THE NEBRASKA HERALD
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
H. D HATHAWAY
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
☞ Office corner Main and Second streets, second story.
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NEBRASKA HERALD.

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LOOKS BAD.

In glancing over the Brownville papers this morning we notice a little thing which needs some explanation, to wit: That the *Democrat* is made the official organ of Col. Thos. J. Majors, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the District of Nebraska, in which paper appears his advertisement of assessment rolls being open for inspection. This looks bad, to say the least. The *Democrat* is, and always has been, an ultra democratic sheet, filled with abuse of Republicans, Republican doctrines and Republican officials, the editor of which served in the rebel army; and it is an enigma to us why Assessor Majors should make this paper his official organ over the head of as staunch and reliable a Republican journal as the *Advertiser*. Will some one "please rise to explain?" A few words from Bro. Majors or Bro. Church would be in order.

SPEAKS OUT.

The Rulo *Register*, whose editor, H. A. Buell, is the valient nephew of his uncle, dares to denounce the "Dayton-Vallandighan-Resolutions," and the amendments. It goes on to show that they had prospered as a party in the denunciation of these amendments, and that this chance for victory in the next Presidential election were bright, and adds:

Our victory was too close at hand, and so a set of fanatics had to cause a breach in the party.

True, we think this breach will only be for the time being, as we do not fear any such planks in our next Democratic Presidential platform. If there are any such planks in it, our defeat will be most positive. The declarations enunciated in our last Democratic National Convention are good enough for the yeomanry of the United States. If we adopt measures which are in opposition to our own true and inmost belief, how can we ever dream of unity or success?

We have always opposed these Amendments, and we shall in the future, and when we make this statement we speak the sentiment of every ninety out of a hundred Democrats in the United States.

We never did approve of the Dayton resolutions, and further, we would rather that our party remain in the minority when in the right, than to come into power under such declarations as expressed by these resolutions.

GOVERNOR BUTLER.

The great impeachment trial of Governor Butler adjourned *sine die* on last Friday at noon. They decreed before the adjournment, by a vote of nine to three, that David Butler was guilty of the charge made in the first article.—They further decreed that he was not guilty of the charges made in the other ten articles. They find him then guilty upon the charge of corruptly, illegally and fraudulently disposing of and using the $17,000, five per cent. School monies, but in the matter of letting the Asylum, State House and University contracts; in recklessly and illegally loaning the School funds, including the Tichenor loan; in receiving money from Griffey of the Board of Immigration; in the lands to railroads; in the sale of the Lincoln lots; in buying lots and selling the same for advance pay and particularly to Senator Cropsey, in the McBird matter and in all other matters they vote him not guilty. We are no apologist for the acts of Gov. Butler. It is well known that he was by no means our choice for Governor before the nominating convention, but this much we will say in justice to the man that, in our opinion, he stands to-day under less suspicion of being guilty of all or any part of what he has been charged with, than he did on the day of his re-election as Governor of the State. Nebraska has now spent near $50,000 just to be told in an official way, just what the Governor told the people on the stump in nearly every county in the State, previous to his last Fall's election, and if history shall ever record the exact truth in this matter, it will say, relative to this $17,000, that the Governor gave Brock a power of attorney to go to Omaha and get seventeen thousand dollars in State money, and place it in the State Treasury at Lincoln, and in pursuance thereto the deputy State Treasurer, Brock, got the money and brought it to Lincoln, and that he placed it to the credit of the Governor's private bank account, in Sweet & Brock's bank, because the Governor was then owing them over $14,000, and they feared they would lose it unless they could get their pay in this way and that the Government afterwards gave the State mortgage security for the money thus placed to his credit, as he could not return it to the treasury. This is somewhat after the Governor's style of doing business, whether for himself, or for others, or for the State. This the people knew before election, and if they desired such a man to transact their business it was their right to say so, which they emphatically did in October last, and their decree we considered final. Our position has since been that the Governor ought not to be impeached for reasons which the people knew to exist previous to his re-election. No one denies but that the State is amply secured for this $17,000. The most that can be said is that it was irregularly loaned, or loaned without authority of law. If it had been loaned to the Governor on the same securities in pursuance with the Statutes, there would have been no question about the matter. The result in either case must be the same.—The State will get its $17,000 and interest. This whole matter now goes to the people, and there we leave it, knowing full well that they will meet out justice to the parties concerned, if we but give them time to consider and weigh all the facts.—*Brownville Advertiser.*

It has been stated that the deepest excavation in the United States is a copper mine near Lake Superior, which is about thirteen hundred feet in depth.—It now appears that the Amador quartz-mining company are working a shaft in the mine located at Sutter Creek, California, the depth of which is 1,350 feet. At that depth they have a large body of rich ore. This is undoubtedly the deepest excavation in the United States of North America, and without doubt the deepest gold mine in the world. One owned by an English company located in Brazil, was worked at a depth of 1,800 feet. Owing, however, to insecure timbering, too much water, and the political troubles of the country, the company were compelled to abandon it.

