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Nebraska Advertiser.

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

NEBRASKA ADVERTISER

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

CHURCH, COLHAPP & Co.

McPherson's Block, 2d Floor, Hall Entrance

Brownville, Neb.

TERMS:

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Subscription, must invariably be paid in Advance

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

VOL. XII. BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1868. NO. 17

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" " departs every Monday at 8, a. m.
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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.
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The Best of Liquors kept Constantly on Hand.

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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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BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER
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JOHN C. DEUSER,
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STOVES, TINWARE, PUMPS, &c.
Opposite McPherson's Block,
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Manufacturers and Dealers in
TINWARE
STOVES, HARDWARE, CARPENTER'S TOOLS, BLACKSMITH'S FURNISHINGS &c.
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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 -1y

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STORAGE, FORWARDING AND
Commission Merchants,
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All kinds of Grain for which they pay the highest Market Price in cash
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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
v291y Terms Cash. fn.nn

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

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

Original Poetry.

Written for the Advertiser.

Last Farewell.

Such is love:—thou go forget me,
Let the past no shadows fling
O'er the future's untrod pathways,
Where my steps will never ring.
Once we thought to tread together
Shaded lane and highway bright,
But we turn averted faces
Down diverging aisles to-night.

Fare thee well: I will not bind thee
By the holy vows of yore,
Let them, like the dreams of childhood,
Broken be forever more;
Useless now the tender wailings;
Which in happier times dispelled
Sadness from our o'ercharged spirits,—
Let our dead hopes sink unknelled!

Ended are the pleasing visions
Of a deep and pure delight,
Lone, unloved and broken hearted,
Sinks my soul in rayless night!
Fare thee well! God show thee mercy,
Guide thy passage o'er life's stream
And, kind heaven, dim earth's passions,
To the memory of a dream.

High resolve will bring thy spirit
Peace from out the gathering gloom,
Let thy life, o'er martering trials,
Rise superior to its doom;—
All the world now lies before thee,
Honors, fortune—who can tell—
What thy free unfettered efforts
Yet may win thee: Fare thee well!

Œu.

Written for the Advertiser.

On Zion's mount, to Israil's God, two temples have been placed,
Mosque of Omar marks the spot to which they have been traced,
The first as suns in brightness stood, o'erlaid with burnish'd gold,
The last as Moon in crescent form, its worship quite as cold.

The first was built by God's command, they shadowed forth his power;
The second he permits to stand 'gainst the appointed hour,
When Israel's God says: quick, return, I will make up your loss,
See, by the Crescent I have saved Palestine from the Cross.

Now come, my chosen ones, and bring with you from lands afar
Their sciences in time of peace, likewise the arts of war;
For Cross and Crescent will unite, and earth and hell combine,
But fear them not, go in my strength, the battle shall be mine.

You shall be great and overcome, and with your God shall stand.
He shall inhabit Zion's Mount and you the holy land;
His word go from Jerusalem, that all the world must hear;
The law shall from Mount Zion go to Nations far and near.

The law that said no God was formed but Israel's God alone,
The word that said I Savior am, besides me there is none;
Not for your sakes have I done this but for my own great name,
I cleanse you from unrighteousness and take away your shame.

'Tis done, the Crescent now must fall its reign has passed away,
Go Israel take your heritage, there you will own my sway;
Build up your city there and pave its streets with shining gold;
My temple on Mount Zion place as prophets have foretold.

There in your holy place there shall be neither day or night,
My presence shall not be withdrawn but a perpetual light;
The Nations all shall tribute pay to beautify the place,
And all must then confess the power of Israel sav'd by grace.

You now shall serve yourselves of them who long withheld your right,
They yearly must their offerings bring or they shall feel your might;
If Egypt shall refuse, on them the curse shall be no rain;
And Gentile nations far and near afflict with different pain.

All this to show the earth is mine and you my chosen seed,
I Canaan to your fathers gave, I now confirm the deed,
For yet I live, and still your God you in your hearts confess,
To deal out kindness to your friends, and to your foes distress.

