Nebraska Herald.

PLATTSMOUTH NEBRASKA.,

THURSDAY, FEB. 9. 1871.

STOCK RAISING IN NEBRASKA.

BY HON. MOSES STOCKING, OF SAUNDERS CO., NEBRASKA.

To Geo. L. Harris, Esq.:

SIR:—A sincere desire to further the interests of our noble State and of Agriculture, is my apology for attempting, in my crude and illiterate manner, of complying with your request to furnish you with the results of my experience and observations of the costs and profits of stock raising in Nebraska.

And here permit me to say that when I have told all I know, and in the best manner that I am able, I may be far from doing full justice to the subject as was the fame of Solomon's wisdom from the reality, in the estimation of Sheba's famous queen.

In order to better understand the importance of Nebraska as a stock growing country, it may not be amiss to say a few words in regard to its locality, topography, climate, soil and grasses.

Geographically, Nebraska is situated between the fourth and fifth degrees of north latitude, and between about the sixty-ninth and one hundred and fourth degree of west longitude. Topographically, that portion of the state adjacent to the Missouri river is quite rolling.—West of the line of the Big Blue, except along the streams, the surface is undulating or level. The climate is one of great salubrity, and less rigorous than that of the Atlantic states in the same latitude. The trend of the isothermal lines bearing well north as they near the mountains. From one to three days at a time, and from one to three times during each winter, severe storms occur, and are very exhausting to loose and unsheltered stock. But during an experience of sixteen years, I have seen no storm too severe for the endurance of a robust and plucky man. However, it would be advisable in all cases to adopt the practice of animals and seek shelter. Usually, the weather on winter days is mild and comfortable for laboring men out of doors, except on days of high winds. On such days stock need protection, and will instinctively seek the shelter of the first shed, brush patch or deep bank that offers protection.

The soil of Nebraska is proverbially one of the finest texture, the deepest, and for its extent, the most fertile in the world; possessing a power of absorbing excessive moisture and of resisting excessive drouth, that is truly remarkable. The grasses of the State vary in kind and quality with the topography, soil and climatic conditions.

In the yellow marl district, the bluff formation of the Missouri river, the predominating grass is the well known blue-stem, a tender, nutritious variety, that comes in season about the first of May, and continues till fall; makes excellent hay, if cut in July or August, but is worthless after frost for either hay or pasture.—Intermixed with this last is to be found a considerable portion of the red-stem and bunch grasses, both of which are hardy and valuable varieties. The bunch grass growing here is much more coarse and rank than at the mountains; still it is of the same species as the bunch grass of the plains, mountains, and of the Pacific coast, and is one of the most valuable grasses known to graziers. Whether green or dry, it is always nutritious, always green at the ground, and possesses remarkable fattening qualities.

The buffalo and gramie grasses—two excellent varieties, scarcely inferior in grazing value to the celebrated bunch grass—are but feebly represented in this district, but gradually increase in quantity westwardly, until upon the cretaceous belt in the longitude of Fort Kearney, they become predominant. In the belt between the Blue and Kearney, and where the deposits of bluff and cretaceous formations are commingled and form a light, porous and most fertile soil, admirably adapted to the growth of cereals and root crops, the hardy red-stem is predominant and is highly valued for hay or winter grazing. Another highly valuable variety of grass, and one which is to be found along the borders of all streams and in every timber patch is the wild rye—a variety so hardy as to remain green under the snows of winter, and ready to furnish succulent food so soon as uncovered by the warmth of spring.

On the cretaceous formation of the western portion of the State the white grazer, or the bunch, gramie and buffalo varieties prevail, and with some others less noted make up the grazing of the great "pastoral plains," lying between the 100th meridian and the mountains. Throughout all of this extensive region cattle, horses, mules, asses, sheep and goats, can graze, fatten and grow throughout the year, needing no salt and but little care, other than shelter, from the rough storms that sometimes occur, and protection from the prowling wolf.

Where water is insufficient, as is the case in some districts, the tubular or artesian well, can be resorted to with full assurance of success.

