Nebraska Advertiser.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1868.

AGRICULTURAL.

R. W. Furnas, Editor.

☞ THE NEMAHA COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION will hold its Third Annual Fair at Brownville, **September 22nd, 23rd, 24th and 25th, 1868.** Competition open to the world.

NEMAHA COUNTY FAIR!

SPECIAL PREMIUMS!

We have the pleasure to say that we are authorized to offer the following Special Premiums, to be awarded at our coming Fair by the Nemaha County Agricultural and Mechanical Association. The premiums are donations by the enterprising houses named:

For best management of Horse under Saddle by Lady.
By THEO. HILL & CO.,
General dealers in Merchandise,
McPherson's Block, Brownville, Nebraska.
One superfine Cloth Cloak, for lady, value $25

For second best management of Horse under saddle, by Lady.
By ROBT. TEARE & CO.,
Dealers in General Merchandise,
McPherson's Block, Brownville, Nebraska,
One Dress Pattern, or any kind of Lady's Dress Goods, to value $18.

For best management of one or two Horses in Harness, by Lady,
By WILLIAM T. DEN,
Dealer in all species of Goods & Wares,
Main Street, Brownville, Nebraska.
One superfine Cloth Cloak, for Lady, value $25

For second best management of one or two Horses in Harness, by Lady,
By J. V. D. PATCH,
Dealer in Jewelry, Clocks, Watches, and Silver Ware,
Main Street, Brownville, Nebraska.
One Silver Castor, or sett Lady's Jewelry, as desired, value $18.

For best Plowman,
By THEO. HILL & Co.,
Dealer in Agricultural Implements,
Brownville, Nebraska,
One of John Deere's Latest Improved Stirring Plows, valued at $35.

For second best Plowman,
By ROBT. TEARE & Co.,
Agent for Wood's Reapers and Mowers
Brownville, Nebraska,
One pair superior Boots, valued at $10.

For best Bushel of Corn,
By F. A. TISDEL & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail dealers in all kinds of Agricultural Implements, Wagons, Buggies, &c.,
Brownville, Nebraska,
One Double Hand Corn Planter, value $10.

For best Bushel of Wheat,
By WORTHING & WILCOX,
General dealers in all kinds of Produce,
Brownville, Nebraska,
Five bushels best Seed Wheat, of any variety desired.

For best sample of Five Pounds Butter,
By WILLIAM T. DEN,
Dealer in Produce and Dry Goods,
Brownville, Nebraska,
One Dress Pattern, the party's own selection, valued at $7,50.

For best bushel of Potatoes,
By WILLIAM T. DEN,
General dealer in Stoves and Hardware
Brownville, Nebraska.
One superior Hat, valued at $5.

For the best pair Homemade Socks, knit by an old Lady,
By WILLIAM T. DEN,
Dealer in Furs, Hides and Peltries,
Brownville, Nebraska,
One superior Fur Hood, valued at $5.

If there are other business men in the county, who desire to offer special or private premiums, they can be accommodated by conferring with any of the officers of the society.

These premiums are offered in addition to those offered by the society, and are donations by the houses named. The goods can be seen by calling at the houses offering them.

Premiums are being made up for two classes each of pacing and trotting. Many others will doubtless be made up on the ground during the Fair. R. W. FURNAS, Pres't.

An Omission.

By mistake the following class "Field crops," in the Premium list of the Nemaha County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, was omitted in the printed list. It should have appeared as class No. 9. It now stands as class 9½:

CLASS 9½—FIELD CROPS.

	1st Best	2nd Best
One acre Wheat	$4	$2
One acre Corn	4	2
One acre Oats	4	2
One acre Barley	4	2
One acre Potatoes	4	2
One acre Sugar Cane	4	2

1. The land shall be measured by some competent person, who shall make affidavit of the accuracy of the measurement and the quantity of ground.

2. The applicant shall make affidavit according to the forms annexed, to the quantities of grain raised on the ground entered on the Premium List, which affidavit must accompany the applications for premiums together with a sample of the grain.

(FORMS OF AFFIDAVITS.)

