

Nebraska Herald

"If any man attempts to haul down the American Flag, shoot him on the spot."

VOL. 2. PLATTSMOUTH, N. T., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1867. NO 40

THE HERALD
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UNITED STATES MAILS.
NEBRASKA.

14437 From Plattsouth to Fremont, 100 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Plattsouth Monday at 6 a.m.;
Arrive at Fremont Wednesday by 12 m.;
Leave Fremont Wednesday at 1 p.m.;
Arrive at Plattsouth Friday by 7 p.m.

14438 From Plattsouth to Columbus, 100 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Plattsouth Monday at 6 a.m.;
Arrive at Columbus Wednesday by 12 m.;
Leave Columbus Wednesday at 1 p.m.;
Arrive at Plattsouth Friday by 7 p.m.

14439 From Dakota City to Yankton, (Dakota Territory) 72 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Dakota City Monday at 6 a.m.;
Arrive at Yankton Wednesday by 6 p.m.;
Leave Yankton Wednesday at 9 a.m.;
Arrive at Dakota City next day by 8 p.m.

14440 From De Soto, by Atchison, to Decatur, 100 miles and back, once a week.
Bidders to state distance and propose a schedule of departures and arrivals.

14441 From Big Sandy to Rose Creek, 22 miles and back, once a week.
Bidders to state distance and propose a schedule of departures and arrivals.

14442 From Decatur, by Logan Valley, West Point, St. Charles and Jalapa, to Fremont, 100 miles and back, once a week.
Bidders to state distance and propose a schedule of departures and arrivals.

14443 From Brownsville to Rockport, (Missouri), 100 miles and back, once a week.
Bidders to state distance and propose a schedule of departures and arrivals.

14444 From Dakota City, by West Point, to Columbus, 100 miles and back, once a week.
Bidders to state distance and propose a schedule of departures and arrivals.

14445 From Plattsouth, by Elder's Mills, to Schuyler, (Kansas), 100 miles and back, once a week.
Bidders to state distance and propose a schedule of departures and arrivals.

14446 From West Point to Rock Creek, 10 miles and back, once a week.
Leave West Point Wednesday at 8 a.m.;
Arrive at Rock Creek Friday at 12 p.m.;
Leave Rock Creek Wednesday at 1 p.m.;
Arrive at West Point Friday at 4 p.m.

14447 From Fremont, by Jalapa and Saint Charles, to West Point, 100 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Fremont Saturday at 8 a.m.;
Arrive at West Point Monday at 8 p.m.;
Leave West Point Friday at 8 a.m.;
Arrive at Fremont by 4 p.m.

14448 From Plattsouth, by Logan and West Point to the R.R. 31 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Plattsouth Tuesday and Thursday at 6 a.m.;
Arrive at De Witt by 6 p.m.;
Leave De Witt Monday and Wednesday at 6 a.m.;
Arrive at Plattsouth by 6 p.m.

14449 From Plattsouth, by E. H. Horn City and Belle Creek to Plattsouth, 27 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Plattsouth Monday and Wednesday at 8 a.m.;
Arrive at Plattsouth by 6 p.m.

14450 From Fort Kearney to Valley City, 5 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Fort Kearney Monday and Wednesday at 8 a.m.;
Arrive at Valley City by 12 m.;
Leave Valley City Monday and Wednesday at 1 p.m.;
Arrive at Fort Kearney by 4 p.m.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.
We desire to suggest to the farmers of Cass County the propriety of organizing a County Agricultural Society, for the purpose of benefiting the farming interest. We have a farmer's club, but that does not appear to accomplish all we need. We should have annual Fairs, where all kinds of produce, stock, mechanism etc., would be exhibited, and each individual would strive to obtain a premium. We believe it is generally conceded that Cass is the best agricultural county in Nebraska, and we see no reason why she should not exhibit her various products at a County Fair held as often as once a year. It is the farming interests which any country, mining excepted, must look to for its ultimate success, hence, the greater necessity for doing all we can to promote those interests. A locality may flourish for a time on some temporary excitement, but it cannot continue. It is the resources of the country that make prosperity permanent. We should be pleased to hear from some of our farmer friends upon this subject.