That the climate of Nebraska is gradual, since the settlement of the country by whites, becoming more moist, is now a pretty generally conceded fact. My own observation and resolution is that the seasons during the present decade have been decidedly more moist than those of the preceding. The excessive drouth of the past summer evidently has not equalled that of the summer of 1855. To what extent the breaking of prairie and planting of timber have effected this result I will not pretend to determine. Notably there are more trees growing in Nebraska to-day than there were when the first ground was broken for the Otoes, in 1852. Again, observers are beginning to notice that the red grasses of the eastern portion of the State—which require more moisture for their development—are gradually encroaching upon the white grasses of the more western part. Why is this? Is it proof that the rain fall is increasing? Further it was remarked by the late Peter A. Sarpy, that at the time of his first arrival on this frontier the buffalo grass was quite abundant in the river counties.—Now it is scarce in all of the State east of the sixth meridian. Again, Fremont and other writers of earlier days describe the plains as being far more arid and barren than they appear at the present day. If the soil is not improving in quality, if the vegetation is not becoming more abundant, if the rain fall is not increasing in quantity, why this discrepancy? Who will investigate this point and give to the world correct data? The cause of science and the interests of agriculture demand an investigation.

It follows from the foregoing that *locality* is an important element to consider in estimating the cost of stock growing in Nebraska. Also the cost of labor and the price of grain should not be overlooked; and as those vary with the seasons and the markets of the world, it will be readily seen that the question of profit is one of a complicated nature. Not having any statistical tables nor detailed experiments before me, and not having the extended experience of Mr. Edwin Loveland or Mr. Thompson Bissell, two of our most noted stock men, I can only hope to approximate the truth in the hastily prepared report.

In the river tier of counties, where the blue stem grass prevails and is killed in September or early in October, stock require to be foddered from November first to May first, a period of six months, and also to be protected from severe storms by some kind of rough shelter. The better the shelter, the more generous the feeding, the more rapid will be the growth of the animal and the greater the corresponding per centage of profit. But we regret to be compelled to say that the majority of our farmers neglect to fodder their stock until December, at which time one-half of the stock of flesh laid on during the summer will have been exhausted, and the poor discouraged animal half fed, and perhaps wholly unsheltered, with constantly declining flesh and courage, worries through the winter as best he may, and if he chances to live through to grass, reels about, a flat sided *caricature* of his breed, requiring half of the next summer to repair the waste of the previous winter's starvation. Thus the animal period of yearly growth is cut down to three months, instead of extending through the year as it would do under a proper system of treatment, and at five years of age presents a gnarled and knotty appearance, lank, flat-sided, with perhaps a broken horn, a stub tail, hairless hock and crippled hoof—the result of frost, exposure and starvation.—It is unnecessary to add that all the profits of the foregoing mode of stock raising are over the left. But we have a class of farmers who are good stock men and who make stock growing pay. Their practice is about as follows: Whether they breed for themselves or purchase of others, they look for the best blood and the best forms to be obtained in their vicinity—forms that indicate growth and fattening qualities—pay a little extra rather than take dwarfs at any price.—Thy feed generously and thus keep their stock growing throughout the year.

The range of prices of the different classes of stock for the past ten years has been about as follows, viz:

Horses—Colts after weaning $40@50, yearlings past $70@100, two year old past $100@150, three year old $125@175, work horses $100@200.

Cattle—Calves $5@12, one year past $18@25, two years past $30@40, three years past $40@60, work oxen $100@200 per pair, beef cattle 3½@6cts per lb, hogs 5@12cts per lb, sheep $1.25@6.00 per head, mutton sheep $2.50@5.00 per head. The raising of cattle has paid about 100 percent per annum on the capital invested, less the expense of keeping. Horses about 40 per cent, Mules about 50 per cent. The want of fences, of early and late pasture, the depredations of dogs and wolves and the expense of herding has rendered sheep raising a precarious business. And yet Nebraska and particularly the western portion of the State is one of the finest sheep countries in the world. The want of suitable grazing and of fences has also been a serious drawback upon the raising of hogs. The price of hay has ranged (in the stack) from $2@4. per ton, and can be put into stack at an expense of $1 50@2.00 per ton, corn and oats have averaged about 50cts per bushel. Our best cattle men claim that corn fed to beef cattle brings from 75cts to $1. per bushel, and we claim that it will pay 50cts per bushel to feed to any class of stock a sufficient quantity to winter them well.

