THE ADVERTISER

Published every Thursday by
CAFFREY & HACKER,
Proprietors.

[illegible] McPherson's Block, up Stairs,
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

Terms, in Advance:

One copy, one year	$2 00
One copy, six months	1 00
One copy, three months	50

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE

Nebraska Advertiser.

ESTABLISHED 1856.
Oldest Paper in the State.

BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1872. VOL. 16.—NO. 15

THE ADVERTISER.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	One Week.	Two Weeks.	Three Weeks.	One Month.	Three Months.	Six Months.	Twelve Months.
Half inch	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00	$2.50	$3.50	$5.00	$8.00
One inch	1.50	2.50	3.00	3.50	5.00	7.00	10.00
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Three inches	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	10.00	17.00	[illegible]
Six inches	5.00	8.00	10.00	12.00	18.00	22.00	[illegible]
Twelve inches	8.00	12.00	15.00	18.00	25.00	35.00	[illegible]
One column	10.00	20.00	25.00	30.00	45.00	60.00	100.00

Legal advertisements at legal rates: One square (eight line of Agate space, or less.) first insertion $1.00; each subsequent insertion, 50c.

☞ All transcient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY

SOCIAL DIRECTORY.

LODGES.

☞ Furnas Council No. 3, R. & S. M.—[illegible] first Monday in [illegible] after the Chapter [illegible] T. M. F. A. Carson, [illegible]

☞ [illegible] Commandery Knight Templar No. 1. [illegible] R. W. Furnas, [illegible] Recorder.

☞ [illegible] Chapter No. 4, R. A. M. [illegible] Monday night [illegible] every Monday [illegible] John Blake, M. E. H. P. Rufus F. [illegible]

☞ Nemaha Valley Lodge No. 4, A. F. & A. M. Regular Communications held on [illegible] each month. Lodge of [illegible] every Saturday night. John Blake, [illegible]

☞ Brownville Lodge No. 5, I. O. O. F. [illegible] meetings Tuesday evening of each [illegible] A. J. McFall, N. G. R. W. Bennett, Secy.

CHURCHES.

☞ Presbyterian Church.—Services each [illegible] Prayer [illegible] Sabbath School [illegible] Pastor.

☞ Methodist E. Church.—Services each [illegible] and 7:30 p. m. Sunday [illegible] Prayer Meeting Thursday [illegible] J. W. Martin, Pastor.

☞ Christ's Church—Episcopal.—Corner [illegible] Services every [illegible] Sunday [illegible] Evening services at [illegible] o'clock. [illegible] first Sunday [illegible] G. B. Davis, Rector.

☞ Baptist Church.—Corner Fourth and Atlantic streets. Services every Sabbath, at [illegible] Sunday [illegible] Prayer Meeting Wednesday [illegible] Pastor.

☞ Christian Church, London.—Divine service every Sabbath at 11 a. m., and in the [illegible]

☞ [illegible] Church Peru.—Services every Sabbath [illegible] Pastor.

CITY OFFICIALS.

☞ [illegible] Council.—Meets the First Monday in [illegible] Mayor J. A. Tisdel, Jr. [illegible] Marshal, [illegible] Clerk, J. B. [illegible] Treasurer, J. W. Middleton, Police Judge, [illegible]

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

Northern—Daily by Railroad—Arrives 11 a. m. [illegible]
Southern—Daily by Railroad—Arrives 2:30 p.m. [illegible]
Northern—Via Peru, Daily—Arrives 12 m.; Departs [illegible]
Southern—Via Nemaha City, Daily—Arrives [illegible]
Western—Via Tecumseh to Beatrice—Daily. [illegible]
Southwestern—Via [illegible]—Weekly—Arrives [illegible] Departs Monday at 7 a. m.
Northwestern—To Hooper, Semi-Weekly—Arrives [illegible] Saturday at 6 p. m. Departs [illegible]
[illegible] W. A. POLOCK, P. M.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ATTORNEYS.

SIDNEY FRENCH,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW. [illegible] Brownville, Neb. 46y1

W[illegible] Attorney and Counselor at Law, [illegible] attention to any legal [illegible] care. Office in Court House [illegible] Neb.

S[illegible] Attorneys at Law, Brownville [illegible]

C[illegible] N. LUCAS, Attorney and Counselor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery, Brownville, [illegible]

H[illegible] Attorneys and Counsellors [illegible] Office No. [illegible]

P[illegible] Attorneys at Law and [illegible] in District Court [illegible]

W[illegible] Attorney and Counselor [illegible]

S[illegible] Attorneys and Counselors [illegible] Pawnee County, Neb.

N[illegible] Attorney at Law and Land Agent, [illegible]

PHYSICIANS.

A[illegible] M. D., Physician, Surgeon, [illegible] special attention [illegible] Women and [illegible]

C[illegible] Physician and Surgeon, [illegible]

H[illegible] Physician and Surgeon. Office [illegible] Main street, Brownville.

LAND AGENTS.

