THE ADVERTISER.

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READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE

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BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1872.

VOL. 17.—NO. 10.

THE ADVERTISER.

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SPACE.	One Week.	Two Weeks.	Three Weeks.	One Month.	Three Months	Six Months	Months
Half inch	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00	$2.50	$3.50	$5.00	[illegible]
One inch	1.50	2.50	3.00	3.50	5.00	7.00	[illegible]
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Twelve inches	9.00	12.00	15.00	18.00	25.00	40.00	[illegible]
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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY.

RELIGIOUS.

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Christ's Church (Episcopal.)—Corner Atlantic and Second streets. Divine service every Sunday evening at 7½ o'clock: Sunday School at 3 o'clock, p. m. Seats free. Rev. J. E. ROBERTS, Rector.

Presbyterian Church.—Services each Sabbath at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Prayer Meeting Wednesday evenings. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock p. m. J. T. BAIRD, Pastor.

Methodist E. Church.—Services each Sabbath at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 2½ p. m. Prayer Meeting Thursday evening. W. B. SLAUGHTER, Pastor.

LODGES.

Rose and Lily Conclave, No. 63.—Knights of the Red Cross of Rome and Constantine, meets at Masonic Hall on the fifth Mondays. T. A. CREIGH, Sov.

Adah Chapter No.—Order of the Eastern Star. Meets in Masonic Hall on the third Mondays in each month. MRS. LOUISA MOORE, W. M. MRS. EMMA BLAKE, Sec'y.

Furnas Council No. 3. R. & S. M.—Stated Communications fourth Monday in n each month. JNO. BLAKE, T. I. G. M. T. A. CREIGH, Recorder.

Mt. Carmel Commandery Knight Templar No. 3.—Meets in Masonic Hall on the second Monday night in each month. R. W. FURNAS, Em. Com. F. A. CREIGH, Recorder.

Brownville Chapter No. 4. R. A. M. Regular Communications first Monday night in each month. Lecture Meetings every Monday night. JOHN BLAKE, M. E. H. P. A. R. DAVISON, Secy.

Nemaha Valley Lodge No. 4, A. F. & A. M.—Regular Communications held on third Thursday evenings of each month. Lodge of Instruction every Saturday night. JOHN BLAKE, W. M. J. C. SHURTS, Secy.

Brownville Lodge No. 5, I. O. O. F. Regular meetings Tuesday evening of each week. A. J. McFALL, N. G. R. W. BENNETT, Secy.

CITY OFFICERS.

City Council.—Meets the First Monday in each month. Mayor, A. P. Cogswell. Aldermen—First Ward—James Stevenson and Chas. Neidhardt; Second Ward—F. E. Johnson and Lewis Hill. Marshal, D. Campbell. Clerk, J. B. Docker. Treasurer, J. W. Middleton. Police Judge, J. S. Stull.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

County Commissioners—C. Harmes, H. O. Minick, A. J. Ritter. County Clerk, James M. Hacker. District Clerk, W. H. Hoover. Sheriff, D. Plasters. Probate Judge, E. M. McComas. Treasurer, G. W. Bratton. Surveyor, C. M. Hayden. County Superintendent, S. W. McGrew.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ATTORNEYS.

Sidney French,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW. Office over Post Office, Brownville, Neb. 13y1

Stull & Schick,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW. May be consulted in the English and German languages. Office, No. 70 Main street, (up stairs,) Brownville, Neb. 45-1y

W. T. Rogers,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.—Will give diligent attention to any legal business entrusted to his care. Office in Court House Building, Brownville, Neb.

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C. F. STEWART, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Brownville, Neb. Office hours from 7 to 9 a.m. and 1 to 2 and 6½ to 7½ p. m. Office in H. C. Lett's Drug Store.

H. L. MATHEWS, Physician and Surgeon. Office in City Drug Store, No. 32 Main street, Brownville, Neb.

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L. A. Bergmann,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND CONVEYANCER.—Office, No. 62 Main street, Brownville, Neb.

E. E. EBRIGHT, Notary Public and Conveyancer, No. 72 Main street, second floor, Brownville, Neb. Agent for the Equitable and American Tontine Life Insurance companies.

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Lett & Creigh,
DRUGGISTS, and dealers in Paints, Oils, Wall Paper, etc. McPherson Block, No. 68 Main Street, Brownville, Neb.

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A. BORDENO, Proprietor. Horse breaking and training made a specialty. Horses boarded on reasonable terms.