From the forgoing statement of prices and what was previously said of the native grasses and the climate, it will be readily seen that the great need of this part of the State in order to render stock growing a highly remunerative business are fences, shelter and green feed, pasture early and late to reduce the length of the foddering season and correspondingly reduce the ammount of hay and grain necessarry for winter consumption. The first need can soon be supplied through the culture of the Osage Orange for hedges, making a cheap and durable fence. Our railroads by furnishing cheap lumber will soon enable us to supply the second, and our farmers can have the last and most important of the three by sowing in July or early August fields of Rye. This grain grows most luxuriantly and makes the finest of pasturage for fall, winter and spring grazing. I now have sixty acres in Rye, sown the middle of July, but owing to the drouth did not come up till the middle of August About the twentieth of September we turned two hundred lambs upon the field, and at this date, Nov. 20th, they have more than doubled their weight. They are a sight to make the heart rejoice.

Now rye is a crop so easily grown in this district that the stock grower who will can have all the green feed he desires. Again, clover, timothy, red top and blue grass flourish admirably wherever fairly tried.

The above grasses succeed well sown on the raw prairie, with the surface well harrowed. After the prairie has been broken up, it should become thoroughly cultivated, and all the fibrous material worked out, so as to enable it to resist drouth before seeding with grass, and then fully double the usual quantity sown to the acre, so as to make a thick, close mat at once. Again, the letter way is to sow the grass seed by itself, instead of with grain, as is the usual practice.

The farmer who will faithfully carry out the above suggestions, can in the eastern belt of the state, with the addition of a very little of grain, double the value of his cattle each year.

Mr. T. Bissell, of the Wahoo Valley has with no other feed than the native grasses and a very little of corn, with brush shelter, grown steers that at two and a half years of age weighed 1500 lbs., and from 1400 to 1500 lbs. is common weight for steers of his raising in this valley, at the age of three years.

In the *red stem* district, being the belt between the sixth meridian and the meridian of Fort Kearney, the foddering season is reduced about one half, or to a period of three months. Throughout this belt, cattle thrive remarkably, grow rapidly, and weigh well. Their weight would astonish any man who has never seen them put upon the scales. Leave grain out of the feed and they will excel at three or four years of age, the cattle grown upon the blue stem belt about thirty per cent.

Horses, mules, sheep and goats will thrive equally well with cattle. The soil of this belt is a warm, quick loam, fully as well adapted to the growth of cereals as the native grasses are to that of cattle. In this belt the red clover will be found at home. And we believe it better adapted to fruit growing than the eastern belt. This belt of the state is but just beginning to be appreciated.

West of the meridian of Fort Kearney is the region of the white grasses, the buffalo bunch and gramie. Here the noble Buffalo has been bred, grown, fattened, and roamed for ages.

Over these grassy plains millions of these noble animals have annually grazed and roamed at will.

What a grand, what a captivating sight, is presented to the view, by a herd of those ponderous denizens of these beautiful plains, spread out, moving and grazing, extended in all directions beyond the utmost reach of human vision. Can a soil be poor which produces annually the food to subsist such immense herds? Are not those grasses, which are thus annually converted into such vast amounts of flesh, valuable to the stock grower? A wider, broader, richer field for enterprise does not exist than is to be found upon these beautiful and health giving plains.

Not only is this region valuable for grazing, but grain growing will be found to succeed when fairly tried.

Expel the accursed Indian, and extend our system of railroads to the mountains and what a change twenty years would effect in this whole region! Who could then count the numbers of the horses, mules, cattle, sheep, swine, and of human beings who would derive subsistence from the "Great American Desert"—the *bug bear* of former years? Over these vast plains, cattle can roam, and on these grasses subsist, grow and fatten, the year round! Expel the Indian and the wolf, the two scourges of the country—and the flockmaster would ask for nothing finer for his flocks—they would scarcely need his attention.

