

We are under obligations to Congressmen Talle, and Senator Tipton, for rate and valuable flower and garden seeds.

Just as we are ready for press we received an interesting, but lengthy communication from S. P. Majors at Lincoln. It will be good next week.

The Annual Conference of the M. E. Church is now in session at the city of Lincoln. It is confidently expected that they will locate a college at some acceptable point in Nebraska, before they adjourn.

We see from the Centerville (Iowa) Citizen that Gen. Drake is pushing matters on his line from Alexandria, on the Mississippi, to Brownville, on the Missouri, and that the people along the line grant the aid he requires with singular unanimity.

Maj. H. M. Atkinson permitted us to read a short letter, just received by him, giving the information that Gen. Warren, of Burlington, will be in Brownville in a week or so to confer with our citizens on the project of running the B. & M. from Hamburg down to Brownville.

As a nut for anti-herd law advocates to crack, we mention the fact, that statistics show the fences in the United States amount to more, in the aggregate, than the National Debt. The annual cost of fences in this country is \$200,000,000. Pennsylvania fences cost \$180,000,000; N. Y., 144,000,000; Ohio \$105,000. These States are agitating the herd law with great energy.

Mr. Lett has returned from Lincoln. He reports that the Legislature had resolved to adjourn at 11 o'clock Wednesday (yesterday). The rail road bill extends the time to Dec. 5th, 1871, and gives to the B., Ft. K. & P. R. Co. that time to complete their first ten miles. Mr. Lett says that by that time the company will have at least twenty miles under way and their aim is to reach Tecumseh by January, 1872.

We have received a copy of an enlarged weekly paper hailing from one of the best counties in Northern Iowa, entitled the Cerro Gordo Republican. It is a nine column paper, and it maintains one of the spiciest local departments of any paper of our acquaintance. None but a live business place of the size of Mason City could support so large a paper. Its advertising columns are filled with a large number of new names unknown to that propinquity four years ago.

We have been several times requested to enclose bills and posters for parties in our paper, but find to do so would be to violate the law regulating the postal service. The law says a supplement or extra of the same essential character as the paper, a genuine appendage conveying intelligence of passing events may be enclosed without subjecting the paper to extra postage or the proprietors to a fine. A hand bill headed supplement or extra enclosed is a fraud upon the revenue of the postal service and subjects the paper to letter postage and its proprietor to a fine. For this reason we have and do decline to fold such matter in our paper.

We gave to our readers last week a small portion of the premium list for the State Fair, and continue the same this week and will from week to week until we give it all. If the season is propitious, and the weather good during fair week we shall hold a State Fair next fall such as the people of this State have never seen before. Col. Furnas is working to that end in a way such as no other man in the State could or would work. It will stand every farmer, mechanic, tradesman and laborer in hand to save the numbers of the Advertiser containing the premium list, for reference, and if possible procure copies to send to such of their friends as may wish to attend the State Fair.

The people of Quincy are intensely anxious over the result of the action of the House upon the bill to legalize their issue of bonds to the Q. M. & P. The Governor of Illinois vetoed the bill on the ground of unconstitutionality. It was returned to the Senate, whence it originated, with the veto message of the Governor, and after a short full and sharp debate it went again through the Senate, over the veto, by a vote of 25 to 10, and then sent to the House. It will be acted upon by that body to-day, and before the close of the week shall learn how it fares in the House. The indications are that it will pass by the proper constitutional majority and become a law, the Governor's veto to the contrary notwithstanding.

March 30th, 1870. Republicans of Brownville: The near approach of our municipal election demands the attention of all interested in the successful future of our city. For the purpose of better understanding our wants as a party and the requirements of the new law under which we are about to operate, and for the very important business of consulting as to the best manner of securing harmony and success for our party, it is thought best to meet at the Court House on Saturday evening next, (April 1st), at 8 o'clock. Therefore all Republicans are earnestly solicited to be in attendance. Let there be a general rally, as business of importance will be considered.

