Nebraska Advertiser.

J. S. CHURCH. J. L. COLHAPP. T. C. HACKER.

CHURCH, COLHAPP & CO.,
Publishers and Proprietors.

Office—No. 76 McPherson's Block, up Stairs.

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Five Copies, one year	8 75
Ten Copies, one year	16 00
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BOOK WORK,

Aand Plain and Fancy Job Work, done in good style and at reasonable rates, for cash.

Nebraska Advertiser.

Vol. 13. BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1868. **No. 10.**

Nebraska Advertiser.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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Each subsequent insertion	50
Business Cards, (five lines or less)	5 00
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Cards of five lines or less, $5 a year. Each additional line $1.

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PORTER & BROWN,
Attorneys at Law and Land Agents,
Office in Court House, with Probate Judge.

TIPTON & HEWETT,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
Office—No. 70 McPherson's Block, up stairs.

THOMAS & BROADY,
Att'ys at Law & Solicitors in Chancery,
Office in District Court Room.

S. M. RICH,
Attorney at Law and Land Agent.
Office in Court House, first door, west side.

WM. H. McLENNAN,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
Nebraska City, Nebraska.

B. F. PERKINS,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
Tecumseh, Johnson Co., Neb.

CHESTER F. NYE,
Attorney at Law and War Claim Agent,
Pawnee City, Pawnee Co., Neb.

N. K. GRIGGS,
Attorney at Law & Real Estate Agent,
Beatrice, Gage County, Nebraska.

LAND AGENTS.

R. V. HUGHES,
Real Estate Agent and Justice of Peace,
Office in Court House, first door, west side.

BARRET & LETT,
Land Agents & Land Warrant Brokers.
No. 21 Main Street.

Will attend to paying Taxes for Non-residents. Personal attention given to making Locations. Lands, improved and unimproved, for sale on reasonable terms.

WM. H. HOOVER,
Real Estate and Tax Paying Agent.
Office in District Court Room.

Will give prompt attention to the sale of Real Estate and Payment of Taxes throughout the Nemaha Land District.

JONAS HACKER,
Collector for the City of Brownville,
Will attend to the Payment of Taxes for Non-Resident Land Owners in Nemaha County. Correspondence Solicited.

MOSES H. SYDENHAM,
NOTARY PUBLIC & LAND AGENT,
Fort Kearney, Nebraska.

Will locate lands for intending settlers, and give any information required concerning the lands of South-Western Nebraska. 12-45

PHYSICIANS.

H. L. MATHEWS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office—No. 21 Main Street.

A. S. HOLLADAY, M. D.,
Physician, Surgeon and Obstetrician,
Office—Holladay & Co's Drug Store.

Graduated in 1851; Located in Brownville in 1856. Has on hand complete sets of Amputating, Trephining and Obstetrical Instruments.

P. S.—Special attention given to Obstetrics and the diseases of Women and Children.

C. F. STEWART, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office—No. 21 Main Street.
Office Hours—7 to 9 A. M., and 1 to 2 and 6½ to 7½ P. M.

W. H. KIMBERLIN, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
To the Nebraska Eye and Ear Infirmary, will recommence practice at Brownville, May 1st, 1869.

MERCHANDISE.

WM. T. DEN,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
General Merchandise, and Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
No. 26 Main Street.

Corn Planters, Plows, Stoves, Furniture, &c., always on hand. Highest market price paid for Hides, Pelts, Furs and Country Produce.

G. M. HENDERSON,
Dealer in Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,
No. 53 Main Street.

J. L. McGEE & CO.
Dealers in General Merchandise,
No. 72 McPherson's Block, Main St.

DRUG STORES.

HOLLADAY & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, etc.,
No. 41 Main Street.

McCREERY & NICKELL,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Drugs, Books, Wallpaper & Stationery
No. 32 Main Street.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

CHARLES HELMER,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
No. 62 Main Street.

Has on hand a superior stock of Boots and Shoes. Custom Work done with neatness and dispatch.

A. ROBINSON,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
No. 58 Main Street.

Has on hand a good assortment of Gent's, Ladie's, Mises' and Children's Boots and Shoes. Custom Work done with neatness and dispatch. Repairing done on short notice.

HARDWARE.

JOHN C. DEUSER,
Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, Pumps, &c.,
No. 79 Main Street.

SHELLENBERGER BRO'S,
Manufacturers & Dealers in Tinware.
No. 74 Main St., McPherson's Block.

Stoves, Hardware, Carpenter's Tools, Blacksmith's Furnishings, &c., constantly on hand.

SADDLERY.

JOHN W. MIDDLETON,
HARNESS, BRIDLES, COLLARS, Etc.
No. 64 Main Street.

Whips and Lashes of every description, and Plastering Hair, kept on hand. Cash paid for Hides.

J. H. BAUER,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
HARNESS, BRIDLES, COLLARS, Etc.
No. 60½ Main Street.
Mending done to order. Satisfaction guaranteed.

SALOONS.

CHARLES BRIEGEL,
BEER HALL AND LUNCH ROOM,
No. 25 Main Street.

BERGER & ROBERTS,
BILLIARD HALL AND SALOON,
Basement, No. 46 Main Street.

The best Wines and Liquors kept constantly on hand. v12-n26.