The time is approaching, and not distant, when every stream of water rising from the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains will be used for the purposes of irrigation—when the bed of the great Platte river will be a dry sand bar, for a portion of the year—its waters being diverted and used for agricultural purposes; when the western portion of our State, for the purposes of stock growing, will as far excel the eastern portion as that now excels New York or New England in the matter of growing grain.

The Sioux City *Journal* gives an elaborate description of the new Academy of Music, opened in that place Saturday evening. The hall is 50 by 88 feet, 27 feet high, with an arched ceiling. There are 800 chairs in the hall and gallery, but its possible capacity is set down at an even thousand.

A novelty in domestic arts is the introduction of starch colored to any desired tint. By its use a dress may be done up in different colors, as the owner may wish, thus obviating, at times, the necessity for new articles of clothing. A favorite color is crimson, made by mixing three parts of fuchsine with water, so as to form a thick broth, and rubbing it in a mortar with twenty parts of glycerine. This is stirred up with one hundred and fifty parts of finely-powdered starch, and dried on unsized paper. It is used like common starch.

An enterprising girl, of twenty, living near Alton, Illinois, has contracted with her father to dig him a well, at seventy-five cents a foot. It is reported that she was twenty feet under ground at last accounts, and no less than three offers of marriage from delighted young farmers had gone down that hole since it was commenced.

Old Dr. Stearns, of New London, in his latter years, kept a drug store. A gentleman one day purchased a cigar of the Doctor, and, lighting it, began to smoke.

"Please do not smoke in the store," said Dr. S., politely, "it is against our rule."

"But you *sell* cigars," rejoined the gentleman—"sell 'em to smoke, don't you?"

"Yes, sir, we sell cigars," replied the doctor a little sharply—"and *we sell physic; but we don't allow it to operate in the store.*"

Two paths are before us all. A rough one has a finger-post—To duty. The other one is smooth and flowery, with the finger post—To pleasure. Those who take the rough one will find it grow smoother and broader and pleasanter, till it reaches the very gate of the celestial city.

Laura Bridgman, the deaf, dumb and blind girl, whose case so interested Dickens on his first visit to America in the year 1842, is now on a visit to her sister Mrs. Simmons, of Newport, Ky. The sisters manage to converse freely, the one having only the sense of touch to reach her imprisoned mind.

"ROCK ME TO SLEEP,"—Some time ago the claim to the authorsip of "Rock me to Sleep," a plaintive poem by Florence Percy, was made by a plagiarist by the name of Ball, and who writes very bad verses.

To this person Mark Twain addresses the subjoined apostrophe:

"Back,ward, speed backward, O, Ball, in your flight! Make not an ass of yourself (just for to night); pull the few silver threads out of your hair; fill up and varnish those furrows of care—care that was born of attempting fame's steep, which you could not climb, Ball, whom none rocked to sleep! O, Ally come back from the echoing shore! Cease for a season the public to bore with your infamous rhymes, and your stupid complaint for you know you are claiming to be what you ain't. Oh, drivel no more—don't shuffle, don't weep—hang up your lyre, Ball—I'll rock you to sleep.

No man ever prospered in the world without the co-operation of his wife. If she unites in mutual endeavors or rewards his labors with an endearing smile, with what confidence will he resort to his merchandise or his farm, fly over the land, sail upon the seas, meet difficulty, and encounter danger, if he knows that he is not spending his strength in vain but that his labor will be rewarded by the sweets of home! Solicitude and disappointment enter the history of every man's life; and he is but half provided for his voyage who finds but an associate for happy hours, while for his month of darkness and distress no sympathizing partner is prepared.

Henry Ward Beecher's church is composed of 1982 members, just about two full regiments. They would fill 150 omnibusses, or more than thirty railroad cars. The musical director of Plymouth Church receives $2,000; Mr. Rockwood, tenor, $1,000; Miss Thursby, soprano, $960; Mr. Zundel, organist, $1,500.—Two new deaconesses, Mrs. Moody and Mrs. Fanning, have recently been elected.