Now that the Impachment trial of Governor Butler is ended for the present the people of the State will breathe easier we hope and turn their attention to other matters. We have thus refrained from publishing our convictions upon the sufficiency of the evidence to prove the guilt or innocence of the Governor and shall main-

tain the same reticence until the final finding of the Senate shall be made known. By the time the sixty days shall have expired we hope the judgement of all parties will have been formed upon the evidence before the Senate, in a cool and judicial manner, free from excitement and prejudices either way. No man should fear the verdict of a healthy public opinion and none should avoid a too hasty and excited expression of public sentiment more than the people themselves. We will afford to await the action of the Senate.

The Ku-Klux Bill. Congress is now deliberating upon the question of suppressing disorder in some of the Southern States. Peaceable citizens and State officers are being driven from home and shot down in the streets, in their offices and on the bench, for no other offense than that they are peaceable and law abiding and make an honest effort to impartially enforce the laws of their country. As the Democratic party become successful in any important State or city election the Ku-Klux rear their hydra heads and execute their vengeance upon loyal men. A Democrat has never yet been known to suffer at their hands. Their mission is to drive from the South Republican supporters, and to deliver the country over into the hands of the old-time Democracy. As Democrats prove successful the Ku-Klux become bolder. They expect sympathy and protection from the legal consequences of their outrages at the hands of their more politic friends and counselors and they will get it so far as they are able to extend it.

Reputation. Some repudiator of the National debt has sent us The Pictorial Taxpayer. The inside of this large sheet gives to every thinking and reflecting man an illustrated view of the enormous taxes the consumer is subject to as a direct result of the great Rebellion inaugurated and carried on by the Democracy of the country against a Government whose only fault was in rejecting the leaders of that party as its rulers and governors. The grand object of the publication and circulation of this Taxpayer is two fold. First to induce a change from a tariff revenue to a direct tax. Second, to make a direct tax so burdensome as to drive the country to repudiation. To punish the parties who furnished the sinews of war on the part of the Government is the great ultimate end. This they have failed to do directly, and so they resort to this illustration method expecting that those who read its columns and look upon its pictures will see only its illustrations with the tax marked on each and not reflect back upon the cause which makes this tax necessary, or the great aim its proprietors and backers have in view.

France. The French Government with their aid, more generally known as the Versailles government is unpopular with the people. The riot which we reported as presiding in Paris last week, has arisen to the dignity of a revolution. It has control of Paris, and has ordered the election of a new Assembly, having its seat in Paris. General Garibaldi has been appointed Commander in Chief. The two governments are now contending for the mastery and the rule of France. The object of the new government is to establish a Republic. The election which was ordered passed off quietly in Paris, and the committee which ordered the election, has yielded their authority to the newly elected municipal Government. It is reported that eighteen battalions of the twenty-four of National Guards favor the new government. The Prussian Government is watching the movement with a view to protect its own interest, and may find it necessary to bombard Paris again. The Thiers Government are also threatening to open up Paris with heavy siege guns. What further we may have before we go to press from this unfortunate country no one can now tell.

The Brownville High School. According to notice the examination of the several departments of the Public School of Brownville took place last week. We were not able to be present and witness all the examinations, but from what we saw and can learn from competent judges we think the result was very satisfactory—exceeding reasonable expectation. In the Primary and Intermediate departments the advantages of a regular course of instruction and scientific training were especially manifested. The course adopted in these departments is designed to foster and stimulate the mental growth of the pupil, and to bring into operation the several mental faculties and habituating the individual to control the action of mind and movements of body. The teachers have evidently labored faithfully and zealously to carry out the plans and methods suggested by the Principal, and with a good degree of success.

In the Grammar and High School departments the same system is applied but the acquisition of a knowledge of facts and principles and their application and practical use is carried further. The closing exercises of the Grammar and lower departments took place Wednesday afternoon and were creditable to both teachers and pupils. The recitations by Helen Holiday and Celia Furnas were especially deserving of commendation. Some of the little compositions, i. e. compositions by scholars in the primary departments, were spoken of as "right cuts."