SALT CREEK ITEMS.
We learn that the Good Templars of Ashland had a Festival on New Year's eve. The attendance was large, the supper fine, and the returns good. This Order has been in operation about three months in Ashland, and numbers about fifty members. That there is not a dram shop in Ashland speaks well for its influence.

The walls of the new Brick School-House at Ashland, which were blown down by the gale a few weeks since, have been temporarily repaired, and the inside is rapidly approaching completion. It is expected that school will be opened in the new house in about two weeks.

Mr. Fox is putting up a new wagon shop at Ashland. The external wears a very neat and business-like appearance. The town now supports two wagon shops.

The bridge of ice across the Platte is helping the business appearance of Ashland very much—several loads of grain cross daily, coming over to Dean's mill. Mr. Dean has two run of burrs in his mill, and with all, he has been compelled to keep the mill running night and day, for several weeks, with the exception of one or two nights.

Mr. Parker is making arrangements to build a livery stable at Ashland; the increase of business at this point demands an institution of this kind, and Mr. Parker is just the man for it.

Mr. Brosh, County Clerk of Saunders County, has been in Omaha for several days, arranging for the County books and seal. Saunders believes in supporting home institutions and building up Nebraska—especially when it can be done with advantage to herself.

Mr. B. thinks he can purchase their County books on more liberal terms at Omaha than to go further east.

SALINE.
Salt Creek, Jan. 3d, 1867.

CASS CO. N. T. Dec. 27th 1866.

ED. HERALD.—In your paper of Dec 26th, your correspondent says that "it is a fact well established, that wheat requires a less number of days to mature, other things being equal, south of us than it does north."

That it requires less days from sowing time until harvest, (perhaps as far as the wheat region extends south,) is applicable to fall wheat is admitted, and there is a plain reason for this in the fact that winter sets in later, and spring comes earlier south than in this latitude, thus really allowing more growing days from sowing until reaping, though the harvest comes in some days earlier than in this latitude, and I think that so far as relates to spring wheat ripening earlier in a southern latitude is simply this, the spring opening earlier, of course, wheat sowing commences earlier than in this latitude, though there may be ready more growing days required to perfect the grain. Does your correspondent intend to say that the statement he makes, published in the HERALD of the 26th inst., applies to spring wheat? If so, I hope, for the good of farmers, he will give his reasons, as the correct solution of this matter is of great importance to farmers. Allow me, in conclusion, to say that neither this, nor my former article on seed wheat, is intended for controversy.

J. F. B.
OUR ENGLISH IMMIGRANTS.—We learn from Mr. Brown of Palmyra, a gentleman who has every facility for knowing that the English immigrants who came to Nebraska with Rev. Mr. Wake, last summer, are well satisfied with their new home, and are doing well, and are expiring many of their friends over next season. A large portion of those who came last season stopped at Chicago for the winter, but are expected here early in the spring.

NEBRASKA.
The Soil, Climate, Crops, Price of Land, etc.
We extract the following from a lengthy article in the Chicago Republic of Nebraska, but evidently is not so well acquainted with the beautiful and fertile country south of the Platte River as he is with the country north of that stream.

RICHNESS OF THE SOIL.
The fertility of the soil especially in the bottoms is wonderful. There is no limit to its productiveness. Radishes six inches in diameter, sweet potatoes weighing from eight to ten pounds each, beets that almost fill a four barrel, and cabbages with solid heads thirty-six inches in circumference, are among the vegetable marvels of this favored land. Eighty bushels of corn are raised to the acre in the valley of the Platte, while in the Tekama bottom and the Decatur bottom, forty five miles long and fifteen miles wide, wheat averages forty bushels to the acre. The wheat raised in the Elk Horn bottom weighed sixty pounds to the bushel; that in the Dakota sixty two, and in the Dakota sixty-three. Owing to the dryness of the atmosphere and of soil, the potato, which yields immensely, is not subject to the rot; nor has the wheat been attacked by a variety of those diseases to which it is liable in the East. Winter wheat has been very little cultivated as yet.

