Nebraska Advertiser.

ESTABLISHED 1856. BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1869. VOL. 13. NO. 34.

Nebraska Advertiser.

CHURCH, COLHAPP & CO.,
Publishers and Proprietors.
Office—No. 70 McPherson's Block, up Stairs.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One square, (8 line or less) first insertion	$1 00
Each subsequent insertion	50
Business Cards of five lines or less	5 00
Each additional line	1 00
Stray notices, each head	3 00
Eighth column, one year	25 00
Eighth column, six months, $15; three months	10 00
Fourth column, one year	30 00
Fourth column, six months, $21; three months	15 00
Half column, one year	50 00
Half column, six months, $30; three months	20 00
One column, one year	80 00
One column, six months, $50; three months	30 00

General Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS.

JOB A. DILLON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law, and General Land Agent,
Tecumseh, Johnson County, Nebraska.

J. N. REYNOLDS,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
Office—No. 90, Reynolds Hotel.

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

TIPTON & HEWETT,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
Office—No. 20 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.
Office in Johnson Co., Neb.

NYE & HUMPHREY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
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,
LAND AND TAX PAYING AGENT.
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. 12-35

PHYSICIANS.

S. COWLES, M. D.,
Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon.
Will be in Brownville on or about the 15th of May.

W. H. KIMBERLIN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON TO NEB. EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.
Office—No. 1 "Reynolds' House."
Office Hours—7 A.M. to 6 P.M.

H. C. THURMAN,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office—No. 81 Main Street, one door west of Denoe's Tin Shop. Office hours from 7 to 11 a. m. and 2 to 4 p. m. 13-11-y

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.

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.

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

HOTELS.

REYNOLDS HOUSE.
GEORGE DOUGHERTY, PROPRIETOR.
86 & 90 Main Street, Brownville, Neb.
Has been thoroughly fitted and furnished, and now offers first-class accommodations to the traveling public. Board by the day or week.

AMERICAN HOUSE.
L. D. ROBISON, Proprietor.
Front St., between Main and Water,
A good Feed and Livery Stable in connection with the House.

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. 15 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, Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes. Custom Work done with neatness and dispatch. Repairing done on short notice.

HARDWARE.

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.

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

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.

R. C. BERGER,
ALHAMBRA BILLIARD SALOON,
The best Wines and Liquors constantly on hand.
No. 48, Whitney's Block. 12-26

CHARLES BRIEGEL,
BEER HALL AND LUNCH ROOM,
No. 89 Main Street.

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

MILLINERY.

MISS MARY A. SIMPSON,
MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,
First Street, bet. Main and Water.
Wishes to inform the Ladies of Brownville and vicinity, that she has a first class Millinery Store where work will be done with great care and taste, and after the latest eastern styles. Hemming 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.

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.

WM. McNEAL,
BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER,
No. 90½ Main Street.
Is prepared to do all kinds of Hair Dressing for Gents and Ladies. Old clothes renovated; boots blacked at all hours; washing and ironing done on short notice.

BLACKSMITHS.

J. H. BEASON,
Blacksmithing and Horse Shoeing,
Shop—No. 89 Main Street.
Will do Blacksmithing of all kinds, Make Horse Shoeing, Ironing of Wagons and Sleighs, and Machine Work a Specialty.

J. W. & J. C. GIBSON,
BLCKSMITHS,
Shop on First, between Main and Atlantic.
All work done to order, and satisfaction guaranteed.

General Business Cards.

CONFECTIONERIES.

CITY BAKERY & CONFECTIONERY,
ALLEN & NACE, PROPRIETORS.
No. 81 Main street, opposite City Drug Store.
Pies, Cakes, Fresh Bread, Confectionery, Light and Fancy Groceries, constantly on hand.

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.

JAS. C. McNAUGHTON,
Notary Public and Conveyancer,
OFFICE in Carson's Bank, Brownville, Neb.

E. E. EBRIGHT,
Notary Public and Conveyancer,
Also agent for the Equitable and American Tontine Life Insurance Companies. 5-1y

FAIRBROTHER & HACKER,
Notary Public and Conveyancer,
Office in County Clerk's Office.
G. W. FAIRBROTHER, Notary Public. JAMES M. HACKER, County Clerk.

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. 62 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.

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. 49-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.

STATIONERY.

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

ARTISTIC.

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.