JOSEPH HUDDARD & CO.,
SALOON,
No. 47 Main Street.
The best Wines and Liquors kept on hand.

BOUNTY CLAIM AGENTS.

ED. D. SMITH,
U. S. WAR CLAIM AGENT,
Washington City, D. C.

Will attend to the prosecution of claims before the Department in person, for Additional Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, and all claims accruing against the Government during the late war. 46-tf

SMITH. P. TUTTLE,
U. S. ASSISTANT ASSESSOR.
Office in District Court Room.

Notary Public and United States War Claim Agent. Will attend to the prosecution of claims before the Department, for Additional Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions. Also the collection of Semi-Annual Dues on Pensions.

BLACKSMITHS.

J. H. BEASON,
Blacksmithing and Horse Shoeing,
Shop—No. 80 Main Street.

Will do Blacksmithing of all kinds. Makes Horse Shoeing, Ironing of Wagons and Sleighs, and Machine Work a Speciality.

J. W. & J. C. GIBSON,
BLCKSMITHS,
Shop on First, between Main and Atlantic.

All work done to order, and satisfaction guaranteed.

JOHN FLORA,
BLACKSMITH,
Shop on Water St., South of American House.
Custom Work of all kinds solicited.

JEWELERS.

J. V. D. PATCH,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, etc., etc.
No. 33 Main Street.

Silver and Silver-Plated Ware, and all varieties of Spectacles constantly on hand. Repairing done in the neatest style, at short notice. Charges moderate. Work warranted.

General Business Cards.

Cards of five lines or less, $5 a year. Each additional line, $1.

HOTELS.

PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE.
HENRY FINK, Proprietor.

Good accommodations. Boarding by the day or week. The traveling public are invited to give him a call. 1-tf

STAR HOTEL.
CROSS & WHITE, Proprietors,
On Levee Street, between Main and Atlantic.

This House is convenient to the Steam Boat Landing, and the business part of the City. The best accommodations in the City. No pains will be spared in making guests comfortable. Good Stable and Corrall convenient to the House.

Agents for K. & N. Stage Co.

AMERICAN HOUSE.
L. D. ROBISON, Proprietor.
Front St., between Main and Water.

A good Feed and Livery Stable in connection with the House.

CONFECTIONERIES.

GEORGE YAUNEY,
Bakery and Confectionery,
No. 37 Main Street,

Offers to the public at reduced rates a choice stock of Groceries, Provisions, Confectioneries, etc., etc.

WILLIAM ROSSELL,
Bakery, Confectionery and Toy Store.
No. 40 Main Street.
Fresh Bread, Cakes, Oysters, Fruit, etc., on hand

J. P. DEUSER,
Dealer in Confectioneries, Toys, etc.
No. 44 Main Street.

NOTARIES.

E. E. EBRIGHT,
Notary Public and Conveyancer,
And agent for the Equitable and American Tontine Life Insurance Companies. 5-tf

J. C. McNAUGHTON,
Notary Public and Conveyancer.
Office in J. L. Carson's Bank.

Agent for "National Life" and "Hartford Live Stock" Insurance Companies.

FAIRBROTHER & HACKER,
Notary Public and Conveyancer,
Office in County Court Room.

G. W. FAIRBROTHER,	JAMES M. HACKER,
Notary Public.	County Clerk.

BARBERS.

J. L. ROY,
BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.
No. 55 Main Street,

Has a splendid suit of Bath Rooms. Also a choice stock of Gentleman's Notions.

GRAIN DEALERS.

GEO. G. START & BRO.,
DEALERS IN GRAIN, PRODUCE, &c.
Aspinwall, Nebraska.

The highest market price paid for anything the Farmer can raise. We will buy and sell everything known to the market.

WORTHING & WILCOX,
Storage, Forwarding and Commission Merchants,

And Dealers in all kinds of Grain, for which they pay the Highest Market Price in Cash.

TAILORING.

HAUBOLDT & ZECH,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
No. 58½ Main Street,

Have on hand a splendid stock of Goods, and will make them up in the latest styles, on short notice and reasonable terms.

WAGON MAKERS.

FRANZ HELMER,
Wagon Maker and Repairer.
Shop—West of Court House.

Wagons, Buggies, Plows, Cultivators, &c., repaired on short notice, at low rates, and warranted to give satisfaction.

MUSIC.

MRS. J. M. GRAHAM,
TEACHER OF MUSIC.
Rooms, Main, bet 4th & 5th Sts.

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.

PAINTING.

G. P. BERKLEY,
House, Carriage and Sign Painter.
No. 66 Main St., up stairs.

Graining, Guilding, Glazing and Paper Hanging done on short notice, favorable terms, and warranted.

A. D. MARSH,
Bookseller and News Dealer.
City Book Store,
No. 50 Main Street, Postoffice Building.

A. STAFFORD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST,
No. 47 Main Street, up stairs.

Persons wishing Pictures executed in the latest style of the Art, will call at my Art Gallery.

A. W. MORGAN,
Probate Judge and Justice of the Peace
Office in Court House Building.

J. K. BEAR,
Agent for the M. U. Express Co., and W. U. Telegraph Co.
No. 72 McPherson's Block.

C. W. WHEELER,
BRIDGE BUILDER,
Sole agent for R. W. Smith's Patent Truss Bridge. The strongest and best wooden bridge now in use.