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C. M. Hayden,
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A. P. COGSWELL, Real Estate and Tax Paying Agent. Office in Cogswell Block, corner First and Atlantic streets. Will give prompt attention to the Sale of Real Estate and the Payment of Taxes throughout the Nemaha Land District. 7tf

RICHARD V. HUGHES, Real Estate Agent and Notary Public. Office in northeast corner McPherson's Block, up stairs, Brownville, Neb.

WILLIAM 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.

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Geo. G. Start,
CASH DEALER IN GRAIN AND AGRICULTURAL Implements, and Storage, Forwarding and Commission Merchant, Aspinwall, Neb.

MERCHANDISE.

F. E. JOHNSON & CO., Dealers in General Merchandise, No. 72 Main street, Brownville, Neb.

WILLIAM T. DEN, Dealer in General Merchandise and Forwarding and Commission Merchant, No. 26 Main street, Brownville, Neb. Corn Planters, Plows, Stoves, Furniture, etc., always on hand. Highest market price paid for Hides, Pelts, Furs and Country Produce.

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AMERICAN HOUSE, L. D. Robison, Proprietor. Front street, between Main and College. Good Feed and Livery Stable in connection with this House.

GUN SMITH.

WM. F. CRADDOCK, Gun Smith & Lock Smith. Shop at No. 52, Main street, Brownville, Nebraska. Guns made to order, and repairing done promptly at cheap rates. 35-1y

BLACKSMITHS.

J. W. & J. C. GIBSON, Blacksmiths and Horse Shoers, First street, between Main and Atlantic, Brownville, Neb. Work done to order and satisfaction guaranteed.

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ALEX. ROBINSON, Boot and Shoe Maker, No. 58 Main street, Brownville, Neb. Has constantly on hand a good assortment of Gent's, Lady's, Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes. Custom work done with neatness and dispatch. Repairing done on short notice.

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JOSEPH HUDDART & CO., Peace and Quiet Saloon. No. 51 Main street, Brownville, Neb. The best Wines and Liquors kept on hand.

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Losses paid in Chicago	1,500,000
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Insure against loss of damage by Fire and Lightning buildings and contents, hay, grain and stock. GEO. T. HOPE, Pres. CYRUS PECK, Sec.
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DAVID BARNES. S. S. MOODEY.
DEALERS IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
DRY GOODS, BOOTS, Queensware, CLOTHING, HATS, LAMPS of the in great FURNITURE! A FULL Mouldings, for Picture Frames.
GROCERIES, SHOES, Glassware, CAPS, Latest Styles, variety. LINE OF

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR GRAIN For Present or Spring Delivery.

We are constantly filling up with new goods which we SELL LOW DOWN to suit purchasers. WE REFER TO OUR CUSTOMERS.

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Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Peru and vicinity, that he has opened out AT PERU with a fine array of Stock, Carriages & Teams AND *A No. 1 Saddle Horses.* OPEN AT ALL HOURS, DAY OR NIGHT, to accommodate the pleasure seeking public.

No. 1 GALLANTS to drive teams if desired.

I solicit a liberal share of the public patronage. Very respectfully yours,
"JACK."

All Aboard
THOMPSON'S
U. S. Mail and Transfer Hacks,
RUN DAILY FROM
PERU, NEBRASKA,
to the following points:

Nebraska City, making connection with trains on the Midland Pacific R. R.
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Watson Station, Mo., making connections with all trains on the K. C., St. Joe. & C. B. R. R.

PASSENGERS AT LOW RATES.

FREIGHT AND EXPRSS of All Kinds transferred on these routes at reasonable rates.

All orders left with GEO. A BROWN, Agent, at the P. O. in Peru, Neb., will be promptly attended to.

"Mose" Thompson.

C. W. CULBERTSON,
CARPENTER and BUILDER
CONTRACTS TAKEN.
Material Furnished when Desired,
at terms and rates which defy competition. Address, or call at Shop, corner Fifth and Park streets, Peru, Neb.
Refers to { A. H. GILLETT, M. M. WILES. 8y1

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CHARLES GAEDE
PROPRIETOR.
Guests received at all hours, DAY and NIGHT. Connects with Livery Stable under same management.
Careful attention given to the wants of guests. We refer to the traveling public.