Be warned now, ye Nations, all consistent with God's plan,
Israel has her time served out, assist her to her land;
That you may in her blessings share the promise God has given,
Be heirs with them of all in earth, at length of all in heaven!

I am thinking of the time, Mary, when sitting by thy side, and shelling beans, I gazed on thee, and felt a wondrous pride. In silence lean we o'er the pan, and neither spoke a word; but the rattling of the beans, Mary, was all the sound we heard. Thy raven curles hung down, Mary, and kissed thy lilly cheek; thy azure eyes had filled with tears, bespoke a spirit meek. To be so charmed, as I was then, had ne'er before occurred, when the rattling of the beans, Mary, was all the sound we heard. I thought it was not wrong, Mary, so leaning o'er the dish, as you snatched up a handful of beans, I snatched a nectared kiss. And suddenly there came a shower, as I neither saw nor stirred; but the rattling of the beans, Mary, was all the sound I heard.

Nebraska Advertiser

BROWNVILLE, NEB. JANUARY 23, 1868.

FARMER'S DEPARTMENT

For the Advertiser.

Fences—No. 1.

We see in your issue of Jan. 16, that you invite discussion or interchange of opinions, through the columns of the Advertiser, in regard to the different modes of fencing.

Although we have not been in the habit of writing for publication, we hope to be, in the few remarks we have to make, sufficiently plain to be understood by your readers.

The subject of fencing is one of much importance in this country, and more particularly is it so to the people of Nebraska on account of the scarcity of timber for fencing purposes. And it is not until within a short period of time that the majority of farmers have begun to realize that the supply of timber for this purpose will soon be exhausted, and when the fences that are now standing, decay and rot down, something must be substituted in their place. Hence, it is a question of importance which is best, a board or rail fence, or a hedge fence.—All things considered it is generally conceded that a hedge is the cheapest; on this there need be no question.

A good fence, stock proof—such an one as any farmer would wish to have on his farm—cannot be made for a less amount than $1,50 per rod, (In this connection, would say that a three rail fence so called, cannot be considered stock-proof, for the reason that it is no protection whatever from hogs or sheep, which are part of a farmer's stock,) This fence, allowing it to be well made with the kind of lumber commonly used for the purpose, will need repairing, say, from the fourth year after its construction, until it decays and rots down, say in four years more. Then comes the same expense over again. That is: rebuilding, and repairing, which will be an annual drain on the resources of the farmer, aside from losses of crops occasioned by cattle breaking them down, which is always a great annoyance, besides being often a cause of litigation, and ill will among farmers.

The same objection will be equally applicable to worm rail fences, if not made with good oak, or other hard wood, which will make the difference more striking when the cost comes to be compared with the hedge. Now with a hedge fence, after it is stock proof, which will be the fourth year from planting if properly attended to, no such occurrence as breaking down or getting over by breachy stock, can ever happen, and the farmer can rest contented, being assured that no stock of any kind is going to molest his crops. And when the crop is out and the stock turned in, he knows where to find them, No occasion for spending a week or two every fall hunting up his stray stock. And the first cost of this hedge is 75 cents per rod, turned over to the owner stock proof. This being the price that has been charged by hedge contractors in this neighborhood, who are responsible men, and many miles having already been planted at that price, the past season; although we doubt much whether a good, permanent stock proof hedge can be made for a less amount than one dollar. And even at that price it leaves a balance in favor of hedging, over board fence of 50 cents per rod, which amount will be sufficient to pay for its annual trimming for eight or ten years.

Nothing adds more to the beauty of a prairie home than a well kept hedge.

There are several kinds of plants that have claims to some merit for hedging. Among which we may name the Honey Locust, the Crab, *Pyrus Rivularis*. Hawthorn, Hornbeane and the Osage, the latter of which, however, is most generally used, as it takes longer time for the other named plants to make a stock proof hedge; all being naturally slow growers. But when made of either, it makes an efficient fence.

Hedging is no mere an experiment in this county, it having been practically demonstrated. The best hedge we have seen in this county is the property of G. Crow, at Fairview.

