Nebraska Herald.

PLATTSMOUTH NEBRAKSA.,

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5 1871.

The Constitution.

While the figures so far indicate that the new Constitution is defeated by a very small majority, yet there is no certainty of it. We shall not abandon all hope until the official count is made, which must be some time during the coming week.

CASS COUNTY FAIR.

The indications now are that the Cass County Fair will be a success if our own people do anything like their duty in making it so. We have seen quite a number of men from other counties who will be on hand with stock, products, manufactures, etc., and we expect to see exhibited some of the finest stock in the west. Many of the animals which took premiums at the State Fair will be here, and competition will run high. Let those who wish to make entries do so at as early a day as posible, and let no one forget that all entries *must* be made as early as the first day of the Fair.

Ordinance No. 6.

ED. HERALD:—I am glad to see such a change in minds of the citizens in favor of Ordinance No. 6. They are beginning to see that it will be better for all to pay the license of ten dollars, and get a bridge built with it for $1,400, than to build it with city orders, drawing interest, making it cost the tax payers nearly twice as much by the time they are paid, with interest. I hear now but two complaints against the license. First the increased pay of the officers. To that I have nothing to say. I leave that with the Council, believing they will do what is right, in the matter. Second, that it is not equal, that the Council should have put more on the large merchants and less on the small ones. Now let us see how the case stands To make it plain let us suppose two cases. First a man with ten thousand dollars assessed capital, and an other with five hundred dollars, our taxes are about 4½ per cent. Now one pays to the State, county, and city, $450 per year and the other with $500 pays $22.50, and while they are striving in competition with each other in busines, the Mayor and Council pass a law to license all business men for ten dollars each. Both grumble and don't like to pay it, but finally do so. Now how does the case stand, the one with the largest capital pays $460 per year, the other $32.50, now is that not near enough. Is that worse than under the old law. Let us see. Take the bar keeper for instance, one may have his bar fixed up comfortable for his customers, and a stock of liquors to any amount; the other may not have stock to the amount of $50, still both will have to pay $200 license, for the same business, regardless of stock. And again a drayman may have a team worth $400, he will not have to pay any more license than the man with a team worth $200 or less. They have to pay the same license for the same privilege. My friend Ed. Buttery can see nothing wrong about it, but he thinks it ought to be more equal. and I don't know but he is right. Let us compare his case with Mr. Miller's, one of our draymen, Miller has a team not worth a $100 all told, and he pays ten dollars license, while my friend Buttery has a stable filled with some of the best stock in the country, and with buggies, carriages and all kinds of vehicles to suit, and just pays—nix. Now, Mr. Editor will you please tell me how much friend B. would have to pay, to pay equally or in proportion to Mr. Miller's ten dollars and oblige. HARRY DINGLE.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The last qualification of teachers of which I will speak is aptness. There are great differences here in persons of the same education and general abilities. Some teachers are as much confined to the text book as some lawyers are to their briefs, and some ministers to their notes. They can ask the questions in the book and that is about all; they have no ability to originate new questions to draw from the circumstances around them fresh and forcible illustrations, by which the child is roused and interested. Their methods are simply a dull tedious plodding through books, that cannot possibly—however perfect and admirable thay may be—have the life and glow of the living teacher. To study under them is like driving a heavy dray-horse up hill in a drenching rain, through heavy mud in a farm wagon. While to study under one apt to teach, is like riding in a phaeton, drawn by prancing steeds over the rolling prairie in the bright sun light.

Text books are well in their place, but they do not teach everything needed by our children. They do not teach always in the best way. Let our teacher teach botany, geology, ornithology and astronomy, not with text books, but with specimens. Let the children bring them the flowers and plants, the stones and shells, that lie in their path to the school room, and learn their structure, habits and services; every scholar is a text for instruction in physiology. Let the teachers give, once a week, fifteen or twenty minutes to a children's lecture on the anatomy of the human body, on physiology and the laws of health. Let the wonders of the starry heavens be unfolded to the child—let the bird that flies in the air, and the beast in the field, the insect, all be a text for suggesting most important information, and for awakening the child's interested attention. The habit of close accurate observationis of the utmost importance. Success in life largely depends upon it. This habit, a judicious teacher can form in the child very early. Let him make the text book simply suggestions, the indicator to a practical acquaintance with every thing around us. R. F.