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A. W. ELLIS
SOLE PROPRIETOR,
has the exclusive right of putting in BORED WELLS in NEMAHA COUNTY. Calls by letter receive prompt attention. Parties may make choice of FINE GALVANIZED IRON OR CEMENT TUBING. We make wells through ROCK, as we are provided with a thousand pound horse-power drill. Drill same size as Auger. Guarantee water or no pay. Postoffice address, PERU, Neb
Boring done in Winter as well as Summer.

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G. W. PETERSON
will make to order
BOOTS AND SHOES.
REPAIRING DONE PROMPTLY.
Call and see Samples,
NO FIT NO SALE.
ALL WORK WARRANTED.
SHOES NINE YEARS.

JOHN BRUNSDON,
Fashionable Boot and Shoe MAKER.
CUSTOM WORK ALWAYS ON HAND.
Repairs executed with neatness.
CALL AND EXAMINE MY STOCK

R. B. SMITH,
Justice of the Peace & Collection AGENT.
Special attention given to collection of notes and accounts for non-residents.
Address Box 50, PERU, Nemaha Co., Neb.

DAN. BRYANT,
Barber and Hair Dresser,
PETERSON'S OLD STAND,
Fifth Street, - - - Peru, Neb.
Particular attention given to Ladies' Hair Dressing. Switches and Curls made to order. I guarantee good work. 8y1

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THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK —OF— Brownville, Nebraska.
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AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, $500,000,00
Is now prepared to transact a general Banking Business. Buy and sell Coin and Currency Drafts on all the principal cities of the UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.
Money loaned on approved security only. Time Drafts discounted, and special accommodations granted to depositors. Dealers in GOVERNMENT BONDS, STATE, COUNTY AND CITY SECURITIES. DEPOSITS RECEIVED, payable on demand, and INTEREST allowed on time certificates of deposit.
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CAPITAL, STATE BANK OF NEBRASKA $100,000.
Transact a General Banking Business and make collections on all points throughout the West, and
ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.
EXCHANGE ON EUROPE.
Draw our own Drafts on England, Ireland, France, Germany, &c.
DISCOUNT NOTES AND TIME BILLS OF EXCHANGE. INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT.
Exchange bought and sold on New York, and all the principal Eastern and Southern cities of the United States.
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J. L. ROY
NEW
FURNITURE STORE

Full Stock
PARLOR FURNITURE Bed-Room

UNDERTAKING MADE A SPECIALTY.

FURNITURE!

Ducking Powder AND ALL KINDS OF Ammunition
For sale by
TISDEL & RICHARDS.

THANKSGIVING SERMON.

BY REV. W. B. SLAUGHTER.

BROWNVILLE, Dec. 7, '72.

Rev. W. B. Slaughter:

Dear Sir:—Will you please provide the MS. of your Thanksgiving Sermon for publication and oblige the undersigned, as well as the general reading community.

R. W. FURNAS.
WM. CAFFREY.
THEODORE HILL.
GEORGE P. EATON.
E. E. EBRIGHT.

BROWNVILLE, Dec. 9, '72.

Messrs. R. W. Furnas, Wm. Caffrey and others:

Gentlemen:—I can only comply, with many misgivings, to your request, and will take the liberty to express the hope that the public will read my imperfect utterances, as kindly and as charitably as they seem to have listened.

I am, very truly, yours,
W. B. SLAUGHTER.

PSALMS: 144-15—Happy is that people, that is in such a case; Yea, happy is that people, whose God is the Lord.

Nothing is more positively affirmed in the revealed word than that God bestows blessings on men, or withholds them at his pleasure.

That men are obliged to employ means and make effort to reach ends, does not affect the great truth. That a result of human effort may be what is called natural, in no wise invalidates it. The laws of nature are modes of the divine activity in the domain of the natural.

The good that men gain by right doing is the *reward* which heaven kindly bestows. The evils which men suffer, in consequence of wrong doing, are the penalties of wrong doing which no expiation averts and unerring justice inflicts.

Above and beyond the natural, in human affairs, is the domain of a special providence, which, either concurrently with human endeavor, or in opposition to it, works for the ends which are most pleasing to God. The recognition of such a Providence in the affairs of men lies at the very foundation of all true piety. The individual must realize, as a fact, that God has done or is doing something for *him*, before he can feel grateful to God, or sincerely render to Him ascriptions of gratitude.

He who concieves of God only as a "Great, first Cause," whose creative fiat originated the mechanism of the universe, impressed, upon all the parts of it, the laws by which they must forever operate, gave it an impulse sufficient to put it in motion, and then left it to run, without interference; may seem to himself to exalt the wisdom of the great Architect. But how cold must be the worship, which arises from such a conception. Undoubtedly, he who thus concieves of God, holds him in admiration. Possibly he may even adore Him. But he must admire and adore Him at an infinite distance.