——— County, ss. A. B. being duly sworn, says he accurately measured the land upon which C. D. raised a crop of———the past season, and the quantity of land is———acres, and no more. A. B.
Sworn to before me, this———day of———, 186—. ———Justice.

———County, ss. C. D., being duly sworn, says that he raised a crop of———the past season, upon the land measured by A. B., and that the quantity of grain raised thereon was———bushels [or measures, as the case may be] and no more, to the best of his knowledge.
Sworn to, before me, this———day of———, 186—. ———Justice.

Culture of the Vine in Europe.

[*Concluded.*]

FERMENTATION.

Mr. Pasteur affirms that he has exposed casks of wine thus heated, in the open air or terrace, with northern exposure, from April to December, without any injury resulting.

Wine in casks may be heated by introducing a tin pipe through the bunghole, which shall descend in coils nearly to the bottom and return in a straight line and through the pipe imparting steam. If, after thus being once heated, there is such an exposure to air, as by drawing off and bottleing, as admit a fresh introduction of "parasites," the disease thus introduced may be easily cured dy heating a second time.

Mr. Pasteur claims also to have discovered and proved that wine can be advanced in ripening and improved by "aeration" conducted by a slow and gentle manner. This is a bold assertion; but such confidence is felt in the value of suggestions coming from him, that both of his methods, cutting, as they will, a tangle of old theories, will have a fair trial by his countrymen, and that without delay.

Your committee would say, in conclusion, that from what comparison we have been able to make between the better samples of American wines now on exhibition at the "Paris Exposition," with foreign wines of a similar character, as well as from the experience of many European wine-tasters, we have formed a higher estimate of our own ability to produce good wines than we had heretofore, and from our investigations in vine culture we are now more confident than ever that America can and will be a great wine-making country. All that is necessary for us to rival the choicest products of other parts of the world will ere long come with practice and experience. We have already several excellent varieties of the grape born on American soil, and suited to it a soil extensive and varied enough for every range of quantity and quality. Who would discover a patch of ground capable of yielding a "Johannesberger," a "Tokay," or a "Margaux," need only make diligent and careful search, and somewhat between the Lakes and the Gulf and the two oceans that circumscribe our vineyard territory, will be sure to find it.

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT.

The committee, since making their report on the third branch of the subject given them in charge, have visited the principal vine districts of Switzerland and Germany, and deem some of the observations there made worth being embodied in the supplemental report now submitted.

The vineyards to which attention was more especially given were those of the borders of Lake Geneva' those of Pflax or Rhenish Bavaria, and of the banks of the Rhine, the Neckar, and the Main.

With regard to the quality of the soil, we have the same remark to make here as was made in the former report, viz., that the vines yielding the best wine where found to be growing on the poorest soil. Geologically, the soil throughout all the above districts is very much the same, viz., basalt and sandstone, both formations usually seen in close proximity, the the basalt uppermost and resting on the other. The only exceptions were a few patches of limestone and slate. The basalt soil is esteemed richer than the sandstone, and is often hauld on to the other to enrich it. For instance, the vine-dresser of Durkheim actually manured their thin, poor, gravelly land with tens of thousands of yards of earth, brought from the neighboring town of Deidesheim, and yet the Durkheim wine is quite superior to that of their neighbors. All this was quite different from anything we noticed in France; there, calcareous rocks seem to underlie everywhere nor could we learn of any wine of high repute in France that derive its quality from sandstone or basalt. The vine husbandry af the Swiss and Germans is of the first order. Nowhere do you see in their vineyards the straggling appearance so common in these of France (the effect of frequent laying); but the lines were always beautifully true and even. Although the intervals or rows were wide enough for the plow to pass, nearly all the cultivation was done by hand, and done most thoroughly too. In France as in America, they stir the ground two or three times during the season. In the Rhinegan it is done four times; but Forst Deidesheim and Durkheim they do it as often as every two or three weeks from the beginning to the end of the season. It is in the above neighborhood that basaltic earth is applied as a manure, as is also clay, to make the ground more retentive of manure; and this they do to such an extent that old vine fields are seen which have been raised visibly above the level of the others adjoining them. *