Nebraska Ahead.

Nebraska astonished everyone. She exhibited 146 varieties of apples, 13 of pears, 15 of peaches, 1 of plums, 10 of grapes. No finer fruit ever grew it the same latitude. This being the only collection fulfilling the requirements, and being worthy, was awarded the honor and premium offered for the best collection of different species of fruit from any State. She donated her premium to the society—so did all taking premiums; and the society passed a resolution appropriating the money received from these donations to the purpose of procuring a set of dies to be used in striking medals. The medals are to be used in the future to convey the honors of the society to those entitled to such honors. That this premium should be carried off by Nebraska, bleak, cold and windy Nebraska, within whose borders, fifteen years ago, no cultivated fruit was grown, was a great surprise to nearly all. But when we bear in mind that she is situated in the center of the great fruit belt of the country, has a most perfect soil, the elevation, undulation of surface so necessary to successful fruit culture, we need not be surprised that her honors on this occasion were justly earned. *Vive le* Nebraska, among the youngest and fairest of the sisters.—*Chicago Tribune.*

WIFE, MISTRESS, LADY.

Who marries for love takes a wife; who marries for fortune takes a mistress; who marries for position takes a lady.—You are loved by your wife, regarded by your mistress, tolerated by your lady.—You have a wife for yourself, a mistress for your house and friends, a lady for the world and society Your wife will agree with you, your mistress will rule you, your lady will manage you. Your wife will take care of your household, your mistress of your house, your lady of appearances. If you are sick your wife will nurse you, your mistress will visit you. your lady will inquire after your health. You take a walk with your wife a ride with your mistress, and go to the party with your lady. Your wife will share your grief, your mistress your money. your lady your debts. If you are dead, your wife will weep, your mistress lament, and your lady wear mourning. Which will you have?—*The Christian.*

FROM THE FAR WEST.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Union Pacific R. R. Co., on yesterday, were present several distinguished gentlemen from the once far famed city of Omaha, Nebraska, among which we are pleased to name ex-Senator Thayer, Senator Hitchcock, Dr. Lowe, and the Hon. John I. Redick, the most prominent lawyer in Nebraska.

The business of these distinguished gentlemen from the far west, was to make an arrangement with the Union Pacific Directory, by which the two Nebraska roads, the Northwestern and Southwestern, should have the privilege of the use of the local depot grounds of the Union Pacific railroad at Omaha, and also the privilege of using the Union Pacific bridge, so as to connect and transfer freight and passengers with the Iowa roads at Council Bluffs, where the Union Pacific and Iowa roads are about to erect large Union transfer and passenger depots. Mr. Redick did the talking for the Omaha delegation, and did it well. He spoke of the certainty of the early completion of the Bridge and the importance of the deed, conveying to the Union Pacific their local depot grounds at Omaha, providing for the right of way through the same, and also the use of the Bridge to enable the Nebraska roads to reach the terminus of the Union Pacific at Council Bluffs, a city which now radiates all the important railroads in the Northwest; as a condition of great importance to the railroad interests of Nebraska.

Mr. Redick asserted that unless these conditions were accepted by the Union Railroad Co., Omaha would withhold their deed for the local depot grounds, and also the $250,000 which she had agreed to give for the location of the bridge which saved Omaha from being left off the line of the road. This proposition from the gentleman west of the Missouri, seemed fair and proper, but from some cause or other was rejected by the directory.—*Boston Daily Advertiser, Sept. 7th.*

BOUNTY LAND.

WHO ARE ENTITLED TO IT.

The Commissioner of Pensions will soon issue instruction and new regulations for procuring bounty land warrants through that office. The following instructions will be of interest to many:

The acts of Congress now in force granting bounty land entitle each of the surviving persons in the following classes to a certificate or warrant for such quantity of land as shall make, in the whole, with what he may have heretofore received, 160 acres, provided he shall have served a period of not less than fourteen days to-wit.