Computing the periods which have elapsed since the "Great first Cause" exerted Himself to create and direct the universe in its movements, he finds that millions of ages have passed. Since that primal act, which, at once created and endowed all finite being—God has, so to speak, retired into himself, and never has interfered with his works. All has gone on regularly—unerringly obedient to the original divine impulse. Such may, to some, seem the conclusion to which modern science points. But not so. True science points us to a material universe every atom of which is inert and dumb. It discloses the fact that these dumb atoms are *subject* to various invisible forces, through which the phenomena of nature are manifested. But it does not exclude God from the realm of nature. It beholds, rather, a *necessity* for his unceasing presence everywhere.

Here is truth which posseses warmth and vitality. The heart responds to its utterance. Man beholds himself individualized, yet in sympathy with his kind, in sympathy with all sentient beings, and in sympathy with his Maker: for he feels that God takes an interest in his individual being. To his thought there is an infinite heart that embraces him in its love. He would as soon think himself impersonal and unreal as to think thus of God. God is his father, a being to be adored not less, but to be loved and trusted more.

With such a conviction, he can see how the seasons come and go for him; how the sun rises and sets for him; how the vaper rises and the rain falls for him; how vegetation springs, and flowers open, and fruits ripen for him; how the living God works through all life, and in every inanimate form, for him. With an abiding sense of personal dependence on the infinite power, and of safety in the embrace of infinite goodness, he is able to render intelligent adoration and grateful praise. Thanksgiving is natural to such a faith, and, whether public or private, it is rational and appropriate.

Nations are the creatures of providence. "The Most High ruleth in the kingdom of men, and giveth it to whomsoever he will." Failing to recognize this truth, great and powerful nations have passed away. They *were* but they are not. The growth of empire was supposed to be merely the achievement of human energy. Rulers arrogated to themselves honors that belonged to God. The people were led into idolatry, the fountains of social influence were corrupted, the bonds of social coherency were loosened, and civil order was lost in anarchy. Then the sceptre departed from the proud rulers and God gave the kingdom to other hands.

We happily live under better auspices. The American people recognize God, and to-day, we come to make our sincere and humble acknowledgment of his mercies and favors. During another year the nation has lived, and the people have prospered. The ordinary blessings of life have been too numerous for mention. While pinching famine has wasted the fairest portions of the east plenty has abounded here. Industry has had its adequate reward in all the varied pursuits of the people. "The pestilence that walketh in darkness and the destruction that wasteth at noonday" have been averted. Seldom, if ever before, in the history of our country, has the earth yielded so bountifully, both of cereals and of fruits. Notwithstanding some great local disasters, wealth has increased more rapidly than ever. Opportunity for social culture and enjoyment has led to increasing social elevation and refinement. Education has been facilitated by improved methods. The boundaries of human knowledge have been enlarged by scientific explorations under the auspices of our national government. Individual wealth has been generously bestowed for the erection of temples of learning.

Christianity, while unallied to the State in any organic form, permeates the popular thought and may be regarded as the national religion. The last year has witnessed a steady growth in the christian churches of our land and the erection of not less, probably, than 1,500 temples of worship. It is a cheering circumstance, that every working day of the year, has witnessed the completion of not less than five churches.

Corresponding to our religious expansion at home has been the enlargement of our missionary work abroad. Providence has opened up new fields and enlarged old ones. Blessed tokens of divine favor—especially in the joyful conversion of multitudes thro' the instrumentality of American Missionaries—have crowned the year. From China, from India, from Africa, and from Mexico, have come tidings to gladden the christian heart no America—tidings of great success if American missionary enterprise.

We are also beginning to see some of the divine fruits of the benign policy of our national government in its Indian relations. We who live near the frontier, who have so near us, the scenes of Indian cruelty and treachery, that we could almost hear the savage war hoop, and the answering shriek of terror from the defenceless settler's cabin; we may be pardoned for not perceiving, at its inception, the wisdom of this new policy. But surely the christian sentiment of our land finds a sincere gratification in whatever success has attended or psomises to attend it. To raise the native Indian from his savage degredation has generally been regarded as an impossible achievement. The sober proposition of the Chief Magistrate to make the attempt to do it by means, chiefly, of christian instrumentalities was received with incredulity in many quarters. The "Quaker policy" became a by word. Many interests were jostled by it. Many prejudices were arrayed against it. Resentments and vengeful passions, kindled by the memory of savage horrors in the past; and fears of the repetition of similar horrors united to resist it.