The expenditure of labor in a year on an acre of those fields amounts to about one hundred and forty days' work. In the Pflaz, it is usual to train upon horizontal laths or lines of wire running fifteen inches above the ground, very much as is done in Medoc, only that where wire is used, a second line is streached above the other. Mr. Guyot, to whose book we have already referred, argues strongly in favor of everywhere adopting the method of training the fruit-bearing cane horizontal with the ground and very close to it. We ought, however, to note here, that the fields where this mode was more particularly noticed, or connected with good results, were in gravelly deposits of nearly level surface. Manure is freely used in Germany much more so than in France and is prepared and applied with much care and system. *Cow manure*, largely composted with straw, is the only kind thought fit to manure vines. They sprinkle the heaps almost daily, to keep them moist and allow the mass to rot, at least twelve months before being used. It is applied every three years. As to quality, it is certain that some soils, like the poor and unretentive gravel beds of the Pflaz, should receive more than those of the neighboring slopes, and that the calcarous earths of France need less than the sandstone and the basaltic earths of the Rhine valley.

Guyot, arguing strongly in favor of manure, recommends the French cultivator to put on at intervals of three years a quantity of manure that will be equivalent in weight to that of the fruit he has taken off at vintage; while Mr. Herzmansky, the steward at Johannesberg, who tills some fifty acres of vines, keeps about forty very large cows in his stables. *But will not manuring hurt the quality of the vine?*

In our former report we say that this is an open question as yet, and so it is in France, and Mr. Guyot treats it as such arguing upon it. Of course no one will doubt that were a vineyard to be treated in this respect, as we treat the soil of a grapery, very poor wine would be produced, and the only question is, will a moderate quantity do harm? This is precisely the question the committee put to Mr. Herzmansky, the intelligent and thoroughly experienced director at Johnnesburge, where the best wine in the world is made. His answer was, "No. As we apply in on this it does not impair the quality of the wine in any degree; on the contrary, it improves the flavor." Then he led the way to his well-ordered cow stables, and pointing to the compost heaps remarked. "There is the beginning of Johannesburge." †

Now Johannesberger is the most delicate of wine, as it is indeed superlative in every respect. By the kind invitation of the Princess Metternich the committee were allowed to taste specimens of the best the castle cellar contained, including some that was 21 years old in the cask, and some from a cask that was, *par excellence*, called the "bride of the cellar," and the opinion formed was that the quality of Johannesberger is such that it can not be described, and can be communicated only to the organs of taste; nor can it be understood or even imagined, except by those who are so highly favored as to have a taste of it.

But this marvelous wine is but the crowning product of the famous district of the Rhinegan, or that portion of the valley lying just north of Mayenci, a strip less than ten miles in length whose fruit yields a juice which surpasses all others of the world, combining richness with flavor and delicacy with strength. The soil of the Rhinegrn seems to be red sandstone mostly, if not wholly. Johannesberg hill reminds one strongly of the soil of some parts of New Jersey and Connecticut; and in the neighborhood of New Heven, in the the latter State, the "basalt" is seen resting upon the redstone, just as it does upon the hills that skirt the Rhine. Nearly all the German and swiss wines, and, indeed nearly all the grapes grown in Germany and Switzerland, are white for which the soil and climate of the former country seems pecularly adapted, while at the same time unsuited for ripening colored grapes to the tint needed in a true red wine. The peculiarity of the better sort of Rhenish wines is "bouquet," and of the inferior sort, acidity compared with them; their French rivals are quite negative, and so are those of Switzerland. A French wine, white or red, must be very poor indeed if it shows any acidity, and must be very fine indeed if it possesses any easily-tasted "bouquet." Altogether, we must award the palm of excellence to the white wines of the Rhine, as we do to the skill and industry of the vine-dressers who produce them. In considering the merits of the different soils as geologically distinguished from each other, we seem drawn to the conclusion that, so far as our observation has gone, the red sandstone is the superior one; but we confess ourselves unfit to make any such sweeping generlization, and will only say that the soil in question, for aught we can see, seems as fit as any other to grow a superior wine. The difference between wine made by fermenting the bruised grapes, juice, skin pulp, and seeds altogether, and called "red wine," and that made by pressing immediatly after gathering and fermenting ist pressed juice by itself, called "white wine," is not a difference of color alone. For certain bodily temperaments and for certain conditions of health, possibly, too, for the pecular constitution of the German people, *white wines* may be the best. And to that of the Rhine country *Liebig* attributes the virtue of being an antidote for calculus and gout. But all this being admitted, the better reasons seem to favor the production and use of the red wine in preference to the white, where it can be done. The testimony we have obtained from the best source of knowledge on this point amount to this:

