

THE HERALD.

PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA.

THURSDAY, MAY 23 1873.

J. A. MACMURPHY, EDITOR.

From all parts of the State and country respectively solicited for the HERALD.

Agricultural notes and short articles detailing same's experience particularly requested.

We do not read anonymous letters and communications. The name and address of the writer are in all cases indispensable as a guarantee of good faith.

A Splendid Chance.

We will send the HERALD and Demorest's Monthly, which is \$2.00 for one year, to any person who pays us \$2.50.

In addition to both Periodicals at the price named, a choice from a list of extraordinary Premiums is given to each subscriber to Demorest's Monthly. Among these are a fine pair of Chromo Pictures (Falls of Niagara and Yosemite Falls), worth \$10; or a good Stereoscope with a series of views; besides numerous other valuable premiums worth from two to ten dollars each.

The best boys' and girls' magazines, and the NEBRASKA HERALD at greatly reduced rates. We will send the NEBRASKA HERALD and DEMOREST'S YOUNG AMERICA, which is \$1.00 for one year, to any person who pays us \$2.00.

Demorest's Young America is always sparkling with entertaining stories, Poems, Music, Puzzles, Games, Travels, and other pleasant features. It is fully illustrated and cannot fail to amuse, instruct, elevate, and assist to make the lives of youthful Americans useful, truthful and happy.

The types, last week, made us say that the Merchants' Bank at Lincoln organized with \$800,000, when it should have been \$1,000,000.

We have received the Harlan county Advertiser, a new paper, just started at Melrose, Mr. Geo. S. Fox being proprietor. It is a neatly printed six column weekly, and we wish it success.

Old Probabilities has been away for several days, and this accounts for the abominable irregularities of this interminable spell of weather. So says our Washington correspondent.

The Kansas Press Association and the Nebraska Press Association met in Lincoln yesterday, and banqueted and enjoyed themselves right regally—Lincoln making the most generous preparations for their reception.

The ladies' protechnic, tersiphocean, double-back-action, Philo-Harmonic Jubilee, yelet Old Folks Concert, is progressing with great eclat, rapidly, and strong probabilities of triumphant success.

It is said the stockholders of the Tribune, when they put up their new building, will leave Horace Greeley's sanctum exactly as it was when he died, so that it may be in future a sort of journalistic shrine.

An Associated Press telegram from New York is headed, "Billy Tweed and his new playthings," and announces that on the next Wednesday he can step up to the captain's office and settle for fifteen new indictments against himself.

The daily Journal, at Lincoln, is running more matter than ever, and looms up very like a metropolitan journal. The new local, whoever he is, is doing first rate, and in short we feel consoled for the loss of our Omaha exchanges entirely.

Wm. Pitt Kellogg, now Governor of Louisiana, sold a lot in Omaha the other day. Perhaps it is not known to all our readers that the man all the newspapers are talking of now, in connection with New Orleans affairs, was formerly Territorial Judge of Nebraska.

The members of the Nebraska Press Association met in Omaha on Tuesday last, and after the discussion of several important questions relating to journalism, adjourned until July.

An invitation to meet the Kansas Press Association in Lincoln, on Wednesday, was accepted.

The Milwaukee Monthly for May, with its choice literature and beautiful illustrations, prove that even what was regarded as perfect in every respect can be made still more perfect, and also demonstrates the fact that our periodical literature is rapidly progressing, and that the west has now one of the best original Magazines published.

Send Stamp for sample copy to T. J. Gilmore, Milwaukee, Wis.

THREE GROVES, Neb., May 19.

EDS. NEBRASKA HERALD.—As it is raining and too wet to plow or plant corn, I will send you an inkling of crop prospects at Buck's Grove and vicinity. Fall wheat looks fair, spring wheat as good as well can be, oats fine, corn not all planted yet. Some are done planting.

BROTHERS OF HUSBANDRY.

County Deputy, Joseph McClure, organized Three Grove Grange, P. of H., with 28 members, at Buck's School House in Mt. Pleasant Precinct, on Monday evening April 28, 1873, the officers for the current year are:

F. Z. Linnville, Master.

Richard Pell, Overseer.

G. F. Snyder, Lecturer.

Wm. Eikenbary, Steward.