I. Commissioned and non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, whether of the regulars, volunteers, rangers, or militia, who were regularly mustered into the service of the United States in any of the wars in which the country has been engaged since 1790, and prior to March 3, 1855, to-wit:

II. Commissioned and non-commissioned officers, seamen, ordinary seamen, flotilla men, marines, clerks, and landsmen in the navy in any of said waters.

III. Militia, volunteers, and State troops of any State or territory called into any military service, and regularly mustered therein, and whose services have been paid by the United States.

IV. Wagonmasters and teamsters who have been employed under the direction of competent authority, in time of war; in the transportation of military stores and supplies.

V. Officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary war, and marines, seamen, and other persons in the naval service of the United States during that war.

VI. Chaplains who served with the army in the several wars of this country.

VII. Volunteers who served with the armed forces of the United States in any of the wars mentioned, subject to military orders, whether regularly mustered into the United States or not.

Each of the surviving persons in the following classes are entitled to a like certificate for a like quantity of land, without regard to the length of service, provided he was regularly mustered in, to-wit:

I. Officers and soldiers who have been actually engaged in any battle in any of the wars in which this country has been engaged prior to the war of the rebellion.

II. Those volunteers who served at the invasion of Plattsburg, in September, 1814.

III. The volunteers who served at the battle of King's Mountain, in the Revolutionary war.

IV. Those volunteers who served at the battle of Nickojack against the Confederate savages of the south.

V. The volunteers who served at the attack on Lewiston, in Delaware, by the Brittish fleet, in the war of 1812.

In addition to these classes, these acts also extended to all Indians who have served the United States in any of their wars prior to the war of the rebellion, the provisions of this and all the bounty land laws heretofore passed, in the same manner and to the same extent as if the said Indians had been white men.

Where the service has been rendered by a substitute, he is the person entitled to the benefit of these acts, and not his employer.

In the event of the death of any person who, if living, would be entitled to a certificate or warrant, as aforesaid, leaving a widow, or if no widow, a minor child or children, such widow, or if no widow, such minor child or children, is entitled to a certificate or warrant for the same quantity of land such deceased person would be entitled to receive under the provisions of said acts, if now living.

A subsequent marriage will not impair the right of any such widow to such warrant, if she be a widow at the time of her application. Persons within the age of 21 years on the 3d day of March, 1855, are deemed minors within the intent and meaning of said law.

"Go West, Young Men—Go West!"

There appears to be a class of young men and women in the present generation who, either from sheer laziness or indigence of brains, beg ideas and decisions for the regulation of their daily life from other people, precisely as they take their shoes to be cobbled or their garments to be patched. These people are generally full of lofty imaginings and unrest; like Antony, they have immortal longings in them; whereupon they perch themselves complacently with folded hands on the piller of discontent, and despise men who have the will and common sense to work heartily at whatever is set before them, whether it be to their likeing or not. The editor of a newspaper is usually selected by this feeble minded generation, to bear the burden of their incapacity. There is not a day, probably, when he has not the private affairs of some helpless innocent placed in his hands with requests for aid, from assistance in matrimony to the loan of five dollars. The office of a newspaper, we had fondly imagined, was clearly outlined—first to give the history of its time, and afterward to deduct such theories or truths from it as should be of universal application.

But a sanguine young man in search of a career has different ideas. Our ordinary experience with such a one is that he takes us theoretically by the throat and bids us "prove our boasted philanthropy" by instantly procuring him a good situation in New York. If we suggest that from our suburbs to the Pacific, there is said to be a reasonable large stretch of country which would supply every willing young man on the face of the earth, with work and wages, he visits us with his lofty scorn and indignation; in New York he continues to starve, writing us down forever as a charlatan or an ass because we would have him do otherwise. The women too, who most loudly claim independence, are singularly exacting of help. In obtaining it they write letters to this or that journalist, asserting their ability to maintain themselves, savagely abusing him because he doubts it, and winding up with a request for him to furnish them a livelihood as authors, editors, or lecturers. These female Micawbers picture themselves and their sex as on the verge of starvation and dispair, and demand that the editor, or the world back of him, shall turn something up instantly. They usually, too, indulge in a finely-flavored sarcasm, which, in times gone out of date, was held out of keeping with a woman's gentleness, especially when begging a favor. One fair matron lately, reporting herself to be by birth and intellect a lady, and also a philosopher, informed us that if we were sincere in our interest in the advancement of her sex, we would at once go out and find her a place as chamber maid or waitress in a first class New York family, where she would perfect herself as a shorthand reporter.