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.

BRIDGE BUILDING.

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

JEWELRY.

J. V. D. PATCH,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, etc., etc.
No. 32 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.

EXPRESS.

J. K. BEAR,
Agent for the U. S. Express Co., and W. U. Telegraph Co.
No. 54 Main Street.

JUSTICES.

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

AUCTIONEERS.

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

DR. J. BLAKE,

DENTIST,
Would respectfully announce that he has located in Brownville and is now prepared to perform, in the best manner, ALL operations pertaining to the science of Dentistry.
OFFICE—Over City Drug Store, front room. 16t

JACOB MAROHN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

Has received a large assortment of No. 1
READY MADE CLOTHING,
which he can and will sell
Lower than any House in the City,
AND WARRANTS THEM TO BE GOOD.

A CARD.

BROWNVILLE, NEMAHA COUNTY, NEB.

IS GROWING FASTER AND HAS MORE ENTERPRISE THAN ANY CITY IN THE U. S. THE COUNTY HAS TIMBER AND WATER.

SHIPPING FACILITIES: RAILROAD AND MO. RIVER.

Commands a trade with the rich farming and grazing country of Southern Iowa and Western Missouri. Brownville for Tecumseh, Pawnee City, Beatrice, Nemaha City, Aspinwall, St. Deroin, Auburn, Rulo, Falls City and White Cloud. Tri-Weekly Stages to Nemaha City, via. Tecumseh.

STAGE OFFICE, STAR HOTEL. Stevenson & Cross, PROPRIETORS. 1-tf

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.

TEN LITTLE INJUNS.

Ten little Injuns standing in a line;
One toddled home and then there were nine.
Nine little Injuns swinging on a gate;
One tumbled off, and then there were eight.

Eight little Injuns never heard of Heaven;
One kicked the bucket and then there were seven.
Seven little Injuns cutting up tricks;
One broke his neck, and then there were six.

Six little Injuns kicking all alive;
One went to bed and then there were five.
Five little Injuns on a cellar door;
One tumbled in, and then there were four.

Four little Injuns out on a spree;
One got drunk, and then there were three.
Three little Injuns out in a canoe;
One tumbled overboard, and then there were two.

Two little Injuns foolin' with a gun;
One shot t'other and then there was one.
One little Injun livin' all alone;
He got married and there were none.

NEBRASKA.

A correspondent of the Department of Agriculture for March and April 1869, furnishes the following statement in reference to the resources of Nebraska:

A line drawn diagonally from Maine to California will intersect a similar line from Washington Territory to Florida somewhere within the comparatively new State of Nebraska. By this simple demonstration it will be perceived at a single glance that, as far as geographical position is concerned, Nebraska holds the central place in the great combination of States comprising the American Union. It has an area of about 73,000 square miles, or nearly twice that of either of the great influential States of New York or Pennsylvania. Its population which in 1860 was estimated at 28,000 persons has now probably reached five times that number. Nebraska is strictly an agricultural State. It has neither forests water-power, nor minerals, nor even coal to any considerable extent, so far as is yet known.

The climate is of a medium temperature. The thermometer may sometimes in summer reach 100 degrees at noon but the strong breezes from the Rocky Mountains always render the nights cool and comfortable. Winter weather commences about the 1st of December, and although thaws and rains prevail a considerable portion of the time until the 1st of April, balmy and delightful days, and even weeks, intervene, the mercury in the meanwhile decending below zero only on rare occasions.

The topography is entirely characteristic. No other section, not even those which are formed like it, high rolling prarie countries, posess the same peculiarities. There are as a general thing neither plains nor hills, the whole surface looks as if cast in a mould. There is no level ground except at the margins of the streams, which prevail at rare intervals, and then scarcely ever reaches an extent of more than 200 or 300 acres in any one place. The prevailing form of the surface is a succession of ridges, gently and smoothly rolling like so many great rinkles on the brow of nature, but without uniformity, and lying towards each other at every conceivable angle. These irregularities of the surface are so gentle, and the hillocks so round and smooth, that no impediment is experienced to the cultivation of the land.

In respect to streams and timber there is a deficiency, annoying to all settlers, and which, in the minds of many, is an obstacle altogether insurmountable. Except on the margins of the water-courses, or where the enterprising settler has supplied the deficiency by artificial aid, the State is destitute of trees. Whenever the prarie fires are kept in check, however, the timber will grow rapidly and vigorously. The principle varieties are the oak, hickory, and cottonwood. In four or five years the latter will attain the size of a man's arm, and become available for fuel and other useful purposes.