G. S. Upton, Assistant Steward.

J. S. Upton, Treasurer.

Henry Wolfe, Secretary.

David Brinson, Chaplain.

Robert Clark, Gate Keeper.

Miss F. E. Brinson, Lady Assistant Steward.

Mrs. Jane Wolf, Ceres.

Mrs. C. Hunt, Pomona.

Mrs. F. Buck, Flora.

Regular meetings first and third Saturdays in each month, at 8 o'clock p. m.

Yours truly,

HENRY WOLFE.

Thank you sir, you're a gentleman, keep sending us short, concise letters like this and we shall always be happy to publish. We should like a short plain statement of crop prospects from all parts of the county.—[P.]

The editor's eye is sore this week, but thank heaven it's the blind one.—The HERALD still keeps coming.

When Professor Tyndall got back to London he met the uniform question, "How did you like the Americans?"

With the answer that he was not in a position to form an opinion of the American people. From first to last, he says, he was among cultivated gentlemen and ladies, among thinkers and men of science; he was addressing the most pleasant and, apparently, intelligent attention; and though there may have been numbers of people he might have disliked, he did not see them.

To base an estimate of the whole country upon what he saw of it would be unfair; it would make America a realized Utopia. "There was," as he expressed it, "no break in the continuity of my existence. I parted from friends here, and found myself among just such friends there."

This is altogether the pleasantest and prettiest thing that Professor Tyndall or any other traveler has had the good sense and exceeding modesty to say, lately. He has the beautiful and almost unique courage to frankly state that he cannot base an estimate of the whole country or its people on a six weeks' view of the one and so short an acquaintance with but a very small portion of the other. How different from the usual process. A fellow with not half the discernment of Prof. Tyndall comes over to this country on a short tour across the continent; in New York he is shown the tiger, makes the acquaintance of a first class bummer or two, and leaves for Chicago.—There they "saw him up" in a horse race, or blow him up in a steamboat excursion; at Omaha Canada Bill shows him round, and in California his principal curiosity is the Chinese, or the personal acquaintance of an old, dilapidated "40-c." On his return to England he immediately publishes a book evidencing his profound knowledge of the whole American character, and shows us up in a mirror that reflects our worst absurdities, or the wrinkles in our system, that we have the most reason to regret ourselves.

Equally as foolish is the American snob who goes to Paris, finds his acquaintance in Bohemian quarters, or the same class in London, and then comes back to tell us what he knows about Europe and England.

We do not even seem to be sufficiently intimate with the real habits and character of our own people from different States, to form such an estimate of their character and motives as is both just and correct.

Thus, before the war, the Southern, seeing generally but the trading or school-keeping class of the northern States, set the whole people down as mud-sills, and pedagogues, while we, the north, viewing too often only the wild, young chivalry of the south, who flung their money away at Newport or Long Island, and seemed to care little for good morals or correct business principles, looked upon the whole south as reckless fire-eaters, insane political aspirants, or extravagant and useless members of society. After the war, we have all learned some lessons in this matter, yet to-day we know too little of the real habits and character of our Southern neighbors as affairs in Louisiana clearly prove, yet there is no lack of writers in either section who on short acquaintance inform (?) us all about the facts. Is it too much, then, to say in this day that Prof. Tyndall is simply sublime when he refuses to give an estimate of the whole American people from the few whom he met during his short visit, though we are very happy to know they were such very pleasant people.

FOR OUR TARIFF FRIENDS.

In the course of argument regarding this tariff question which has suddenly sprung up among us, after so many years of quietude, the most common example, and in fact the only statistics that are based on a real trial of the matter come from England. English Free Trade is thrown in our teeth and the present English notions of trade are continually brought forward as examples, and arguments for us to follow. It is over and over asserted that England is a country of free trade and that she is prosperous. The unreading and unthinking do not know or do not care, it would seem, to listen to the fact that England's free trade theories are the outgrowth of many years of the bitterest and most unjust proslavery of her own people as against outsiders—that any country ever promulgated or attempted to enforce; and it was not until after years of this rigorously protective system, and when she had become rich and powerful, with possessions in all quarters of the land, with large reserves of capital and labor, lying idle on her shores that she ventured upon Free Trade measures.

Without wishing to recall any bitter feelings against the English nation, or to point out their blunders, except as they may prove a warning to our people and serve as an offset to the continual outcry of English Free Trade, we desire to give a chapter from English history.