The examinations of the High School comprised all of Thursday and the forenoon of Friday. Miss Davidson's classes in Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar and Rhetoric occupied a large portion of the day Thursday, and acquitted themselves well. A little more life and spirit would have improved the exercises. It was evident, however, that there had been

earnest work on the part of the teacher, and that the pupils were no sluggards. The advanced classes in History, Algebra and Philosophy acquitted themselves nobly and gave evidence of having, at least for the time and as far as they had gone, mastered their tasks. Friday afternoon was taken up with the literary exercises of the High School. These performances were but an exhibition of the general result of the term labors—no special preparations having been made, as was stated by the Principal. No scholar had lost an hour's study or a single recitation in these preparations. The performances were all good and some of them were excellent. Of those which seemed to be deserving of especial notice were the essays of D. D. Muir, Zora Mathews and Mollie Moore, the declamations by Albert Smith and the recitation by Annie McComas.

The Hon. J. M. McKenzie, State Superintendent, was in attendance at a close of the exercises spoke to the pupils, expressing himself much pleased with what he had witnessed, and saying that if other cities of the State, with like advantages, could make as good a showing he would be proud of being State Superintendent. Judge Hewitt also made a short speech, reminding the parents present that there was a remission somewhere or we might to-day have witnessed an exhibition of a much larger class of well trained scholars.

Fire in Rockport. On Tuesday night of last week we learn from the Journal, a large two story frame building, occupied as carpenter shop and saloon, and the residence and millinery store of Mrs. C. Smith were burned to the ground, and other adjacent buildings suffered more or less from the heat. Other buildings caught fire, but were put out before much damage was done.

The Joint High Commission. The work of settling upon some basis of settlement of the Alabama claims and the Canadian fishery question is progressing favorably and the prospect now is that an equitable adjustment of this whole vexed question will be made within a short time. For the sake of peace, prosperity and amity between those speaking the English language it is much to be desired that this should be done.

Pawnee County. We learn from the Tribune that the project for a county Normal School is being agitated in that county. Pawnee City has subscribed \$13,000 to be paid on condition that the M. E. College is located and constructed in that place. Eld. Schockey, of this county, has been preaching a series of sermons in the Court House at Pawnee City, which are highly spoken of by the Tribune. Mr. Houghton, of Pawnee county, was burned to death, or so nearly so that he died in a day or two thereafter, from the effects of a prairie fire. The fire overtook him and soon left him at the rate of five minutes to the mile. I swept away his stacks, fens, and stables. Much stock was more or less injured by the fire.

Richardson County. We learn from the Tribune that extensive improvements are contemplated and in operation in Falls City. Town lots are rapidly advancing in value. The Temperance lecture of the Hon. S. A. Fulton delivered on last Friday evening in Falls City, is highly spoken of. Mr. Fulton is one of the rising young men of Richardson County. Humboldt is a thriving town in the North West portion of Richardson county. They have the best school house in Richardson county, always excepting the new one of Salem. A shoe and a harness maker would find constant employment in Humboldt. Wm. H. Storms is the proprietor of the three story 45x60 store so amply supplied with goods of all kinds. The town site is a good one, situated on the right bank of the Big Nemaha River, and at the present terminus of the Nemaha Valley Railroad.

The Ohio Precinct Farmers Club at their last meeting discussed the subject of wheat culture. Mr. Cooper thought that spring wheat did not pay at present price. Mr. Zumburn thought the best time to sow wheat was just as the grass was starting up, thought that wheat culture would pay; prefers fall plowing for spring wheat. D. W. Allison prefers fall plowing and late sowing. Mr. O. Fuller thinks farmers ought to plow fine and harrow more thoroughly for wheat.

Mr. Cooper says that stalks should be cut and the ground rolled before sowing. Mr. W. H. Miller, proprietor of the Milford Record says that a colony from Povehshek County Iowa, has just reached Hamilton county, in this State. They have settled a few miles above the forks on the West Blue. They are composed of solid farmers.

