York City.
FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINENCE of Urine, irritation, inflamation or ulceration of the bladder, or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick dust deposit, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys and dropsical swellings,
USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

TO THE FARMERS OF NEMAHA CO., AND VICINITY
I would respectfully say that I have and am now receiving a large stock of
CLOTHING
FOR
Winter and Spring Wear,
I keep constantly on hand a full assortment of
GENT'S CLOTHING
Of all Kinds.
Bever Cloth Coats, Pants & Vests.
French Cloth Clothing in Latest styles.
Cassimere Goods all descriptions.
ALSO:
Furnishing Goods,
TO SUIT THE TRADE.
All of which I propose to sell as
Cheap or Cheaper
Than any of my Competitors. All I ask is for the citizens of Nemaha and adjoining counties
TO GIVE ME A CALL
And find out for themselves!
REMEMBER THE
BRANCH CLOTHING STORE
MAIN STREET,
BROWNVILLE, NEB.
S. SEEMAN.

NEW FIRM
AND
NEW GOODS
R. T. RAINEY & W. D. LEWIS
[SUCCESSORS TO RAINEY & CO.]
Respectfully inform the Citizens of the City and County that they are in receipt of a large and complete assortment of
Ladie's Dress Goods,
WHITE GOODS,
HOSERY,
With an endless variety of
NOTIONS.
Together with the Largest Stock of Custom Made
BOOTS AND SHOES
Ever brought to this City—all of which was purchased prior to the late advance in gold, which enables us to offer superir enducements to those desirous of purchasing. We also, keep on hand a fresh Stock of
Groceries
And a good assortment of
QUENESWARE
Remember the Place, Main Street, One Door above the Postoffice, Brownville, Nebraska.
9-10-4ly in nn

HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRADT.
BUCHU
Is a certain cure for diseases of the Bladder Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsey, Organic Weakness Female Complaints, General Debility, And all diseases of the URINARY ORGANS, whether existing in MALE OR FEMALE, from whatever cause originating and no matior of HOW LONG STANDING.
Diseases of these organs require the use of a diuretic.
If no treatment is submitted to Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our Flesh and Blood are supposed from these sources, and the HEALTH AND HAPPINESS, and that of Posterity depends odon prompt use of a reliable remedy.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
Established upwards of 18 years, prepared by
H. T. HELMBOLD,
DRUGGIST,
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THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.—Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use Helmbold's Extract Buchu.
MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

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TO YOUNG MEN.
Just published in a Sealed Envelop, Price six cents.
A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical
Cure of Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally. Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the "Green Book," &c.
The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his experience that the awful consequences of self abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be may cure himself cheaply and radically. THIS LECTURE WILL PROVE A BOON TO THOUSANDS AND THOUSANDS.
Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, postpaid, on receipt of Ax cents, or two post Office stamps. Also, Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price 25 cents. address the publishers,
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Select Story.

THE BAG OF GOLD.

There lived, near Bologna, a widow of the Dambertine family, called Madonna Leucrezia, who, in a revolution of the State, had known the bitterness of poverty, and had even begged her bread, kneeling day after day, like a statue, at the gate of the cathedral, her rosary in her left hand, and her right held out for charity, her long black veil concealing a face that had once adorned a court, and received the homage of as many sonnets as Petrarch has written on Laura.

But fortune had at length relented; a legacy from a distant relation had came to her relief, and she was now the mistress of a small inn at the font of the Appenines, where she emertained as well as she could, and where those only stopped who were content with a little. The house was still standing, when in my youth I passed that way, though the sign of the White Cross—the Cross of the Hospitallers—was no longer to be seen over the door—a sign which she had taken, if we may believe the tradition there, in honor of a maternal uncle, a Grand Master of that Order, whose achievements in Palestine she would sometimes relate. A mountain stream ran through the garden; and at no great distance where the road turned on its way to Bologna, stood a little chapel, in which a lamp was always burning before a picture of the Virgin—a picture of great antiquity, the work of some Greek artist.

