Agricultural.

This department of the Advertiser is under the Editorial Charge of Col. R. W. FURNAS, President Nebraska State Agricultural Society.

ESSAY.

Read Before the Northern Illinois Horticultural Society, at Freeport, January, 1873.

BY W. E. LUKENS, OF ROCK FALLS.

It requires no little fortitude and moral courage to approach the hackneyed subject of tree planting. It has been so often and so elaborately discussed at our meetings by persons much more familiar with the subject than I, that it is really embarrassing to attempt to say a word on the subject. But if what I may say will be the means of inducing one man to plant a thousand, or even a hundred trees, it will pay for the time spent in reading this short essay.

Our arguments and appeals to the people to do a more extended business in this line, are shorn of much of their influence by the suspicion that we are incited by interested motives. Because some of us are nurserymen, and have young trees to sell, they seem to think we are devoid of that public spirit which would prompt us to urge this matter irrespective of any pecuniary advantage to ourselves. But they should remember that nurserymen and orchardists have necessarily given to the subject of trees more attention than they who are merely raising corn and beef, and devoting their exclusive attention to these pursuits. Not long ago I asked a farmer, the owner of half a dozen large farms, if he had ever thought of planting any of his land in forest trees. With a cunning smile he asked, "Will they produce beef?" This was all the reply he made. I mention this to show that this man, though a successful and intelligent farmer, seemed never to think of any plan of drawing wealth from his land but by raising beef. Of course the idea of raising trees was new to him, as it is to thousands. When they see the advantages of this as they do that of other pursuits, they will be smart enough to engage in it.

But suppose the trees do not produce beef, they produce value. The farmer sells his beef year after year and the avails he re-invests in land or other property, or loans it at interest, till finally he dies and leaves it to his heirs. If it can be shown that with a given capital the farmer can leave more to his heirs at death by planting trees than by raising beef, and that, too, with less work and exposure, it would only be business like to adopt this plan.

But it is not suggested to any farmer to plant all his land in trees, by any means. If each owner of one hundred and sixty acres of land would plant six or eight acres, it would make but a small inroad on his beef-raising; and quite likely the shelter these trees would furnish his cattle in summer and winter would actually augment his profits on beef. But not one farmer in ten is likely very soon to plant even that much of his land in trees. A few, therefore, might plant fifty or one hundred acres to great advantage, looking solely to the sale of his crop for the profit.

The most common, in fact the only objection assigned is, that they have to wait too long for return of capital and pay for labor expended. This would be a valid objection to one who could not reasonably expect to make a living off the balance of his land not planted in trees; but to one who has enough left to make a living, or who has other sources from which to draw, the objection is not good. Every dollar a prudent, economical man makes over the amount necessarily consumed by himself and family is only so much yearly augmentation of his wealth, whatever shape it may assume, whether in land, stock, utensils, household furniture or bank stock. Thus every year he is laying up his surplus earnings for the future, which he rarely expends, and never aims to part with it until he leaves it as a legacy to his heirs. In the choice of means, then, that which would bring him the greatest amount in the end, with the least toil and mental care, it would be wisdom to adopt.

I am well aware that any calculation we may make for years to come may prove to be uncertain. So it is with everything else. But we can approach this more nearly than we can in any other business, particularly that of raising corn. There is much more certainty that timber will command a remunerating price in ten or fifty years hence than that corn will; for the profit on corn depends very much on the demand for whisky, which we all wish to see diminish as fast as possible. When we cease to use whisky, a tithe of the corn now raised will glut the market.

There are many kinds of trees that can be planted, from which we may expect profitable returns; but I feel well assured that the European Larch is the most profitable for fence posts or fence boards, or railroad ties. Of course, as soon as they are large enough they can be used for almost any kind of building purposes. In planting them it is probable that four feet apart each way would be the proper distance, or about twenty-seven hundred to the acre. The plants, two to three years old, cost say from eight to fifteen dollars per thousand. Two dollars per thousand will be a sufficiently high estimate for planting the trees. With these data any farmer can estimate the cost of planting per acre, as all are familiar with preparing ground for corn and cultivating it, which must be very nearly the same as that for these trees.