The Osage delights in a light, deep, rich, dry soil and a long dry Summer, it being a native of the Southern States, and found indigenous to Texas, Alabama, Mexico and Tennessee, and I believe, in some parts of Southern Missouri, and now it has become acclimated to this country; although we have instances of its tops being killed, caused from having made an over luxurient growth. This, however, may be avoided by judicious cultivation.

On this we will have more to say hereafter. E. H. B.

For the Advertiser.

The Clifton Farmer's Club.

CLIFTON, Nemaha County, Neb.

Mr. Editor:—At your request I will endeavor to give you a brief account of the proceedings of the "Clifton Farmer's Club," which was organized about the 13th of December, 1867, and has been holding weekly meetings since up to date.

At our first meeting our attendance was quite slim, owing partly to sickness in the neighborhood, and partly to the fact that Farmer's Clubs are something "new under the sun," and the advantages of exchanging and comparing notes on so lowly and simple (?) a vocation as farming, are not generally appreciated. But as soon as the organization was completed, and its objects known, we had the co-operation of the whole community. We have done away with most of the formalities of similar Clubs, and make it a sociable and agreeable visit, inviting all regardless of age or sex.

The success and object of the Club I will give in the future, if you still choose to allow me to occupy your valuable columns.

The subjects discussed were pertaining to the cultivation of the apple, and other fruits, but as the attendance then was small, we shall resume this important subject soon at the request of many anxious members, when I will report in full. This subject, I would say, Mr. Editor, is occupying the attention of this portion of the country, and we hope to see, at no far distant day, these rich rolling Prairies redeemed from the false stigma of fruitlessness.

At the last two meetings the Club has been occupied in completing its organization, by electing the following officers, Julius Gilbert, President; Benton Aldrich, Vice President; R. A. Hawley Secretary, and Richard Coryell Treasurer. The Club has also selected grounds for a Rural Cemetery, and organized an Association, for which R. A. Hawley, B. Aldrich, and J. Gilbert were a committee authorized to procure grounds, &c. They also wish to form a joint school district; have appointed a committee to press their claims, and petition the county superintendent, &c. More anon.

R. A. HAWLEY,
Jan. 18, 1868. Secretary.

Solomon's Temple Exhumed.

The London Times publishes an interesting letter in regard to the discoveries at Jerusalem, from which we select the following:

"The colossal foundations of the temple wall, which are 'stones of ten cubits and stones of eight cubits,' laid by Solomon or his successors on the throne, are now being laid bare at the enormous depth of 90 feet and more beneath the present surface. The bridge that once spanned the ravine between the palace of Zion and the temple of Moria is now proved to have been upward 150 feet high. If this be as it seems, the ascent to the House of the Lord which Solomon showed to the Queen of Sheba, we cannot wonder that on seeing it there was no spirit in her. The pinnacle of the temple on which the tempter placed the Savior has just been uncovered to the base and is found still to have an elevation of 136 feet. The statement of Josephus therefore is no exaggeration. If any one looked from the battlements into the valley he would be giddy, while his sight could not reach to such an immense depth. Sections of the ancient wall of Ophel have been exhumed, showing that, as Josephus says, it was joined to the south-east angle of the Temple. Aqueducts, cisterns, rock-hewn channels and passages have also been discovered within and around the harem, throwing new light on the buildings, the arrangements and the services of the temple.

The great work of a complete exploration of ancient Jerusalem is thus fairly and auspiciously commenced. The opportune visit of the Sultan and grand vizier to this country, and the representations made to the latter by the archbishop of York, followed up as they have been by the energy, the wisdom and tact of Lieut. Warren and his admirable staff, have smothed down Moslem prejudice, removed local opposition, and thus brought about opportunities for excavation and exploration such as never occurred before; and besides, large numbers of Arab laborers have been trained to the work, and are eager to be employed; and the exact points for successful exploration are now well known.

A man who never pays the newspaper to advertise him into a business, often has the satisfactien of seeing the sheriff pay the paper to advertise him out of it.

Names of the States.

Maine—So called from the province of Maine, in France, in compliment of Queen Henrietta, of England, who, it has been said, owned that province. This is the commonly received opinion.