Glorified bugs and impossible butterflies seem to be all the rage for female adornment this spring.

Lincoln.

On the day of his death, this simple western attorney, who, according to one party, was a vulgar joker, and whom the doctrinaries among his own supporters accused of wanting every element of statesmanship, was the most absolute ruler in Christendom, and this solely by the hold his good-humored sagacity had laid on the hearts and understandings of his countrymen. Nor was this all; for it appeared that he had drawn the greater majority, not only of his fellow-citizens, but of mankind, also, to his side. So strong and so pursuasive is honest manliness, without a single quality of romance or unreal sentiment to help it.—A civilian during times of the most captivating military achievement, awkward, with no skill in the lower technicalities of manners, he left behind him a fame beyond that of any conqueror, the memory of a grace higher than that of outward person, and a gentlemanliness deeper than mere breeding. Never before that startled April morning did such multitudes of men shed tears for the death of one they had never seen, as if with him a friendly presence had been taken away from their lives, leaving them colder and darker. Never was funeral panegyric so eloquent as the silent look of sympathy which strangers exchanged when they met on that day. Their common manhood had lost a kinsman.—*James Russell Lowell.*

THE STORM.

Fearful Ravages at North Bend and at Lincoln.

Great Loss of Property, and Several Persons Severely Injured.

From the Omaha Republican.

NORTH BEND, Neb., June 9.

At half past five, last evening, a terrible storm of rain, wind and hail, from the north-east, burst upon the western portion of this county, destroying almost everything in its way. The following is an account given by an eye witness:

"The house of Mr. Silas Dickinson, Sr., was lifted up, bodily, and carried a distance of fifty yards, when it struck the ground, and was dashed to pieces.—The house is a complete wreck, and not one piece of board or timber, over eight feet long, is to be found. The contents of the house were entirely destroyed.—He had a new wagon, standing near the house, that is entirely destroyed; the forward wheels were blown to piece, and only one of the tires found. The hind axle was broken in three pieces. Loss about $800. Some of his chickens were found four hundred yards from the house, dead, and their feathers all blown off from them. Near the house was a piece of breaking, the sod of which was piled up in heaps of from two to five feet high.

The house and grainery of Mr. A. P. Smith were entirely destroyed. Mrs. Smith's child was blown out of her arms and could not be found for half an hour, when it was found among the ruins, and but slightly injured. Mr. Smith's damages amount to $800.

Mr. Frank Jack's house was blown down, and fire from his stove carried to the stable and gainery, which took fire, and was burned to the ground, with all their contents, consisting of four hogs, four hundred hens, farming implements, and about eighty bushels of grain. Loss $700.

Mr. McDonald lost his house and furniture. Loss, $1,000.

Mr. O. Birdsell's new residence, just completed, was blown to atoms. Loss, $1,200.

Mr. Henry Jack's house was blown down, and contents entirely lost. Loss, $400.

Mr. P. Card's house was blown down, and entirely ruined.

Casualties—Mrs. McDonald, injured in the head, and is considered dangerous; Miss McDonald, collar bone broken; Mrs. A. P. Smith and child, slightly injured; Mr. Lent Card, struck on the head with a hail stone, and knocked senseless.

The hail stones were about the size of a goose egg, and would weigh two pounds.

The width of the storm was about one mile. All early wheat, barley, corn and vegetables are destroyed. Two children, going to a neighboring house, were caught by the storm, and entirely stripped of their clothing. OPERATOR.

[From the Lincoln Journal.]

Our city was last evening visited with one of the most severe rain storms it has ever been our lot to witness. Rain commenced falling about 5 o'clock, just as we were going to press, and continued to fall till nearly 8 o'clock.

Most of the time it *poured*. Young rivers flowed through the streets, and the pedestrians were for once compelled to cease their wanderings.

The damage is principally confined to 10th and 11th streets. On both of these streets the water rapidly filled the cellars and made the walks impassable.

Messrs. Farmer Bros., on 11th street, are probably the heaviest losers. Their cellar was filled with groceries and produce, and was completely flooded: The water was also in their store room to the depth of two feet. Their loss cannot be far from $1,000.

The fruit and ice cream establishment of A. P. Lau & Co., on the opposite of the street, was also damaged. They will lose from $250 to $300.

Among the other losses we may mention the following:

Boyer & Gerran's meat market—$150.
P. J. Mosher & Son—$150.
C. Cameron j $150
J. H. Barnett—100.
Swan's saloon—$25.

Many others suffered more or less, but we were unable to obtain particulars.—Much of the damage was the result of an imperfect culvert on 10th street.—That street has been lately filled in and the culvert is not large enough to carry off the surface water in a severe rain storm. The filling yesterday made a perfect dam and set the water back above 12th street. In some places on N street the water was fifteen feet deep. In view of the great damage done both to individuals and the city, it behooves our city fathers to furnish adequate drainage.—A repetition of yesterday's scenes should not be witnessed.