Any one who takes the pains will readily see that the expense of fifty acres of larch for the first ten years, including interest on land worth fifty dollars per acre, cost of plants, preparing the ground, planting, and cultivating two or three years, with ten per cent. compound interest on each investment, will amount to about $5,000. At that time three-fourths of the trees should be thinned out, leaving them eight feet apart. These, if worth fifteen cents each, will amount to over $15,000, or a clear profit of $10,000. If this sum is kept at compound interest for twenty years it will amount to $58,564, supposing it to double in every eight years. But at twenty years we may cut three-fourths of the balance, or twenty-five thousand three hundred and twelve trees, worth at that time at least two dollars each, or $50,624. This at compound interest for ten years will am't to about $122,500. We then have left eight thousand four hundred and thirty-seven trees thirty years old, worth not less than ten dollars per tree, or $84,370—an aggregate profit of $265,064 in thirty years from fifty acres of land.

But if you plant corn every year on fifty acres, allow it to produce forty bushels per acre, and sell at fifty cents per bushel, allow interest on the net profit each year at compound rate for the same time, or thirty years from first planting, you will not get it higher than $60,000 or $70,000. Thus we find the trees will yield a profit of $195,064 more than the corn crop at fifty cents a bushel.

It will be seen that in this calculation the trees at ten years are put at fifteen cents each, while the probability is they will be worth nearer seventy-five cents. But if each tree will make three cuts five feet long, a good fence can be made from them by inserting them one foot into the ground nine inches apart, and nailing another on the top to keep them steady. It would require eight of these poles to make a rod of fence, which at fifteen cents each would only be one dollar and twenty cents per rod. All can see that this is a very low estimate of the value of such poles as they will be at that age. Mr. Schofield found that his, at twelve years old, averaged three posts, worth seventy-five cents. But if they should happen to be worth fifty cents each at ten years, which is quite likely, then we will have a clear profit of $45,437—equivalent to $1,543 per year for the first ten years, the least profitable time we are growing the trees.

Is it not strange that so few are lured into a business so profitable—so little liable to loss by fire, flood or drought, or low prices, and so entirely exempt from that care and anxiety incident to the sale of farm crops, where a thousand circumstances tend to fluctuate prices? What farmer does not know how difficult it is to determine the exact time to sell to get the best prices for his products? How often do they hold over for larger prices and get less? Why not have something growing on which they can rely with more certainty?

But there is another strong reason why we should go more extensively into this business. It is admitted by all who pretend to a knowledge of the subject, that our present available timber will be exhausted, even at the present rate of consumption, in about twenty-five years. This fact alone should alarm every one to do his share in warding off the impending calamity of a total exhaustion of lumber, and of timber to supply more. Ancient Egypt had to wage a war of conquest on Syria for timber when her own territory failed to supply the demand. But where is the timbered Syria for us to conquer when ours is gone? If we had British America, and the supply there was unlimited, the freight alone would more than equal present prices.

Currents of air and currents of water are subject in many particulars to the same law. We see in a flowing river that the lower portion of the current is retarded by friction, and moves more slowly than the surface, especially where the bed of the stream is covered thickly with rocks and boulders. So in currents of air, every tree, whether small or large, presents an obstacle to the wind, and diminishes the velocity in proportion to the obstruction. If belts of trees, eight rods wide, every half mile, extended all over our country, in a few years it would so diminish the velocity of the winds that countless blessings, advantages and comforts would flow therefrom. Yet these belts would only require eigh acres to every one hundred and sixty.

There are probably three hundred thousand square miles of treeless territory in the Mississippi Valley that will soon be covered by population. Allowing each square mile to have six miles of fence, requiring over sixty thousand feet of boards and three thousand eight hundred and forty posts, and allowing the fence to last fifteen years, it will require four thousand feet of boards and two hundred and fifty-six posts per year for each mile. The average lake, river and rail road freights would be at least eight dollars per thousand, and two cents each for posts, making a sum of thirty-seven dollars per year freight on fence material for each section of land. It is safe to say that there is four times this amount used for other purposes, so that it is fair to conclude that we pay one hundred and eighty-five dollars freight on lumber each year for every square mile of territory, or $55,500,000 freight on lumber alone in the Mississippi Valley. If Congress were to build railroads to the lumber regions, and deliver lumber to us free of charge for transportation, we would have to help foot the bill by our share of taxes, but who would not be rejoiced to find a plan by which these fifty-five millions of dollars a year could be saved in a few Western States, that we now pay chiefly to railroad companies? But there is just such a plan within our reach.