WHITE & SPIRE,

Have moved in their new brick store, and have just received a large and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES

Notions, and a well selected stock of FANCY and Staple

GROCERIES,

Which we offer to the public as low as the lowest and

DEFY COMPETITION.

WE would call the attention of the ladies to our new stock of

Dress Goods,

Several shades of beautiful Satin, Lyoneze, Brocades. A few patterns left of that 20 cent Poplin. Alpacas, several shades. Woolen and common DeLaines, Scotch Plaids, Robe Repps, also a large variety of Prints &c., which we have just received and offer them

Lower Than Ever.

WE have on hand a large stock of APPLES by the bushel or Barrel. We pay the highest price in cash or trade for Corn, Oats, Butter, Eggs, Chickens, Turkey or any kind o Farm Produce.

E. T. DUKE. D. H. WHEELER.

E. T. DUKE & CO.,

AT FOOT OF MAIN STREET,

Wholesale & Retail Dealers in

Hardware & Cutlery, Stoves,

TINWARE, ROPE.

IRON, STEEL NAILS AND

Blacksmith Tools, &c.

Keep on hand a Large Stock of

CHARTER OAK,

BUCKS PATENT,

CHICAGO, EMPORIA,

LOYAL COOK,

And other first class Cooking

STOVES.

All kinds of Heating Stoves.

Coal or Wood kept on hand.

JOB WORK OF ALL KINDS DONE.

—MOLINE—

Stiring and Breaking Plows

At Net Cost for Cash.

Our prices are as low as any house in the State. [jan26tf.

220

HEATH'S PATENT BOARD WELLS.

Put down in Otoe county in the past 18 months, and from THREE to FIVE a week making at present

PROVE THEIR SUPERIORITY.

SIXTY-NINE of them were in the worst kind of Quick-sand,

—AND—

THIRTY-ONE of them were made in places where the old style "Dug Wells" had dried up—caved in—failed to furnish a supply, or—naturally "played out."

Their own reputation, and the unanimous verdict of the people of Otoe County

Attests their Merits.

An Outfit is now in operation for the accommodation of Cass County, in charge of

Mr. C. R. KRENS.

Wells guaranteed to furnish an ample supply of water, or the money refunded.

Prices and Terms.

Wells bored, tubed and fitted up for throwing water—all complete and guaranteed.

One Dollar per Foot.

Quick-sand wells $5. extra one each well. (In the country hands to be boarded while doing on.

Terms Cash.

Responsible parties desiring it a note for one-half will be taken for part payment, at six months, with interest at 12 per cent. from date.

Parties wishing wells will please accommodate by leaving their orders at the Hardware Store of C. W. MERK, or addressing me a line to

NEBRASKA CITY.

Very Respectfully

B. F. Diffenbacher

July 1870.d&wtf

EVENING STAR,

CHALLENGE

—AND—

CHARTER OAK STOVES

The demand for CHARTER OAK, CHALLENGE and EVENING STAR Stoves has grown so rapidly of late that we have not filled orders as promptly as desirable; but having now secured the assistance of another Stove Foundry, we shall hereafter confine nearly the entire focus of our own establishment to the production of the Stoves above named and hope to fill all orders without delay.

We would call the attention of those about purchasing, to the SUCCESS and POPULARITY of all of THESE STOVES. No better evidence of their intrinsic merit can be offered than a statement of the fact, that after 18 years use and being subject to severe tests in all kinds of localities, and to the most bitter and determined opposition that could be invented, that they are to-day, the MOST POPULAR STOVES in the market, and have given such universal satisfaction THAT THE DEMAND IS GREATER THAN EVER.

If you want THE BEST COOKING STOVE FOR WOOD, buy the CHARTER OAK.

If you want THE BEST COOKING STOVE FOR COAL, buy the CHALLENGE.