The old culvert on 9th street was taken bodily and carried a distance of at least a hundred rods.

Ebenezer Adams, a celebrated Quaker of Philadelphia, on visiting a lady of rank, whom he found, six months after the death of her husband, sitting on a sofa covered with black cloth, and in all the dignity of woe, approached her with great solemnity, and gently taking her by the hand, thus accosted her: "So, friend, I see that thou hast not forgiven God Almighty." This reasonable reproof had such an effect on the person to whom it was addressed, that she immediately had all her trappings of grief destroyed, and went about her necessary business and avocations. "A word spoken in due season how good it is!"

A Sad Accident.

A Farmer Drowned in Salt Creek.

Mr. John Dick, who resided about five miles from the city on the Little Salt, was drowned while attempting to cross Salt Creek at the lower ford. The wagon slipped off the edge of the bridge and Mr. Dick jumping into the water lost his footing and was washed down the stream. The Marshal and Coroner Burr visited the scene of the disaster, but were unable to find the body. Mr. Dick leaves a wife and a large family of children, and was an esteemed citizen.—Mr Edward Bingham who was with him remained in the wagon and succeeded in escaping unharmed.—*Journal.*

Two clergymen, late editors of the *Ministerial Union*, a Christian paper which appeared for four consecutive weeks in Chicago, valedictoried as follows: "Chicago is a good place for a religious newspaper, providing that three pages serve Satan, and the other one is mixed."

Some time since a Northern Vermont clergyman visited New York, and was invited to fill a city pulpit. He knew nothing about quartette choirs, and had never heard a church organ. After the first hymn showed him what the organ prelude was, he announced the second as follows:—"The audience will now join with me in singing a good old Methodist hymn, and those fellows running that bag of wind in the gallery will please not interrupt."

Laura Fair thinks that as the dignity of the law has been satisfied by her conviction of murder in the first degree she ought now to receive a pardon. She said to the jailor the other day: "Look at my form and my face! Can they ever hang such a woman?"

An English medical journal mentions it as a singular fact that women, as a rule, will not confide in a physician of their own sex. They will talk to a man about the most delicate symptoms incident to sickness, and positively refuse the same information to a woman doctor.

A clergyman of Cairo, Ill., expressed lately his contempt of Nickels in his Sunday collection, and positively forbade any of his congregation from contributing anything under the denomination of five cents. "Save your cents," said the good man, "until you have five before you put your hands in this box. The widow's mite business is played out here."

A Methodist clergyman was lately asked to conclude the exercises of a Sabbath School anniversary, in New York City by a few remarks. It was already after 9 p. m., and the speaker began by asking the children whether they had rather go home, or stay and hear his speech.—Those who wish to go home, say "aye" quoth he, when, to his astonishment, nearly all the two hundred and fifty children united in a chorus of "ayes," easily heard a block away. The speaker blushed and covered his retreat with the benediction.

The seventeen-year Locusts have appeared in Northern Illinois, and great havoc is expected, especially among fruit trees and shrubs. These insects are about one and a half inches long, with black wings spreading about three inches and margined with yellow. The hind legs are very powerful, enabling them to leap much farther than be grasshopper; and they rub these hind legs across projecting veins in the wing covers, producing a sound which has been compared to that of a violin. Their wings are strong, giving the power of rapid flight, which is accompanied by a loud, whizzing noise.

In China, a man is not allowed to build a house above his legitimate rank in society. He may acquire a fortune by his own exertions, but unless he holds some office or is born to some rank, he has no liberty of architecture. The laws of the empire detail and enforce, with the greatest precision, the mode of constructing a residence of a prince of the first, second or third rank, of a grandee or of a mandarin. According to the ancient law, the number and hight of the apartments, the length and hight of a building are all regulated with precision, from the plain citizen to the mandarin and from the mandarin to the Emperor himself.

The belt of land around the globe, 500 miles north and 500 miles south of the equator, abounds in trees producing the gum of India-rubber. They can be tapped, it is stated, for twenty successive seasons without injury, and the the trees stand so close that one man can gather the sap of 80 in a day, each tree yielding, on an average, three table-spoonfuls daily. Forty-three thousand of these trees have been counted in a tract of country thirty miles long by eight wide. There are in America and Europe more than 150 manufacturies of india-rubber articles, employing some 500 operatives each, and consuming more than 10,000,000 pounds of the gum per year, and the business is considered to be still in its infancy. But to whatever extent it may increase, there will still be plenty of rubber to supply the demand.

It is said that Booth the elder never played a single character he had not seen another play before. Though he could have played "Pescara" first, he refused to play it till another had shown how much effective power there is in the role. It is also said that Edwin Booth never plays an original part. Garrick played five original characters, the elder Keen twenty, and Forrest five.