THE CLIMATE.
So far as the climate is concerned, there are few things that are objectionable. The air is remarkably fresh and pure, in spring and fall there are rains, but the summers are generally dry. The thermometer does not usually indicate a higher temperature than 100 deg. F., and in the extreme cold weather the mercury rarely falls to more than 10 deg. F. or 15 deg. F. though in very severe weather it descends to 20 deg. F. or 30 deg. F. The wind blows with great force, and with much constancy; of snow there is not much on the plains. Western Nebraska is in point of fact, warmer than places in the same latitude on the seaboard, as shown by the fact that the isothermal line of summer heat of 80 deg. F. which strikes the Atlantic coast near Charleston S. C., curves northward and crosses the forks of the Platte a little west of their point of junction. The isothermal line of winter heat of 40 deg. F., which touches the ocean at New York, and which passes through Southern Illinois, curves northward as it approaches Nebraska.

Stock of all kinds require some shelter to enable them to keep through the winter, and notwithstanding the cold winds which prevail, slight sheds, sufficient to break their force, will answer for cattle, and sheep fatten rapidly on the rich grasses of the Territory. The raising of sheep is becoming quite an item, and 100,000 pounds of wool were probably produced during this year, to 3,302 in 1866.

ESTIMATE OF CROPS.
The following is the estimated number of bushels of wheat, oats and corn for this year, compared with those given in the last census report:

	1860	1866
Wheat	147,867	1,000,000
Corn	1,482,080	4,000,000
Oats	74,502	500,000

That part of these crops which was not consumed in the Territories, either found its way down the river to St. Louis, up to Montana, or across the Plains to Colorado. There would doubtless have been more sent to the first named Territory, but for the fact that the yield there was exceedingly large,

while it has not hitherto been very profitable to raise large quantities of grain in those parts of the Territory remote from the Missouri river, or from the valley of the Platte, on account of the difficulty of getting to market. Arrangements are now being made, as the population increases, by which that difficulty will be removed, and farming will be about as profitable fifty miles northwest of Omaha as in the vicinity of that city.

PRICE OF LAND.
There is an immense amount of excellent land in this Territory still awaiting settlement, although some of the best, owing to the large grants made to the railroads, it is temporarily out of the market. Thus, in the Platte valley the Union Pacific Railroad is entitled to the alternate sections for twenty miles on each side of the road, and the moment the lands are surveyed they are withdrawn from the market. But the even sections along the road are open for settlement in lots of 80 acres, upon paying the sum of \$2 50 per acre, under the provisions of the homestead bill. Persons may also, going on the unsurveyed lands before the road has been located, pre-empt a homestead wherever they please. This land in the Platte valley within a hundred miles of Omaha, owing to its proximity to the railroad and its richness, has been extensively settled upon, and improved land when it can be bought at all, must be paid for at the rate of \$5 to \$12 an acre. The same remark is true to a great extent of the land in the bottom of the Missouri, and the valleys of the Elk Horn, Wood, and Loup rivers. There is no doubt, however, but that the Union Pacific Railroad will dispose of their lands at terms so moderate as to invite settlement. An examination has just been made of those lands by Prof. Eggleston, of the New York School of Mines, whose report will contain full information in regard to them.

Liberal donations of land were made by Congress to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road for the purpose of enabling them to build a road from the Missouri river to connect with the Union Pacific Road near Fort Kearney, and the lands thus donated to them have not been located by the company near the line of the road, but up north of the Platte, so as to cover some of the most valuable lands in the Territory, which are thus temporarily withdrawn from market. But, notwithstanding this, large quantities of land can be pre-empted under the provisions of the homestead law, and a quarter section of 160 acres can be obtained for a dollar and a quarter an acre. A person who comes, intending to settle, will have no difficulty whatever in finding a place where he can make a home, and which will rapidly improve in value. No State, no other Territory, can hold out such inducements.

MANUFACTURES.
Of manufactures, Nebraska has comparatively none. She is not favored so far as water-power is concerned, and the coal and iron lie in the western part of the State. There are grist and saw mills, and some small manufacturing establishments which partially supply the inhabitants of the Territory with harness and a few articles. Agriculture is probably the destiny of the eastern part of the Territory, and the mining district will consume all that can be grown there.