The streams are uniformerly deep and sluggish but narrow. During the droughts of the summer the banks are often left six or eight feet high, as perpendicular and smooth as if cut with a spade. Although the streams have a tendency to dry to the bottom throughout the whole extent, there are at intervals, in the beds, springs which never yield to the heat. In tracing the course of a stream, these springs are to be found at every half mile or less. They very in size from 5 to 50 feet in breadth, and from 10 to 100 feet in length. They are generally oblong in shape, and are concealed from view by the tall grass with which they are surrounded, unless immediately approached. Without this wise provision of nature for supplying the vast herds of Buffalo which once grazed here, these animals could not have subsisted during the summer. The water of these springs is generally clear, cool, palatable and abundant. The well water of Nebraska is also of excellent quality and easily obtained. In many instances it is not necessary to dig more than 15 or 20 feet, and in some cases good water has been obtained at the depth of 10 feet. The soil, although easily penetrated by the spade, has a tendency which renders unnecessary the walling of wells.

The drought during summer is a great impediment to agriculture in Nebraska; but last season the counties bordering on the Missouri river were uneffected by it, and the supply of rain in that section was abundant. This difference was accounted for in the minds of many practical observers in the attraction furnished to passing clouds by the water of the Missouri and the growth of heavy timber on its banks.

From the nature of the soil, however, and the peculiarities of the surface, a protracted period of dry weather does not effect vegetation here as in many localities. The rain on falling, fills the numerous gulleys and is rapidly absorbed by the ground. The hot sun and fresh breezes on the tops of the hillocks causes a free evaporation, but excessive dryness is prevented by a constant supply of moisture, brought to the service by capillary attraction. It is a well known-fact that, in mountainous countries, springs which are dry in rainy seasons, give forth copious supply of water when the soil has been parched with heat for any considerable time. The same law, on a more extended scale, seems to be in operation throughout Nebraska; for experience shows that a protracted, heated and dry term does not have the effect in parching vegetation growing upon her irregular surface that would follow in a flat prairie section.

The great pest of Nebraska is the grasshopper or locust, yet it has this affliction only in common with other localities.

The soil has the dark color common to all prairie countries; but the tinge is more inclined to gray than is observable in the soil of Illinois. The loam does not extend to the same depth as in that State, and contains a larger proportion of silica. After diging a few feet, earth of a bright yellow cast is reached.

The native grass affords to the casual observer no special indication of fertility. It is by no means of rank, growth not being more than 8 or 10 inches high, sparsely set, and in limited quantity. Few weeds or shrubs are seen. The grass in low lands however, attains a vigorous size and often reaches as high as a man's head, from which the settler obtains his hay for winter use.

The wild grass, although apparently dry and harsh, is quite nutrious, and cattle thrive on it most marvellously. This section was in former times the favorite resort for wild cattle, whose instinct led them to the best pastures.

In general appearance there is nothing about Nebraska to gratify emigration except where cultivation and art have beautified the landscape. When Lewis and Clark looked upon the locality in the unbroken solitude of nature, I do not wonder that they termed it the "Great American Desert;" but time and the pressure of emigration westward have demonstrated the grossness of the misnomer.

The climate and soil are favorable to the production of every variety of grain and grass. Wheat and corn flourish to an extent not surpassed in any of States of the great West. It is not uncommon for the farmer to raise 30 bushels of the former and 75 of the latter per acre. Oats and barley yield in the same proportion.

All kinds of vegetables, potatoes, beets, carrots, cabbage, onions, &c., attain great perfection.

Attempts at raising tobacco and sorghum have been attended with success.

There are considerable numbers of wild grape vines and plum trees in the timber along the water-courses, but the adaptability of this soil and climate to general fruit culture has not yet been fully tested. Fruit trees have been planted in considerable numbers, but have not yet been sufficiently matured to demonstrate their bearing capacity. The apples, pears, grapes and plums, thus far produced, are of the first quality. Berries of various kinds develop readily and fully; and I believe that care and experience will produce the same results with the larger fruits.

