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Nebraska Advertiser.

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

NEBRASKA ADVERTISER.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

CHURCH & COLHAPP,

McPherson's Block, 2d Floor, Hall Entrance

Brownville, Neb.

TERMS:

1 Copy, one year, in advance, - $2 00

Subscription, must invariably be paid in Advance

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

VOL. XII. BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1868. NO. 16

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Episcopal.—Services in McPherson's Hall every other Sunday, at 10 1-2 A. M. and every Sunday at 6 1-2 P. M. Sunday School at 2 1-4 P. M. every Sunday. Rt. Rev. G. R. DAVIS, Missionary.

First Presbyterian.—Services every Sunday at 10 1-2 A. M. and 6 1-2 P. M.; Sunday School at 2 1-4 P. M.; Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 7 P. M.—Rev. JOHN T. BAIRD, Pastor.

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Eastern Mail arrives daily, except Sunday, at 1, p. m.
" " departs " " " 11-2 "
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" " departs every Monday at 8, a. m.
Grant Mail arrives every Tuesday at 5, p. m.
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W. D. BLACKBURN, P. A.

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HARNESS, BRIDLES & COLLARS
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STOVES, TINWARE, PUMPS, &c.
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PENSION EXAMINING SURGEON.
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Dr. H. has on hand complete sets of Amputating, Trephining and Obstetrical instruments.
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Makes Horse Shoeing, Ironing of Wagons and Sleighs and Machine Work a Specialty.
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All Work done to order—Satisfaction Guarrantied.

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1856. Established 1856.
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COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT
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Highest market price paid for Hides, Pelts, Furs and Produce, by WM. T. DEN.

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Southside Main between 1st and 2nd streets,
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Meals at all Hours, or for Regular Boarders, at the usual rates. 12-11-ly

J. STEVENSON, D. O. CROSS
STAR HOTEL
STEVENSON & CROSS Proprietors,
On Levee St., between Main & Atlantic,
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This House is convenient to the Steam Boat Landing, and the business part of Town. The best accommodations in the City. No pains will be spared in making guests comfortable.
☞ Good Stable and Corral convenient to the House. ☜

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A Good Feed and Livery Stable in connection with the House
L. D. ROBISON, Proprietor.
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Persons wishing Pictures executed in the latest style of the Art will please call at my Art Gallery.
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I. H. CLAGGETT & CO.,
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BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.
The Best of Liquors kept Constantly on Hand.

MRS. J. M. GRAHAM,
TEACHER OF MUSIC.
LESSONS GIVEN ON THE PIANO, ORGAN, MELODEON, GUITAR AND VOCALIZATION.
Having had eight years experience as Teacher of Music in New York is confident of giving satisfaction.
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Main St., 5th door from S W cor 2nd St.
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SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c.,
Post Office, Main St.,
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THEO. C. HACKER.
(successor to A. D. MARSH & CO.)
Book-Seller, Stationer and News Agent,
South side Main Street,
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

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KEISWETTER & EARSMAN.
Butchers,
CITY MEAT MARKET,
Main bet. 1st and 2nd Sts.,
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E. H. BURCHESS,
LANDSCAPE GARDNER
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.
Will attend to Pruning and Planting Vinyard and Orchards in any part of the Country, at reasonable rates. All orders promptly attended to.
October 25th 1867 -ly

WORTHING & WILCOX
STORAGE, FORWARDING
AND
Commission Merchants,
and Dealers in
All kinds of Grain for which they pay the highest Market Price in cash
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA

GEO. W. DORSEY. LUTHER HOADLEY. CHAS. G DORSEY
DORSEY, HOADLEY & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
and Dealers in Land warrants, and Agricultural College Scrip.
Office in Land Office Building,
Brownville, Neb.
Buy and sell improved and unimproved Lands.
Buy Sell, and locate Land Warrants, and agricultural college Scrip.
Make careful selections of government Lands for location, Homesteads, and pre-emptions.
Attend to contested Homestead and pre-emption cases, in the Land office.
Letters of inquiry, promptly and cheerfully answered.
☞ Correspondence Solicited ☜ 25tf

CHARLES HELLMER,
BOOT AND SHOE
MAKER,
Main St. 2 doors below Brownville House,
BROWNVILLE 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.

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 Children's
BOOTS AND SHOES.
☞ Custom work done with neatness and dispatch ☜
Repairing done on short notice. 10-20 1unn

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-ly,nn

Original Poetry.

Written for the Advertiser.

The Sunset Land.

BY MALLIE.

Ah, many an eve when the sky is bright,
When the heavens are deeply blue,
When the wind swims up with a winsome light,
And the stars shine brightly through,
I dreamily
Call back to me
A land on the sunset shore,
Where wave dark pines
O'er hidden mines,
My feet hath pressed before.