The Climate of Nebraska.
Eastern people generally have very erroneous notions about the climate of Nebraska. This is not a remarkably cold country. The winters are not nearly as long as they are in Wisconsin and Michigan, nor as severe nor as conducive to colds and coughs and lung diseases. The thermometer has, during the last seventeen years occasionally sunk as low as seven degrees below zero. But up to this date, December 25th 1866—the present winter, it has not been below zero.

The atmosphere in Nebraska is always dry, clear and pure. We have never heard of a case of consumption originating in this Territory; on the contrary, we know of several persons predisposed to that dreadful malady, who by a few years residence here have obliterated from their systems every symptom of it.

After an experience of more than twelve years in this climate, combined with close observation of the amount and kinds of sickness heretofore incident, we have no hesitation in saying that we believe Nebraska to be, beyond denial, the most healthful section of the whole United States.

The new comer or the passing traveler look for pallid faces upon our streets or invalids among our prairie homesteads and his search shall be in vain. We present for inspection the broadest chested, stoutest handed phalanx of muscular men there is in the world, and for admiration, the greatest number of ruddy-cheeked, bright-eyed, energetic women that ever adorned any State or Territory mentioned in the geography either modern or ancient.

Boston, Jan. 2.—The Massachusetts legislature assembled to day, and elected the presiding officers of last year.

STOCK RAISING.
The extraordinary adaptability of almost every portion of Nebraska to the raising and fattening of stock very early attracted the attention of the first settlers of the Territory, and it has been pursued as a business, first by a few, but constantly increasing numbers, until it has become a pursuit of considerable importance. It has been attended with unwavering success, and we can point to more than one man in our midst who has risen from very small beginnings to fine competencies, and in proportion to the time they have been engaged in this pursuit, have amassed wealth.

We have been able to form a better estimate of the extent to which the people of Nebraska are engaged in this business by the information in regard to it which we have gleaned from our Territorial exchanges. They have been industrious in giving names upon this subject, and we see in them every little while a reference to this and that gentleman of their several localities who is raising stock, and brief statistics of his or their product for the season. We have been glad to transfer these references to our columns as we have found them in the local papers, as a means of giving to our readers at home and abroad a better idea of one of the industrial pursuits of our people.

Among those who have entered largely into stock raising are, we may mention of our own knowledge, Mr. Fred Evans, of the Platte Valley. Mr. Evans lives in the vicinity of Grand Island, where he has a large herd of cattle, with which he is having the best success. His stock has a very wide range of country there, and the most excellent grasses on which to fatten. We learn that he is preparing himself to engage to a still greater extent in this profitable business in the future, and that his present large herd is but the nucleus of what he intends it shall be. We wish him the utmost success in his enterprise, and from his known energy and prudence, and the past experience of our stock raisers, we are assured that he will have it.

We remarked in the outset upon the adaptability of Nebraska to this industrial pursuit. Her vast plains, covered with the most nutritious grasses, furnish unlimited range for stock. No section of the country furnishes more ample or better incentives in these respects than this. While these vast plains furnish the rich food for the summer consumption of stock, they give also an abundance of the same for hay for winter use. In curing the hay here, it is found to retain a much larger percentage of its nutritious properties than most other stock growing regions, owing to our drier and purer atmosphere. Of course, stock fattens very easily upon such superior food, and, consequently, a less amount of it is required to fatten them properly for the market.

Another very favorable condition is the mildness of our winters. Stock needs but very little protection with a simple shed to keep off the severe storms and winds in all that is required. In this respect, also, the same conditions prevail here as do in the most favored stock regions of the southern latitude. Stock can range over this entire feeding ground during the whole winter with impunity from suffering.