A[illegible] Land Agent and Tax Paying [illegible] corner First [illegible] prompt attention [illegible] Payment of Taxes [illegible]

R[illegible] Real Estate Agent and [illegible] corner [illegible] Brownville, Neb.

W[illegible] Real Estate and Tax [illegible] Court Room [illegible] for sale or Real Estate [illegible] Taxes throughout the Nemaha [illegible]

GRAIN DEALERS.

E[illegible] Forwarding and Commission Merchant, and [illegible] all kinds of Grain [illegible] Wareroom, No. [illegible] Neb.

MERCHANDISE.

J[illegible] General Merchandise [illegible] Block, No. [illegible] Neb. 15-1y

[illegible] Dealers in General Merchandise [illegible] Brownville, Neb.

W[illegible] Dealer in General Merchandise, Forwarding and Commission Merchant [illegible] Brownville, Neb. Corn [illegible] always on [illegible] Hides, Pelts, [illegible]

NOTARIES.

F[illegible] Notary Public and Conveyancer, [illegible] Brownville, [illegible] American [illegible]

JUSTICES.

J[illegible] Justice of the Peace and Tax [illegible] Will attend promptly to all [illegible] Office at his residence [illegible] Nemaha County, Nebraska. [illegible]

SADDLERY.

J[illegible] Harness, Saddles, Collars, Etc., No. [illegible] Brownville, Neb. Mending done [illegible]

BRIDGE BUILDING.

C[illegible] Bridge Builder and Contractor, [illegible] R. W. Smith's [illegible] The strongest and best wooden [illegible]

HOTELS.

SHERMAN HOUSE.—C. M. Kauffman, Proprietor, No. 46 Main street, Brownville, Nebraska. [illegible] Feed stable [illegible] with the house. Stages for all [illegible]

AMERICAN HOUSE, L. D. Robison, Proprietor, [illegible] street, between Main and College. Good [illegible] stable in connection with this [illegible]

DRUGGISTS.

M[illegible] & NICKELL, Dealers in Drugs, [illegible] No. [illegible] Main street, Brownville, Neb. Full assortment of Drugs, Paints, Oils, [illegible] stationary, etc. on hand, and sold at wholesale [illegible]

GUN SMITH.

W[illegible] KADDOCK, Gun smith & Lock Smith, [illegible] No. 52, Main street, Brownville, [illegible] made to order, and repairing done [illegible] 45-1y

RESTAURANTS.

BANK RESTAURANT.—Geo. Daugherty, Proprietor. No. 37 Main street, Brownville, Neb. [illegible] Board by the day or week.

BLACKSMITHS.

J[illegible] & L. C. GIBSON, Blacksmiths and Horse [illegible] street between Main and Atlantic, [illegible] Work done to order and satisfaction [illegible]

BOOTS AND SHOES.

A[illegible] ROBINSON, Boot and Shoe Maker, No. [illegible] street, Brownville, Neb. Has constantly [illegible] a good assortment of Gent's, Lady's, [illegible] Boots and Shoes. Custom [illegible] neatness and dispatch. Repairing [illegible]

SALOONS.

JOSEPH HUBBARD & CO. Peace and Quiet Saloon, [illegible] Brownville, Neb. The best Wines and Liquors kept on hand.

CARPENTER'S TOOLS
FULL ASSORTMENT,
AT WM. D. SHELLENBERGER'S.

PERU BUSINESS CARDS.

LOCATION OF PERU.

Peru is situated on the west bank of the Missouri river, in Nemaha County, about five miles south of the Otoe County line, and nine miles northwest of Brownville. Has a remarkably pleasant location, and bids fair to become a town of no little importance. It has a population of about 800. The State Normal School is located here, and some branches of business are well represented, but the trade carried on here is not up to the demands of the country. It contains many fine residences, and some good business houses. There are here two fine churches—Episcopal and Methodist; good District School House, one Steam Flouring Mill, two Hotels, one Livery Stable, five general Stores, two Drug Stores, one Hardware Store and Tin Shop, two Lumber Yards, three Blacksmith Shops, one Wagon and Carriage Shop, two Shoe Shops, one Bakery, one Harness Shop, two Paint Shops, two Meat Markets, two Agricultural Implement Houses, one Barber Shop, one Real Estate and Insurance Agency, two Brick Yards, lots of Clergymen, Physicians, Politicians, &c., but no Lawyer's Office nor Saloon in town.

PIONEER DRUG STORE!
PERU, NEBRASKA.
JOHN PATTERSON,
PROPRIETOR.

THIS Old and Reliable House is fully prepared to furnish any and everything usually found in a first class Drug Store, *at lower prices than any House in the State. COMPETION DEFIED.* 45y1

THOMAS HUTCHINSON,
WAGON AND CARRIAGE
MANUFACTURER,
PERU, - - NEBRASKA.
REPAIRING!

ALL KINDS of Repairing done on short notice. Also Cabinet Work and Coffins made to order. Terms reasonable, and all work warranted. 45-ly

CITY MEAT MARKET.
By CHARLES WEY.
PERU, NEBRASKA.