If you want THE NEATEST AND BEST SHEET IRON PARLOR STOVE ever made, buy the EVENING STAR.

—SOLD BY—

Excelsior Manufaturing Co.,

612 and 614 North Main Street.

ST. LOUIS, MO.,

—OR—

E. T. DUKE & CO.,

PLATTSMOUTH, NEB.

Howard Sanitary Aid Association

the Relief and Cure of the Erring and Unfortunate, on Principles of Christian Philanthropy.

Essays on the Errors of Youth, and the Follies of Age, in relation to Marriage and Social Evils. Rich sanitary aid for the afflicted. Sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P. Philadelphia, Pa. maylwly

PLATTSMOUTH MILLS.

C. HEISEL, Proprietor. Having recently been repaired and placed in thorough running order, 100,000 Bushels of Wheat wanted immediately for which the highest market price will be paid [aug28wtf.

C. W. MERK,

DEALER IN

Stoves, Tin, Hardware & Farming Tools;

ALSO

Manufacturer of Tin & Sheet Iron Ware

Roofing, Guttering, Spouting and Repairing done.

I am Selling First-Class Goods and Guaranty Not to b Undersold, as I am Buying of First Hands.

A. No. 1 Plows and Jultivators, closing out at Cost. Remember [1y

Main St., Next to City Hotel, Plattsmouh

W have the most attractive Stock of Dry Goods, Notions, Boots, Shoes, Hats Caps and Groceries ever brought to this city. Call and see us.

CLARK & PLUMMER.

H. ROBERTSON,

Wholesale Dealers in

WINES, LIQUORS AND BRANDIES.

DOUBLE ANCHOR WHISKIES, &c.

Best quality of Cigars and Tobacco always on hand

All orders promptly attended to.

MAIN STREET, ONE DOOR WEST OF THE RAILROAD TICKET OFFICE

The "SUNNYSIDE" has removed to rear of the Wholesale Rooms.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

1870. 1870. 1870.

D. SCHNASSE. F. D. LENHOFF.

GREAT RUSH! LARGE CROWDS!!

Everybody, and more too, are going to:

D. SCHNASSE & CO,

To buy their

Falland winter Goods

—AT THE—

NEW YORK STORE.

The best and most complete

STOCK OF DRESS GOODS.

Are now on exhibition at the New York Store, at greatly reduced prices. We call particular attention to our new styles of

DRESS-GOODS, PRINTS,
DELAINS, GINGHAMS,
BROWN SHEETING,
BLEACHED COTTONS,
BALMORALS, CARPETS,
CLARK'S NEW THREAD,
COTTON YARNS, BOOTS AND SHOES
of all kinds and prices to suit our numerous customers. A large stock of GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
WOODEN-WARE,
GLASSWARE,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
HATS AND CAPS,

We Sell at Cost Now the Celebrated GARDEN CITY CLIPPER PLOW, STUBBLE and BREAKING PLOWS, and all kinds of CULTIVATORS, REAPERS, SEEDERS, HAY RAKES, &C

Plattsmouth September 10th, 1870. tf. D. SCHNASSE & CO.

WILLIAM STADELMANN.

CLOTHIER,

South Side Main Street, - - Number 9.

PLATTSMOUTH, CASS COUNTY NEBRASKA

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One Year	$10,00
Three Months	$2,50
One Month	$1,00

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One Year	$2,00
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MISSOURI RIVER

It is read by Farmers, Merchants Mechanics, Contractors, Stock Dealers, Railroad Men, Business Men, Manufacturers, Consumers,

AND

EVERYBODY.

Cisterns Built and Rock Work Done.

THE undersigned is prepared to take contracts for building Cisterns and furnishing all necessary material, also to do any and all kinds of Rock work by contract, and furnish all materials for same.

I have a few acres of choice land for residences and several lots for sale on reasonable term also tf JOSEPH LEASLEY.

Dissolution Notice.

The co-partnership heretofore existing in the drug business between J. H. Buttery and A. W. Prole is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. A. W. Prole retires from the busines, which will be continued, at the old stand by J. H. Buttery. Mr. Prole will remain in the establishment for the present.