Red wine is much less heating, much more tonic, much less exciting to the nerves, much less intoxicating to the brain; and its effects are more enduring than white wine. As we of America are, by reason of our dry climate, as well as from moral causes, more excitable, both from brain and nerve, than the Europeans, and at the same time much oftener in need of tonic diet, and our summer heats are so much more intense than in the wine latitudes of Europe, all the above considerations should have peculiar weight with us. So highly, at least, do the French people appreciate them that they consume now little white wine, and it bears always a lower price in the market than red of equal quality. To the general consumption of this drink intelligent Frenchmen are apt to attribute the fine health of their peasantry, as well as their habitual gaiety and habitual temperance. (The habitual use of *whiskey* has quite another effect.) An American gentleman, for many years residing in France, and for a time a professor in one of the universities, affirms that the greatest longevity is among those people who take red wine three times a day and abstain from both tea and coffee. When Americans consult French physicians, three times in four they are ordered to drink red wine as a habitual beverage; and one of the commonest daily events among Americans residing in Paris is the cure of an obstinate dyspepsia by the same simple remedy, even in the unhealthful air of that city.

The German vineyards have hitherto escaped any very serious ravages from the "vine disease." It is met as often as it appears, and successfully combated with sulphur. Three applications are made, the first as soon as the berries have grown to be as large as the head of a pin. Early in the day and before the dew is dried off, the flour is sprinckled on the lower surface of the leaves, where the moisture causes it to attach.

At Rheims we were shown a large vine, trained to a wall, one half of which had been treated as above in the spring of the year before, and the other half neglected. The latter had as a consequence, lost all of its fruit, and we visited the place and saw it the following season. It showed yellow and falling leaves in July, and very little fruit, while the other portion was perfectly healthy, and was loaded with a good crop af fruit. This experiment was made by a French gentleman, who had recently returned from a long sojourned in America, and visited that country for the purpose of satisfying himself if the sulphur be really a preventive or not against the vine disease, of which he had heard so many doubts expressed while in America.

* Some years since the vineyards of F. T. Buhl, of Deidesheim, produced wine on the natural soil of a very inferior quality, selling at fifty centimes the litre, at a very great expense. The whole vineyard was covered to the depth of three feet by volcanic or basaltic earth brought from a distance of several miles. The experiment at the time was thought to be a very hazardous one, but the enchanted value of the wines after the addition proved that the owner was wiser than his neighbors.

† The vineyard of F. T. Buhl, alluded to in a previous note, is fertilized by a compost made of woodashes stable manure and earth. This is applied in the spring in trenches dug to the depth of about ten inches and covered with earth: the application is made in this manner to every alternate row of the vineyard. The following year the same process is gone through with in the remaining rows by the removal of the soil as previously stated, and the treatment of manure as just detailed; this vineyard now produces wine of a very superior quality of a delicious bouquet, rich in saccharine matter and alcohol, and possessing all those excellences that we prize in a first-class wine, and is now readily selling at twelve francs the litre.

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

SHELLENBERGER BRO'S
No. 74,
McPherson's Block,
Sole Agents
In Southern Nebraska, Atchison and Holt County, Mo., for the

REAPER and MOWER
THE BEST IN THE WORLD!!
ALSO
CANTON CLIPPER PLOWS
THE BEST PLOW NOW MADE!

THE BRINKERHOFF
Corn Sheller,
Separater and Cleaner!

Patented April 12th, 1864. Patented February 28th, 1865.

Manufactured and sold by
J. GARSIDE,
ATCHISON, KANSAS.