The earth and the sun, with their exhaustless and incomputable forces, are at all times ready and willing to bring to our very doors all the timber we shall want for lumber and fuel for thousands of years. They say, "Only plant the seeds and we will grow you the timber at your homes, where it is needed, as easily as we do in the distant forests, that you now have to raft down your rivers, or transport over your lakes, or rattle thousands of miles over your railroads. We shall not disappoint you. We never spend our forces in vain. We follow Nature's law; or, rather, we are part of great Nature herself. We are constant workers. We spend no time idly. We do not even rest on the Sabbath day. But be not alarmed; we work so silently that at your very church doors your devotions will not be marred by our activities. Even at night when you sleep, or on Sunday when you worship, we are silently building up the tissues that shall protect you from wintry storms and summer suns, and 'temper the winds to the shorn lam.' We are constructing material that shall be an ornament to your dwellings, a protection to your harvests, and an essential part of your great railroad system."

Will we reject this munificent offer or will we with grateful hearts accept it? Let us wisely do our part, and Nature will rigidly comply with all her promises. In this way the western country can save in a hundred years double the amount of our present national debt, in freights on lumber alone.

It is said by some one of late, that the European Larch is not so durable as has been represented by writers, who uniformly regard it as the most durable timber known. It is possible that trees of this variety grown singly in the open field will not last so long as timber grown on poor soil, or in a dense forest, where they grow more slowly. We who have experience with oak and locust know that that is the case with them. A post of either of these timbers will not last a fourth so long when taken from a field grown tree as it will if taken from the forest. I have no doubt, therefore, that when we grow larch thickly, and consequently more slowly, it will preserve the character that has been awarded to it by European writers.

I will add further, that there are a great many ridges throughout our country too sandy for profitable farming on which can be grown box elder and Scotch pine. I should much prefer the latter. Instead of these unsightly sand hills which now so disfigure the landscape, we shall soon see interspersed, all over the country, ridges and knowls of beautiful green emblems of life instead of death.

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

DIVORCES.
ABSOLUTE Divorces legally obtained in different States. Legal everywhere—desertion—general misconduct, &c., sufficient cause—no publicity required—no charge until divorce granted—advice free. Call on or address
JOHN J. FULTON,
Counselor at Law,
6m3 No. 180 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

R. R. TIME TABLES.

Steel Rail! Double Track!

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

Is the ONLY ROUTE by which holders of *Through Tickets* to New York and Boston are enabled to visit the cities of

Baltimore, Philadelphia,
NEW YORK & BOSTON,
At the cost of a ticket to New York or Boston only, with the privilege of visiting
WASHINGTON CITY FREE

Is the ONLY ROUTE from the
WEST TO WASHINGTON CITY,
Without a long and tedious Omnibus Transfer through Baltimore.

THE ONLY LINE RUNNING MAGNIFICENT DAY CARS, AND
Pullman's Palace Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches
From ST. LOUIS, LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI AND COLUMBUS, to
BALTIMORE & WASHINGTON,
WITHOUT CHANGE.

Tickets for sale at all Ticket Offices in the South and West.

L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Baltimore, Md.
W. P. SMITH, Master Transp'n Baltimore, Md.
SIDNEY B. JONES, Gen'l Pass. Ag't Cincinnati, O

MIDLAND PACIFIC RAILWAY.
SCHEDULE No. 9,
Takes effect Sunday, Nov. 10, 1872. Trains daily except Sunday.