CONSTANTLY on hand a good supply of Fresh and Salted Meats. Highest market price paid for
FAT CATTLE, SHEEP AND HOGS.

H. F. Morton & Brother,
ARCHITECTS & BUILDERS
PERU, NEBRASKA.
CONTRACTS TAKEN FROM FOUNDATION,
AND FINISHED THROUGHOUT,
ON REASONABLE TERMS.
☞ All work warranted to give satisfaction. 44y1

City Hotel!
CHARLES GAEDE,
PROPRIETOR.
PERU, - - - - NEBRASKA.

THIS House is new, and newly fitted and furnished in every department. Guests will find here as good fare as can be found at any Hotel in Nebraska.
Hacks to connect with R. R. trains leave this House every morning at 9 o'clock.

LIVERY STABLE
in connection with this House. Teams furnished guests on the most liberal terms. 49y1

J. W. BLISS,
Real Estate
—AND—
INSURANCE AGENT,
PERU, NEBRASKA.
Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.
Collections made and Taxes paid for Non-Residents

Peru Ferry.
GOOD ACCOMMODATIONS for crossing Teams, Live Stock, Freight, &c., at all time. No delay on account of weather.
M. H. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

PERU AND WATSON
U. S. Mail and Transfer Line.
W. H. Thompson, Prop.

HACKS leave Peru every morning, in time to connect with trains South and North on the St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad, returning to Peru every evening. 45y1

F. L PROUTY,
Tin, Copper
AND
SHEET IRON
WORKER,
—AND DEALER IN—
HARDWARE!
STOVES,
Agricultural Implements,
WOODEN WARE, &c.,
PERU, - - - - NEBRASKA.

TAKES this method of informing the citizens of Nemaha county, and the balance of the world, that he is prepared with a full stock, and good workmen, to furnish any and everything in his line, at as low prices as the same can be bought at any point on the Missouri river.

Special Attention paid to
SPOUTING, ROOFING, &c.
Constantly on hand, a full stock of
HEATING & COOKING
STOVES,
of the most approved patterns. Also
Agricultural Implements,
of all kinds.
Blacksmith's Iron and Supplies.
NAILS.
WOODEN WARE, FENCE WIRE,
&c., &c., &c., &c.
Highest Price paid for old Iron, Copper, Brass, Rags, &c.
☞ All goods warranted, and satisfaction guaranteed in reference to price and quality of goods.
Agent for the Celebrated Charter Oak Cook Stoves.

PERU BUSINESS CARDS.

C. C. WHEELER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Corner 5th & Main Sts.
PERU, NEBRASKA.
Special Attention paid to Diseases of the Eye and Ear.
REFERENCES—Prof. H. D. Cleaner, Keokuk, Ia.; Prof. J. C. Shrader, Iowa State University.

JOY & DAILY,
Dealers in
DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS,
Glass, Putty School Books,
STATIONERY, PERFUMERY, &c., &c.
Post Office Building. - Peru, Nebraska.
Physician's Prescriptions carefully and scientifically compounded. 45y1

WILLIS CARTER,
PAINTER, GLAZIER AND
Paper Hanger,
PERU, NEBRASKA.

WISHES to inform the citizens of Peru and surrounding country, that he is prepared to do all work in his line with Neatness and dispatch, and on terms that will be satisfactory. 45-1y

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry
JOSEPH SHUTZ,
No. 59 Main Street, Brownville.
Keeps constantly on hand a large and well assorted stock of genuine articles in his line. Repairing of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry done on short notice, at reasonable rates.
ALL WORK WARRANTED.

GEO. DAUGHERTY,
PROPRIETOR.
BANK RESTAURANT
No. 37 Main St.
BROWNVILLE, NEB.

JACOB BERKLEY,
Wagon & Carriage Maker!
COLLEGE STREET,
BROWNVILLE, - NEB.
CUSTOM WORK done on short notice and in a style and manner which will guarantee satisfaction.

In connection with Mr. Berkley's Wagon Shop
MICHAEL SWITZER
HAS A
BLACKSMITH SHOP!
And is turning out work in first class style, having given general satisfaction in every piece of work which has thus far left his shop. Particular attention paid to
HORSE SHOEING.
☞ Give me a call. 26-3m

JOHN Q. A. SMITH, E. H. WILCOX.
STORAGE, FORWARDING,
AND
COMMISSION HOUSE
OF
SMITH & WILCOX.
Dealers in all kinds of Grain, for which they pay the highest market price in cash.
☞ Office at Store of F. E. Johnson & Co. 18-6m

J. BLAKE,
DENTIST
All Operations Performed in the best manner.
OFFICE:
At residence on Main street.

FRANZ HELMER,
WAGON & BLACKSMITH SHOP
ONE DOOR WEST OF COURT HOUSE.
WAGON MAKING, Repairing, Plows, and all work done in the best manner and on short notice. Satisfaction guaranteed. Give him a call. 34-1y

J. W. APPLEGATE,
ARCHITECT & BUILDER!
Brownville, Nebraska.
WILL DO ALL KINDS OF BUILDING, PREpare Plans, Draw Designs, and Furnish Specifications. Satisfaction guaranteed. Job Work of every description at short notice. Shop on First Street, between Main and Atlantic. 26-41

GEORGE G. START,
CASH DEALER IN
Grain & Agricultural Implements
And Storage, Forwarding and
Commission Merchant.
ASPINWALL, NEBRASKA.