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These are conditions which characterize Nebraska as one of the most favored regions for stock growing in the country. The knowledge often has had a great influence in turning attention to that branch of industry; and as they will attract to us immigration, they will attract to us immigration, and give it a greater impetus. To give these facts a greater publicity has been our object in writing this article.—*Republican.*

While the 11th Indiana Regiment was stationed at Raleigh, North Carolina, a few months after the surrender of Johnston's Army, Colonel K—, one bright Sunday morning, astonished his Adjutant by ordering him to make a detail of fifty men for fatigue duty, to report to the Chaplain at ten o'clock and hear him preach!" Whether the joke was on the soldiers composing the detail, the Chaplain, or the Colonel, the reader will have to decide when they are informed that the Chaplain good-humoredly took charge of the detachment, preached to it for two hours, and, on the evening of the same day, received into the Church three of the soldiers, who had not listened to a sermon before during the whole term of their service.

Chicago, Jan. 2.—A Washington special says the Ways and Means Committee to-day decided that there was too much gold in the Treasury and that the surplus must be sold on market. McCulloch will to-morrow send Congress Commissioner Well's report on tariff.

Baltimore, Jan. 1.—Judge Magruder, of Annapolis, was brought before United States Commissioner Brooks this morning, on indictments against him for resisting the civil rights bill. First, for refusing to receive negro testimony. 2d, for selling colored persons into slavery, as punishment for crime. The Judge gave bail in the sum \$2,000 to answer before the United States Supreme Court.

A list of all high officers, members of Congress, and graduates of West point, who joined the Rebellion has been completed and will be sent to the House on the opening of the session after New Year's day.

Weichman, an important witness in the Conspiracy trial, has been implicated by Surritt, as one of the chief movers and originators of the plot which deprived our country of the lamented Lincoln. The whereabouts of Weichman are not known, he having quitted Washington several months ago. It may not be improbable that Surritt seeks to avenge his mother's death by falsely accusing this witness. The investigation will be anxiously awaited.

It is intimated by Pittsburgh Fenians that the Havre line of steamships are to be purchased by the Brotherhood, and immediately fitted out to prey upon English commerce.

The New York World says that Bishop Hopkins, during a recent trip through the South, did not hear a disloyal word spoken. This is the same witness who could not see any disloyalty in the South during the rebellion.

The Nashville Telegraph warns the people of Tennessee against Yankee "school marm's," Yankee preachers, and Yankee mechanics. It took some time to open friendly intercourse with Japan, and we may hope to succeed finally at the South.

Large numbers of the people of Hanover, dreading the sweeping conscription imposed upon them by Prussia, are endeavoring to come to America. The Prussians are arresting all whom they can intercept.

There are in the United States at the present time, 3,841 Roman Catholic Churches and chapels, 74 theological seminaries, 1,404 academies and schools containing not far from 30,000 pupils. The Roman Catholic population of the country is estimated at between four and five millions.

There was an elopement in Freedom, New Hampshire, the other day; the date is not given, but it was the day after the young lady concerned was seen with her lover, "sitting up nights" with her lover.

It is positively asserted that Ross Browne will head a surveying and exploring party into Lower California for an American company who purchased it from the Juarez Government. General Butler, Robert Schell, George Wilkes, Ben Holliday, and others are interested in the company.

Emperor Napoleon accorded a reception to Gen. Dix, the newly accredited Minister of the United States. The Emperor said that assurances of good will be placed in the highest value upon friendship, and that ancient souvenirs of cordial feeling, together with the mutual interest depending, were certain guarantees that pleasant relations would continue to exist.

Gen Dix was presented by Minister Bigelow.

Gen. Howard, Superintendent of the Freedman's Bureau, had two long interviews with Bishop Wilmer, respecting religious care of freedmen. The General says that Bishop Wilmer's views on the subject more nearly coincide with his own than any one with whom he has had communication. It is likely that the plan of operations for Louisiana will be developed, which will benefit all classes greatly.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 31.—Advice from Mexico discredit the hanging of E-cubardo Juarez, who is expected at Duarango in a week.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—The steamer Henry Chauncy, with San Francisco dates of the 10th, arrived. It brings \$330,115 of treasure. The U. S. ship Rowhatten and Admiral Dahlgren sailed from Panama for Callas on the 16th.

TORONTO, Dec. 31.—The remaining Fenians, numbering 32, are to be tried January 10th. No delay will be consented to. The prisoners convicted at Sweetsburg, it is thought will be pardoned to a sermon before during the whole term of their service.

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