The trial of this machine at various County and State Fairs, and the judgment of every one who sees and uses it, unite in pronouncing the Brinkerhoff Corn Sheller the best ever invented. With it a man can shell his crop of corn at his leisure, without an assistant, and thereby save in a short time more than the cost of a sheller.

This Corn Sheller has taken the first premium for three years past at the New York State Fair, when but partially perfected. It has since been brought to a degree of perfection, which makes it complete.

The following is the report of the Judges on this machine, at the great trial of Agricultural Implements held at Auburn, N. Y., in July, 1866, under the auspicies of the New York Agricultural Society.

Among the machines on exhibition was a Hand Corn Sheller, Seperater and Cleaner, exhibited by J. Brinkerhoff, Auburn, N. Y. We have carefully examined and thoroughly tested this machine, and have no hesitation in pronouncing it the BEST CORN SHELLER WE EVER SAW. It readily adapts itself to ears of any size or shape, shells clean, and with great rapidity and ease, and the same operation separates the corn from the cob, and the chaff from the corn, and delivers the corn ready for market; and it requires the labor of but one person to operate it. The whole affair is simple in construction, and durable.

J. S. GOULD, Pres. N. Y. Ag. So.
B. P. JOHNSON, Sec. " " "
S. ROBISON, Az. Ed. N. Y. Tribune.
S. E. TODD, " " " "

Reports of Agricultural Fair Committees, and opinion of Agricultural and other Journals, might be cited at great length, but we content ourselves with the following letter as capping them all.
(Copy of Letter from U. S. Agent for Paris Universal Exposition.)

No. 40 Park Row, Times Building,
NEW YORK, Dec. 8th, 1866.

MR. J. BRINKERHOFF, Esq., *Dear Sir*:—My Advisory Committee, appointed to selected Implements for Exhibition at the Universal Exposition in Paris, in 1867, have selected and recommended to me your corn sheller as the best in America.

I have accepted their report, and will forward your sheller, if delivered here ready for shipment, on or before January 1st, 1867.

Yours truly, J. C. DERBY.

Price, $25 and $30.

According to finish and size of balance wheel.

Sample shellers shipped on receipt of the price, and warranted to give satisfaction, or the machine will be taken back and the money refunded, upon notice within a reasonable time. Address

WM. T. DENN, Agent,
v12-n5-1y Brownville, Nebraska.

LIVERY STABLES.

"ELEPHANT"

Livery, Feed and Sale Stable!
BEN. ROGERS, PROPRIETOR.
Nos. 82 and 84 Main Street
BROWNNILLE, NEBRASKA.

Dealer in all kinds of stock. Horses bought, sold and exchanged. Stock boarded by the day or week.

The Propritor has recently erected an entire new, large and commodious Stable, near the old Brownville House. His stock is all fresh and vehicles new. The public can be accommodated at all hours,

DAY OR NIGHT.

A stock corrall, with an abundant supply of pure water, attached to the stable. 4-1y

COGSWELL'S
GREAT WESTERN
Livery, Sale, Feed and Exchange
STABLES!
Corner Main and Levee Streets,
Brownville, Nebraska.
Buys, Sells and Exchanges
STOCK, CITY PROPERTY,
LANDS, &c., &c.
Has Large Stock Corrall close to Steam Ferry Landing. Stable accommodations for
Fifty Horses.
Single and Match Horses, Buggies and Carriages always on hand to sale. 40-y

Peru Livery Stable.
CHARLES GEADE,
Dealer in
All Kinds of Stock.
Horses Bought, Sold, or Exchanged.
Stock Boarded by the Day or Week.
MY STABLES ARE STOCKED with good Horses and buggies. Persons wishing conveyance to any portion of the Nemaha Land District can be accommodated The
Peru & Brownville Coach
Leaves MY STABLES every morning at 10 o'clock, A. M. Passengers or packages safely conveyed. Orders left with the Postmasters will be promptly attended to. (ntl816m)

JACOB MAROHN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Main Street, opposite

McPherson's
BLOCK,
Brownville, Neb.
Dealer in
READY MADE
CLOTHING!
Also Agent for
Singer Sewing
MACHINE

Queensware, largest assortment ever in this city, at WM. H SMALL'S.