E. H. BURCHES,
Landscape Gardener & Horticulturist.
Will plant crops in Gardens, and cultivaet same by contract.

KEISWETTER & EIRSMAN,
Brownville City Meat Market.
No. 60 Main Street.

Will pay the highest market price for good Beef Cattle, Calves, Sheep and Hogs.

BLISS & HUGHES,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.
Will attend to the sale of Real and Personal Property in the Nemaha Land District. Terms reasonable.

CLOCKS, WATCHES,
AND
JEWELRY.
No. 59 Main Street, Brownville.
JOSEPH SHUTZ,

Has just opened and will constantly keep on hand a large and well assorted stock of genuine articles in his line.

Repairing of Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry done on short notice.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

MISS MARY A. SIMPSON,
MILLINER & DRESS MAKER,
Second Street, bet. Main and Water.
BROWNVILLE,

Wishes to inform the Ladies of Brownville and vicinity, that she has a first class

MILLINERY SHOP,

Where work will be done with great care and neatness, and after the latest Eastern styles. Bleaching done in the very latest styles, and on short notice.

Latest styles of Ladies' and Children's Hats and Bonnets constantly on hand. Also latest patterns of Ladies' Dress Goods, Cloaks, and Children's Clothing cut on short notice.

JOHN L. CARSON,
BANKER,
BROWNVILLE..............................NEBRASKA

Exchange Bought and Sold on all the principal cities. Also dealer in Gold and Silver Coin, Gold Dust and

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Deposits received, payable at sight. Interest paid on time deposits by special agreement. Taxes paid for non-residents.

All kinds of U. S. Bonds wanted.

CITY BAKERY
AND
CONFECTIONERY!!
No. 31 Cor. Main & 1st Sts. (opposite City Drug Store.
WILLIAM ALLEN, Proprietor.

Pies, Cakes, Fresh Bread, Confectionery. Light and Fancy Groceries

Constantly on Hand!!

Fresh Bread Delivered Daily!!

First Class Family Flour—Warranted.

Free Express runs for the benefit of my Customers.

Agricultural Department.

This Department of our paper is Edited by, and under the control of Col. R. W. FURNAS, to whom all Communications on "Agriculture" should be addressed.

Ive's Seedling.

A great deal is just now being said and written concerning the Ive's Seedling Grape. A premium was recently awarded it as the best wine Grape in America. Dr. C. W. Spalding, of St. Louis, President of the "Cliff Cave Wine Company," was a member of the awarding committee.

We take the liberty of publishing the following extract from a private letter received by us from the Doctor a few days since. His opinions are so frank and candid that we value them:

"The Ives has not yet been fruited *much* in this State. It is not equal to Concord as a table grape, but it is superior for wine. Vigorous, productive and hardy, it bids fair to become a leading variety for wine, but that has not yet been proved. I have, however, so much confidence in it that I have planted four acres, about one-half of which will come into bearing next season. I consider it a safe grape to plant, but there remains, of course, some uncertainty until it has been thoroughly tested. In my opinion no grape should be pronounced upon with certainty until it has been fruited five years. Many varieties do well when young and afterwards fail. I do not *expect* to be disappointed in the Ives but I *may* be and therefore I opposed the award of the Longworth's Wine House Premium, giving to the Ives the first place for the whole country. For this I have been roundly abused by Mr. E. A. Thompson, of Cincinnatti, as you probably knew; I, however, think I shall survive the attack and have the assurance that I am sustained by the honest and intelligent grape growers of the country. The Norton's Virginia is *our* best wine grape—that is the best that has been fully tested, and that can be had vineyard prices. It fruits as does the Concord, the third season after planting. The Ives fruits one year latter. This latter fact appears to have been kept back by the Ohioans, and I only discovered it by trial. I find, however, on inquiring in Ohio, that it has always been well known there."

We have such faith in the Ives that we will plant an acre the coming spring.

Fruit Tree Planting.

We venture the assertion that there will be planted in Nebraska more fruit trees and grape vines the coming season than in all years combined heretofore. Several parties we know of are going into fruit raising as a business. Dr. McPherson, of this place, has forty acres formerly timber adjoining this city, which he is preparing for fruit. He has been planting this fall, and is preparing for still more extensive operations in the Spring. Judge Mason, near Nebraska City, who has already done much in fruit planting, is encouraged to do still more He is going extensively into grapes in the Spring. His grounds are admirably adapted and located, and are already surrounded by a fine young grove of timber of his own planting. We shall extend our own operations in the Spring, and put out in various fruits and vines, sufficient to make, in addition to what we now have, fifty acres in all in fruits. We have planted enough of peach seed this fall to make a peach orchard of the county.

We have no doubts as to fruit in this county, especially peaches and grapes. This one thing, however, must be remembered: *do what you do right and well.* "What is worth doing at all is worth doing *well.*" This off-hand way of doing anything pertaining to the cultivation of fruits, does more to discourage in the end than all else combined. See that your ground is well prepared; that you have good plants; that they are well put out, and well taken care of. These points observed, and we will guarantee fruit in Nebraska to the hearts content.

To GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Delaware, Ohio, we are indebted for his annual pamphlet for 1869—"Descriptive List of Hardy native grape vines, and Small Fruit." We have known Mr. Campbell by correspondence for years. Like ourself, he is troubled with "grape on the brain." He was the first extensive cultivator and disseminator, of the Delaware grape. The first vine of this variety planted in this State, we purchased of him eleven years ago. It has given entire satisfaction in all respects, as many of our friends will bear us testimony. Mr. C., like almost all extensive growers, still has a "specialty"—the "Martha," he recommends very highly. It is a white grape, seedling from the Concord, and is said to be equally hardy and prolific. Dr. Warder says of it, "that taking its hardiness, healthyness, and all other good qualities into consideration, I regard it as of more value than all the rest of the white native grapes put together."

CENTRL UNION AGRICULTURIST, AND MISSOURI VALLEY FARMER, is the name of a new agricultural paper published at Omaha in this State. It is edited by Jeremiah Behm. The *Agriculturist* is the same size of the *American Agriculturist*, and typographically gotten up in the same style. Published monthly at $2 a year. We are pleased with the first number. It requires nerve to start out with such a publication in this new country, and we heartily wish the enterprising publisher success.

Wine Properties of the Grape.

The value of grapes for wine making depends upon the amount of sugar contained in the juice. Wine grapes under favorable circumstances contain on the average in 1,000 pounds—sugar, 240 pounds; acids, 6 pounds; water, 754 pounds. The juice—or must as grape growers call it—is tested by an instrument called a saccharometer, which will sink more or less in the liquid as it contains more or less sugar. In October last there was a grape testing at Hammondsport, New York, we learn from the *American Agriculturist*, Hon. M. P. Wilder as Chairman of the committee. The following was the results:

Delaware as high as 103° saccharometer, 7 3-10 acid; Israella 84° sacch., 5½ acid; Iona 101° sacch, 8 6-10 acid; Catawba 80½° sacch, 12½ acid; Walter, 99° sacch., 9 3-10 acid; Diana 88° sacch. 12 3-10 acid; Crevling, 78° sacch., 10 acid; Alvey, 83° sacch., 12½ acid; Clinton, 85° sacch., 10 acid; Concord, 76° sacch., 6 acid; Oporto, 78° sacch., 12 5-10 acid; Issabella, 76° sacch., 12½ acid; Scuppernong, 60° sacch., 9½ acid.

THE "EUMELAN" GRAPE is another of Dr. Grant's new varieties. The Doctor was the originator of the Iona and Israella. We have the "Eumelan" circular with a fine illustration of the fruit. It is an accidental variety that sprang up on the premises of a Mr. Thorne, Fishkill Dock, New York. Dr. Grant discovered its good qualities and has tried it, he says, thoroughly, and offers it to the public with his hearty endorsement. This grape is a "good Black grape, as its name implies," says the Doctor—"not simply good without defects, or high excellence like the Chasselas, and best only in early ripening, but best also in the highest excellence of flavor. Dr. C. W. Grant is the proprietor of the Iona Nurseries, near Peekshill, Westchester county, New York.

THE AMERICAN NATURALIST is a popular illustrated monthly magazine of natural history, published by the Peabody Academy of Science, Salem, Mass. Since the first issue of this magazine the literary and scientific press throughout the country have given the most generous praise to the undertaking, calling especial attention to the fitness of its articles, and to its mechanical execution. The first volume contained 68 leading articles, and nearly 200 notes in botany, zoology, geology and reviews; sixteen full page plates, containing one hundred and thirty-four figures. Also one hundred and sixty one illustrations in the text. Terms, $3 a year, or 25 cents single number.

WE ARE pleased to know that our old friend H. A. Terry, Esq., well known to the earlier readers of the *Advertiser*, is still among the fruits and flowers. We had lost run of him for years. He used to be one of our regular and reliable correspondents of the *Nebraska Farmer*. We hope he will furnish us an occasional article for our 'Agricultural Department." We have before us Mr. Terry's "Catalogue and Price List of Flora Garden and Nursery, 1869, Crescent City, Iowa." He shows a fine list of everything in his line; and as only the Missouri river separates him from Nebraska, his stock will do well with us. We will vouch for Mr. Terry as a tradesman.

THE "WALTER" GRAPE.—Fersis & Caywood, of the Dutchess Nurseries, Poughkeepsie, New York, have sent us their circular "Description and Testimonials" of their, at present, noted grape. The "Walter" is a cross of the Delaware and Diana, and is the result of eighteen years labor on the part of Mr. Caywood, say the proprietors. All that can well be said of a grape is said of the "Walter." If half is true, it is a valuable acquisition. The illustration shows an admirable looking cluster. It is said to be a Raisin Grape. Many grape growers give evidence in its favor. Mr. Ed. Burgess says: "I know of no variety. the flavor of which I so much admire."

THE HORTICULTURIST and Journal of Rural Art and Rural Taste, is now about entering on its twenty-third annual volume. It is a first class periodical devoted to Horticulture, Agriculture and Architecture. The *Horticulturist* was established by A. J. Downing, a pioneer and noted writer on all subjects connected with agriculture. We have taken and read it attentively for thirteen years, and cheerfully recommend it to our readers. It is published monthly by F. W. Woodward, 37 Park Row New York, at $2,-50 a year; 10 copies $15.