New Hampshire—Named by John Mason, in 1639, (who with another obtained the grant from the crown,) from Hampshire county, in England, the former name of the domain was Laconia.

Vermont—From the French verd mont, or green mountain, indicative of the mountainous nature of the state. This name was first officially recognized Jan. 16, 1777.

Massachusetts—Indian name, signifying "the country about the great hills, *i. e.* the "Blue Hills."

Rhode Island—This name was adopted in 1644, from the island of Rhodes, in the Mediterranean, because of the fancied resemblance to that island.

Connecticut—This is the English orthography of the Indian ward Quoneh-ta-cut, which signifies "the long river."

New-York—Named by the Duke of York, under color of title given him by the Englisn crown in 1664.

New Jersey—So called in honor of Sir George Carteret, who was Governor of the island of Jersey, in the British Channel.

Pennsylvania—From Admiral Penn, the father of the founder of colony, meaning "Penn's woods."

Delaware—In honor of Thomas West, Lord de-la-Ware, who visited the bay and died there in 1619.

Maryland—After Henrietta Maria, queen of Charles I., of England.

Virginia—So called in honor of queen Elizabeth, the "virgin queen," in whose reign Sir Walter Raleigh made the first attempt to colonize that region.

North and South Carolina were originally in one tract, called "Carolana," after Charles IX. of France, in 1504. Subsequently, in 1665, the name was altered to Carolina.

Georgia—So called in honor of George II. of England, who established a colony in that region in 1732.

Florida—Ponce de Leon, who discovered this portion of North America in 1512, named it Florida in commemoration of the day he landed there, which was the Pasques de Flores of the Spaniards, or "Feast of Flowers," otherwise known as Easter Sunday.

Alabama—Formerly a portion of Mississippi territory, admitted into the Union as a state in 1819. The name is of Indian origin, signifying "there we rest."

Mississippi—Formerly a portion of the province of Louisiana. So named in 1800, from the great river on its western line. The term is of Indian origin, meaning "long river."

Louisiana—From Louis XIV. of France, who for some time prior to 1763 owned the territory.

Arkansas—From "Kansas," the Indian word for "smoky water," with the French prefix "arc" bow.

Tennessee—Indian for "river of the big bend," *i. e.*, the Mississippi, which is the western boundary.

Kentucky—Indian for "at the head of the river."

Ohio—From the Indian meaning "beautiful." Previously applied to the river, which traverses a great portion of its borders.

Michigan—Previously applied to the lake, the Indian name for a fish weir. So called from the fancied resemblance of the lake, to a fish-trap.

Indiana—So called in 1802, from the American Indians.

Illinois—From the Indian "illini," men, and the French suffix "ois," together sigifying "tribe of men.

Wisconsin—Indian term for a wild-rushing channel.

Missouri—Named in 1821, from the great branch of the Mississippi which flows through it. Indian term meaning "muddy."

Iowa—From the Indian, signifying "the drowsy ones."

Minnesota—Indian for "cloudy water."

California—The name given by Cortes the discoverer of that region. He probably obtained it from an old Spanish romance, in which an imaginary island of that name is described as abounding in gold.

Oregon—According to some from the Indian oregon, "river of the west." Others consider it derived from the Spanish "oregano," wild marjoram, which grows abundantly on the Pacific coast.

A cunning trick was performed at Newark, N. J., one day last week. A stranger, who pretended to be tipsy, slipped on the step in front of a machinery wareroom near Market street depot, and broke a large plate glass window. The proprietors demanded payment; but the man pretended that he had no money. One of the partners then proposed that the culprit should be searched. This was done, and the owner of the window was rewarded by finding a one hundred dollar bill in his pocket. He immediately changed the bill, and, after taking out twelve dollars for damages, handed the inebriate eighty-eight dollars. To this the stranger made no objection, but staggered off, and was soon lost to sight. In a short time the machinist had occasion to make a deposit, and the one hundred dollar bill was sent back. It was returned as a counterfeit. The stranger has not been seen since and if arrested he could not be prosecuted as he did not attempt to pass the bill. This is a new "dodge."