It is an odd feeling, especially, if you are a woman, to find yourself getting to be a little bit middle aged. First, you will notice that you begin to be left out of every young folks' picnics, and to get fewer notes in pink envelopes than you used. Then you begin to be faintly haunted by vague, sneaking doubts as to whether white muslin and blue ribbons are becoming to you. Finally, and worst of all, once in a while you will see an infant of the male sex, whom you remember as a rosy little fellow in checked aprons when you were twelve years old, suddenly lifted over your head in the shape of a long, gawky biped, with the tender down of a first moustache sprouting from his upper lip. That gives you an intensely exasperating sensation.—Nor is it pleasant to have saucy young snipes of girls talk of you behind your back as old Sarah Thompson.

Henry Ward Beecher says: "It will scarcely be denied that men are superior to women, as men; and that women are immeasurably superior to men, as women; while both of them together are more than a match for either of them separately."

A female lecturer says the only decent thing about Adam was a rib, and that went to make something better.

WEST OF THE MISSOURI.

Detailed Description of Some of the Principal Counties in the Interior of Nebraska.

ED. HERALD:—Having just returned, as you know, from quite an extensive trip through our State, I desire to publish some facts in regard to the various portions of the State, from which can be deduced some idea of the agricultural resources of Nebraska. I have lived some three years in the State, and although I do a fair amount of reading I have never found anything from which I could learn definitely of the quality of land, &c., in the counties west of us. I now propose to take the counties in detail and give you *facts* as I observed in passing through each, and to commence I will, omitting Cass and Lancaster, come to

SALINE COUNTY.

This county is situated between ranges one and four, east of the sixth principal meridian, and its south line is twenty-four miles from the Kansas and Nebraska State line. Its principal towns are Crete, De Witt, Pleasant Hill and Swan City. It is watered by the Little Blue River, Turkey Creek and Forks and Swan Creeks, all of which are quite heavily timbered. The general surface of the country is a gently rolling prairie; the soil is good, being a dark sandy loam with a subsoil of clay of a quality which holds moisture so well that even should no rain fall for a long period, vegetation would not be apt to die out. Just now they are having a struggle over the location of the county seat, and I believe have an election every three weeks about it. The last I heard was that Pleasant Hill was ahead, but I am told that the Cretans cried fraud and I suppose another election will come off shortly.—Passing through Saline county, we came to

FILLMORE COUNTY.

There are not so many streams running through this county. The north part of Turkey Creek being the principal one, and in the north-west corner School Creek, both being well timbered. The prairie is good and will make beautiful farms. There is plenty of Government land in Fillmore county, subject to Homestead and Pre-emption. After leaving School Creek, where we camped for dinner, we came, in the afternoon, into

CLAY COUNTY.

The location of the B. & M. R. R. through the north tier of townships in this county has attracted a good many settlers. I think by the census of 1870 the population of this county was 35. It is now over 200, and constantly increasing, though both timber and water are scarce.

ADAMS COUNTY

Came next on our line. This county is very much broken, it being the head of the Little Blue, and west fork of Big Blue; and near the center of the county a colony of people from Michigan have started a town. Owing to the extreme retiscence of the most intelligent looking man I saw there, I was unable to glean any facts in regard to Adams county which I can give you, and to speak from what I saw there would be so unfavorable to that county that I refrain from abusing it and pass on to

KEARNEY COUNTY.

This county, after you get beyond the sand ridges that border the Platte River, is most beautiful. It has no running streams in it of any consequence; but the prairie is so level that when rains fall the water finds the lowest places and forms small lakes, which are seldom or never dry affording plenty of water for stock. All along in this county we saw plenty of Antelope, and from observation I know they are not found in any country where they cannot obtain water. Passing on through Kearney county we struck the

REPUBLICAN VALLEY.

We traveled up this valley for about sixty miles west of the western boundary of Franklin county. There are a good many bodies of Cottonwood timber on the Republican River, which will make good house logs and can be sawed into boards which will be used for building purposes. In passing up the river the distance I have named, I should say that from the north side a creek runs in at an average of every five miles, some of them quite large and all are well timbered.—The soil, both on the bottom and the upland, is good and suitable for all kinds of farming; and as a stock-raising country I think it is unsurpassed this side the Rocky Mountains. Judge Cook, Mr Painter, and several other gentlemen, have laid out a town and county next west of Franklin county. They have named the county Harlan, and the town Alma City. A few miles above we find Republican City, which is a stockade, built for protection against Indians.—Here we found Mr. F. A. Belyon a very intelligent gentleman and whom every settler who goes to the Republican valley in that locality should consult, as he is thoroughly posted. Some 24 miles above here the county and town of Arapahoe was located, after which we returned to Kearney City, when, cutting loose from the train, I crossed the Platte River and found myself on the line of the U. P. R. R. at Kearney Station, which is in

BUFFALO COUNTY.