GARDENER'S MONTHLY.—This valuable periodical, published at Philadelphia, is just now about to enter upon its eleventh year. It is edited by Thomas Meehan, a practical florist nurseryman, botanist and gardener. The publishers promise improvements the coming year, which is warranted by the satisfactory patronage of the past year. The *Gardener's Monthly* is published monthly by Brinchloe & Marot, 23 N. 6th St., Philadelphia. Terms $2 per annum.

THE JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE is published weekly by L. D. Morse & Co., 104 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo., at $2 per annum. The *Journal* is young, vigorous, up to the times, and determined to excel—already circulates in nearly all the States, and is valued by its readers. The editor has had large experience in agricultural affairs, and is aided by writers of acknowledged ability, who have made different departments of agriculture and horticulture a speciality.

Clippings and Jottings Agricultural.

—Twelve thousand cans of sweet corn are daily sealed at one factory in Maine.

—In three years a farmer on the Isle of Man raised seven bushels of barley from a single grain.

—An English dairyman says that the material for butter tubs should be well soaked in boiling water before being manufactured.

—About thrity-five thousand acres of public lands were disposed of in Kansas and Nebraska, during October, nearly all for actual settlers.

—A 4-year-old Colt trotted a mile in 2:33 at Seacaucus course, in N. J., the fastest time on record for a four-year old. $10,000 were refused for him.

—It is said that Bonner feeds his horses from a box sitting on the floor, as he believes it is natural for them to take their food from a level with their feet.

—The editor of the Dallas, Iowa *Gazette*, has received a turnip 36 inches in circumference; and the editor of the *Gate City*, at Keokuk, has an apple weighing 22 ounces.

—A strawberry grower in Pennsylvania has come to the conclusion that the ground usually devoted to this crop is made too rich for a profitable production of it.

—The fund of half a million, left by the late Mr. McConough, of New Orleans, for the endowment of an agricultural school of a high order, is about to be rendered effective.

—TO SECURE SEED CORN.—A stout wire stretched in the garret of the house or other loft, is one of the best things to hang seed corn on, as it can be easily aaraigned so as too keep off mice and rats.

—The editor of *Wilke's Spirit of the Times*, gives the following recipe as a sure remedy for scratches:

Sulphat of zinc, one drachm; glycerine, two ounces; apply every morning.

—At a sale of Short-horns in England, Moses Rore, a famous cow, but somewhat aged, sold for 400 guineas. Two others, Princess, 2d and 3d, brought 630 guineas; 56 cows averaged over £67, and 10 bulls averaged £64.

—A Maine editor says a pumpkin in that State grew so large that eight men could stand around it, which statement was only equalled by that old Hoosier who saw a flock of pigeons fly so low that he could shake a stick at them.

—The towns along the river Amazon in South America, in the midst of the most productive country in the world, get meat, flour and dried fruits, from North America and Europe, because the people are too lazy to work.

—Dr. Trumble says he once saw a cypress tree in the Dismal Swamp, Virginia, which was cut down and the rings showed it was 1,100 years old. And this tree was growing over another tree which was much larger.

—A correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker* says no grape should be counted as even approaching perfect ripeness when the stem does not exhibit a deadened and shriveled, blackened character, at least three fourths of an inch from its connection with the branch on which it grew.

—The Spanish vintage, according to the Madrid, papers, bids fair to be extraordinarily plentiful this year. The vines are literally weighed down by the profusion of grapes, and it is feared that the price of wine will fall so low as hardly to compensate the expenses of the vinyard expenses.

—Wool is so cheap and old sheep so plentiful on the River Platte, in South America, that many sheep are being "fried out for greese." As they can be bought at from twenty-five cents to one dollars per head, i making a very good business at the present time, yielding something like 100 per cent profit.

—CHARCOAL FOR SWINE.—In every hog-pen there should be a trough, in which there should be deposited weekly a quantity of charcoal. The hog eagerly devours this substance, and is greatly benefited and strengthened by its constant use. It prevents many unpleasant diseases, and contributes largely to the fatty secretions.

—The report of the committee on swine at the Hubbardston, Mass. town cattle show, was as follows:

"No swine to-day, not even one,
We know not what it means:
We hope that those who slight these shows
Will get no pork and beans!
No swine to-day, oh what a pity—
And five old men on the committee.

—Horticulturists in Switzerland and Germany make a practice of boring into the ground among the roots of fruit trees with an instrument made for the purpose, and pouring in liquid manure to stimulate the growth and productiveness of the trees, and also to enable them to resist drouth. A crow-bar driven down among the roots will make a hole large enough to receive and distribute several gallons of liquid manure.

Milk Experiments.