WESTWARD.		STATIONS.	EASTWARD	
No. 3.	No. 1.		No. 2.	No. 4.
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.
4:00	7:30	....Nebraska City....	3 15	12 55
4:28	7:52	.....Talbot.....	2 53	12 11
4:47	8:08	.....Dunbar.....	2 36	11 46
5:10	8:25	.....Arlington.....	2 19	11 26
5:36	8:45	.....Syracuse.....	1 58	10 58
5:56	9:00	.....Unadilla.....	1 43	10 38
6:24	9:20	.....Palmyra.....	1 24	10 10
6:55	9:40	.....Bennet.....	1 04	9 40
7:30	10:02	.....Cheney's.....	12 43	9 07
7:57	10:22	.....State Prison.....	12 23	8 43
8:10	10:30	.....Lincoln.....	12 15	8 30

The time given above is that of Lincoln, being 37 minutes slower than that of Chicago.
M. A. SHOWERS, Train Master. J. N. CONVERSE, Superintendent.

Burlington & Missouri River R. R. IN NEBRASKA.
PASSENGER AND MIXED TRAINS, RUNNING BETWEEN
Plattsmouth and Lincoln.
To take Effect Wednesday, Dec. 2 1871.

STATIONS	WESTWARD. Train No. 3. MIXED.	Train No. 1. PASSENGER.
Plattsmouth	3:30 p. m. leave.	10:00 a.m. leave.
Omaha Junction	4:20	10:25
Louisville	5:10	11:20
South Bend	5:40	11:55
Ashland	6:30	11:39
Greenwood	7:00	11:45
Waverly	7:35	12:00
Newton	7:45	12:12 p. m.
Lincoln	8:15 p.m. arrive	12:30 p.m. arrive
	MIXED.	
Lincoln	8:00 a.m. leave.	2:00 p.m. leave.
Denton	8:55	2:55
Highland	9:05	3:05
Crete	9:20	3:20
Dorchester	10:00a.m. arrive.	4:40 p.m. arrive.

STATIONS	EASTWARD. Train No. 2. PASSENGER.	Train No. 4. MIXED.
Plattsmouth	1:50 p.m. arrive	9:00 a.m. arrive
Omaha Junction	1:25	8:20
Louisville	12:85	7:85
South Bend	12:03	7:30
Ashland	12:30	6:40
Greenwood	12:15	6:10
Waverly	12:00	5:50
Newton	11:48	5:30
Lincoln	11:30 p. m. leave	5:00 a. m. leave
	MIXED.	
Lincoln	11:05a.m. arrive	4:35 p.m. arrive.
Denton	10:25	4:15
Highland	10:15	3:45
Crete	9:20	6:30
Dorchester	9:50 a.m. leave.	3:30 p. m. leave.

The time given above is that of Omaha, being 33 minutes slower than that of Chicago.
THOS. DOANE, *Chief Engineer and Superintendent.*

Kansas City, St. Joseph & C. Bluffs.
TIME TABLE No. 16.
To take effect Sunday, July 16th, 1871.
GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	OMAHA EXP.	MAIL AND EXP.
Kansas City	11:15 P. M.	7:30 A. M.
East Leavenworth	12:30 A. M.	9:15
St. Joseph	2:40	11:40
PHELPS	3:40	2:45 P. M.
Hamburg	4:20	3:30
Council Bluffs	8:45	8:30

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	ST. LOUIS EXP.	MAIL AND EXP.
Kansas City	11:15 P. M.	8:40 A. M.
East Leavenworth	10:40 P. M.	7:25
St. Joseph	7:15	4:55
PHELPS	5:15	2:55
Hamburg	4:40	2:30
Council Bluffs	2:00	7:15

Tickets for sale at all the General Ticket Offices.
A. C. DAWES, Gen'l Pass. Agent, St. Joseph, Mo.
A. L. HOPKINS, Gen'l Superintendent, St. Joseph, Mo.

Kansas Pacific Railway.
Short, Favorite and Only
ALL RAIL ROUTE!
—TO—
DENVER, PUEBLO, NEW MEMPHIS, IDAHO SPRINGS, GREEN CITY, ELKO, MARYSVILLE, GEORGETOWN, LONGMONT, COLORADO SPRINGS, GREELEY, CHEYENNE, RENO, GOLDEN CITY, CENTRAL CITY, VILLA LA FONT, EVANS, SALT LAKE CITY, SACRAMENTO, SAN FRANCISCO,
And all points in
Kansas, Colorado, the Territories, and the Pacific Coast.