GEO. S. PHILLIPS,
Livery, Feed, & Exchange Stables
Brownville, Nebraska.

THE SHERMAN HOUSE.
46 Main-st., Brownville.
C. M. KAUFFMAN, Proprietor
FEED STABLE
IN CONNECTION WITH THE HOUSE.
This House has been remodeled and refurnished throughout, and affords the best accommodations in the city to the local and traveling public. It is centrally located. Stages for the West, and Omnibuses for all trains, go from the Sherman House. Fair first class, charges moderate. 15-41

JOHN BOUSFIELD,
Bricklayer and Plasterer,
Brownville, Nebraska.
Is prepared to take contracts in his line, in city or country. All work done in the best of style. Also will build Cisterns, and warrant them perfect. 25y

BANK RESTAURANT.
GEORGE DAUGRERTY,
Proprietor.
No. 37 Main street, Brownville.
BOARD
BY THE DAY OR WEEK.
MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

J. J. GOOPER,
STATE AGENT FOR THE BEST
Combined Sheller and Grinder,
Wind Mill and Steamer.
Also Breeder and Shipper of the celebrated
POLAND CHINA HOG.
And grower of Hedge Plants and General Nursery Stock. ☞ Write for circulars and particulars. Address J. J. GOOPER,
11-1y Lincoln, Neb.

FOR HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, call on W. D. Shellenbarger, No. 74 Main street, McPherson Block, Brownville Neb. [illegible]

NEBRASKA FRUIT CIRCULAR.

List of Fruits Recommended for Cultivation in our State.

At the annual meeting of the Nebraska State Horticultural Society, held at Brownville, Oct. 5, 1871, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved—That Hon. J. Sterling Morton, be, and is hereby appointed a committee to prepar and publish an address to the people of the State setting forth all important facts relative to fruit growing in Nebraska; said address to contain a list of fruits recommended for cultivation in our State.

At the semi-annual meeting of the Society held at Lincoln, Jan. 3, 1872, Mr. Morton reported the following circular which was adopted, and to which is added the Fruit List perfected and adopted at the same meeting of the Society. In making up the Fruit List, the Committee for that purpose, as well as the society, have been careful to make no recommendation except where based upon actual experience in our own State.

REPORT.

That soil and climate which will produce good crops of corn and wheat, will grow apples or pears, if they are given careful attention and judicious culture. But in a new State, like Nebraska, there are many men ready to proclaim what *can not* be produced, when there is only one who will endeavor, by rational experiment, to demonstrate what *can be* produced.

In the counties of Cass, Otoe, Nemaha and Richardson, and in nearly all the other river counties of Nebraska, apple, pear, peach, plum and cherry culture has been made eminently successful. Wherever, in the whole State, intelligent and discerning men have attempted to produce fruit, their efforts have been rewarded by bountiful crops. The theory that the western prairies will not grow fruit, has been most thoroughly destroyed by actual apples and peerless pears, which, at the American Pomological Society's exhibition, in Richmond, for the year 1871, were awarded the highest premium. "All failures have arisen from either *the bad condition of the trees planted; the bad selection of varieties; the want of suitable preparation of the soil; bad planting and the want of suitable cultivation and training, or from exposure to the elements and the depredations of stock.*"

"FAR BOUGHT DEAR BOUGHT."

Trees brought from a great distance are dear bought, even if given to you for the cost of transportation. Nineteen times out of twenty they arrive in the State, and are planted, in such bad conditian that no soil, however vitalizing, no climate, however genial, can make them grow. An experience of fourteen or fifteen years has expensively taught this knowledge to al the original orchardists of Nebraska; and "far-brought" trees are, in the main, directly responsible for the vas amount of heresy relative to this State, as a fruit growing portion of the Union, which has been promulgated so much to the delay of its settlement and improvement.

Nebraska grown trees, natives of our soil, inured from infancy, to our own climate, are the trees for the people of this State to plant in the orchards yet to be established. And we have now a reliable nursery in nearly every county which is bounded on the east by the Missouri river, from Burt on the north to Richardson county on the south. The new-comer can read, in all of the news-papers, of the State, the business cards of responsible Nebraska nurserymen who cultivate and sell only those hardy varieties of fruits which experience has demonstrated to be perfectly adapted to our land and latitude.

To avoid then the first great evil, i.e., planting "trees in bad condition," purchase Nebraska grown trees of Nebraska nurserymen, of long experience, and avoid tree peddlers and their order books.

Varieties illy adapted to this State will also be avoided by this same course, as well as a direct reference to the lists of fruits recommended for cultivation here by the State Horticultural Society.

"SUITABLE PREPARATION OF SOIL."