A dairyman, Hank I. Clark of New York, has instituted a course of experiments in regard to milk, and communicates the results to the *American Agriculturist*. They are as follows:

"1. The quality of milk differs almost if not quite as much as in quantity. 2. In buying a cow, get a sample of the milk if possible. 3. A cow gives richer milk when fat than poor. 4. A cow gives poorer milk with her first calf than afterward. 5. The older the cow the richer the milk, until her constitution begins to fail. 6. The longer the period which has elapsed since calving, the richer the milk. 7. The richness of the milk varies with the quality of feed. 8. The richness of the cream varies—that from the richest milk making the most butter. 8. A cow should be in first rate condition when she calves: all the fat goes into the milk pail. 10. Strippings or last milk is from five to nine times richer than first taken. 11. A cow must be in good health to give rich and wholesome milk. 12. Milk should be skimmed when forty-eight hours old, and sweet."

CHARLES REEMELIN, of Cincinnati, says one of our Agricultural exchanges, has written a new work—"The Vine Dresser's Manual," a manual "written to bring information to the household, rather than the wine-shop." We have known the outhor for years as a practical vineyardist, with a clear, thorough knowledge of his subject.

Closing Exercises of the Fourth Term of the Nebraska State Normal School.

PERU, December 10, 1868.

The closing exercises of fourth term of the Nebraska State Normal School took place on the 7th, 8th and 9th of the present month. And as examining committee we beg leave to make the following report:

The examinations commenced on the afternoon of Monday, the 7th inst. The classes in the Model Department were first brought forward. This department has been taught by members of the Normal Department, under the eye of the Principal, as far as possible. It is here the teachers get the practice that they may test the theory given them, by actual experiment. This we consider one of the best features of the school.

The classes in this department consisted of students of all grades of advancement, from the alphabet to practical arithmetic, &c. Many of the teachers in this department showed an aptness to teach truly worthy of commendation, and the pupils under their care exhibited a degree of proficiency in the studies pursued that spoke well for their own and their teacher's efforts.

Tuesday morning classes in Algebra and Practical Arithmetic were examined. The method of examination was altogether topical. Topics were written on slips of paper and, students drew their topics. A topic was then called for by the teacher, or some member of the committee, and the pupil holding the topic arose to his feet and read over his topic, and proceeded at once to discuss it. Nothing of the parrot-like memoriter style of recitation was allowed; but a thorough, clear, concise and rigid demonstration of every principle was required. No leading questions were asked to aid the students in recalling the subject before him. It was either a prompt response, or the next pupil answered the question for him.

During the day on Tuesday classes in Grammar, Analysis, Higher Arithmetic, History, Penmanship, Reading, Spelling, Descriptive and Physical Geography, Geometry and Latin were examined. We cannot speak of them all in detail, but will mention especially the Reading and Geography classes. We would be pleased if some of our teachers who are now engaged in teaching could but listen a few times to the recitation of the reading class. We are confident they would return to their school with very different views of the subject; and be able to make their classes worth a hundred per cent. more than they are now. The great central idea of every member of the class as he rises to read is I must express the true thought and feeling contained in the book, and to do that I must first understand it thoroughly myself, hence the reading lesson becomes a deep study to every scholar; and the interest manifested showed how intensely in earnest was each one. Everything in connexion with the class was criticised—position, manner of holding book, tones, emphasis, inflection, articulation, etymology of words, etc.—In fact, the object was to do what was done, just exactly right. True but little ground could be gone over during each recitation; but what was gone over during, was done in such a manner as to make a deep impression on the mind of the students.

The Geography classes also showed the great distinctive features in the school. In place of the old question and answer method' the students had studied entirely by topic, and had drawn maps of different countries studied, locating the mountains, rivers, lakes, gulfs, bays, etc., with a precision that showed at once that a picture of the whole thing under consideration was indellibly fixed on the mind. Maps were sketched on the blackboards during the examination, by members of the class, that were highly creditable to them. The class in Physical Geography exhibited a thoroughness highly creditable to both teacher and scholar.

On Wednesday forenoon the examination of the Normal class proper took place. This class consisted of about twenty young ladies and gentlemen, in course of preparation for the active duties of teaching. The examination of this class was to show, as far as possible, the manner in which the various branches had been gone over during the term. First, a chart exhibiting a classification of all the arts and sciences was presented, and explained. The chart was to show the proper locality of each branch studied, and at the same time give the students an idea of the extent of human knowledge. The subject of orthography was taken up and located as a branch of grammar, which belonged to the department of science called Phonics. A word was then written on the blackboard and a perfect exhaustive, analysis was gone through with, and every thing was told about the word as a whole; each syllable and each separate letter that could be told, and this may serve as an illustration of all the different branches taught in our common schools. A perfect systematic classification of all the branches was gone over during the term, and lectures on the theory and practice were delivered as far as possible by the Principal during the term before the class. And the readiness conceived by the members of the class in answering the inquiries of the committee on questions of school discipline, plainly showed that their training had not been in vain. As a whole, we were highly gratified with the conduct of the school. The whole course of training showed a depth and thoroughness that cannot fail to make good scholars. We were especially pleased with the good order and system manifested in the change of classes, and the style of passing to and from recitation. At nearly every change of classes the students all march to their several recitation rooms to suitable music, and gymnastic exercises are also performed to music.

The school can no longer be regarded as an experiment. It has every element of success, and only needs the fostering care of the State and a liberal patronage to make it what every true friend of the institution can desire. But while we rejoice in the success of the school, and commend the ability and untiring energy of the teachers, we cannot overlook the fact that they labor under many disadvantages.