And many a morn when the earth is fair
And the lark's wild song rings clear,
Sweet visions steal through the empty air
Away from the finished years.
Oh! had I the wings
Of the bird that sings
I would speed o'er the trackless main,
Where, lingeringly,
By the sunset sea,
Those years I'd woo again.

But the voiceless years and the vanished clime,
Of my life are a hidden past,
For their memory is damd with the tears of time
And kept in my sacred heart.
Flow swiftly tears,
For the peerless years
Are locked in eternal rest;
In dust they lie,
While musing, I
Look out to the sunset west.

When the golden Oriole plumed his wing,
And the huntsman's horn was heard,
And the steamlets voice in its wandering
Was free as the kingly bird—
On the mountains crest,
In the far off West,
Was my home of the cherished past,
Where swift and sweet
Beneath my feet
Life's flowers were thickly cast.

The flowers have dropt from youth's fair shrine,
And the years will return no more,
But the fragrant breath of the wondering winds
Comes, comes from the sunlit shore;
And phantoms fair
Through the noiseless air,
Oppress me with regret;
Sweet whispers come
From lips now dumb,
Whose words I never can forget.

Oh! linger winds of the far off land,
And voices of burried times,
And blow ye waves from the golden strand,
With the murmuring song of the pine;
For unto me
Thy songs shall be
A rhythm with memories rife
Whose melody
Shall cling to me
To the Sunset Shores of Life!

Written for the Advertiser.

Pray tell us of thyself, who art thou, we would know,
Why dost thou all this freedom take with all both high and low,
You blanch the cheek of virgins fair make ebon hair turn grey,
The mightiest ones of earth you bow, and kings must own your sway.
Lured by the prize in future held, our youth we glide away,
Those good old times you stol'l from all, and leave us a present day,
A well loved friend, the good old year, you would not let remain,
Round us its genial warmth was cast, and fields of golden grain.

You took it your relentless grasp, seized and bore it away
And ushered in a saucy youth who rules with iron sway,
He seems resolved to try his power, binds a l in icy chains,
Thus far and near his power is felt and over all he reigns.

We hope your influence be may feel, as you have lived of yore,
Temper his feeling, make him mild, we'll pine for past no more,
Tell him the years now gone and dead, were unto mortals kind,
The crops with gentle showers blessed, and tempered well the wind.

Say who art thou with power to do all, all we ascribe to thee,
Who bids renewed scenes arise, and bids the old ones flea;
Who makes the young man's hope to droop, the old man's years to fail,
You rub the bloom from beauty's cheek and make the boldest quail.

My name is Time, I knew thee well, was present at thy birth,
Was present at creaton's dawn, will see the last of earth,
Am with you all, and share with each, the crone or village belle,
In joy or grief the coming year—kind friends I'm with you still.

* * *

PROFITS OF THE PARIS EXPOSITION.—It appears that the Government of the City of Paris and the Company, or *Societe de Garantie*, will each have made a million dollars by the late exposition, after deducting from the receipts the amounts of their several subscriptions or donations; while each of the railway companies, having subscribed 300 000 francs, will have made $5 000 and each member of the Imperial Commission having guaranteed 25 000 franks=$400. Neither the subscribers nor the Company will, however, accept their share of the profits, inasmuch as they did not wish the Exhibition to be a speculation. It is probable the Government and City will also decline their share of the profits, and these three millions be devoted to some charitable institution.

Nebraska Advertiser

BROWNVILLE, NEB JANUARY 16, 1868.

FARMER'S DEPARTMENT

Utility of Forests in the Economy of Nature.

What is the use of Forests? What part do they play in nature? Are they of any utility to man, except in the production of lumber and fuel? These are questions that until recently have but little occupied the attention of either the Agriculturist or Man of Science. It was scarcely suspected that trees had any influence upon the weather. The science of meteorology is even now in its infancy. Enough is however known to prove that Forests, and even scattering Trees, like mountains, under favoring circumstances, cause the formation of invisible vapor into clouds, and the precipitation of water to the earth. The atmosphere always contains more or less vapor, even when the sky appears the clearest. The air is never so dry in the hottest weather but that a considerable reduction of temperature in any stratum of the atmosphere, will immediately form clouds, and if the change is great, or sufficiently rapid, rain is precipitated to the earth.—There are always several distinct strata in the atmosphere, generally moving in different directions, and possessing various degrees of temperature. When these strata, from any cause, are more or less mixed, the temperature of one or more is lowered, clouds are formed, and if of sufficient density, rain falls.—Electricity has much to do in all meteorological phenomena. Dry air is a poor conductor—almost an absolute non-conductor of electricity. The strata of air are in various electrical conditions at different times and generally different from the earth. Whatever extends high into the air has a constant tendency to equalize the electrical conditions of the lower portions of the atmosphere with the earth. Thus mountains, trees, spires, and ascending columns of smoke, are sometimes conducting electricity to the earth and sometimes from it. The effect of this is to facilitate the mixing of the lower stratum and air in higher regions. Many meteorologists believe that abstracting electricity from the air lessens its capacity for moisture, and that clouds and rain are thus formed. Be this as it may, that forests, great fires, and ascending columns of smoke, more or less affect the weather, are well known facts.