Here she was dwelling, respected by all who knew her, when an event took place which threw her into the deepest affliction. It was at noonday, in September, that three foot travelers arrived, and, seating themselves on a bench under her vine trellis, were supplied with a flagon of Aleatico by a lovely girl, her only child, the image of her former self. The eldest spoke like a Venetian, and his beard was sharp and pointed, after the fashion of Venice. In his demeanor he effected great courtesy, but his look inspired little confidence; for when he smiled, which he did continually, it was with his lips only, not with his eyes; and they were always turned from yours. His companions were bluff and frank in their manner, and on their tongues were many a soldier's oath. In their hats they wore a medal, such as in that age was often distributed in war; and they were evidently subalterns in one of those free bands which were always ready to serve in any quarrel, if a service it could be called, where a battle was little more than a mockery, and the slain, as on an opera stage, were up and fighting to-morrow. Overcome with the heat, they threw aside their cloaks, and with their gloves tucked under their belts, continued for some time in earnest conversation.

At length they rose to go, and the Venetian thus addressed their hostess:

"Excellent lady, may we leave under your roof, for a day or two, this bag of gold?"

"You may," she replied, gayly. "But remember, we fasten only with a latch. Bars and bolts we have none in our village: and if we had, where would be your security?"

"In your word, lady."

"But what if I died to-night, where would it be then?" said she, laughingly. "The money would go to the Church, for none could claim it."

"Perhaps you will favor us with an acknowledgment?"

"If you will write it."

An acknowledgment was written accordingly, and she signed it before Master Bartolo, the village physician, who had just called by chance, to learn the news of the day; the gold to be delivered when applied for, but to be delivered—these were the words—not to one nor to two, but to the three—words wisely introduced by those to whom it belonged, knowing what they knew of each other. The gold they had just released from a miser's chest in Perugia, and they were on a scent that promised more.

They and their shadows were no sooner departed, than the Venetian returned, saying: "Give me leave to set my seal on the bag, as the others have done;" and she placed it on a table before him. But in that moment she was called away to receive a cavalier who had just dismounted from his horse; and when she came back, it was gone. The temptation had proved irresistible, and the man and the money had vanished together.

"Wretched woman that I am!" she cried, as in an agony of grief she fell on her daughter's neck; "what will become of us?" Are we again to be cast out into the wide world? Unhappy child, would that thou badst never been born!" And all day she lamented: but her tears availed her little. The others were not slow in returning to claim their due; and their were no tidings of the thief; he had fled far away with his plunder. A process against her was instantly begun in Bologna; and what defense could she make? how release herself from the obligation of the bond? Wilfully, or in negligence, she had parted with it to one, when she should have kept it for all; and inevitable ruin awaited her!

"Go, Gianetta," said she to her daughter, "take this veil which your mother has worn and wept under so often, and implore the counsellor or Calderino to plead for us on the day of trial. He is generous, and will listen to the unfortunate.—But if he will not, go from door to door; Monaldi cannot refuse us. Make haste, my child; but remember the chapel, as you pass by it. Nothing prosperous without a prayer."

"Alas! she went, but in vain. These were retained against them; those demand more than they had to give, and all bade them despair. What was to be done? No advocate, and the cause to come on to-morrow!

Now Gianetta had a lover, and he was a student of the law—a young man of great promise, Lorenzo Marieli. He had studied long and diligently under that learned lawyer, Giovanni Andreas, who, though little of stature, was great in renown, and by his cotemporaries was called the arch doctor, the rabbi of doctors, the light of the world. Under him he had studied, sitting on the same bench with Petrarch; and also under his daughter. Novella, who would often lecture to the scholars when her father was otherwise engaged, placing herself behind a small curtain, lest her beauty should divert their thoughts; a precaution, in this instance, at least, unnecessary, Lorenzo having lost his heart to another.

To him she flies in necessity; but of what assistance can he be? He has just taken his place at the bar, but he has never spoken; and how stand up alone, unpracticed and unprepared as he is, against an array that would alarm the most experienced?

