

THE ADVERTISER

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# The Advertiser

BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1880.

VOL. 25.—NO. 16.

ESTABLISHED 1856.  
Oldest Paper in the State.

**Dr. THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL**  
WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD.  
The Doctor's Testimony. A. S. House, of Marlon, Va., N. Y. says: 'The wonderful success of Thomas' Electric Oil in all cases of acute and chronic inflammation, laryngitis, bronchitis, etc., make the demand for it very great.'

### 'Which way is Your Market a Pintin' to-day?'

In a little church in the State of Virginia, some negroes had gathered to worship the Lord; and after the service they had a class-meeting. That each for the Master might utter a word.

Their leader exhorted and spoke of the warfare which Christians should wage 'gainst error as always. And finished by asking the following questions: 'Which way is your market a pintin' to-day?' One after another they gave their experience. Some brothers were happy, some laments his way clear to the portals of glory. Another had strayed like a lamb from the fold.

**Elgin Watches**  
Geo. Arkwright, Practical Watchmaker.

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And carried away 70,000 lives in 1865. The month of the conjunction in 1864 is not given; though admitting it to be December, or with the beginning of the mortal sickness, I certainly believe that the epidemic of pestilence and consequently bad air had vastly more to do with producing disease than had the beneficial trio of stars high up in the vault of Heaven. But I suppose that the coincidence of the conjunction and this plague of 1864 is in London has given rise, in modern times to the popular notion that pestilence and other calamities hinge on a conjunction. We will, however, trace the subject a little farther.

In 1845, December 10, Venus and Saturn were nearly close enough to appear as one star to the naked eye. They were an interesting sight in the telescope. A plague is reported in Egypt in 1844; and in 1848-49 cholera visited Europe and America. On January 29, 1857, Venus, Jupiter and Saturn were in close proximity, but on the morning of July 21, 1859, when Venus and Jupiter were so close together that they appeared like a single star to the naked eye. I do not find a pestilence, famine, or even a battle to agree with this date. Though a total eclipse in Spain and Italy, in 1875, and a conjunction of the moon and Venus on December 22, in the early morning of that day the moon passed centrally over the sun. A total eclipse in Spain and Italy, in 1875, and a conjunction of the moon and Venus on December 22, in the early morning of that day the moon passed centrally over the sun.

**BATH & BODY**  
CITY MEAT MARKET.

**Meat**  
Good, Sweet, Fresh MEAT.

**First National Bank**  
Paid-up Capital, \$50,000  
Authorized " 500,000

**Sheridan Mill**  
For Sale.

### Planetary Conjunctions.

JUPITER, SATURN AND VENUS TO BE IN CONJUNCTION IN THE YEAR 1881.

Do Pestilence, War and Earthquakes Follow Conjunctions.

Another Account of What is to Come.

The close proximity of two or more planets is always looked upon with much interest by those who are fond of star-gazing. And the minds of some people are not rightly instructed as to the nature of the phenomena which attend with dire forebodings at the thought of such a phenomenon on account of the notion that some sort of a pestilence or calamity will accompany or soon follow these planet-meetings in the sky. The word conjunction is often used to express the near approach of two or more heavenly bodies. In other words, they appear near together—being nearly in line of range while they are really many millions of miles apart. But strictly this word relates to bodies having the same right ascension or the same longitude, and thus may occur when they are several degrees apart, i. e., their latitude or declination may differ by several degrees—say from a foot to a yard or more—while their right ascension or longitude distance from the vernal equinox is the same. And when three or four members of the solar system occupy nearly the same place in the heavens we are all justified in wanting a good view of the phenomenon—though it sometimes happens that we cannot get it. A good illustration of which occurs April 22, 1881, when Jupiter and Saturn will be in conjunction, and near enough to be seen in one field of the telescope. But they will be near the sun as to each other, which destroys all hope of seeing this interesting conjunction. Phenomenon of this character occur every year more or less, particularly of the smaller planets, Mercury and Venus. But as they are frequent and often too near the sun to be visible, we care but little about these conjunctions as compared with the near approach of large planets, particularly when three or more appear close together. Next year will be unusually fruitful of conjunctions. In the evening of March 3, 1881, Jupiter, Saturn, Venus and the moon will be within a few degrees of each other, and give a display of celestial light which one will want to miss sight in the spring of that year. This battle took place in Ceres in which Imperialism was defeated by the French.