The highest point of land on the farm is the best for an orchard. Break up the land thoroughly, cultivate it one year and then the second season pulverize it twenty inches in depth and it is ready to receive the young trees.

WIND BREAKS.

White willow, cottonwood, soft maple, black walnuts, honey locust, ash, or box elder should be put out on each side of the orchard, in rows four feet apart, and from four to eight rows on each side, so as to make a complete timber belt, all around it, for a wind break. This protection must be made to insure success, though orchards do grow without them, but experience demands these protectors from wind, storm and sun-shine.

BAD PLANTING.

The art of planting trees properly is a very simple one. The receptacle for the roots must be ample; they must not be crowded, nor twisted and cramped, to get them into it, nor, when in, and the fine moist earth has been placed around them, need they be "tamped" like a charge of blasting powder in a rock quarry. They may be pressed solidly but not mauled, and when set, they may be mulched and if the weather is dry, occasionally watered.

THIS ORCHARD

put out as above, with home grown trees, of the proper varieties, with suitable preparation of the soil will grow just as certainly as corn and wheat in Nebraska.

KEEP OUT THE STOCK.

In order to have no temptation for stock in the young orchard a root crop either of beets, potatoes or turnips is advisable, as is also the culture of such a crop preferable for the health of the trees. Too many persons put corn in the orchard, and the few trees which escape the mutilation of the "single-trees" used in its cultivation, are left to the mercy of the horned animals which are turned into the stalk field during the following winter; and die limbless scratching sticks, long before spring. Then the original planters join in the cry of Eastern barbarians and with terrible emphasis declare; "Nebraska is no fruit country"!!

A man might just as well say it is no pork country because the pigs do not fat, kill and roast themselves, and run round the country with a knife and fork sticking in their backs, and squealing for somebody to eat them.

Orchards will not plant, cultivate and take care of themselves; nor trees act as both man and dog to drive away the cattle that are browzing and rubbing them to death.

WHEN WILL YOU GET FRUIT?

There are well authenticated instances where apple trees, the fifth year from the setting, have produced on an average one bushel each; peach trees, the third summer, bore three pecks; and Bartlett Pears two years from the planting out gave a peck of delicious fruit. None of the trees were an inch in diameter when planted, nor was their treatment other than that which every good farmer bestows upon his carrots and potatoes.

MONEY IN IT.

Joel Draper, at Nebraska City, has a single pear tree, twelve or thirteen years of age, from which in 1868 he sold forty-eight dollars worth of fruit. J. H. Masters, at the same place has apple and pear trees equally as productive of pecuniary results.

Four rods square of Nebraska land, with an apple tree in the middle of it, well cared for, will give its owner more money return for his investment and labor, in twenty years, than will four acres square, annually planted in crops for the same number of years. Try it.

HEALTH IN IT.

Eminent authorities declare that dyspepsia and billious affections decrease in a community as the consumption of apples increases, and that this fruit is an admirable prophylactic and tonic, as well as very nourishing and easily digested.

BEAUTY AND COMFORT.

There is no State of the American Union which surpasses Nebraska in the fertility of soil and adaptability to the production of corn and wheat.—Never, since the plow first cut its black loam, has the soil failed to make faithful return to the planter for all pains bestowed upon it, in tillage. In sixteen seasons from 1855 to 1872—there has never been a crop failure in Nebraska.

Can the same be said of any other State in the republic? The surface of Nebraska lands, gently undulating and perfectly drained is naturally most favorably adapted to orcharding. Pears and apples can be raised in every portion of the State. And when the se vast oceans of land, which stretch away to the Rocky Mountains on our west, shall have been redeemed from solitude and wilderness, and made into the homes of a civilized people, one can travel from the Missouri river to Denver and be always in sight of an orchard.

There is a beauty in a well-ordered orchard, which is "a joy forever." It is a blessing to him who plants it, and it perpetuates his name and memory keeping it fresh as the fruit it bears long after he has ceased to live. There is a comfort in a good orchard, in that it makes the new home, more like the "old home in the East," and with its thrifty growth and large luscious fruit sows contentment in the minds of a family, as the clouds scatter the rain. Orchards are missionaries of culture and refinement. They make the people among whom they grow a better and more thoughtful people. If every farmer in Nebraska will plant out and cultivate an orchard and a flower garden, together with a few forest trees, this will become mentally and morally the best agricultural State; the grandest community of producers in the American Union. Children reared among trees and flowers growing up with them will be better, in mind and in heart, than children reared among hogs and cattle. The occupations and surroundings of boys and girls make them, to a great extent, either bad and coarse, or good and gentle.

If I had the power I would compel every man in the State, who has a home of his own, to plant out and cultivate fruit trees.

J. STERLING MORTON.

(See 4th page for Fruit List.)

FROM IRELAND.