And yet, so sincere was this great people, in the desire to see this whole land occupied, without the extinction of the aboriginal tribes, that the public mind soon responded with hearty acquiescence in the great experiment. Now we are beginning to see the wisdam of the policy, as indicated by reports from varies Indian Agents at the reservations. Says one report, made by a christian agent: "The success, so far met with, is all that could be expected, and if the experiment is permitted to work itself out, our Indians will, at no distant day, be as valuable as any other class of our population." When the agent at the "Warm Spring reservation, in Oregon, took charge of it, he found the Indians in a very destitute condition, not a pound of grain or any vegetables on the reservation. The Indians were naked and half starved—subsisting on roots, fish and berries." Their moral condition was no better. "The old employees of the agency were living in a shameful state of adultery with Indian women, drinking and gambling were universally practiced by employees and Indians, and poligamy was allowed to an unlimited extent." Under the new policy, "The first year the Indians harvested four thousand bushels of wheat and a large amount of vegetables of all kinds," and as to moral improvement, he says: "We now have a Sabbath School that will compare favorably with any in the country. Our large and commodious school house is filled every Sunday for church service by old and young, anxious to hear God's word, and quite a number are professing christians. Our day school is a grand success: fifty seven Indian children in attendance daily, and the children are making greater progress than in any other school I ever saw in my life."

'At Simcoe reservation there are now almost two hundred comfortable houses, with barns and outbuildings, all built by the Indians, two churches, built entirely by christian Indians, and several thousand acres of land in cultivation. They own about twelve thousand head of horses and cattle. About a thousand of the Indians are civilized and two hundred and fifty adults profess the christian religion. The farm labor school is a great success, the boys cultivating about eighty acres of land, and raising enough to supply the wants, both of their own and of the girls boarding school. The girls boarding school, under the charge of a christian woman, is also very successful. In it besides the rudimentary English branches, the girls are taught sewing, knitting and all kinds of domestic work. Two of the Indians have been licensed to preach and have met with much success, in their christian labors. Many of the Indians who have persistently adhered to their own Indian religion are now coming in and asking for land and express a desire for christianity."

"At Tulalip great progress has been made. The female boarding school and male farm labor school have some fifty scholars, who show considerable proficiency in all the rudimentary branches of an English education. The men are largely engaged logging, farming and other work, in which they are as successful as their white competitors."

A missionary among the Rogue River Indians, once so cruel and warlike, says when he first went there he "found them naked and living principally on grasshoppers and sunflower seeds. Now there is not an Indian on the reservation that wears a blanket. All are neatly clad. There is not a wigwam left. All live in comfortable houses. Many speak English, and the men and women all work and live just as their white neighbors do." As to the condition of the Indians in Nebraska, Bishop Clarkson is reported as saying: "We have to-day more pious christian Indians in Nebraska than we have white people" This is probably an over-estimate for the white christians of Nebraska cannot be less than ten thousand. Still it is a fact that in the reservations great improvements have been reported under the new policy.

Whatever tends to illustrate and extend the operation of the forces of the christian religion is a subject of devout thanksgiving. But, to us, the occasion for gratitude is greatly enhanced by the fact that our own national well being is so greatly promoted by these christian agencies. If we may regenerate a people so degraded, and yet so attached to the soil; if we can direct that rugged nature to high pursuits; if we can enlist them as allies in the cause of civilization and religion; we shall thereby convert an element of danger, or at least of annoyance, into an element of power. Becoming a producing people they will add to the national wealth. Rescued from those influences before which they were melting away, they will augment the numerical strength of the nation, and, converted to a true worship, they will give increased momentum to the onward progress of christianity, hastening the conversion of the world.

Not the *least* occasion of gratitude is the pleasant relations subsisting between our nation and all other nations. The principles of popular government, of which the United States are the most prominent exponent, have caused the popular heart everywhere to feel kindly toward us, and emigration has set toward our shores in an increasing tide from every land. We cannot afford to go to war so long as national honor can be maintained without, for where is the land whose children are not among us and a part of us? It is one of the happy paradoxes of our situation that, with a successful military chieftain at the head of the government, not only is there peace, not only is peace the avowed policy of the government, but it has done much to establish principles for the settlement of national disagreements which are likely to affect, most beneficently all the nations of the earth. Henceforth let us hope, no questions of national rights are to be submitted to the arbitrament of the sword. It is conceded that either party to a dispute may be in the wrong. It is recognized, as a principle that a disinterested third party is a better umpire than the sword. Arbitration is better than war.