For stock raising Nebraska has ample resoueces. The vacant lands of the State and of the railroads give the herdsman a wide range. A herd law, which renders fences unnecessary and acts as a protection to the grain grower, is an actual benefit to the stock raiser. Much attention has been devoted to this department of agriculture in various sections. This State was a natural home of wild horses and cattle; and the Indian ponies, in proportion to their bulk, are as hardy a race of animals as can be found anywhere. The air is clear and healthful, the climate temperate, the surface of the ground irregular, the grasses nutritious and abundant, together with an exhaustless supply of all other varities of food. Thus far stock raising has met with good success; and Nebraska is producing many fine horses and mules, and has some excellent specimens of the best breeds of horned cattle and sheep, the high ground and the dry and salubrious atmosphere being particularly favorable to the latter.

A large amount of the land of Nebraska is withheld for settlement by railroad grants and speculators. The homestead or pre-emption settler is the only party who can now receive the advantage of the government's liberality. The fact that there is a constant stream of this class of immigrants pouring into the State is a sure indication of a sentiment prevailing in the older States in accordance with the views herein expressed; and I believe they cannot seek a location where practical sense and vigorour in-s dustry will meet a more ample return. They must not expect to find a land flowing with milk and honey, or imagine that ease and repose await them. They will not find all the comforts and necessaries of life ready prepared. Their paradise will only come from the sweat of the brow. The pioneer's hope rests on a willing heart and a ready hand. Luxuries he must not expect; comforts he will only find by a cheerful contentment with his lot. If he is destitute of money and has but one poor yoke of oxen, and a frail covering for his wagon to protect his wife and children, from the cold night winds, he need not despair. With the example in his mind of others who have preceded him, he may well feel that he has at his command resources which will not fail him.

Necessity is the mother of invention, and the Nebraska settler, in default of trees to build a log-house, does not appeal in vain to mother earth for shelter. He can select the favorable side of a ridge and prepare a "dug out." This architectural anomaly is worthy of a description, and some idea of its mode of construction may be valuable to those who contemplate trying a pioneer life. The settler cuts into the bank an opening of the size required, digging two or three feet below the level of the surface in front. The plastic nature of the soil allows him to dress the sides and the floor as smoothly as if the cavity had been cut from a bed of solid marble by the chisel of a skilled workman. He then proceeds to the nearest bottom, and cuts a couple of forked saplings, of which to make his door posts. Having placed horizontally on the prongs another sapling, he pins to the middle of it another prong to support the ridge-pole. He then has the front part of his roof; the rear being in the bank is easily managed. He then places on top such twigs and branches as he can find, and perhaps a board or two, and overlays compactly with sods and prairie grass. He then has a roof that will shed water, perhaps not as effectually as boards and shingles, but which for want of them must be made to serve the purpose. As a finishing stroke, all the openings in the sides, except a door and window, are compactly filled in with layers of sod. Fireplaces and chimneys are constructed in the same primative style, but a common substitute for them is a small cocking stove, with the pipe projecting through the roof. Shelters for cattle are made nearly in the same way, the front being left open.

Another mode of constructing a dwelling is to use sods, instead of bricks, and prairie mud instead of mortar. These materials are a substitute for the sun-hardened tiles and adhesive clay of New Mexico, and the habitations are dignified in this section by the name of "adobe houses."

In these rude and uncouth structures the patience and efforts of the housekeeper are doubtless severely taxed to attain comfort and render appearance comely, but I have seen in them an order and neatness which would be sought for in vain in some more pretentious residences.

In some of the more favored locations the settler has the materials for stone or log-houses. Were it not for the scarcity of fuel, good bricks might be manufactured. Log, stone, or brick houses are extremely rare. The most useful kinds are those described, or the small frame shanties, built of imported lumber, costing from $75 to $100, which are generally the choice of men of the requisite means. I doubt, all things considered, if the latter are as comfortable as the former. Any of these structures come within the requirements of the homestead law, which demands that the settler's dwelling shall have a window, door, floor, and roof, and be a comfortable house to live in.

The first duty of the immigrant, after having provided a shelter for himself and family, and one for his cattle, is to prepare his ground for a crop. The best time for breaking prairie is beteen May and August, although some continue this work all the year round, when the weather will permit. Between the months named the sap is running upwards, and the roots will die, which is not the case when it is descending. Ground broken later becomes overgrown by meads of the reinvigorated roots of the grass, and it is found very difficult to eridicate them.