DRY GOODS.

No 76.
THEO. HILL & CO.,
No. 76,
M'Pherson's Block
Dealers in
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
Ladie's, Gents' & Childrens'
BOOTS AND SHOES,
QUEENSWARE,
GLASSWARE,
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IMPLEMENTS,
FURS,
NOTIONS,
AND
CARPETS,
Forming, perhaps, the
Most Complete
AND
Extensive Stock
offered to
Wholesale or Retail
PURCHASERS,
West of the Missouri River.
Never having been outdone for extent of Stock or Fair dealing, they merit the confidence and patronage of
ALL!
No 76.

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

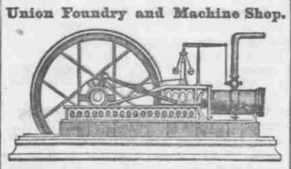
ROB'T TEARE & CO.,
DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS & GROCERIES
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
Crockery, Glassware and Nails,
HOSIERY AND WHITE GOODS.
And every other kind of Goods kept in a Western Store, which we will
SELL LOW DOWN
FOR CASH!
Whenever you are in Town Call and See Us!
Corner Main and Second Streets,
No. 66,
McPherson's Block,
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

SWAN & BROTHER
GENERAL DEALERS IN
Groceries and Provisions
We have on hand a large and well assorted stock of
STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES,
To which we are making constant additions, and which we are selling at Prices as low as any House west of the Mississippi.
IN THE QUALITY OF OUR GOODS WE DEFY COMPETITION!
☞FLOUR OF THE MOST APPROVED BRANDS.☜
HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR COUNTRY PRODUCE.
12-40 SWAN & BRO.

ST. JOSEPH AND ST. LOUIS ADVERTISEMENTS.

D. A. CONSTABLE,
ST. JOSEPH, MO.
IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Iron Steel and Heavy Hardware,
Wagon, Carriage and Plow Woodworks.
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
Springs, Axes, Axels, Shovels, Spades, Files, Rasps, Chains, Carriage and Tire Bolts, Nutts and Washers, Nails, Horse Nails, Horse and Mule Shoes, Saws, etc. **Castings and Hollow-ware**, Sugar Kettles Andirons, Skillets and Lids, Stew pots, Bake ovens, Fruit kettles and Sad Irons. **BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS**, Anvils, Stocks and Dies, Bellows, Sledge and Hand Hammers, Vices, Pincers, Rasps, Farriers' Knives, Tuyre Iron, &c.
OUTFITING GOODS.—Ox Yokes, Axle Grease, Ox chains, Wagon Jacks, Ox Shoe nails, Shovels and Picks, Gold Pans, etc. Hubs, Spokes and Bentstuff. 1,000 celebrated **Moline Plows.**
Eagle Mowers, Superior to any yet invented. | M'Cormick's Reapers and Mowers.
Kallers Horse Corn Planters, Sulky Corn Cultivators, Hand Corn Shellers, Hay Rakes, etc., etc. **Fairbank's Standard Scales.**
Buying my goods direct from manufacturers I offer great
Inducements to Wholesale Buyers at Constable's Iron and Steel Warehouse!
St. Joseph, Mo.

Union Foundry and Machine Shop.



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PROPRIETORS.
Cor. 8th and Messanie Sts., St. Joseph, Mo.
Steam Engines Made & Repaired
IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS,
Mill Works of all Kinds.
Iron Fronts made to order on short notice, and satisfactory to all parties.
Also agent for Gardener & Robertson's Improved Patent Governor. 44-1y

J. Pfeiffers'
Marble Works,
CORNER 6th and ST. CHARLES Sts.
ST. JOSEPH, MO.
Also Dealer in
LIME, HAIR, CEMENT,
Plaster, White Sand, Fire Brick.
&c., &c., &c., &c. 11-451y

WOOLWORTH & COLT,
BOOK BINDERS
And Dealers in
Book, Stationery, Paper
HANGINGS, AND
PRINTERS' STOCK.
No. 12, 2d St., St. Joseph. Mo.
CASH PAID FOR RAGS!