"Were I as mighty as I am weak," said he, "my fears for you would make me as nothing. But I will be there, Gianetta; and may the Friend of the friendless give me strength in that hour! Even now my heart fails me, but, come what will, while I have a loaf to share, you and your mother shall never want, I will beg through the world for you."

The day arrives, and the court assembles. The claim is stated, and evidence given. And now the defence is called for, but none is made, not a syllable is uttered; and, after a pause and consultation of some minutes, the judges are proceeding to give judgment, silence having been proclaimed in the court, when Lorenzo raises, and thus addresses them:

"Reverend signors, young as I am, may I venture to speak before you? I would speak in behalf of one who has none else to help her; and I will not keep you long. Much has been said—much on the sacred nature of the obligation, and acknowledge it in its full force. Let it be fulfilled, and to the last letter. It is what we solicit, what we require. But to whom is the bag of gold to be delivered? What says the bond? *Not to one—not to two—but to the three.* Let the three stand forth and claim it."

From that day—for who can doubt the issue?—none were sought, none employed, but the subtile, the eloquent Lorenzo. Wealth followed fame; nor need I say how soon he sat at his marriage-feast, or who sat beside him?

CLOTHES LINE TELEGRAPH.—In the early part of 1863, when the Union army was encamped at Falmouth, and picketing the banks of the Rappahannock, the utmost tact and engenuity were displayed by the scouts and vedettes in gaining a knowledge of contemplated movements on either side; and here, as at various other times, the shrewdness of the African camp attendants was very remarkable. One circumstance in particular shows how quick the race are in learning the art of communication by signals.

There came into the Union lines a negro from an adjoining farm on the other side of the river, known by the name of Dabny, who was found to possess a remarkably clear knowledge of the topography of the whole country, and was employed as cook and body servant at headquarters. When he first saw our system of army telegraphs, the idea interested him intensely, and he begged the operators to explain the signs to him. They did so; and found that he could understand and remember the meaning of the various movements as well as any of his brethern of paler hue.

Not long after, his wife, who had come with him, expressed a great anxiety to be allowed to go over to the other side, as servant to a "secesh woman," whom General Hooker was about sending over to her friends. The request was granted. Dabey, her husband, on the north side, was wonderfully well informed as to the rebel plans. Within an hour of the time that any movement was projected, or even discussed among the rebel Generals, Hooker knew all about it. He knew which corps was moving, or about to move, in what direction, how long they had been on the march, and in what force, and all his knowledge came through Dabny, and his reports always turned out to be true.

Yet Dabny was never absent, and never talked with any of the scouts, and seemed to be always taken up with his duties as cook and groom about the headquarters.

How he obtained his information remained for some time a puzzle to the Union soldiers. At length, upon much solicitation, he unfolded his marvelous secret to one of our officers.

Taking him where a clear view could be obtained of Fredricksburg, he pointed out a little cabin in the suberbs near the river bank, and ask him if he saw that clothes line with clothes hanging on it to dry. "Well," said he "that clothes line tells me in half an hour just what goes on at Lee's head quarters. You see my wife over there; she washes for the officers, and cooks, and waits around, and as soon as she hears about any movement or anything going on, she comes out and moves the clothes on that line so I can understand it in a minute. That there gray shirts is Longstreet; and when she takes it off, it means he's down about Richmond. That white shirt means Hill; and when she moves it up to the west end of the line, Hill's corps has moved up stream. That red one is Stonewall; he's down on the right now, and if he moves she will move that red shirt."

One morning Dabny came in and reported a movement over there. "But," said he, "it don't amount to anything; they're just making believe."

An officer went out to look at the clothes line telegraph through his field glass. There had been quite a shifting over there among the army flannels.—"But how do you know but there is something in it?"

"Do you see those two blankets pinned together at the bottom?" said Dabny. "Yes, but what of it?" said the officer. "Why, that's her way of making a fish trap; and when she pins the clothes together that way, it means that Lee is only trying to draw us into his fish trap."