MALLOW, IRELAND, }
Nov. 22d, 1871. }

Editor Nebraska Advertiser:

In my last I had not done Killarney. Innisfallen, is a beautiful little island of 21 acres. It is considered the most attractive of any, of the lakes. It varies in surface, hill and valley and luxuriant evergreens. The ruins of an Abbey, said to be founded in the seventh century lie scattered in every direction. In this secluded spot a work was written very highly esteemed by antiquarians—"The Annals of Innisfallen"—giving quotations from the old testament scriptures, and an account of the early history of the world, but from the time of the arrival of St. Patrick in A. D., 432, until 1320, it is a history of Ireland. It was written by two Monks. The original MS. is in the Bodleian library; it is written on parchment and contains fifty-seven quarto leaves. A copy of it is in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. It is said that these annals along with those of Ulster and Tyernach, form the real history of Ireland after the introduction of christianity. 'Ere we say farewell to this "isle of beauty," we wander among its graves of great ash, elm and sycamore; and from the shores fringed with whispering reeds, or lined with jagged rocks, over-arched with bending willow and fragrant birch, we view the loveliness of the smaller islands around, lying dreamily in the glassy lake, each beautiful enough to be the home of the Naiads; each, too, like fair Innisfallen, a sylvan casket holding an epitome of the sweets of Killarney. No wonder the classic-loving natives beguiled by such fairy-like beauty, connected with the legends of the lake, with water spirits, and fabled the O'Donoghue as dwelling in azure palaces, down deep beneath the waves. On Ross island, where tourists have spent many a delightful hour, is the noble ruin of Ross Castle clothed in most picturesque manner with ivy; it was the stronghold of the O'Donoghues, who assumed kingly jurisdiction in those parts. In 1645 the rebellious Irish were masters of every fortress in Kerry. Ross Castle was then defended by Lord Muskerry; against it, General Ludlow brought a force of four thousand horse and foot; it occured however, that the castle was surrendered. A detachment of King William's army afterwards restored order in this troubled province.

The keep of the castle is nearly perfect; it consists of massive square towers with a spiral stone staircase ascending to the top. Originally it was enclosed by an embattled curtain wall, having round flanking towers at each side. The view from the battlements is so glorious that we quickly forget the fatigue of our climbing, and its monotonous turning on those torturing screw-like stairs. Below is the causeway and bridge, leading into those enraptured groves and gardens of Ross; the woodlands of Muckross, its ancient Abbey, ivy clad, and its stately manor house; the Bay of Castle Lough between, studded with islands; the steep rocks of Mangerton behind; nearer still the dark sublimity of Tore rivaling in magnificence, Glend and the Tomies Mountain; the guide points out a hundred places hallowed by the revered memory of O'Donaghue; he pointed out the very window where he leaped out, charger and all, into the lake. Pat expatiates on the singularity of the wonderful echo returned near this place on Ross Island. The effect of a cannon fired here is wonderful. The sound is returned with a hundred thundering replications from the rock and caverns on the opposite shore, and dies away in growling reverberations from the woods of Glend. Pat speaks of the reverberation as if it were a lady. In asking him why he applies the feminine gender in speaking of the echo, he scratches his head for a thought and rejoins: "feminine gander, yer honor? Sure, I niver called the icho a gander; but bedad, she has some pluck in her, inynow, for like St. Kevin's goose, she flies thirty miles around the lake." Pat, I simply wished to ask why you address the echo as a woman? "Oh! I beg yer honor's pardon. I'ts meself that understands yes now. Sure 'tis because she always has the last word."

We view in turn, O'Sullivan's Cascade, Glena Bay, Stag Island, Glen of Good Fortune, Aghadoe, Dunloe Castle, which withstood many a severe struggle during the reigns of Henry and Elizabeth. Proceeding along the valley of the Gap of Dunloe, the rocks rise on either side in the wildest confusion, apparently ready at any moment to topple over and crush us. On one side the stern grandeur of the rocks loom high above us; and on the other the rugged magnificence of the Tomies command our unqualified admiration. A small stream traverses the valley, expanding at various places into gloomy lakes, all remarkable for the inky blackness of their waters. So remarkable a ravine shadowed by stupendous mountains soaring like the "pillars of heaven," their almost perpendicular slopes varigated with sun-scorched, mossy rock, dark heath covered hollows, and steep, inaccessible crags and naked precipices. Each step as we advance, the outline of the mountain changes; huge boulders appear above every path, which apparently a touch would loosen. In the Black Valley, mountain ranges after mountain, like the columns of a spreading temple, whose flooring is the chill unrippled lakelet, and whose roof is the azure dome of heaven; opposite each other, like giants drawn up in array of battle, they stand, and great is the conflict when they fling out their red banners of lightning, and fight amongst the thunder and darkness.

Upper Lake, Eagle's Nest, Old Weir Bridge, and Dinish Island are passed and admired in turn. We approach Middle Lake; we are gratified with the rich coloring of the rocks and the diversity imparted by the ferns, mosses and lichens which crowd each fissure and adorn each hollow on their rugged surface; and the gnarled roots and fantastic boughs of old trees that crown their heights overhanging the waters. Then the grandeur of the Tore, all its rich woods contrasting to the lofty Mangarten, with its naked summits; and looking to the crimson west, we see mountain after mountain dissolving away into the softest aerial perspective. Inexpressibly lovely is the approach of evening; we hear her rustling garments trailing in the woods; a tender zephyr steals along the lake, bathing its wings for an instant in the waves, thrilling them into light and life as it passes, and hushing them again to repose.