The submission of such a cause as was that between the United States and Great Britain, to a commission for a final hearing and decision marks an era in the history of the world. The methods of procedure will form a precedent which will probably be quoted as the law in similar cases hereafter.

One feature of this commission appears to me to mark it as the highest recognition yet recorded of the capability of man for self government. The commission was constituted of citizens. The titled citizen of England was only the peer of the untitled American and the Italian Count was only the peer of the honored citizen of the Swiss republic. Meeting together at Geneva, not as the representatives of their respective countries, not as diplomats, but as representatives of that equal, impartial justice, which in every land is sovereign, they considered and decided for two great nations. And their decision is final.

How differently will men view this transaction. The small American politician of one class will exult over the award of fifteen and a half millions: of another class will grumble that it was no more; while the small English politician will grumble that it was against his nation at all. *Statesmen*, on both sides of the ocean, will consider it in its bearings on international problems which are liable at any time to arise. Christians will take a yet broader view. They will see in it, a prophecy of future peace on earth, and one of the methods of promoting good will among men. May we not hope that all nations will speedily recognize this as the only wise and proper method of settling all questions of difference between them. Then would follow the disbandment of great armies by which more than two millions of men would be returned to the productive pursuits of life, and one of the most effective schools of vice would be closed.

Looking to the possible results of the Geneva tribunal, we see nations delivered from those financial burdens which war, and continued readiness for war, imposes. A single year of war occasions many years of taxation. The maintenance of large armies in time of peace is a great burden on the productive industry of a people. Could these burdens be lifted off; could the maxims of peace be universally inculcated; could the ambition that animates the warrior be brought into disrepute, the people would come to a higher civilization, and social happiness would result everywhere.

It is an occasion of sincere gratitude to God that the American policy is peace. Our army is kept as small as possible, and the ships of war are few. Yet we are not helpless or defenceless, for the country's honor is cherished in the hearts of her sons, and in the forced emergency of war millions would spring to arms. Such emergency we trust may never come again.

National progress, considered as the development of national resources, the increase of national wealth, the elevation of the *people* in intelligence and virtue, the growth of population, the extension of internal improvements, the expansion of the nation's commerce, and the increase of national prestige, is someting to excite, in the christian heart joy and gratitude. In all these respects our country has not ceased to make progress. The natural resources are wonderful. What fertility of soil; what variety of climate; what diversity of grains, of fruits and of sucelent vegetables; what deposits of gold, and silver, and copper and zinc and cinnebar and lead; what mountains of iron; what beds of coal, what forests of pine, and other valued woods; what navigable rivers, bays and lakes; what magnificent water power; what rivers of oil; what saline waters and formations of rock salt; what deposits of soda; what profusion of precious stones.

The settlement of the vacant lands has been unusually rapid during the last year. Many colonies have been organized with capital sufficient to build small towns, while around them have gathered communities whose homesteads are the generous gift of the nation. Foreign emigration has never been so active before, and of those who come from the old world many are from the best ranks of society. Thus our population increases and the broad areas are being occupied.

We must admit that one class of immigrants have been regarded with solicitude. From the extreme East an overcrowded population has poured out a portion of its surplus on our western shores. The Chinese in California are equal in number to the population of this State four years ago. And they are heathens. Indeed it is said that they have erected a temple of idolatry on our soil. And this is an element of great concern. It has been proposed to tear it down, to break up their worship and destroy their idols. Some have thought we should go further and destroy the idolaters themselves. These people evince some excellent virtues. They are very peaceable, very industrious and very unobtrusive in their manners. But they are heathen. I have given this people some thought and have about made up my mind about them. I observe that they are nearly all males and are unmarried. I observe that, unlike our European immigrants they do not file intentions of becoming citizens. I conclude that they do not look upon this country as their permanent home. Indeed, it is said that when one of them dies in this country his survivors send home his remains that they may rest in "The Flowery Kingdom," there.

They are serving usefully now. They are likely to make the culture of tea a success in California. To this they may add that of silk. They are supplying vacancies that arise in various fields of labor. Meanwhile the churches of Jesus Christ are presenting the gospel to them here. With patient love they are entreated to be reconciled to God. The old prejudices of the race are slowly yielding and when they return to their homes again they will be prepared to receive the American christian missionary as they never would have done had they not dwelt here, and witnessed the contrast between him and his ungodly countrymen. Some, after finding Christ here, will return to preach him in China.