Recently a company having 30,000 acres on Salt creek, near Lincoln, the capital of the State, introduced a steam plough, costing $10,000, from Leeds, England, and designed continuing operations all winter. They broke to the depth of seven or eight inches, entirely covering the sod; the result of the experiment remains to be seen. The usual depth of breaking is about two inches, or just enough to detach the roots and peel off the sod.

The settler who has means at his command will have his own teams and hire assistance, or, if he chooses, can get his ground broken by contract at $3 50 per acre. But the majority have neither means nor sufficient teams; perhaps only one yoke of cattle or a span of horses. The method of such is to "change work" with their neighbors, uniting their own and the labor of their teams. In this humble way they commence operations and lay the foundation of competency and independence.

The soil is allowed to remain undisturbed until the spring opens, when it is easily pulverized with the harrow, and is prepared for the seed without additional labor.

No successful attempt has been made to raise winter wheat in Nebraska. The ground, in consequence of the high winds, is kept bare of snow, and the sprouts yield to the rigor of the weather.

One of the resorts of the pioneer to obtain a crop, when he cannot wait for the full preparation of the ground, is to plant "sod corn." Having broken the prairie in the spring and allowing it to remain until planting time without further attention, he then proceeds to raise the sod with a hoe, and, at proper intervals, throws in a few grains of corn, pressing back the sod with his foot; or, if he prefers, he can cut the sod with an ax, covering the grains, of course, in the same way. Often a crop of 30 or 40 bashels of corn to the acre is raised by this method.

Having provided for a crop, the next thing which will occur to the sagacious farmer is to make an effort to supply the deficiency in timber. He will select a favorable location, and after ploughing several furrows to prevent the encroachment of prairie fires, he will proceed to plant on the area within the requisite number of trees. This work is done by making furrows at intervals of three or four feet, and then with a hoe securely setting the roots of the twig. The cottonwood, on account of its rapid growth, is generally selected. A great abundance of little trees of this species is obtained from the banks of the Missouri. The lack of fuel is at present one of the greatest drawbacks to the prosperity of Nebraska; but if the present attention to tree culture is continued, it will in 15 or 20 years have a greater abundance of timber than manr of the older States.

I commence by referring to the central location of Nebraska, and shall conclude with a mere allusion to the advantages which her position as a great agricultural centre afford. With the mining regions of the Rocky mountains on one side, and the hnugry east on the other, as the means of communication radiate to all points of the compass, her abundant crops, her flocks and heres, will find their natural markets, and rich returns will come back to fill the farmers' heart with girdness; civilization will extend its full power, and every boon within the scope of rational human aspiration be granted her people.

Nine Reasons for Woman Suffrage

Miss Ffancis Powl Cobbe, an English writer, gives the following reasons for enfranchising her sex, in a Phamphlet largely circulated in England:

1. Because woman fulfill the property qualification on which political rights are based in England.

2. Because the exclusion of woman entails a moral and intelectual loss to the comunity at large.

3. Because the interests of a non-represented class are liable to suffer.

4. Because the Legislature of England neglects woman and favors men.

5. Because woman are taxed and do not share privileges attached to that burden.

6. Because their legal disabilities place woman at a serious disadvantage in competing with men in numerous business offices and employments.

7. Because in consequence of the denial of the suffrage to woman, men are led to despise and oppress them with levity.

8. Because the denial of the right to the exercise of their judgement has a weakening and degrading effect on the minds of the women.

9. Finally we desire the franchise for women because, while believing that men and woman have different work to do in life, we hold that in the choice of political representatives, they have the same task to accomplish, namely: The joint selection of a Senate, which will guard with equal care the rights of both sexes, and which shall embody in its laws that true justice which shall approve itself not only to the strong but also to the weak.

The Minnesota State University, which was liberally endowed by Congress a dozen years ago, will open its collegiate course, for the first time, in September.

The 122d anniversary of the German Evangelical Lutheran ministry of Pennsylvania, and adjoining States, will commence at Trinity Church, Reading, Penn., on the 23d inst.

For the Advertiser.

The Chaldean Priest.

Babylon's Queen; the magnificent Nitrocris, sat in her room of state. Her strong and active mind was busily engaged in planing means to protect the Assyrian Empire against the hostile designs of the ambitious Sovereigns of neighboring Kingdoms.