We pass the romantic glen of Glenflesk, the Demon's Cliff and Killaha Castle. Then on by Kenmare Demesne; we view its park like beauties; scattered here and there in clusters are the yew, the holley, arbutus, oak, cedar, larch and ferns. We visit Valentia the Trans-Atlantic Telegraph Station; then Cahiraveen; half the drive is through dreary bogs, where mud cabins and potato patches alternate with dismal swamps, treacherous drains, stacks of turf and wildernesses of heather; and yet this cheerless waste seems thickly populated, and the peasantry as strong and healthy apparently, as those who possess more shelter and better food. We approach the Bay of Dingle. On the opposite side is Dunmore Head, remarkable as being the most westerly land in Ireland, and nearer America than any other point of the European shores. Here we have glorious views of the mountains on the opposite shore.

Valentia Island is six miles in length, and its shores are indented with bays and cliffs, and isolated rocks and caves where the tremendous waves of the Atlantic surge with uncontrolled fury. Bray Head rises precipitiously a thousand feet above the sea, and from its terific crests we have a glorious view. The mighty ocean is before us, spreading into a vast horizon, that seems a wall of water. Far out we can catch its swelling waves surging towards the rocks at our feet; mighty and onward they roll with seeming irresistible force, and like a columned army, rush to battle with the land. One awful pause, and the surf heaves hissing in the air in tumultuous fury; and the broken waters retreat with a sullen, a thundering din, that shakes the tall rocks and awakens a thousand echoes from the dark caverns beneath; for the fiat has gone forth, "Thus far shalt thou come, and no further; and here shall thy proud waves be stayed." The county of Kerry is famous for natural beauty, and Killarney may be reckoned the focal point of sublimity, the dew-drop on the shamrock leaf, the facial gem or Erin's emerald coronet.

We take leave of Killarney, and return to Mallow, a charming village, possessing a decided refinement and respectability. This place is a part of the Desmond territory, and was given by Elizabeth to the Lord President of Munster, Sir John Norris, and contained two important castles.

OCCASIONAL.

PATENT SERMON.

[Written for the Nebraska Advertiser.]

OKTOBER, 18 HUNDRED & 71.

The folerin Sarmount was preched at the un Skule House in Saint George, on the nite after the recepshun of the returns of the eleckshun, to a crowded Kongregashun of the faithful, by the paster,

REV. KILLIS PHULLER.

SARMOUNT ON POLLU TIX.

You *now*, my deerly beluved breethring, find the tex in the fifth Episle of St. Tom Ass, (not yet written) and last claws of the last vierce, and bein kerectly rit and red, are as follers:

"*Wo! unter him hoo dabbles into Polly Tix.*"

I shall not detain you my breethring with perliminarys but pursced to the diskushun of the matter contained in the tex, for wo! &c.

I shal taik the liberty to transpose the tex, and begin at the last eend fust, and go backerds, for "wo! unter him hoo dabbles in Polly Tix."

Thar is menny sort of tix in the world. Fust, ther is the seed tix, a very small tribe, sed to be the least of all tix, but a pesky, good-fur-nothin set, as every one hoo has ever bin infested with them to any extent. These repersent that klass of small Polly Tishuns hoo are allers feistin around jist afore eleckshun, and jumpin into the way of better men—allers a gittin on the ticket, with the poplar party, and thus a keepin good and onist men out'n places that orter be filled by sich, to the determent of the boddy Polly Tix, for "Wo! unter him hoo dabbles in Polly Tix."

Thar is wud tix and dorg tix. These are supposed by sum natrallist to be one and the saim breed of tix. The only difference bein the posishun tha ockerpi in the soshle skale. Tha will repersent that class of Polly Tishuns hoo git stuck onto an offis and hang on like grim-deth to a sick and dyin calf, never lettin go til it thunders—an not then unless tha are filled to repleshun and want no more, which is seldum the case. Herin tha differ from the Dog tix, fur tha allers let go when tha ar full. Probably, becors tha ar unable to divide what tha hev sucked with ther frens, while the Polly Tishun allers has a host of hungary frens hoo will keap him lean enuff to pervent him spilin (i. e.) ef he aint to meen to divide, which is often the kase, fur "Wo! unter him hoo dabbles in Polly Tix."

But agin: ther is bed tix. These may be divided into straw, or under tix and fether or top tix. Every one nose the vuses of these. A very yuseful kind of tix, pervided, howsumever, that tha ar well filled with the proper kontents. These may represent the various kinds of offises, fur ther ar offises of profit, and offises of oner alone. The latter which pays nothin, ma be likened to the straw tix, the other to the saft fether tix which is so comfertable to lie on after the toyals of an exciting campane, & after a feller has grown lean in the rase. But if one happens to git beet in the rase, then a bed thorns always to him, for "Wo! unter him, hoo dabbles in Polly Tix."