188 MILES the Shortest Line from Kansas City to Denver.
210 MILES the Shortest Line to Pueblo, Trinidad, Santa Fe, and all points in New Mexico and Arizona.

Remember that this is the Great Through Line, and there is
No Other All Rail Route
to any of the above points.
There is no tedious omnibus or ferry transfer by this route, as the Great Rivers are all Bridged.
PULLMAN PALACE CARS,
run through from KANSAS CITY to DENVER Without Change.
Passengers by this route have an opportunity of viewing the fine Agricultural Districts of Kansas, and can stop over at Denver and visit the rich mining, agricultural and grazing distrits of Colorado.
Close connections made at Kansas City with all trains to and from the East, North and South.
Be sure to ask for Tickets via. Kansas City and the Kansas Pacific Railway.
EDMUND S. BOWEN, Gen'l Supt.
BEVERLY R. KEIM, Gen'l Ticket Agent.
GENERAL OFFICES, Kansas City, Mo

Great Through Passenger Route
THE OLD RELIABLE
HANNIBAL & ST. JOE,
—AND—
Council Bluffs R. R. Line,
VIA ST. JOSEPH AND QUINCY.
TWO FAST EXPRESS TRAINS
Crossing the Mississippi at Quincy on Bridge with
PULLMAN SLEEPING PALACES,
—FROM—
BROWNVILLE TO QUINCY,
Without Change of Cars.
THIS IS THE BEST SHORT LINE
TO QUINCY, ST. LOUIS, CAIRO,
Memphis, New Orleans, Jacksonville, Springfield, Decatur, Tolono, La Fayette, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, Chattanooga, Lexington, Columbus, Wheeling, Parkersburg, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond,
AND A MOST DESIRABLE ROUTE
To Ft. Wayne, Toledo, Crestline, Pittsburg, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and all points,
SOUTH AND EAST.
Passengers taking other lines east or west, should by all means take this in returning, and see a new section of splendid country.
Buy Your Through Tickets
Via St. Joe and Quincy,
For sale at Ticket Offices St. Joseph & Council Bluffs R. R., at the Star Hotel, Brownville, Stevenson & Cross, Ticket Agents, and at Phelps station and other stations on line of road, at as low rates as by any other route.
Baggage checked through to all points east. All connections via Quincy are direct and perfect.
B. P. GROAT, Gen'l Ticket Ag't. GEO. H. NETTLETON, Gen. Supt.

STOCK PUMPS FOR SALE CHEAP!
TISDEL & RICHARDS.

DRY GOODS.

THEODORE HILL & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS,
CARPETS,
OLL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS.

Having determined to reduce our stock of Dry Goods, Notions, &c., and having on hand a very large and extensive stock, we will commence on Monday, the 15th of November, and will sell our entire stock at such prices as will insure a speedy sale.

Our only object is to get money, therefore we will sell for cash only.

To secure great bargains, call early, with the cash, and be astonished at the low prices.

WE HAVE THE LARGEST STOCK AND MAKE
THE LOWEST PRICES.

DRY GOODS, CARPETS, &c.

GEO. DAUGHERTY,
PROPRIETOR
UNION HOTEL
88 & 90 MAIN STREET,
BROWNVILLE.

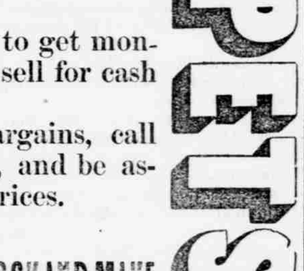
New York One Price
Clothing and Furnishing Goods House
J. S. HETZEL.
No. 70 Main Street, - - Brownville, Nebraska.
Largest Stock in the Market.
Great Inducements Offered.
THE BOTTOM PRICE
ON ALL ARTICLES SOLD.
4-1y

HARDWARE.