About 1700, one Patterson introduced the Darien scheme, which without entering into particulars was to colonize and settle the Isthmus of Darien, which then was the key-stone of the world. Suffice it to say, that had it been carried out at that time, in the manner proposed, it would have been probably the greatest success in the pages of history. It would have revolutionized the commerce of the world. It was overthrown and squelched by the greed of England, solely because Scotland, it was supposed, would have obtained the greatest advantage from it.

Here is what history says of the matter:

"The Scottish minister obtained permission, accordingly, to grant such privileges of trade to the Scotch as might not be prejudicial to that of England. In June 1695, these essential persons obtained a statute from Parliament, and afterwards a charter from the Crown, for creating a corporate body, or stock company, by name of the Company of Scotland trading to

Africa and the Indies, with power to plant colonies and build forts in places not possessed by other European nations, the consent always of the inhabitants of the places where they settled being obtained.

"The hopes entertained of the profits to arise from this speculation, in the last degree sanguine; not even the Solemn League and Covenant was signed with more eager enthusiasm than this project was received by the Scotch, and almost every one who had, or could command, any sum of ready money, embarked it in the Indian and African Company; many subscribed their all; prospects shone in their portions, and widows whatever sums they could raise upon their dower, to be repaid a hundred fold by the golden shower which was to descend upon the project. Some sold estates to vest the money in the Company's funds, and so eager was the spirit of speculation, that when eight hundred thousand pounds formed the whole circulating capital of Scotland, half of that sum was invested in the Darien Stock.

"But it was not the Scotch alone whose hopes were excited by the prospect held out to them. After being made by the managers of the scheme with English and foreign merchants, it was so eagerly grasped at, that three hundred thousand pounds of stock was subscribed for in London within nine days after opening the books. The merchants of Hamburg and of Holland subscribed two hundred thousand pounds each.

"Such was the hopeful state of the new Company's affairs, when the English jealousy of trade interfered to crush an advance which seemed to promise the idea which then and long afterwards prevailed in England was, that all profit was lost to the British empire which did not arise out of commerce carried on in England.

"The increase of trade in Scotland or Ireland they considered, not as an addition to the general prosperity of the united nation, but as a positive loss to England. The commerce of Ireland had long lain under severe shackles, to secure their own predominance; but it was not so easy to deal with Scotland, and to intercept its trade, or to ordination or fealty to England, being to all effects a foreign country, though geographically united to the British empire.

"This new species of rivalry on the part of an old enemy, was both irritating and alarming. The English had hitherto thought of the Scotch as a poor and inferior nation, who, in want of fewer numbers and far inferior resources, was always ready to engage in war with her powerful neighbor; and they were not only a superior nation, but a great part of the stock and shipping of England would be transported to the north, and Scotland would become a free port for all East Indian commodities, which they would be enabled to furnish at a cheaper rate than the English. By this means, it was said, England would lose all the advantages of an exclusive trade in the East India commodities, which had always been a great article in her foreign commerce, and sustain infinite detriment in the sale of her domestic manufactures.

"The King, his privy council, and the House of Commons, were all of opinion to this address, acknowledged the justice of its statements, though as void of policy as of grounds in public law. It bore that the King had been served in Scotland, and hoped some remedies might still be found to prevent the evils apprehended. To show that his resentment was serious against his Scottish ministers, King William deprived Stair of his office as Secretary of State. This a statesman, who had retained his place in spite of the bloody deed of Glencoe, was deprived of his attempt to serve his country, by extending her trade and national importance.

"So eager did the English Parliament show themselves in this matter, that they even extended their menace of impeachment to some native-born Scotchmen, who had offended the King by describing their own country to a Company formed in their own country, and according to their own laws.