The building is not yet wholly completed. The grounds are unfenced, and there is but little library or apparatus, and the building very deficient in furniture. These deficiencies ought at once to be supplied, and we hope the State Legislature, soon to assemble, will make a liberal appropriation for this purpose. It is a necessity. Without it the school cannot accomplish what it should. It is the duty of the State to foster learning, and we know of no means by which it can better do this than by making ample provision for the education of teachers for our common schools. Let the State Normal School be placed upon a firm basis. Let the building be finished, the grounds fenced and ornamented, a library and apparatus furnished, and let the school be amply endowed with lands, and we shall then have an institution that will compare favorably with the Normal Schools of other States, and be at once a blessing and an honor to our own.

F. M. ESTERBROOK,
H. BURCH,
C. B. SANDERS, } Examining Committee.

Charles Sumner.

There is no orator in America, Wendell Phillips excepted, whose career is more fruitful of splendid examples, or more flattering to the character of the nation, and especially of the State he has honored by a flawless public life, than the greatest advocate of equal rights who ever sat in the United States. It is needless to name him; for the Senate has never given us more than one man who has never once equivocated, or faltered, or bent the knee to the American Baal of political expediency; and everybody knows that this solitary senatorial Cato of our days is the illustrious Republican orator of Massachusetts.

Charles Sumner is the most successful politician in America. His senatorial career has been one unbroken and continuous triumph; and there is every probability that, if his life shall be spared, it will be quoted in time to come as the *longest* as well as the most unsullied career.

How has he achieved this wonderful success? Not by flattery of the people, either personal or political. To those who know him well he is an unassuming and genial friend; open-minded, free in speaking of every motive that has governed him, always ready to give freely and fully of the vast treasures of knowledge he has gathered up, without reservations in describing his associates in frank but kindly terms; a man in whom there is no deceit, no love of deep strategy, no shadow of a shade of belief that it is even unsafe or unwise to dare to enact the highest conceptions of justice and truth. His political strategy is like the military strategy of Grant. "My idea of strategy," said the leader of our armies, "is to get as near the enemy as you can, and then—fight him." Sumner has fought his long campaign against political injustice on this theory, and he will fight it out on this line if it should take him all his lifetime.

But while to his friends—to men who not only sympathize with his political ideas, but whose love of letters enables them to call forth and enjoy his literary stores—he is thus a familiar companion, there is nothing of the hail-fellow-well-met in his manners toward them or others; nor does he know how to make a friend for life, as Henry Clay did, by a magnetic reception of a common visator; there is a certain coldness and pre-occupation in his style, entirely involuntary, which sometimes rather chills than cheers his casual acquaintances. This does not arise from any aristocratic spirit; it is mainly owing, we think, to his scholastic habits, and to several generations of New England training which he has inherited, and which seldom fails to put this distinctive mark on the Yankee to the *manner* born.

Hundreds of men have reached a high round on the ladder of official life simply by their popular personal manners. Charles Sumner owes nothing to this means. Thousands have gone up higher than they ought by diving lower than they should in the turbid stream of flattery of the people and their prejudices. Charles Sumner never courted his own party even, and never equivocated in the presence of either friend or foe.

He owes his greatness to fidelity to his own soul. Among a huge mob of fawners and Democratic courtiers, the people saw in this orator—A MAN. They soon found that if they applauded him, he received their good-will in good part; but that, if they hesitated to sanction his bold course, he still marched onward to his goal, without hesitation and without rest. He has never "engineered" his own elections; and yet he has never failed of an election whenever his name has been put in nomination. He has never even lifted his little finger to procure the highest honor that his State can bestow; and yet there is no office in her gift which he cannot command.

Two incidents of his career illustrate his inflexible adherence to the doctrine that the office should seek the man, and not the man the office. When his office was pending before the legislature for the first time, it needed only a single vote to decide his fate. He was importuned to give private assurances that he would act in the main with the majority of the party. The only answer they received was that he stood by every word of every speech he had made on the question of slavery. Again, he was asked simply to go up to the State House one morning, and shake hands pleasantly with one "shakey" legislator, whom this trifling courtesy would have won to his side. Not a step would he move. Again, after the assult of Brooks, his election was pending, and it was desired to make it unanimous. A Democrat called on him one morning, and told him he had often said, in private life, that, after this outrage, although he was opposed to Mr. Sumner in politics, if ever he had a chance to vote for him, he would assuredly do so, as a rebuke to the barbarism of slavery. "Now," said the Democrat, "I *am* a member of the legislature; I *can* vote for you; but my party are very hostile to you. Mr. Sumner, what would you recommend me to do?" The Senator did not coax this wavering legislator to abide by his decision; he only answered: "Sir, your case reminds me of a line in Wordsworth:

"'The soul may reach a hight it cannot keep!'"

Never was there a public servant inducted into office who so little cultivated the arts of popularity. Appealing always and everywhere to the conscience of the people, his career is a triumph of the moral element in our politics, and should serve as an assurance that the best way to win enduring public favor is faithfully to serve the higher nature of one's constituents.