January 20th—d tf.

Harnibal & Saint Joseph R. R.

Taking effect January 9th, 1870.

ARRIVE.

No. 1 Day Exp. daily except Sunday..... 7:20 p m
" 3 Pacific exp. daily except monday 2:00 a m
" 5 Night exp. daily except monday 7:10 a m
" 7 Through frt. daily except monday 5:45 a m
" 9 Through frt daily except monday 9:45 a m
" 11 Way frt daily, except sunday..... 6:35 p m
" 15 Macon frt daily except sunday... 11:30 a m

DEPART.

No. 2 Day exp daily except sundpy..... 6:40 a m
" 4 Night exp daily except sunday... 4:20 p m
" 6 Pacific exp daily except sunday. 12:45 a m
" 8 St. Louis exp daily except sunday 12:45 a m
" 10 Way frt daily except sunday ..... 2:00 p m
" 12 Through frt daily except sunday ..... 7:00 a m
" 14 Through frt daily except sunday 1:25 p m

No. 4 will not stop at Saxton, Osburn, Kidder, Gower, Mooresville, Utica, Wheeling or Meadville.

No. 6 will not stop at Saxton, Easton, Osburn, Breckenridge, Mooresville, Wheeling or Meadville.

T. B. BURNETT, Gen Agent.

J. W. SHANNON'S

FEED, SALE AND

LIVERY STABLE.

MAIN STREET,

Plattsmouth, Nebraska.

I am prepared to accommodate the public with Horses, Carriages, Buggies and a No. 1 Hearse on short notice and reasonable terms. A Hack will run to the steamboat landing, and to all part of the city when desired.

January 1, 1871—d&wtf.

EAST,

The Burlington & Missouri River Rail Road,

In connection with the

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R

Offer to the people of Plattsmouth, and all portion of Nebraska lying

SOUTHR OF THE PLATTE,

the most direct, and the best Route to the Eastern, South Eastern, and Northern States. Passengers desiring to travel luxuriously should take the Atlantic Express, which runs through to Chicago without change of Cars, equipped with elegant Day Coaches, Pullman's Palace Day and Sleeping Coaches, and

Pullman's Dining Cars.

In addition to the fact that this is the direct route by which time may be saved in reaching any point in the Eastern or Middle States, it may truthfully be said that it possesses the best track and the finest equipment of any Western Line, ensuring to the passenger

Speed, Safety and Comfort.

Rates always as LOW as the LOWEST. Baggage checked through to any point East.

C. E. PERKINS, Gen. Supt.

A. B. TOUZALIN, Gen. Passenger Agent.

jan5d&wtf.

LUMBER!

100,000 FEET!

The undersigned has on hand a large quantity of

COTTONWOOD LUMBER.

WHICH HE OFFERS AT REASONABLE FIGURES.

ORDERS FILLED

on short notice, and for any size or length of lumber.

Rafters, Studdings. Joists

fall size on short notice. aug1tdtf HEISEL.

Estray Notice.

Taken up by the subscriber, a Heifer, that came within my enclosure in the city of Plattsmouth, Cass county, Nebraska, on the third day of January, 1871, said Heifer is between one and two years old, dark red ears, light red side, ballance white, no other marks preceptable. The owner is requested to come prove the property, and pay charges and take the same away.

January 12th—w3. J. H. BUTTERY.

JOSEPH SCHLATER

ESTABLISHED IN 1861.

DEALER IN

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE, GOLD PENS SPECTACLES, VIOLIN STRINGS AND FANCY GOODS.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired neatly and with dispatch.

☞Removed to opposite Platte Valley House Main Street. nov. 10 w tf.

Probate Notice.

Whereas, William Winterstein, Administrator on the estate of Charles Mertins, deceased, has this day made application for final settlement of his trust as such Administrator. Notice is hereby given to all parties interested, that Tuesday the 21st day of Febuary, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock a. m., is set as the time for said settlement.

January 26th, 1871.

jan26w3 A. L. CHILD, Probate Judge.

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