Hurrah! Hurrah!
Now is the time to get your
BARGAINS
We have just received a full and complete stock of
PRESSED AND JAPANED WARE
BIRD CAGES,
WAGON AND CARRIAGE TIMBER!
A FULL AND GENERAL LINE OF HARDWARE
Persons desirous of purchasing will
SAVE MONEY by calling in AND EXAMINING our FINE STOCK BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE
REMEMBER THE PLACE.
Sign of the Red Stove and Plow,
No. 74,
McPherson Block.
TISDEL & RICHARDS.

PATENT WEATHER STRIP!
CLAY'S
The best for excluding
WIND, DUST, OR RAIN,
from under doors.
For sale by
Swan & Bro.

LOTTERIES.



GIFT ENTERPRISE
The only Reliable Gift Distribution in the Country
$60,000 00
IN VALUABLE GIFTS
to be distributed in
L. D. SINE'S
159th REGULAR MONTHLY
GiftEnterprise
To be drawn Monday, February 17, 1873,
TWO GRAND CAPITALS OF
$5,000 EACH in GREENBACKS!
2 Prizes, $1,000 each in GREENBACKS
5 Prizes, 500
10 Prizes, 100
One Horse and Buggy, with Silver-mounted harness, worth $600.
One Fine-toned Rosewood Piano, worth 500.
Ten Family Sewing Machines, worth $1 each.
Five Gold Watches and Chains, worth $ each.
Five Gold American Hunting Watches, worth $125 each.
Ten Ladies' Gold Hunting Watches, worth $75 each.
500 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches, (in all) worth from $20 to $300 each.
Whole Number Gifts, 6,500.
Tickets Limited to 60,000.
Agents wanted to sell tickets, to whom liberal Premiums will be paid.
SINGLE TICKETS $1; 6 TICKETS $5; 12 TICKETS $10; 25 TICKETS $20.
Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to
L. D. SINE, Box 86,
Cincinnati, Ohio.
Office, 101 W. 5th St. 3-1y

SUBSCRIBE for the "Weekly Advertiser." Old subscribers in the State.

GROCERIES.

SWAN & BROTHER,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Groceries, Provisions & Queensware,
No. 30 MAIN STREET,
BROWNVILLE, NEB.

MEDICAL.

VINEGAR BITTERS
VEGETABLE — FREE FROM — ALCOHOL
PURELY — CALIFORNIA — DR. WALKER'S
EUREKA
VINEGAR BITTERS

No person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.
Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the off-springs of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.
For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.
For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.
They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing the merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, and in Bilious Diseases.
For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.
Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.
H. H. McDONALD & CO.
Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, Cal., & cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N.Y.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & DEALERS.

SPRING TRADE, 1873.

FURNAS NURSERIES,
Brownville, Neb.
Furnas, Sons & Ferrand.

Furnas & Sons, Brownville, Nebraska, and E. Ferrand, Detroit, Michigan, have consolidated their stocks and will hereafter conduct business at Brownville, Neb., where they offer the largest and most select general Nursery Stock ever offered in the West, consisting in part as follows:

20,000	Choice 3-year old Apple Trees.	
100,000	" " " "	
500,000	" 1 " " "	
50,000	" 1, 2, 3 and 4 year old Pear Trees.	
40,000	" 2, 3 and 4-year old Cherry Trees.	
50,000	" 1 and 2-year old Peach Trees.	
20,000	" Plum, Apricot and Nectarine Trees.	
4,000,000	No. 1 Honey Locust Hedge Plants.	
2,000,000	" Osage Orange " "	
5,000,000	Forest Tree Seedlings.	
2,000,000	Evergreens, in variety.	
100,000	each Blackberries, Raspberries and Strawberries.	
50,000	each Gooseberries and Currants.	
20,000	Perpetual and Climbing Roses.	
10,000	Flowering Shrubs.	
10,000,000	Willow Cuttings.	

Cooley's Early White, and an rd Corn.
ITALIAN BEES.
BERKSHIRE AND POLAND HOGS.
Correspondence Solicited. Send for Catalogue.