Let us believe that God has sent this people hither. Let us behold our opportunity in this providence. Let us gain their confidence. Let an enlightened christianity meet them with its regenerating power. Certainly no violence should be permitted. Let us remember that the Oriental people have conceived a high opinion of Americans. They have shown this in many ways. But perhaps the most touching proof of all was that witnessed within a year. Forty youths, selected by the government, and to be supported by the government, were sent hither to receive such an education as our American colleges give.

What does this mean? What end hath the divine providence to serve in this? It may be the beginning of an era of educational reform in the East, before which all the old institutions of heathenism shall fall. These youths are to be followed, we are told, by others. When they shall have completed their course, when they shall have visited and examined as many of our institutions as possible and made themselves thoroughly acquainted with the *American system* of public instruction then, returning home, what changes may they not effect?

Has it occurred to you how the English language is taking hold of all the nations? No other language is making half the progress it is making. Everywhere in the Brittish empire it is the language of the court. Very much of the material progress of our times, improvements, inventions, etc., are the products of the English and American mind. The steamship, the locomotive, the railroad, the telegraph, the reaper, the sewing machine, all speak of England and America. Wherever they go they introduce English words, and the people become familiar with English speech. No other nations are so related to christian missions as these are, and, with the language, is associated everywhere the idea of Christianity.

You will pardon me for this wide range of observation. I do not forget that I am speaking to an American audience and that this is a day of public thanksgiving. I find the highest reasons for gratitude in the honor God is putting upon us in the influence we wield in the ends of the earth.

But let us return. We do not find all lovely at home. All are not holy or even virtuous. There are vices that detract from our good name; and vitiate, to a sad extent, our social life. The commerce in human ruin represented by the liquor traffic is one of the most enormous of these vices. The figures are startling. More than $600,000,000 are annually wasted by the people of the United States in intoxicating drink. But more startling still is the record of shame, of innocent suffering, of poverty and of crime, entailed on this land by this commerce. No other commerce is so dishonest. None so shameless. None so utterly false and truthless.

Yet in the treatment of this commerce there is some ground of hope. The people of our own State have given unmistakable expression of their determination to suppress its lawlessness. In several States laws have been enacted making the vender responsible for the consequences of his business, and requiring all saloons and barrooms to be closed and the business suspended on Sunday. Now every man engaged in the traffic under the protection of a license had been vouched for as a good, moral man. What do you think these good moral men did? Why, true to the instincts of the traffic, which never did regard a single precept of the decalogue, and never did obey any human law except through fear or force; they universally disregarded the law, and the Sabbath was made a day of unusual drunkenness and crime. At last the people of one great city awoke to their duty. They called on the Mayor to execute the law. The Mayor temporized. He doubted the ability of the police to execute the law. But, when the majesty of public sentiment became manifest, the reluctant Mayor was obliged to undertake the enforcement of law. And the corrupt power has yielded.

Repeated instances of kindred character demonstrate the truth that, in all cases, it only needs that public opinion be properly invoked and it will express itself first in the enactment of good laws, and afterward in enforcing them.

We live under the shadow of the institutions of freedom. The only limitation of the individual's liberty is, that he shall do no wrong to his fellow freeman. It is the incorporation of the *golden rule* into the political economy of a people. It is basing the freedom of man on the rights of man, and permitting each to demand only that which he allows.

This is the best possible condition of things for the success of christianity. All she wants is *unrestrained freedom to work.* The wonderful growth of the churches in America illustrates this fact.

To-day, fellow citizens, and christian brethren, let us bring the offerings of devout gratitude to God for all his gracious favors to us as a nation. For peace with all nations; for the growing good will of the nations towards us; for our increasing national influence; for the recent beneficent modifications of international law; for the general prevalence of quiet and order at home; for general exemption from destitution and want; for exemption from the famine which has wasted Persia, the pestilence that has desolated portions of India, the convulsions of nature that have buried thousands in Syria; for a favorable season and an abundant harvest; for general prosperity of trade; for a universally-felt financial security; for unequaled national credit at home and abroad; for the light which is dawning on the Indian question; for educational progress; for the progress of the Arts; for the enlargement of the domains of science; and, above all, for the steady progress of the religion of our Lord Jesus Christ.