As long as the two armies lay watching each other on opposite banks of the stream, Dabny, with his clothes line telegraph, continued to be one of the promptest, and most reliable of Gen. Hooker's scouts.—[Frank Moor's Anecdotes.

NEBRASKA.

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

The Senate having on Friday last, by a vote of 31 yeas to 9 nays, and the House, on Saturday, by a vote of 120 yeas to 44 nays, (more then two-thirds in each,) passed the bill for the admission of Nebraska, notwithstanding the President's veto, she thus becomes one of the States of the American Union. As first organized, in 1854, by the Kansas Nebraska act, she possessed an area of 335,522 square miles, extending northward as far as the British possessions, and westward to the summits of the Rocky Mountains; but, by subsequent legislation her dimensions were curtailed to about one-fifth of the original size, yet she is still much larger than any State east of of the Mississippi. She is bound on the north by Dakota, on the west by Dakota and Colorado, on the south by Colorado and Kansas, on the east by the Missouri river, which separates her from Iowa and Missouri. The eastern portion of her soil for a breadth of from one hundred to one hundred and fifty miles, is very fertile, partaking of the general character of the prairies of Iowa and Western Missouri; and the valleys of the Platte and Niobrara rivers, which traverse her whole breadth from west to east, yield abundant crops of grass.

Her products in 1865, as estimated in the agricultural report for the year, indicate a large average yield per acre in the cultivated portions of the eastern counties, to which mainly, if not exclusively, her arable agriculture was confined. The amount was 3,494,084 bushels of corn, 166,348 bushels of wheat, 2,080 bushels of rye, 335,926 bushels of oats, 6,297 bushels of barley, 5,146 bushels of buckwheat, 171,885 bushels of potatoes, 1,270 pounds of tobacco, and 29,425 tons of hay, valued at $2,193,590. Her live stock was estimated at 11,369 horses valued at $1,022,687; 1,243 mules, valued at $137,376; 20,925 cows valued at $57,907; 35,280 hogs, valued at $288,855—or a total of $3,841,164. About two-thirds of her whole area is covered by the plains which lie east of the Rocky Mountains, and possesses peculiarities of soil and climate differing widely from those of any portion of the country east of the Mississippi. They have been used hitherto only as a stamping ground for the buffalo and the Indians, except along the line of the great overland route to Oregon and California. Some of their general characteristics are explained by the following observations made by the officers of the government at Fort Kerney, which is located in Southern Nebraska, at a point near the dividing line which separates the prairies from the plains, and Fort Laramie, situated a short distance west of the western boundary of Nebraska;

	Fort Kerney.	Fort Laramie.
	Feet.	Feet.
Altitude.	2,360	4,519.
Fall of Moisture	Inches	Inches.
Spring	10.80	8.88
Summer	12.05	2.70
Autumn	3.82	3.96
Winter	1.31	1.63
Total	27.68	19.99

These two posts are separated by a distance of several hundred miles, and the elevation of Fort Kearney above the level of the sea, which is 2,360 feet is increased by slow but regular gradnations, until at Fort Laramie it reaches 5,519 feet. A distance of country commencing at the summits of the Alleghany Mountains, in Pennsylvania, and stretching westward far into Ohio, with constantly increasing altitude until it attained double the hight of the starting point, would resemble the general physical conformation of Western Nebraska.

The fall of moisture, or of rain and melted snow, is indicative of the aridity of the climate, as the points of observation are near the boundaries of this comparatively rainless region, the intervening district is more arid than either of its extremities. It is estimated that on the plains only fifteen inches of rain, and snow fall during each year, while the fall of moisture at Philadelphia exceeds forty inches, and there are very few portions of our country receiving less than thirty inches.