The sweating plague made its fifth appearance in England, 1551, and in the spring of that year it was again in conjunction. But it was again the fatal sickness in Great Britain caused the three bright planets to come near together; which is just as reasonable a hypothesis as that the conjunction caused the pestilence.

Again in 1564, and in 1568, these same heavenly bodies formed beautiful trios in the sky. But the plague appeared to have been deferred till 1603. At Constantinople in 1611, 20,000 people died of pestilence; and in nine years another conjunction of the three bright planets occurred. In 1621 and in 1694 these three orcs of Heaven again displayed their apparent love of each other's company. But it was not until 1625 that 35,000 persons died in London of a great mortality. The conjunction London commenced in 1664—I think in the month of December—

and carried away 70,000 lives in 1865. The month of the conjunction in 1864 is not given; though admitting it to be December, or with the beginning of the mortal sickness, I certainly believe that the epidemic of pestilence and consequently bad air had vastly more to do with producing disease than had the beneficial trio of stars high up in the vault of Heaven. But I suppose that the coincidence of the conjunction and this plague of 1864 is in London has given rise, in modern times to the popular notion that pestilence and other calamities hinge on a conjunction. We will, however, trace the subject a little farther.

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### Morton's Monopoly and Bond Record.

The *Republican* some weeks ago hinted that Mr. J. Sterling Morton, who, as chairman of the democratic state committee, has attempted to precipitate a "monopoly" and "bond" issue against the republican party, is not judged by his own record, just the proper sort of a man to commend this alleged issue to the people of the state. No county in this state is worse weighted with "monopoly" and "bond" obligations than Otoe; and the responsibility for this state of things rests almost wholly with the democratic party in that county, and upon Mr. J. Sterling Morton more than upon any other man in Otoe county.

### MORTON'S COMMAND.

A Letter of Defense Against the Accusations of Senator Vest.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The following letter from Col. Mosby to Mr. B. L. Fletcher, of Tennessee, Neb., who served with him in the late war, is furnished to us for publication:—  
HONO. KONO, July 29, 1880.—B. L. Fletcher, Esq.: DEAR SIR—I have just received your letter informing me that Mr. Vest, of Missouri, had recently charged in the United States Senate that my command fought under the Union flag and was recognized by the Confederate Government.

If Mr. Vest made any such statement, he simply said what he and everybody else knew to be a lie; he never would have dared to utter the calumny if he had not known that the man whom he slandered was on the opposite side of the globe. There were a dozen Senators on the floor who served with me in the Army of Northern Virginia, and knew the charge to be false; they did not have the chivalry to defend me, but they did have the chivalry to attack him.

Barrels Made From Pulp.

Barrels made of pulp are among the latest inventions, and as described by the *Detroit Tribune*, they are likely to become an important article of commerce. The advantages claimed are lightness, durability, and cheapness. The body of the barrel is all made in one piece, from coarse wood pulp. The pressure to which it is subjected is 400 tons. The heads are made of one piece in the same way, and when put together they form a barrel of uniform lightness and satisfactory weight. There are two kinds, one for fruit, and other dry substances, the other for oil, and liquids of all kinds. A barrel barrel made in this way and filled can be dropped from a wagon to the pavement without injury. Fruit barrels with their receptacles longer than when put up in the usual way, being dryer and excluded from the air. The barrels for liquid substances are made by pressing the first form to a simple pressure. They can be made to resist up to any leakage. The saving in cost is about fifty per cent. Steps are being taken for the formation of a company to manufacture barrels, tubs, etc., by this new process.

Peace at Any Price.

Denver Republican.

O, let us have peace! What is the use of remembering those things? It is only twenty-one years ago that Horace Greeley was murdered for his criticism of publishing and mailing the *New York Tribune* to Clarkston, West Virginia, three persons of that city being indicted with him for receiving it. The man who drew the indictment is now a member of Congress and a candidate for reelection. Twenty-one years ago, Calvin C. Woolworth, one of the best and purest of men, a former partner of David Moffat, of this city, was indicted in St. Joseph, Missouri, for selling at his news depot copies of the *New York Tribune*. Every man connected with the procuring of that indictment is now on the stump for Hancock. Do let us have peace!

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