Suddenly there stood before her a being of mysterious appearance; his dress was not in keeping with the splendor which surrounded him. He wore a white linnen dress, after the manner of Egyptian Priests; a long, dark cloak, hanging in heavy folds about his tall form; his head was uncovered. The fixed expression of his countenance seemed to defy all the varied scenes of human life to produce a change in it. Nitocris, with mingled pride and respect, arose, bowed reverently, and said:

Welcome thou whom the Gods love, and to whom they have given wisdom which they have hidden from others. Learned Priest, who art permitted to look into the future and see the shadows of evants as they will transpire among mortals; as they sweep down the stormy sea of life, my mind is much agitated, for these Modes have smorn to their Gods, that they will not rest until they see Assyria's Sovereign and Nobles all at their feet.

Last night thou didst read the star. What said they of my fate?

In deep and measured tones the Priest replied:

"Great and mighty Queen, thou hast wisdom and understanding which enables thee to govern nations with much good to them, and much honor to thyself. But thou speakest as lightly about looking into the future, and reading the fate of men, as if it were a little thing. 'Thou knowest not the fearful struggle of the soul before it attains this great power. But few have dared to pass through the dreadful ordeal. Dead must be the soul to all the passions of earth, when in this burning aspiration after the infinite. The thoughts must be all full of the beautiful and good.

Oh, Queen! it is not an easy thing to see anger threaten us; envy creeping after us; pride flattering us; love alluring us, and yet keep the soul unruffled by a single ripple of passion. Days must be spent in reading the hearts of men, without partaking of their joys or sorrows. Nights must be spent in communing with the unseen spirits of the universe. The body must not be indulged in luxurious meats, but partake of simple herbs.

Thou must see now, oh Queen! that to open the book of night, and from its starlit pages read the destines of men, requireth much sacrifice and labor of mind.

I read the stars last night. They are all bright, which record thy fate. Babylon under thy reign will be glorious; thou wilt multiply her treasures, increase her strength and add to the wisdom and happiness of those who dwell within her walls. And at last thy body will rest in a tomb worthy thy great deeds. Thy soul will be with conquerers and heroes, and thy name will be remembered by many generations.

But Babylon's splendor must fade, and her glory die; her brazen gates will lie in the dust; her temples will be profaned; her wise men wil lbe taken captive, for I saw a brilliant star drink up the waning light of her dim stars. It was the bright star of the Persian Monarch. But that star is hurrying on to be extinguished.

The courageous Tougris, Massageth's Queen, with revenge burning deep and lasting in her soul, will call together her savage subjects, and blood will flow in torrent from Prussian veins. The conquering Cyrus, too will fall; his body will be mangled in the dust; his head will swim in blood, but his spirit will be with thine."

Thus spake the Chaldean Priest and vanished from the presence of the Queen. JENNETTE HARDING.

London, Nebraska.

Sunday School Convention

The Convention met at the first Presbyterian Church yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock when the following officers were elected:

President—Dr. J. W. Blackburn.
First Vice President—Rev. R. Foster.
Second Vice President—O. H. Irish.
Third Vice President—E. E. Ebright.
Fourth Vice President—T. F. Wheeler.
Fifth Vice President—Rev. E. Huber.
Secretary—W. R. Bentley.
Treasurer—Geo. F. Lehmer.
Executive Committee—Col. W. R. Smith, T. F. Wheeler, E. E. Ebright, Dr. Snowden, Rev. F. Huber, J. H. Kellom.

FORENOON SESSION

Convention opened at 8:50 Devotional exercises conducted by the President.

9 to 10 o'clock—Topic for discussion: "Who shall teach Sunday Schools." Opening address by Hon. J. H. Kellom followed by our bretheren.

The following resolution was adopted as the sense of this convention.

Resolved, Whenever christian men and women can be had it is preferable to have them teach in our schools, but where they cannot those persons who will teach the truth as it is in Christ Jesus ought to be employed.

10:45 to 11:30 o'clock—Topic for discussion: "Best means to be employed to bring children in the Sunday School." Opened by Bro. Elliott

11:30 to 12—Topic for discussion: "The necessities of County Secretaries."

Opened by Bro. Dimmick.

Five minutes were granted Bro. Elliott to make explanation of personal matter.

Bro Lemmer offered the following resolution.