Elevation and aridity combine to endow Western Nebraska with characteristics identical with those of the Steppes of Russia stretching from her southeastern boundaries in Europe into her Asiatic possessions. They have been rendered highly productive through the successful establishment of pastoral, and to some extent of arable agriculture, and now support a large population. It is possibly that the plains of our country may eventually be reclaimed and improved in a similar manner. For the present the civilized population of Nebraska is confined to her eastern counties and the settlements along the line of travel which connects the Missouri with the Rocky Mountain settlements and the Pacific coast. The northern branch of the Pacific Railroad is being so rapidly substituted for the old stage and wagon road, that it will very soon reach the western borders of Nebraska, and thus afford her a continuous railway line from her capitol, Omaha, situated on the banks of the Missouri, on her eastern frontier; and, as the Missouri is navigable for a great distance above the northeastern boundary of the new State, she will possess great facilities for commercial intercourse with the immense regions lying to the north, northwest, and west of her domains. The business of her towns and cities will be greatly increased by these advantages.

GRASSHOPPERS.

Mr. Wm. J. Allen, of Kansas City, in a letter to the *Advertiser*, gives the following as his experience in reference to the perplexing Grasshopper question:

In Rogues river valley, Southern Oregon, where I was then living, the grasshoppers—the same identical insect we had here last fall, call them what you will—came in such clouds that what we had here was no comparison. They destroyed everything green on the face of the earth. A valley, too, that was luxurant with grass and all kinds of vegetation, was left like a desert place. The fruit trees were all destroyed, and even the mistletoe on the oaks did not escape their ravages. The farming community became so disheartened that lots of them sold for what they could get and left the valley in disgust. They being inexperienced, reasoned the matter about as some do here: that the eggs would be hatched, and consequently would be more numerous the next year; but their fears were entirely unfounded, for the next year there was none to do any damage.

Shasta Valley, Northern California, is probably more troubled with grasshoppers than any other portion of the United States, and yet they never have them two years in succession. The same is true of Scotts, Henry, Lake, Sierra, Long, Carson and other valleys. In 1857 they eat anything green in Salt Lake Valley, and came near starving the Mormons out; since which time Brigham keeps one year's supply ahead. Knowing that they will not come the second year, it is useless for me to bring any more proof to establish as well known a fact that they do not reappear from the eggs to do any damage in a country like this. It is only when they come from the dry, hot plains, as was the case here, that they do any damage. Even the naturalist, to whom some specimens were sent from Leavenworth, asserted the same thing, with a very learned piece of advice, to destroy all the eggs possible.

I would say to the farming community that they need not have any fears of those appearing from the eggs to do any damage, no more than though they never had been here. That they need have no fears about the grain which was sown after they left, and now that the time for sowing spring wheat is on hand, I hope that any one will not be deterred from doing so, on account of the frivolous nonsense about grasshoppers.

The following on the same subject we find in a late number of the Nebraska City Press, and is signed "Otoe":

A few words on the subject of the Grasshopper visitation. It is assumed by the most of our farmers, and by the people of Kansas as well, that because we were visited in 1866 by Grasshoppers which deposited their eggs in the ground, that therefore we shall in 1867 have an infinite number of them to eat out our substance. I do not know that this result must necessarily follow. In 1857 they were as plentiful and destructive in western Iowa as they were in Nebraska and Kansas in 1866; while in 1858, the succeeding year they were very rarely seen. Several gentlemen who had resided in the vicinity of Council Bluffs since the first removal of the Pottawottamie Indians to that point, stated to the writer of this, that the return of the Grasshopper was not annually, but once in nine years. As this theory seems to be confirmed by their appearance in 1866, I propose to accept it, and to sow and plant this year just as if the dreaded insect did not exist, and hope all our farmers will do the same.

A German writer has come out with an apology for Judas Iscariot. He thinks Judas has been misconceived and misrepresented. A century or two hence somebody will be trying to vindicate the character of Andrew Johnson.

AN AMUSING TRICK IN LEGERDEMAIN—*The Printer's Delight*—Take a sheet of note paper, fold it carefully, and enclose a bank note sufficiently large to pay up arrearages. Keep your eye on the printer, and if you can detect a smile, the trick is a success.