Milford County. There will be a meeting of physicians at Blue River City on the 1st day of April. Milford hosts of an Academy and a High School. The different departments held public examinations last week.

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We learn that the Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska Rail Road Company is now making preliminary surveys through the north part of the country to Brownville, Nebraska. At last accounts the Engineers were running a line up High Creek, from Walden. We hope they will also run a line down Rock Creek, which we predict will be found to be the most eligible route to Brownville. This Road starts at Alexandria, a few miles below Keokuk, thence to Memphis in Scotland county, from thence to Centerville, Iowa, and from that to the Missouri river at Brownville or Nebraska City. If this country and Brownville give the encouragement they should, it will undoubtedly make Brownville a point. It is backed by the Pennsylvania Central and will be pushed through. —Lockport Journal.

The time of Major H. M. Atkinson, Register of the Land Office in this District, having expired on the 8th of this month, his successor will probably soon be named, as it is generally understood that Maj. A. does not desire the appointment, as he intends to give his undivided attention to other matters. Our citizens will part company with him officially, with sincere regret, as he has so demeaned himself while in the Land Office as to win general respect. We shall always consider ourselves under many obligations to him for acts of disinterested kindness, and shall be most happy to hear that fortune smiles upon him continually. —Beatrice Express.

Teacher's Institute. Monday the 20th inst., the members of the Atchinson County Teachers' Institute met at Rockport, Mo. The attendance was not very full. Those present, however, were in earnest, and a lively and profitable session was the natural result. The first exercise was "Method of teaching Orthography," by Mr. Wickens. Mr. Wickens would never have a child learn to spell a word without at the same time making him familiar with its various uses. He teaches spelling in connection with reading, arithmetic, geography, etc. Educate the hand by having pupils write every word on slate or paper. Educate the eye by having each one criticize the work of the others during time of recitation. Then the teacher should criticize, and mistakes most likely to be repeated should be put on the board. Reading exercise by Mr. Thoroughman followed. Class of teachers, supposed to be little boys and girls at school for the first time, received lessons from charts and blackboard. Commenced by talking with class about cattle. Children tell what they know about them. Next a picture of an ox is shown. By appropriate questions children are led to point out many differences between the picture and a real ox. It looks like an ox, but does not feel like one; an ox can walk, this cannot; an ox can bark, the picture cannot. Now the word ox should be shown. Write it on the board. Have the pupils point it out in charts. Teach the names of several objects in this manner. First the object, next its picture, then the name. First the concrete, then the abstract. Next teach a few words which express action. Have the pupils discover that these are not names of things, but that they tell what things do. When pupils have thus learned half a dozen words, teach them to arrange the words so that they will say something—teach them to form sentences. Teach the elementary sounds, and the letters representing them, after pupils have learned how to use with fluency and intelligence, in the expression of their own thoughts, at least two hundred printed or written words. First analysis, then synthesis. Don't try to increase the child's vocabulary faster than he can digest and assimilate the words. I have not yet finished an account of the first day's proceedings, but as I don't wish to weary your readers I'll close. Au revoir.

Washington, March 22. The President to-day nominated John W. Forney, Collector of Customs for Philadelphia. Washington, March 25. The English members of the High Commission were engaged yesterday preparing a mail for the home government. The opening of the mail was delayed to attend the session of the cabinet, there was no meeting of the High Commission. The Commission have not got beyond the fishery question, and there does not seem to be much prospect of a satisfactory adjustment of the points in dispute between the Canadians and our New England fishermen. Washington, March 28. When the San Domingo party was about to sit down to dinner yesterday on the steamer Georgiana, on their way from Aquia creek to Washington, the officers of the boat refused to allow the Secretary of War to sit at the table, on account of his color. The Commissioners became highly indignant at the outrage, and immediately left the table. New York, March 28. A Washington special says a rumor is current that the administration has decided to drop the San Domingo business, and to drop the idea of harmonizing the Republican party.

Brunswick, Me., March 28. The snow storm yesterday at Farmington,