W. M. WYETH & CO.,
Wholesale Dealer in
HARDWARE, CUTLERY,
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SADDLERS LEATHER & HARDWARE,
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PINGER & DOUGLAS,
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QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE,
&c., &c. No. 7, Fourth street,
ST. JOSEPH, MO. 451y

LEMON, HOSEA & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Foreign and Domestic
Dry Goods, Clothing, Etc.,
No. 5 Fourth Street, ST. JOSEPH.
A large stock always on hand. Orders solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed. 45-1y

DANIEL FRANCIS & Co.
Steam Monumental
MARBLE WORKS!
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Keeps constantly on hand a large assortment
Plain & Ornamental Monuments
The Trade supplied with **Blocks and Slabs.**
Sawing Done to Order.
M. F. BOYD, Agent,
21-1y Brownville, Nebraska.

UNDERHILL & EATON,
Commission Merchants,
No. 2 City Buildings, St. Louis, Mo.
REFERENCES:
Second National Bank.....St. Louis, Mo.
Allen, Copp & Nisbet,.....St. Louis, Mo.
Branch State Bank of Iowa.....Dubuque.
Johnston & Bacon, Bankers.....Ft. Madison, Ia.
Isaac Scarrit & Co.,.....Alton, Ill.
Blair & Atwood,.....Alton, Ill.

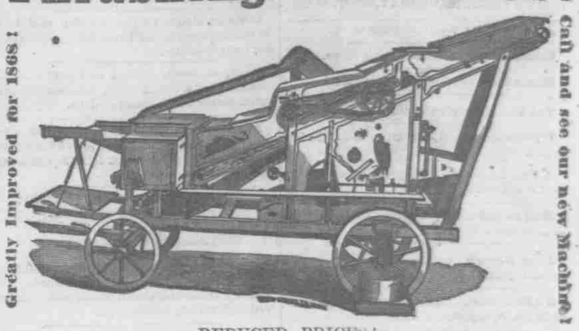
James A. Jackson & Co.,
WHOLESALE
STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERS
AND
Commission Merchants,
No. 107 North 2nd St., ST. LOUIS, MO.
Consignments of Country Produce solitited. From our experience in this branch of business, and by giving it our personal attention, we feel confident we can make it to the interest of parties to give us their shipments. 45-1y

J. A. PINER. T. R. REYNOLDS.
SOUTHERN HOTEL.
PINER & REYNOLDS, *Proprietors*
Eight street, two blocks from R. R. Depot,
ST. JOSEPH, MO. 451y

AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSES.

F. A. TISDEL & CO'S
AGRICUTURAL WAREHOUSE!
THE LARGEST DEPOT OF
FARM MACHINERY
IN
NEBRASKA.

J. I. CASE'S
Thrashing Machines!
Greatly Improved for 1868! Call and see our new Machine!



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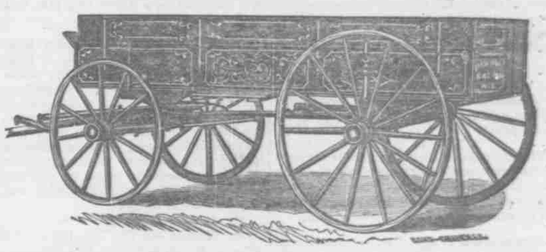

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And see if I cannot suit you in goods and PRICES! I buy my Machinery by the car load thus saving freight. A full supply of all kinds of Farm Machinery in their season.
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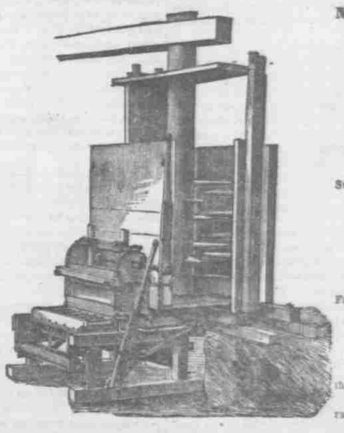

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☞We will sell at the lowest possible rates for Cash.☜

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