"That this mode of destroying the funds of the concern might be yet more effectual, the weight of the King's influence with foreign States was employed to diminish the credit of the Scotch, and to intercept the descriptions which had been thence obtained. For this purpose, the English envoy at Hamburg was directed to transmit to the senate of that commercial city a remonstrance on the part of King William, accusing them of having encouraged the commissioners of the Darien Company; requesting them to desist from doing so; intimating that the plan, said to be fraught with many evils, had not the support of his Majesty; and protesting that the refusal of the Senate to withdraw their countenance from the scheme would threaten an interruption to the friendship which his Majesty desired to cultivate with the good city of Hamburg. The Senate returned to this application a spirited answer:—"The city of Hamburg," they said, "considered it as strange that the King of England should dictate to them, free people, who were to engage in no commercial arrangements; and were yet more astonished to find themselves blamed for having entered into such engagements with a body of his Majesty's Scotch subjects, incorporated under a special act of Parliament." But as the interest of the envoy showed that the Darien Company must be thwarted in all its proceedings by the superior power of England, the prudent Hamburgers, ceasing to consider it as a hopeful speculation, finally withdrew their subscriptions."

Observe English jealousy of trade interfered to crush the adventure. The opinion of England then was that all profit was lost to the British Empire which did not arise out of British commerce. They even considered an addition to the trade of Scotland and Ireland—countries governed by the same ruler—a positive loss to England.

Again, observe the comments in regard to Scotland's becoming a free port for East India commodities.

"After reading the above carefully we don't think it very advisable to import many arguments in favor of Free Trade, from either the present or past history of England.

Mr. Spinner's autographs, resulting from the sale of the Chambersburg iron works, will found an asylum for orphans, according to the provisions of the will of the late Thaddeus Stevens.

A young lady in Greenville, Tenn., recently presented her lover with an elaborately-constructed penwiper, and was astonished, the following Sunday, to see him wearing it as a cravat.

Centaur Liniment.

There is no pain which the Centaur Liniment will not relieve, no swelling it will not subside, and no lameness which it will not cure. This is strong language, but it is true. Where the parts are sore, its effects are marvellous. It has produced more cures of rheumatism, neuralgia, lock-jaw, palsy, sprains, swellings, ear-ache, caked-breasts, scalds, burns, salt-rheum, &c. Almost every one who had, or could command, any sum of ready money, embarked it in the Indian and African Company; many subscribed their all; prospects shone in their portions, and widows whatever sums they could raise upon their dower, to be repaid a hundred fold by the golden shower which was to descend upon the project. Some sold estates to vest the money in the Company's funds, and so eager was the spirit of speculation, that when eight hundred thousand pounds formed the whole circulating capital of Scotland, half of that sum was invested in the Darien Stock.

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TELEGRAMS BOILED DOWN.

Friday, May 16.

The U. S. Steamer Frolic has been ordered to St. Johns, with directions for the relief of the crew of the Polaris.

Michael Nixon, the murderer of Chas. A. Mefer, was hung in New York, at 9:15 A. M.

Arrangements for the editors and publishers of Kansas, to meet in Atchison on the 20th inst., are complete.

The Shah of Persia has begun his grand European tour, his whole cabinet and three wives, accompanying him.—Five million pounds sterling will pay their expenses.

Chas. Mortimer was hung yesterday, at Sacramento. He was a notorious desperado.

The billiard match game for the championship of the United States, played by Daly and Dion, in New York, was won by Daly.

A fire at Joliet, Ill., destroyed about \$50,000 worth of property.

A fire at Grand Rapids, Michigan, destroyed a brush factory. Value, \$65,000.

\$150,000 worth of property destroyed by fire in Ottawa, Canada.

Jackson S. Schultz, the newly appointed Commissioner to Vienna, has arrived there and had a conference with Mr. Joy, the American Minister.

An explosion took place on Tuesday, the 13th inst., in Drummond Colliery, Pieton Co., Nova Scotia, Mr. Dunn, the manager, the assistant manager and sixty or seventy men, being in the pit at the time.

The miners had been on a strike for three or four days, and had just resumed work. The explosion was caused by the gas which had accumulated while they were idle. Four men were rescued, and men with ropes were being lowered for more when a second explosion took place blowing them to pieces. After that explosions took place, constantly, for about twenty-four hours, and the flames rose from the air shaft to the height of one hundred feet. Water was let in, and the shaft was covered with timber and earth to exclude the air. Latest accounts report the fire abating. No bodies have been recovered except the five or six men rescued immediately after the first explosion.

The distress among the families of the miners is extreme. Official inquiry is being made, which has obtained no evidence of carelessness as yet.

Sunday, May 18.

Latest from the Moles, states they are encamped at Snow Mountain and Hasbrouck is after them.