BROWNVILLE
Ferry and Transfer

COMPANY!
HAVING a first class Steam Ferry Boat, and control, through purchase, of the Transfer business, we are now better than ever before prepared to render entire satisfaction in the transfer of freight and passengers.
Brownville Ferry and Transfer Co.
March 26th, 1872. 244f

PLANT'S FARMERS & GARDENERS ALMANAC
For 1873.
With retail Priced Descriptive Catalogue of Seeds.
NOW READY, and will be mailed FREE to all applicants.
Wholesale prices of all kinds of Seeds furnished to Dealers. Address, PLANT SEED CO.,
9m2 ST. LOUIS, MO

BLANKS of all kinds, for sale at the "Advertiser Counting Room."

HARDWARE.

REMOVAL
TISDEL & RICHARDS
Have removed their stock of Hardware from the room formerly occupied by Shellenberger Bros., to the Breitmeyer Block, opposite City Drug Store.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The AULTMAN & TAYLOR
THRESHER.

Thresher of the Period.
THE
"AULTMAN & TAYLOR"
Threshing Machine
WITH 8 AND 10 HORSE
Mounted and Down Powers.
MADE BY THE WELL KNOWN
AULTMAN & TAYLOR M'F'G CO.,
Mansfield, Ohio.

The brilliant success *of these Improved Grain-Saving, Time-Saving and Money-Earning Threshing Establishments is unparalleled in the annals of Farm Machinery. Largely increased earnings are reported by Threshermen who have purchased—A great saving of grain by Farmers who have employed—Three years introduced and proven*—**Fully Established**—*No experiment—In use in 400 Counties in 16 States by 1700 purchasers—Endorsed by forty thousand farmers who have employed them*—**Grain-Saving**—*Matchless "separating" principle—They shake the grain out of the straw—No Beaters, Pickers, Raddles or Endless Aprons—No clogging or "wrapping" in Flax or Wet Straw—"Overblast" Fan—Sieves have over eleven square feet of surface*—**Many kinds of Work**—*Great "capacity" in Wheat, Rye, Oats, Barley, Buckwheat, Peas, Beans, Millet, Hungarian, etc.—Unapproachable in Flax—Unrivaled in Wet Straw and Grain—Unsurpassed in Timothy*—**Time-Saving**—*No litterings to clean up—No detention from wet straw, high winds, puttering, clogging or bad weather—Quickly set and moved*—**Simply constructed**—*Easily managed—Remarkably light draft—Very durable—Cheaply kept in order—only about* ONE-HALF *as many Belts, Gear Wheels, Boxes, Journals, Shafts and Pulleys to clog, wear out, add to draft, or to keep in repair as in Endless Apron Machines—More conveniences and less to annoy—All the latest improvements*—**Money-Making**—*Faster threshing—Less detention—Choice of Jobs—Extra Prices for work—Farmers wait for weeks and months—Elegant—Finely Finished—Salable.*

Investigate!
Call *on the* **undersigned,** *(or send your name and post office address), and get a* **Factory Price List** *and* **Descriptive Pamphlet** *(free) containing 60 illustrations and letters from hundreds of purchasers.* **"Complete Threshing Establishments,"** *as well as* **Horse-Powers** *"alone," and* **Separators** *"alone."*
FOR SALE BY
THE AULTMAN & TAYLOR THRESHER.
Acknowledged to save, on an average, enough grain over other kinds to pay the threshing bill; leaves few or no Literings, and possesses great advantages in having no Canvas Apron, no Beaters, no Pickers, no Raddles, and only about HALF as many Belts, Gear-Wheels, Boxes, Journals, Shafts, Pulleys, etc., as other kinds to clog, wind, wear out, waste grain, to be kept in repair or to add to draft.
For further particulars in regard to this machine, enquire of
F. A. TISDEL, JR., & CO.,
BROWNVILLE OR PAWNEE CITY.

F. A. TISDEL, JR., & CO.
Can and will sell you all kinds of Implements cheaper than any other house in Nebraska.
We sell the
STUDEBAKER AND WHITE WATER

WAGONS,
AND BUGGIES OF ALL KINDS.
If you want anything, come and ask for it.
WE KEEP NOTHING BUT FIRST CLASS GOODS, AND GUARANTEE ALL OUR GOODS TO BE AS RECOMMENDED.