From what I had heard about it, I had imbibed the notion that the upper Platte valley was a vast sand plain; but I was mistaken, and my surprise was great to see such fine, magnificent bottoms upon which is now grass plenty large enough to make hay. This county is well watered by the Platte, and branches of the Loup and Wood Rivers, the latter being I think, one of the finest streams I have seen in Nebraska. It is in this county the junction of the B. & M. R. R. with the U. P. R. R. will be made, and if so, I predict for it a very lively growth.—Passing along down Wood river, I was delighted with the beautiful aspect of the country. On one side was the Platte, its waters occasionally visible, flashing brightly in the distance; on the other, the small bluffs gently rising from the plain which was dotted all over with dwellings. Here you have no difficulty in finding the railroad sections, as all, or nearly all, the Government land is taken up while the Railroad land is vacant, but it will not be so long. The small price which the U. P. R. R. asks for their land, and the very liberal terms which they give purchasers, will insure a speedy sale of all their lands in that locality; and I do not see why people do not buy these lands more rapidly than they do. Go where you will and the settlers will say, "well, we'll have a railroad in a few years." But here they have one at their doors, and one of the best railroads in the world; and a man can buy a quarter section of land, move on to it and make his home and pay for it without feeling it, and in less than five years his farm will be worth $5,000.—These are my impressions. We next come to

HALL COUNTY.

This is also situated on the Platte river, and is quite well watered and timbered, though I noticed near Grand Island the soil was sandy. They expect the Midland Pacific Railroad to go through this county and up on the Loup Fork country. I found at Grand Island some very clever and intelligent people, among whom was Mrs. Eberhard, the editress of the Platte Valley *Independent*, whom, as the Irishman said, I found to be a most "gentlemanly lady," and from whom I obtained a good deal of information in regard to the country. She tells me that the Loup Fork is a splendid country and is rapidly filling up. I also met Messrs. Handy & Thummel, in real estate and law business, and who are ready and willing to give to strangers all the information in their possession in regard to the country. Leaving Grand Island I crossed the Platte river on a bridge, or a lot of bridges, as the river here has a half dozen channels.—The bridge had recently been finished, and is a free bridge, built by Hall county, and owes its existence to the energy of the people of Grand Island, and I have no doubt it will prove a paying investment for the county and the town.—Again on the south side of the Platte, we come into

HAMILTON COUNTY.

This county is watered by the Platte river, Lincoln creek, Beaver creek, and the head of the North fork of the Big Blue river. I think this to be one of finest counties I have been in on this trip. The soil is black and rich, the vegetation is abundant, and where there is the least appearance of a creek I found good timber growing. Elder Stafford has a fine farm at what is called Stafford's Grove, sixteen miles east of Grand Island. Coming further on we next strike

YORK COUNTY.

It is almost exactly like Hamilton, except that the people of this county cannot stay at home and see the Platte river. A town is started called York Center. This town was commenced by some gentlemen in Lincoln, who expected the B. & M. R. R. would run through there; but things turned out differently from what was expected, and so that town contains to-day two houses and a large number of stakes which mark streets, squares, alleys, lots and blocks. York county is a very rich county, and I would say here, that in all the counties I have named, there is plenty of vacant land, and people who desire to settle in either of them will find people ever ready and willing to extend to them all the aid and assistance they desire in hunting up good locations. We came next to

SEWARD COUNTY,

which is so well known that I cannot give any additional information about it only that the roads are so crooked through it that a man has to drive from two to three miles in order to get one, in the proper direction; and I think it would be well if the Commissioners of Seward county would regulate the roads and not permit every farmer to turn the road every time it suits his caprice.—We came next to

LANCASTER COUNTY.

This county is also well known, as is also the city of Lincoln—one of the most beautiful cities, and all liberal minded men, when they see this city feel like pardoning David Butler for any irregularities—for his energy in building up a city which would be a credit to any State. Coming on eastward we come into

CASS COUNTY,

and I do think there is no county I have been in which equals this. I think its soil cannot be surpassed in any State in the Union; and it is well watered and timbered. I arrived at Plattsmouth on the evening of the 6th of June, having been gone just four weeks. In closing this somewhat imperfect letter, I wish to say that the CITY OF PLATTSMOUTH, from its position, ought to command a large trade, and I wonder why it is that men of capital do not start some wholesale houses, which will command the trade of such a vast interior country which is so rapidly filling up and which will speedily be developed. Here in Nebraska are good homes for thousands, and in less than ten years the vast prairies which I have looked on in the west will be teeming with life, and farms will be scattered all over them.