I now kum to a different kind of tix, viz: the tick of the clock and no tiex. These are the best tix noan, especially no tick. But as these have nothin to doo with the subjec under consideration, I will pass them by for the present, and speak of the tix more direcly connected with the subjec. These are Luny tix, Polly Tix, and Rumy Tix. Luny and Polly are sed to be close akin, proberbly ½ sisturn but Rumy is not in the least connected with the otherns by tys of consanguinity, but often cums in to the help of the others as eye shall eendever to sho by time eye git thru, but be4 eye purseed with this part of mi subjec, eye will take the next proposishun, in order, which is Dabble, for "Wo! unter him hoo dabbles in Polly Tix."

Dabble is a word used by scoldin mothers, and meens to git down and waler in the dirt; muddy dirt; wet muddy dirt. You will often hear them say to a wayward "Young America," "now your'a a dabblin in that puddle." The word is probably derived from the habits of that buttyful and yuseful animal the named the Duck, and enny one hoo is aquented with sed animul noes what is ment by Dabbles. I need sa no mor on this part of mi subjec. Now as applied to polly tishuns, there is menny ways of dabbling. But in order to dabble in polly tix a feller must have had an attac, first with Luny, for she generally seezes on her victums first and after gittin him befuzzled by makin him bleeve that he is the very fellur needed fur the occashun, or else that this is the best and esyest way fer him to git a livin, er make munny, git oner, be a big fish, and assoshate with grate and good men. Now ef he survives the shoc & fails to git into that uther institushen at Lincon, got up expressly fur sich, then Polly presents herself, and bein maid of fare and round perportions, and luvly to looke erpon, very aluring and capable uv displayin her charmz to sich advantig, that the pore Luna Tic is seduced to onst, and altho he ma hev ben a good sittyzen, a good naber, a soshabil companion, yea! a good christin, and stood hi in the soshul skale in the church, yit now he sune becums capable of enny thing to acomplish his eend. Yas, he will git down in the dirt, lick spit, karry a kob, splutter, dabble, boost up one, hoo has dabbled until he is spiled, pin his hopes of sucksess to sum uther hero, git after sum uther feller, hoo stands in his way and blacken his fame, by slander, or if he happens to be in offis, impeech him, hyer all the universe to swar aginst him, turn out, and then wiggle into his plase. Or inawgerate a sistum of prymarys, and after the sistem is karred out by the peepel, and sum poor dabbler has got ontu the ticket, then bolt the ticket, throw the eleckshun intu the hands of the opposishun party, bust up things generaly and play old harry with his party, and then klame too be one of the symen pure, after he gets tu this stage then farewel to citizenship, to naborship, tu soshibility, except while he is an aspirent for offis, then he is like a dog with a ½ dozen tiks, shaken them all at wunst, in fack he shakes his self all over, and keeps on a shaken until he shakes his self out of his bunes, out ov his estate, (fur it is a costly biz,) out of his frens, out of his oner, out of his konsienshus-skrupels and when his all is gone he will use enything that comes within his reech to ackomplish his eend, be it the credit, the repulashun, or the estate, of a once deer friend. He now bekoms a dabbler in the tru sense of the word, bin truly wedded to Polly Tix, and as long as he suckseeds he can move along swimmingly, and keep up a sho of respectability, but let him fale once, and then rhumytix seizes him, then komes the fearful denunsiation in the tex of Wo! onto him, fur he dabbles in Poly tix.

Wo is a word of too meenens, first, it is a nawtikal fraze, yoused by konductors on prarie skooners, propeled by ox power, and meens stop.

2ndly, it is an ekspresshun of profetick denunsiashon of sum tremendous kilamity, that is about to befall a feller hoo has violated sum law, against his feller man or his God, and tis when this wo! seezes him that he feals the power of rhumytix racken him from hed tu fut. O! What a state, but I must hasten.

Onto, is a kommon term, youse'd by Rev. Nasby, and other standard riters and speekers, and meens as youse'd in the tex, to pile ontop of, a grate waiting down, a nuty inkubus, that is so pondrus, that it cru-hes dat the vicktem, that it is placed atop of. Keep from under it, my deerly beluved bretheriug, by not dabbling in the puddles of poly tix, then, and only then, ar yew saif.

Him is a masskuline, pronown, and meens that only men, and not women, must dabble in poly tix, but I opine that when G. Francis Trane, and Susan B. with others suckseeds in getten the way open for them to get into offis, they will beet all creashun dabbling, for Wo! onto him &c.,

I will now konklude by eksorten yew my Deer Bretheriug, not to sakrafise your peese o konshense, your respectability, your munny, your frends, and above all, your hope ov a better stait in the futur, by dabbling or foolen with this fare Goddess, fur Wo! onto him hoo is found dabbling in polly tix. Amen.

The koyer will pleese sing, "We ar passing away, &c.," to the chune of new 100.

Preached by Rev. Killis Phuller.