Large conflagrations, and great battles are almost invariably followed by rain. Countries, once partially covered by forests, and remarkable for fertility, after being denuded, have become deserts.—Thus the Cape de Verde Islands so named from their greenness, have been stripped of their forests by their improvident inhabitants, since which time they suffer terribly from periodic droughts, sometimes no rain falling for three years at a time, and 30 000 inhabitants—one-third of the population have perished. Thus famine cuts down the inhabitants as pitilessly as they cut down the protecting trees. Palestine—the land of Canaan—once the most favored spot of earth—a land flowing with milk and honey—since the Cedars of Lebanon have been swept away, is sterile—almost barren, and many of the surrounding countries, once teeming with the densest populations, are now trackless deserts, over which only wild beasts and a few roaming Arabs ever pass.

On the other hand, Egypt, which from the most remote antiquity has been spoken of as a rainless region, since Mohamet Ali, the present ruler, has made his immense plantations of trees, within a few years, to the astonishment of the natives, has been visited by frequent showers. The great desert of Sahara, is beginning to give evidence that it can all be reclaimed and brought under cultivation. At the outskirts of some of the Oases the French colonists, a few years ago, commenced digging artesian wells. The Mohammedans, seeing that water could thus be obtained, continued the practice, and dug wells at convenient distances along their lines of travel. As these were flowing wells, trees were planted around them for shade, and thus new oases were artificially produced. But the most remarkable effect arising from these labors is, that in proportion as the trees, planted around the edges of the desert, increase in hight and in numbers, showers advance into the interior—falling where perhaps it never before rained since the world began.

Trees not only increase the frequency of showers, but they act like balance wheels in machinery. They prevent too sudden changes, and too great extremes either of wet or drouth. They probably do not increase materily the actual amount of rain that falls in the world in any one year, but they equalize its distribution, both as to time and place. They also prevent too rapid evaporation from the soil. Springs and streams are more abundant and more regular in a timbered country before the forest are cleared away.

It would seem unnecessary in this prairie State, to assert the importance of planting trees were it not that our farmers so shamefully neglect it. To avoid this sluggish apathy, they cannot be urged too often; they should have line upon line and precept upon precept; every argument should be dinned in their ears until they fully awake to the importance of speedy and continued action in this matter. There is no crop that will *pay* half so well in the long run as Trees! Every tree that is planted not only increases the value of the farm upon which it grows, but is of more or less benefit to every individual in that community.—We know of farmers in this county, by spending two or three days six and seven years ago, in planting young cottonwoods, whose farms are thereby increased in market value, from five hundred to one thousand dollars.

It was part of the creed of Zoroaster, a Persian philosopher and founder of one of the purest forms of religion of any of the heathen nations, that no able bodied man could be a saint, unless he had, among other things, been the father of at least one child, and planted at least one tree. It would be a great benefit to the western country if some superstitious notion compelled every man to plant and protect a hundred trees.

We are glad, however, to notice that farmers are paying more and more attention every year to planting not only various kinds of fruit trees, but ornamental and forest trees. Many are trimming up and thinning out the young timber that has grown spontaneously upon the bluffs and along the streams, thus enabling the trees that remain to grow as much in one year as heretofore in three. Every year thousands of young cottonwoods are taken from the sandbars on the Missouri, and planted on the prairie. But few now take a homestead or open up a new farm, without as soon as possible planting a well selected orchard. We believe when orchards, hedges, and timber of various kinds, are planted on the plains back one or two hundred miles from the Missouri river, the climate will be materially modified; there will be less danger of droughts or wet weather, the winters will be warmer, and the summers not so extremely hot, and people will forget that they ever complained of this country being windy. If there is any portion of the country between the Missouri and the mountains, formerly known as the great American Desert, that is sterile or unproductive, it will all be reclaimed when the plains become checkered with orchards and trees, unless it is a few inconsiderable streaks of sand.