The Russians have taken Khiva, the Khan is a prisoner.

The advisory Board of the Civil Service will meet in Washington on Wednesday next and remain in session several days.

The eruptions of the C. B. & Q. R. R. Co., at Aurora Ill., were destroyed by fire to-day. The number of buildings burned were eight, containing much valuable machinery. The loss will amount to \$250,000. Covered by insurance. They will be immediately rebuilt.

Southwestern Indian Affairs.

Indian Commissioner Smith has addressed letters to the Indian Agent of the Cheyennes and Arapaho, approving his action relative to his investigation into the murder of four survivors, and directing him to inform the Cheyennes that they will be required to surrender to the militia the three men who murdered the survivors, and the son of Sleeping Wolf, and the son of Crooked Neck. The Commissioner further directs Gen. Miles to inform the Cheyennes that the claim of the marauders of settling accounts for some of their own numbers being killed by soldiers, is not admissible, as the soldiers fired upon them while they were engaged in acts of hostility, being upon their war path, and also having plundered cattle in their possession, and being off their reservation.

A conductor on the Pennsylvania Railroad telegraphed from Derry station recently: "Train delayed fifteen minutes on account of a lady. Don't know whether it is a boy or a girl."

The Liberia Advocate, published monthly, at Monrovia, Liberia, Africa, offers its patrons the unique subscription terms of "one bushel of unshelled coffee per annum, in advance."

THE WARM SPRING INDIANS.

Are a fine looking body of men, many of them being six feet tall, and even taller. They are very decent and orderly, much better behaved than an equal number of ordinary soldiers, for your soldier off the restraints of duty is not always the most quiet and orderly man in the world. They obey implicitly their leader, Donald McKay, and the sub-chiefs who are with them. The sub-chiefs' names are Miller, Warm Spring George, Pi-Pekankah and Hornasieig. They are fine men, and many of them speak and, I think, some of them read and write English. Their head chief is Daumeta, and he is at Umatilla with a few of his people, who number in all about 400. Their reservation is seventy miles south of the Dalles, on the Des Chutes, in a very good location. Their leader here, Donald McKay, is thirty-seven years old, six feet tall, and weighs 211 pounds—his "lazy weight" being 235. He is a quiet, reserved man, a perfect specimen of a half-breed and fully up to every Indian trick and device. The Moles would give as much to get his scalp as they would for that of General Gillem. He is one of eleven children by Thos. McKay, an old Hudson Bay Company trader and the

MOST CELEBRATED INDIAN FIGHTER EVER KNOWN on the northern part of this coast. There are several other sons—George, an express rider in the service of the Government, and Dr. Williams, an accomplished physician now residing in Umatilla. Their father came here Donald knows not well, but he remembers of hearing him tell of bringing the first drove of sheep and cattle from California ever brought into Oregon, and that his companions on that trip were Coleman and Hall. He had at one time a saw mill and ranch on Champanozt in the Willamette, a saw and grist mill at Wauhallah, a ranch and seven hundred head of cattle on Butte creek (not the one of that name near here), and a ranch on Willamette slough—where he died in the winter of 1849-50. So much for the leader; and now I will give you a little sketch of the manner in which they fight.

When their line was formed, the extreme right and left end, or flank men, carried a little flag on a pole, that their true position could be determined at all times. They fight under cover generally, "fighting in twos," one covering the other. One creeps ahead, trying to entice a shot by every possible device. If one raises to take aim at the head of the concealed friend blazes away at once and the foremost one is then ready to fire at any one who rises to return that shot.—Cor. Sacramento Record.

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Iron, Nails,

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Plattsmouth, Nebraska.

1,000,000 Sweet Potato Plants

For Sale.

25,000 CABBAGE PLANTS

of the Early Jersey, Wakefield, and Tottler, Brunswick, varieties, at 10 cents per dozen, 75 cents per 100. New Jersey May 1st. Also, Trophy and Gem, Grand Tomato Plants, at 25 cents per dozen, \$1.50 per 100.

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Cauliflower Plants,

&c., &c., &c.

In their season.

Orders from a distance promptly filled, and delivered at the Express Office in Plattsmouth, Nebraska. Carriage free.

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377 Frank White is my authorized Agent in Plattsmouth.

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