To this generation it has been given to behold a greater advance in the world, than to any six generations of the past. A lever, mightier than of Archimedes, has been placed under our world, and it is being lifted to a higher level. To America, especially, divine providence seems to have given the chief place in this glorious work. From her the nations draw their inspiration. O! America, child of providence, land of the free, crowned with a chaplet of light in thy cradle, led by the pillar of fire, in thy youth; fulfill thy destiny—spread truth, and knowledge, and virtue in the earth; bring in the era of universal peace and good will; and may God, thy God, bless thee, and keep thee, and give thee renown; and make thee to dwell securely in thy continental home while time shall last. And through all thy years, wherever thy flag shall come, may every star in its azure field, be a symbol of the intelligence, the purity and bliss of a people, "Whose God is the Lord."

An Eyeopener for our Eastern Friends.

The Burlington & Mo., River R. R., Co., have recently sent forward, from their Land office in this city for exhibition at various eastern fairs, upwards of thirty large packages, containing more than six hundred different lots of specimens of Iowa and Nebraska, embracing grains, fruits and vegetables in variety, contributed for the purpose by the farmers.

It is but simple justice to remark that probably no other organization in the West has done so much as this B. & M. R. R., Co., to disseminate throughout the length and breadth of the land, full and reliable information concerning this vest region, presenting as it does, unrivalled attractions, not only on the score of its agricultural resources, but for the investment of capital and the energies and abilities of buisness men of the first order.

They have collected compiled and furnished for publication much of the best and most reliable data which has appeared, and is now appearing in our public prints, and are also issuing quantities of their own unique publications, in circular and pamphlet form, many of them beautifully and truthfully illustrated,—not only through the mails, to all who call for them, free,—but by efficient agents, in all parts of this country, no less than in England and on the continent, where an immense work of like character is being prosecuted.

To attempt to make anything like a complete statement of the articles sent East in the collections above referred to, would be useless,—but if our readers will imagine every kind of grain, fruits and vegetable products, with every variety of each, and the richest and most luscious specimens of each, they may possibly commence to begin to get an idea of the tempting array of good things which is set before our Eastern friends, few of whom, notwithstanding they may have read most diligently, have any real comprehension of the richness of our soil or the extent, variety and luxuriant growth of many of the articles so familiar to the actual dwellers in the land.

The Railroad Company doubtless have an eye to buisness in this matter, for they have millions of acres of rich prairie lands for sale along the line of their road, which extends from this city across the entire State of Iowa, and through that portion of Nebraska, attractive above all others, which lays south of the Platte river and is watered by the Big Blue and others streams—to Fort Kearney, which it crosses the Platte and forms a junction with the Union Pacific R. R. making, in connection with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. on the east, the now famous and favorite "Burlington route," an important link in the most direct line across the continent.

They are selling immense quantities of these lands to actual settlers, at low prices on ten years' credit, at six per cent. interest (terms so liberal that none can ask them to be made easier), and while their own interests could in no way be more surely promoted than by the exibitions they are making of the products of the soil, they could not have done a better thing for the interests of the whole West, or which shall more effectually afford to the multitude of honest and earnest enquirers at the East, the practical information they need, than by this generous display, in view of which they are justly entitled to recognition as public benefactors, both at the East and West, and as such we make note of this as one of their many contributions "for the public good."

In this case, as in many others, there is nothing like Scripture to tell the plain story. Solomon says: "The liberal soul shall be made fat; and he that watereth shall be watered also himself."

A "sage" of later day has said:—"Young man, GO WEST."

The Roanoke *Times* publishes the following bit of rhyme, evidently from the pen of some fellow-mortal who justly appreciates the great sin of cheating the printer:

The man who cheats the printer
Out of a single cent,
Will never reach the heavenly land
Where old Elijah went.

He will not gain admittance there,
By devils he'll be driven,
And made to loaf his time away,
Outside the walls of heaven.

Without a man to greet him,
Without a pleasant grin,
The happiness that he will reap
Will be almighty thin.

He'll have to eat the thistle
Of sorrow and regret,
He'll have to buck around right smart
With cussedness, "You bet!"

Several months ago a little boy named Seger became interested in the children of the Howard mission, and determined to do what he could for them. It is not much, apparently, a boy of seven years can accomplish in this direction, but he went to work with a will, saved the pennies given him, ran of errands, and picked up bits of iron and sold them. On Saturday he opened his treasure-box, and found therein two dollars and eighty-three cents, with which he bought a broken-lock pistol, and has twenty-eight cents left. So much for perseverence.—*Danbury News.*