Next to his integrity of character and loyalty to principle, Mr. Sumner owes most of his success to his indomitable and tireless industry. He is an amazing worker. Late and early he is at work, with all the enthusiasm of his youth. Aided by a memory which never fails to keep whatever he once hears or reads, he always brings to whatever topic he deals with, a variety and aptness of historical illustration which makes him an almost indispensable authority in every debate. He has probably made more speeches of the character termed by the French *sans replique*—speeches, like his famous Kansas oration, unanswerable by solid and unbroken ranks of admitted facts—than any other member of either house of Congress.

Again, he is always at his appointed post—always where a statesman ought to be—in the van of the party, fearlessly, clearly and eloquently urging the duty of the hour. The blind leaders who love to prophesy smooth things—the Fessendens, for example, and the Trumbulls—and the false-hearted men who seek to betray their party—the Johnsons, for example, and the Doolittles—can readily be pointed out by one unfailing token—a venomous hatred of Charles Sumner. All the trimmers and all the traitors detest him.

Our space does not permit us to trace the many noble lessons which the life of Senator Sumner affords. Nor is it necessary. For, after all, they are all summoned up in the first lesson, and the most conspicuous:—

BE MANFUL!

—*James Redpath, in Independent.*

Teachers Association.

NORMAL SCHOOL BUILDING, Nov. 27, 1868.

The Nemaha County Teachers Association met pursuant to adjournment; called to order by the President. The evening exercises opened with singing by the Normal class, and prayer by Rev. D. Hart, followed by music. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted. The President then entertained the members with an interesting address; after which, Prof. Moore, of Brownville, favored the audience with an interesting address. "Music." The Association then adjourned to meet Saturday morning, 9 o'clock A. M.

SATURDAY MORNING

The Association met according to adjournment. Exercises opened with singing by the Normal class, and prayer by Rev. F. M. Esterbrook. Roll call and the appointment of a critic. The regular programme was then taken up. A class recitation being first on the programme, was deferred and the subject of "School Discipline was taken up and discussed by quite a number of the members present. On motion the subject was laid over, and a class recitation in reading was introduced and conducted by Prof. McKenzie, which was followed by an interesting discussion on the subject of reading.

The Executive Committee then submitted a report of the appointments of persons to deliver addresses at the different districts in the county. Report received and committee discharged.

On motion, the Association adjourned to meet at 1½ o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Association met pursuant to adjournment. The audience was interested for a short time by experiments with Galvanic Battery by Dr. S. M. McGrew. Music.

On motion, the report of the Executive Committee was addopted with the amendment that the persons to whom duties were assigned have the privilege of making their own appointments to speak at the different places appointed. It was moved and adopted that the next regular meeting of the Association be held at Brownville, commencing on the third Friday evening in January, 1869, and hold over Saturday.

On motion the subject of school disciplin was taken up for one hour.

It was moved and adopted that the President appoint a committee of three to answer any questions that may be presented by any member of the Association. The committee consisted of Rev. D. Hart, F. M. Esterbrook and Mrs. C. B. McKenzie.

On motion, Prof. Moore and Judge Hewett, of Brownville, were appointed to procure a Lecturer for the next regular meeting.

The Executive Committee submitted the following programme which was received:

Friday evening—music, prayer and lecture.

Saturday, 9 A. M.—Roll call, music and class recitation in arithmetic.

Discussion, best method of conducting a class in elementry arithmetic.

P. M. Session—Music, unfinished business, volunteer declamations, essays, songs, sentiments, &c.

Your committee will rely upon the members of the Association in Brownville to procure suitable music.

Critic report received.

On motion, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the hearty thanks of the Association are due and hereby tendered to the people of Peru for the kind and liberal manner in which they entertained the members during the present session. Music.

The Association then adjourned to meet at the above time and place specified.

ISAAC BLACK, Pres.
W. F. WILLIAMS, Sec.

Scene at the Death Bed of President Lincoln.

At Carlisle, Pa., recently, the Presbyterian Synods of the old and new schools being in session at the same place, the two bodies met in communion with great harmony. Rev. Dr. Gurley, pastor of the church in Washington which President Lincoln usually attended, in a speech at the table gave the following narrative, which has never before been made public:

"When summoned on that sad night to the death-bed of President Lincoln, I entered the room fifteen or twenty minutes before his departure. All present were anxiously gathered around him, watching to catch his last breath. The physician, with one hand on the pulse of the dying man and the other hand laid upon his heart, was intent watching for the moment when life should cease."

"He lingered longer than we had expected. At last the physician said: 'He is gone—he is dead.'"

Then I solemnly believe that for four or five minutes there was not the slighest noise or movement in that awful presence. We all stood transfixed to our positions, speechless, breathless, around the dead body of that great and good man.

At length the Secretary of War, who was standing at my left, broke the silence and said, "Doctor, will you say anything?" I replied, I will speak to God. Said he, "Do it just now."

And there, by the side of our fellow chief, God put it into my heart to utter this petition, that from that hour we and the whole nation might become more than ever firm in our devotion to the cause of our beloved imperilled country.

When I ceased, there arose from the lips of the entire company a fervid and spontaneous "Amen."

And has not the whole heart of the nation responded "Amen."

Was not that prayer, there offered, responded to in a most remarkable manner? When, in our history, have the people of this land been found more closely bound together in purpose and heart that when the telegraphic wires bore all over the country the sad tidings that President Lincoln was dead?