A few words to the State Board of Immigration, and I will close. There are hundreds of immigrants who come here with no particular place to locate. I met hundreds who told me "We are going to Lincoln, and from there we don't know where to go." There should be an office opened at once in Lincoln, which should be placed in charge of some man who is thoroughly posted, and the immigrant should be given to understand that at this office he could get all necessary information in regard to vacant lands, quality of soil, &c., in various localities, and there should also be three or four agents abroad in the States east of us. I venture to say that if three agents had been sent east when the agents to Europe were sent, the State could have been richer by five thousand people than it is to-day. It is said there is not enough money at the disposal of the Board to do this. Let the Legislature then consider the matter a little, and appropriate another $15,000; for it will be money well invested for the State. I will not trespass further upon you, at this time, and will close.

Yours &c.,
H. M. VANARMAN.

Changing the Colors of Flowers.

In English paper describes a case of yellow primrose which, when planted in a rich soil, had the flowers changed to a brilliant purple. It also says that charcoal adds great brilliancy to the color of dahlias, roses and petunias; carbonate of soda red lens pink hyacinths, and phosphate of soda changes the colors of many plants.

The phrase "robbing Peter to pay Paul," says the Buffalo *Express*, originated in England in 1550, when the estates of St. Peter's Cathedral were appropriated to the repairs of St. Paul's Cathedral.

The Fayette *Times* wants somebody to "rise and explain," as Matilda Fletcher has been appointed Poet of the Iowa editorial excursion this year, "what sheet she presides over the most?"

A minister at Corry, New York, married a couple lately. When he made the usual proclamation concerning impediments the blushing bride replied: "Go ahead, stranger; I am all right."—He went ahead.

The obstructions at Hell Gate, in New York harbor are to be exploded in July, 1872. After that event, vessels from Europe taking this sound route will save over a hundred miles of hazardous coast navigation.

One of the features of a charity fair in Norfolk, was a couple of billiard tables upon which young gentlemen could give their lady friends their first lessons. The novelty of the thing kept the table fully occupied, and netted a handsome sum.

If you are afraid you will scream when your tooth is being drawn, you should hold your jaw.

The canary birds, for which the rage in this country is greater than ever before, come mainly from the Hartz Mountains—that is, their progenitors come thence, but bird-fanciers and dealers breed them at home—and about the Hartz Mountains a large part of the living of the peasants comes from breeding them for the market. During this season not less than 45,000 have been imported by New York firms, from which they are sent to all parts of the country. About fifty varieties have been bred.

A gentleman who recently took lodging in a new residence on Fourth street in Sioux City, gives the following recipe for bed bugs in that house: For the largest ones we would recommend a rat terrier; the smaller ones can easily be disabled with fire shovel, and for sucking their eggs there's nothing like a vicious Thomas cat.

Men are often warned against old prejudices; let them also be warned against new conceits.

The Council Bluffs *Nonpareil* in an article entitled the "climate humbug," says:

It is a significant fact that the emigration is moving much father north this year than last. There is an immense immigration of homesteaders into Nebraska and Dakota this spring; also a considerable accession to the population of western Iowa. Several families who went from this region to Kansas last year are now back again, wiser if not richer than when they started. The soil of Western Iowa, on an average, is far more productive than that of Kansas.—But people won't believe that but one crop of the annual grains and grasses will grow in a year until their own knowing eyes have seen it! and that just as much will grow on an acre in the North as in the South, if the lands are equally good. But when the rich loams of the "Slope" are compared with the calcareous clays of Kansas, that one crop will be as much superior as the soil is richer, even without taking into account the absorptive power of this porous soil, which makes it proof against wet and drouth while the clayey soil of the adjacent States is scorched or inundated.

C. A. Trench, of Columbia Co. Pa., has recently built an excellent office entirely of manilla paper manufactured in his own mill. Everything is made of paper but the floor, doors and windows.

Every parent is like a looking glass for his children to dress themselves by.—Therefore, parents should take care to keep the glass bright and clear, not dull and spotted, as their good example is a rich inheritance for the rising generation.

In the depths of the sea the waters are still, the heaviest grief is that borne in silence; the deepest love flows through the eye and touch; the purest joy is unspeakable; the most impressive preacher at a funeral is the silent one whose lips are cold.

A Michigan man dislocated his arm the other day in putting on a clean shirt.—He didn't tried it for so long a time that he had entirely forgotten the "knack" of the thing.

Iowa girls get their beaux to go shopping with them for shoes. They buy No. 2's, and next day exchange them for No. 5's.

A Wisconsin postmaster has written to Washington for "some eternal revenue stamps," saying he has "sevrel cols for them."

Bismarck thinks that German statesmen have ruled more benevolently, though often more clumsily, than French statesmen; and tenificence, he believes, is sure to make itself felt in the end.

BY TELEGRAPH!

NEWS FROM ALL PARTS.

PARIS, June 11.

The Press expects that a strong effort will be made by the Bonapartists for the success of their party in the coming supplementary elections.

The Journal of Paris says that Prince Imperial, not Prince Napoleon, will be put forward as a candidate for the Assembly.

The Cloche thinks the result of the election in the cities will check the tendency to monarchism.

The restoration of public buildings has commenced.