Resolved, That the Sunday Schools of Nebraska City, from whom no reports have been given, be called upon and requested to give them in during this afternoon session.

There are 55 female Postmasters in Texas.

The Musical Society of Milwaukee numbers 502 members.

Protestant churches are organizing in many of the Turkish towns.

A Cincinnati lager-beer seller angrily denounces the Cold Water Fiend.

A street preacher in London has been fined for singing a hymn, "Come to God," to the tune of "Tommy Dodd."

Clubs of tourists intending to visit the United States this Summer are forming in Hamburg, Leipsic, and Berlin.

The most popular ballad at present in the London music halls is the American song, "Just Before the Battle, Mother."

TRIFLES.

A correspondent wishes to know how much the waste of time measures round.

It was observed of a celebrated physician that he never said in company, "I drink your health," but "My service to you."

A wag, passing by a house which had been almost consumed by fire, inquired whose it was. Being told it was a hatter's, "Ah," said he, "then the loss will be felt."

"My dear," said a rural wife to her husband, on his return from town, "what was the sweetest thing you saw in bonnets in the city?" "The ladies' faces, my love."

The first newspaper printed in America was issued in Boston, April 4, 1704. Only one complete copy is preserved.

Curran was pleading the cause of a certain Miss Tickle. The judge was a bit of a wag, and Curran opened the case with: "Tickle, my client, the defendant, my lord—" The judge interrupted him with: "Tickle her yourself, Curran; you are as well able to do it as I am."

"Mamma," said Harry, "How fat Amelia has got!" "Yes," replied his mamma, "but don't say 'fat,' dear; say 'stout.'" At the dinner table on the following day, Harry was asked if he would take any fat. "No, thank you," said Harry; "but I will take some stout."

Fredrick the Great was very fond of disputation; but as he generally terminated the discussion by collaring his antagonist and kicking his shins, few of his guests were disposed to enter into arena against him. One day when he was particularly disposed for an argument, he asked one of his suite why he did not give his opinion on some particular question. "It is impossible, your majesty," was the reply, "to express an opinion before a sovereign who has such very strong convictions and who wears such very thick boots."

Brigham Young's 70th Wife.

Zobeide, the seventieth and favorite wife of Brigham Young, has been visiting Washington, and a woman correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* had an interview with her. She describes her as a pale, amber-haired blonde, the classic cast of whose countenance might have answered for either sculptor or painter, but she wouldn't be "drawn out." The writer says:

Though she is a rib nearest his heart to-day, a woman with a ruddier cheek may crowd her aside to-morrow. Woman, is she living, breathing, poised on the edge of such a frightful precipice? Yes! But a woman with the fire of life smouldering in the ashes—no rollicking flame. A woman who would leave a room colder for having passed through it.

Conversation darted hither and thither like Noah's dove, who could find no rest for the sole of her foot. The watery waste of speech was all around us, but the Gentile was afraid and the saint coldly indifferent. The Gentile ventured to ask if the Queen was not pleased with the prosperity of our country, and was it not astonishing, after such a prolonged civil war?

She "hadn't been accustomed to think much about such things."

"How does Utah compare with this part of the world?"

"Not much difference; the world is just about the same all over."

"I am told that it is very expensive living after you leave Omaha?"

"I never think about such things."

"Have you met Madame Daubigney, the great French traveler. I am told she has a reputation in Europe next to the late Madame Pfeiffer. She is in Washington, and expects soon to leave for Salt Lake."

"Yes, she has been to see me two or three times, but I try to discourage her. I don't believe in women lectures and women artists. I am told she gabbles in both."

Fearful pause.

"Have you called upon Mrs. Grant?"

"No, I never call upon ladies, but I intend to pay my respects to the President. I would not like to tell them at home I hadn't seen him."

The Gentile kindly alluded to the fact that Joseph Smith was an old acquaintance of her family, and although her father differed with him in belief, yet as a neighbor he was trusted with many of his first revelations.

No response; the electric current of the mind would not work.

Our meeting was like the greeting of two planets whose paths happened to almost intersect. We neared each other for a moment, only to separate, each flying from the other, and one, if not both of us, feeling the awful effect of human fanaticism when it comes between two citizens of the same Republic.

Public Office.

There are comparative few offices in the gift of the government, which, if honestly administered, will pay the order of talent required to fill them as well as legitimate and honorable business. It would be a misfort