THE WOOL TARIFF.—The importations into the port of New York, for the first quarter of 1867, as shown by the Custom House figures, were of raw wool, except flocks, 5 242,315 pounds, and of manufactured wool $10 019 044; for the second quarter, raw wool 8,512,021 pounds, and of manufactured wool, $5,195,063, making the aggregate imports for the first half the present year 13 754-336 pounds of raw wool, and of manufactured wool to the value of $15 214,107. Thus it will be seen by reference to last year's statistics, that the falling off from the imports of the first half of 1866 has been 26,250,110 pounds of raw wool. Rather a clincher in favor of the efficacy of the new tariff, and a showing which ought to afford many grains of comfort to the wool growers of the country if they look into the future.—*Am Agriculturist.*

SHALL WE KEEP UP OUR FLOCKS?—The "Am. Agriculturist" says, "We regret the tone of despondency which pervades so many of our exchanges in regard to wool growing. Wool is down, notwithstanding the protective tariff, and it is very natural for men who have been receiving sixty cents a pound to look on forty cents as poor pay. Some are reducing their flocks, and others are selling out entirely. A few, and we think they are the wise ones, are taking advantage of the low price of sheep to increase their flocks, and be ready for the rise which they think is sure to come. The temporary depression in the wool market should not lead flock masters to abandon their plans, and change their stock; if favorably situated for sheep husbandry, they should hold on patiently, and wait for better times.

ONE HANDFUL OF HAY is a small matter; one handful a day for six months is a pretty large bundle; twenty handfuls a day for six months makes quite a stack. If each handful weighs a pound, the stack will weigh 3,650 pounds or nearly two tons. How many farmers keeping twenty animals allow each to waste a handful or a pound of hay a day for the want of a little attention to the feeding arrangements! A few straws at a time, dropped here and there, and trampled under the feet will soon make a handful, and we have seen above what the handful amount to. This is a small matter says one, but upon just such small matters depends a man's success or failure. One man attends to them, and at the end of twenty or thirty years has a competence for old age; another neglects them, and is always behindhand,—he lives and dies, short in pocket and short in comfort.—*Ib*

TAINTED MEAT BARRELS.—Several persons have sent us their methods of cleansing Meat Barrels, from which we select the following. E. J. Cole, Iowa, washes the barrel first, and crushes a roll of brimstone two inches long, and puts it on a small fire, over which he inverts the barrel. Then bricks are placed under the edge of the barrel to give the necessary draft. The barrel is allowed to remain in this position until the brimstone is consumed. Another at Correy, Pennsylvania, says: "Fill the barrel with good hay, (herds grass is best) pour on boiling water, cover it tight, and let it stand until cool. Repeat the operation if necessary." Another correspondent recommends soaking them in boiling hot water and ashes. The vessels thus treated in scalding hog are made sweet.—*Ib.*

CURRANT CUTTINGS.—At a late meeting of the New York Farmer's Club, a Mr. Quinn gave the following directions for managing currant cuttings: "Currant wood can be turned into a plant the year it is grown, by setting any time from August to November. I would make a square, clean cut, have the ground mellow that the young rootlets may meet with no obstruction, and then push the dirt closely around the bottom of the cutting. The fall is decidedly the best time to commence operations, because in so doing, one gets a two years' growth in one. If it is very dry, some mulching will be required, but generally, at this season the ground is warmer than the atmosphere and 98 per cent should live."

WOOL GROWERS.—The National Association of Wool Growers met at Pittsburgh the last week in November. From the published reports, it may be inferred that the attendance was not large, though including some well known names. A committee was appointed with power to arrange with the National Wool Manufactures' Association for a national exposition of their respective industries at such time and place as may be agreed upon. A meeting of the latter body has since been held in New York, at which it was voted to enter into the project, and it is said that Chicago will be the place selected for the purpose.—*Country Gentleman.*

Our agriculture has much to hope from young men who having a love for farming, the necessary capital, a good education, and abundant energy, make up their minds to study farming at some agricultural college, or with some good practical farmer, and then settle down in the country for life, determined to make farming pay. It will not be many years before our agricultural colleges turn out hundreds of such men.—*Harris.*

According to Geoffrey Saint Hillare, the highest authority on the origin of species, the specific source of the origin of our domestic sheep, is unknown. All that is certain is that the present races originated far in the East; the primitive names 'Boc,' and 'Bouc,' found in the most ancient Asiatic languages, being preserved in our own term 'Buck.'

The choicest and probably the largest lot of fine wool in the world, is now stored on the upper floor of Messrs. Davis, Fiss & Bane's extensive warehouse. It weighes about three hundred thousand pounds, and occupies a space of 180 feet in hight: it is valued at about $175,000. This is the consignment of a single dealer, and the product of Harrison and Belmont counties, Ohio.

H. W. Beecher's Farm near Peekskill has 35 acres. The sales amounted to about $3,750 in 1856, and about $4,000 the following year. Six laborers are employed on the place, which is one of the secrets of its productiveness. Is it not about time to discard the plan of working a 200 acre farm with one hired man?

The report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office shows that sixteen millions of acres of public lands have been disposed of during the past year. There is yet remaining fourteen hundred millions of acres, including the recently acquired Russian territory.

Many farmers lose thirty and even fifty dollars in the value of a full grown horse, steer, ox or cow, by the system of false economy, by not being willing to pay two or three dollars more for the services of a male.—*Prarie Farmer.*