General Douai has issued an order that all civilians found with arms in their possession after a certain day shall be tried by court martial.

Picard has resigned the governorship of the Bank of France.

The Orleans Princes are still at Versailles.

Beslay and Thiers, who acted by authority of the Commune as delegates-superintendent of the Bank of France and postal department respectively, have been released from prison at the intercession of the bank authorities and furnished with safe conduct to leave France.

All the sacred vessels and valuable ornaments taken from the churches by the Communists have, with a few exceptions, been discovered in the mint and other places.

French prisoners are rapidly returning from Germany.

Alexander Dumas writes to the Paris Press denouncing blind clashing and private ambition at Versailles; praises President Thiers, and advocates a continuance of the republic, to which France always instinctively reverts.

The steamer International, which is to lay a telegraph cable between Marseilles and Algiers, has arrived at Marseilles.

Trains over the Lyons and Mediterranean railroad, via Mount Cenis tunnel, have commenced running again.

LONDON, June 12.

Thomas Hughes, Member of Parliament from Frome, in an address to the workingmen of London, delivered on Sunday evening, eulogized the liquor laws and various other institutions of the United States; praised the people and government of that country, and urged emigration to America upon all those vainly seeking work at home.

Advices from Tehera say the famine in one of the districts of Persia reached such a state that the starving people have killed and eaten fifty children.

A dispatch from Bombay says a vessel bound from Kurrachee to Katoz recently foundered near Luckpur, and that eighty lives were lost.

The Tories are organizing for vigorous opposition to the Treaty of Washington, and a struggle is expected over that instrument in Parliament. The Communists of Cleckenville hold a meeting on Monday evening in Hyde Park to protest against their extradition by the British government.

The harvest prospect of France and Prussia are discouraging. Much of the seed has perished. In the more eastern provinces of Europe, however, the crops promise an abundant yield.

BERLIN, June 12.

An Imperial proclamation announces the order in which the triumphal procession is to enter this city. At the head of the column will be borne eighty-one eagles captured by the French armies. Then will follow, in the order in which they were named, Generals not engaged in the war; aides-decamp of officers in the field; commanding officers; Prince Bismarck, Generals Von Roon and Von Moltke, and Emperor William. After the Emperor will come the German princes, and the remainder of the procession will be made up of detachments of the victorious army.

VERSAILLES, June 13.

The Prince De Joinville and Duke De Aumale arrived here yesterday, and were present at Thier's soiree.

General Fabrice, German civil administrator in France, arrived in this city to day. He has officially visited Thiers, and will shortly leave for Germany.

Court martial for the trial of the insurgents has not yet convened. An immense number of prisoners are awaiting trial, and many cases will consume a great deal of time and present some curious complication.

Thiers has written a letter to Picard expressing regret at his refusal to accept the Governorship of the Bank of France.

It is reported that the published statements of the death of Billioray are false, and that he is a prisoner in this city.

Gen. Trochu made a long speech before the Assembly in justification of his administration of affairs. He said he wrote to Napoleon in August urging the recall of Bazaine's army to Paris.—He (Trochu) assisted at the Conference of Chalons, when it was decided that he as Governor of Paris should prepare for the return of Napoleon to the capital, which was formally opposed by the Empress. Trochu added that he was badly received by Count de Palikas as long as the latter remained Minister of War.—The General then gave a detailed account of the difficulties of defense during the siege of Paris by the Germans.

PARIS, June 13.

The army of Paris will evacuate the city within two days. Savellette will, however, continue to be occupied by troops, who have been reinforced.

Nurbaniel, a member of the commune, has been arrested in Paris.

A manifesto from the Director of the Society Internationale protests against the barbarities of Versailliets, and urges its members to avenge their slaughtered brethren.

Thiers visited the troops at Salony Camp yesterday.

The Princes Mathilda asked Thiers for permission to return to Paris, promising to abstain from political intrigues.

Among the prominent candidates for the Assembly in the coming elections are the following: Vintry in the department of Ain, About in Branches du Rhone, Clement Duverniers in Hautes Alps, Magne in Dordagne, Faucannerie in Aude Moderate.

The republican candidates have a fair prospect of success in the Seine, Oise and the lower Seine departments.

General Uriel, defender of Strawsbourg, solicits a seat for one of the Assembly districts in Paris as a permanent protest against the annexation of Strawsbourg to Germany.

The public gardens have been reopened, and the work of restoration in the Bois de Bdulogne begun; laborers are replanting trees and shrubbery and filling up excavations, etc.

WASHINGTON, June 13.

Rev. A. S. Lakin, of Alabama, was before the Ku Klux Committee to day, and testified that since 1868 two presiding elders of the Methodist Church had been driven from their work, two ministers whipped, another fired on and required to leave his circuit, one traveling minister was killed, and two local ministers murdered. In nearly all instances the offenders were in disguise. Lakin himself was shot at in his house and also on the highway, and had been molested by the Ku Klux within the last two years. Union men are insulted and maltreated, and frequent murders are committed. The affairs in that State are as bad as ever.

NEW YORK, June 13.

Weston has walked his 112 miles within 24 consecutive hours. He accomplished the task in 22 hours and 45 minutes.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, June 13.

John Weiss, a German laborer, killed himself with a pistol in a field near this city last night. Domestic troubles was the cause.

Sarah J. Powers' Estate.

WHEREAS, James Irwin has made application for final settlement of Administrator in the above estate. Public notice is all parties interested, is hereby given that said settlement will be made at the Probate Office in Cass county, Nebraska, on the 23d day of June A. D. 1871, at 9 o'clock a. m.
A. L. CHILD, Probate Judge.
June 12 1871. [Jelw2.

Sheriff's Sale

Amanias Hefling, against James Folden, Sarah J. Folden, John Mathartley, Henry Dubois, and E. W. Barnum—Order of Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will offer for sale at public auction on the 17th day of July A D 1871, by virtue and authority of an Order of Sale to me directed and issued by the Clerk of the District Court of the Second Judicial District within and for Cass county, Nebraska, at the front door of the court house in the city of Plattsmouth in said county at one o'clock p. m. of said day the following described real estate situated in said Cass county Nebraska, to-wit:

The north half (½) of the north east quarter (¼) and the north half (½) of the south half (½) of section no. twenty-six (26) in township no. (10) north range no. thirteen (13) east of the 6th p m.

Given under my hand this 15th day of June A D. 1871.
J. W. JOHNSON Sheriff of Cass County Nebraska.
SHRADERSON & RICHARDSON Pl'ffs Attys.
June 15w4.

Sheriff's Sale

Mellvoy & Simpson, against Jesse H. Clements—Order of Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will offer for sale at public auction on the 17th day of July A. D. 1871 by virtue and authority of an order of sale, issued by the Clerk of the District court of the Second Judicial District within and for Cass county Nebraska, and to me directed. At the front door of the Court house in Plattsmouth in said county at two o'clock P. M. said day, the following described premises situated in said county Cass Nebraska, to-wit:

The north half (½) of the south west quarter (¼) of section no. twenty-eight (28) in township no. ten (10) north range no. eleven (11) east of the 6th p. m. And a certain frame building situated said tract or land of the following description to-wit:

One and one half stories high, about twenty two feet long by fifteen feet wide.

Given under my hand this 15th day of June A. D. 1871.
J. W. JOHNSON, Sheriff of Cass county Nebraska.
SHRADERSON & RICHARDSON, Pl'ffs Att'ys.
June 15w4

Sheriff's Sale

Tootle, Beard & Clark vs. A. C. Mayfield. } Order of Sale.

Notice is hereby given that I will offer for sale at public auction on the 19th day of July A. D. 1871, by virtue and authority of an Order of Sale to me directed and issued by the Clerk of the District Court of the Second Judicial District within and for Cass county, Nebraska, at the front door of the Court House in Plattsmouth in said county at one o'clock p. m. of said day the following described real estate situated in said Cass county, Nebraska, to-wit:

The south half (½) of the south east quarter (¼) and the east half (½) of the south west quarter (¼) of the south west quarter (¼) of section number thirty (30) in township number twelve (12) north, range number thirteen (13) east of the 6th p. m. Given under my hand this day of June A. D. 1871.
J. W. JOHNSON, Sheriff Cass county, Neb.
MAXWELL & CHAPMAN, Att'ys for Pl'ff.
June 15th, w5

Sheriff's Sale.

Thomas Hollowell vs. E. B. Murphy. } Order of Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that I will offer for sale at public auction, on the 17th day of July A. D. 1871, by virtue and authority of an Order of Sale, to me directed and issued by the Clerk of the District Court of the Second Judicial District, within and for Cass county, Nebraska, the front door of the Court House in the city of Plattsmouth in said county at one o'clock p. m. of said day the following described real estate to-wit:

A certain Brick building on which Hallowell has a Mechanics lien, and the tract of land on which the same is situated. Lot number seven (7) and a part of lot number eight (8) in block number twenty, in the city of Plattsmouth, Cass county. Given under my hand this 14th day of June A. D. 1871.
J. W. JOHNSON, Sheriff Cass county, Neb.
MAXWELL & CHAPMAN, Att'ys for Pl'ff.
June 15th, w5

Self Trees.

Nurserymen and Dealers supplied with Everything Wanted in the
NURSERY TRADE
Liberal terms to Experienced Canvassers; prefer selling on commission.
For all particulars, address,
NEALLEY, BOYD & BINGHAM,
Birds' Nest Nurseries, Burlington Iowa.

THE CELEBRATED
Trotting Stallion
DAN
O'GONNELL
Will make the season of 1871, from May 1st and ending July 1st at the following places:
Thursdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and at the Bonner Stables, Plattsmouth.
Thursdays at the farm of E. S