The directors of the Lower California Company has proposed to President Thiers to receive all the communists prisoners as colonists, and Thiers has promised to lay the offer before the Assembly.

A sailor went to a watchmaker, and, presenting a small French watch to him, demanded to know how much the repair of it would come to. The watchmaker, after examining it, said: "It will be more expensive repairing it than the original cost." "I don't mind that," said the tar; "I will even give you double the original cost, for I gave a fellow a blow on the head for it, and if you repair it I will give you two."

INTEMPERANCE.—Dr. Edward Jarvis, the statician of the General Life Insurance company has published a statement showing the averages of death of intemperate people. The statement contains a frightful warning to those addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors. Dr. Jarvis says:

If 100,000 intemperate people be taken, from fifteen to seventy years of age, and an equal number of corresponding ages who are not intemperate, thirty-two of the former will die as soon as ten of the latter. Out of 100,000 of each 16,609 of the intemperate will be dead before fifty years of age, but of those who are not intemperate 4,266 only will be dead. From fifty years to sixty the comparative number of deaths will be 6,413 and 2,254, and from sixty years to seventy they will be 45,174 and 33,260.

The chronopher is the name of the instrument which supplies all England with the correct time. It is in direct communication with the Greenwich observatory and with the sixteen of the principal cities of the kingdom, and precisely at 10 o'clock a. m., the hour is flashed not to those stations, but to every post office in the country, so that all time is regulated to the twentieth part of a second. Time guns are fired every day at 1 p. m., at Newcastle and Shields, by batteries connected with the chronopher, and all the prominent watchmakers in London receive the exact second every hour from the same instrument. Under such strict regulations the uniformity of time all over the kingdom is as nearly perfect as it can be made.

Mr. Lorne's path is not strewn with thornless flowers At a recent ball, Mr. Wales was immensely disgusted that his brother-in-law should have been admitted at the royal entrance, and gave orders that at the next ball he should be told that his face wasn't good there. Accordingly, when the "noble Markiss" presented his ticket, the door keeper told him that was played Mr Lorne said he was not in the back-stair business just then, and Mrs. Lorne said that what was good enough for her husband was good enough for her, and if they didn't let him in she wouldn't go there. And she didn't go to the ball, but went home and played draw poker with her husband and John Bright.

Among the difficulties which beset Mr. Darwin's theory is one which relates to the presence or absence of hair in different races; the bearded faces of men and the beardless faces of women. The following, from Hood's Comic Annual for 1830, may indicate the direction which scientific research should take, if it does fail to solve the mystery: "Sur, my wif had a tomb cat that dyd. Being torture shell and a great faverit, we had him berried in the guardian, and for the sake of inrichment of the sile, I had the cerkis lade under the roots of a gusberry bush, the frute, after the cat was berried, the guzberries was all hairy, and more remarkabul, the catpillers of the same bush was all of the same hairy desciption.

Benefits of Laughter.

Probably there is not the remotest corner or little inlet of the minute blood vessels of the body that does not feel some wavelet from the great convulsion produced by hearty laughter shaking the central man. The blood moves more lively probably its chemical, electric, or vital condition is distinctly modified—it conveys a different impression to all the organs of the body, as it visits them on that particular mistic journey, when the man is laughing, from what it does at other times. And thus it is that a good laugh lengthens a man's life by conveying a distinct and additional stimulus to the vital forces.

A man in Kansas was present at the funeral of a neighbor of whom no good could be honestly said. But everybody was saying something, and this man, not wishing to appear singular, but being incapable of lying eulogy, remarked that it was "a nice, quiet corpse."

California Democrats are puzzled. For two years they have been insisting that the Fifteenth Amendment gives the suffrage to the Chinese and they'd have none of it. Now their State platform accepts the Fifteenth Amendment, and they are wondering how they shall parry the jokes of the Republicans.

A new side drum has been introduced in England, one of them having been offered as a prize at a recent volunteer encampment. It is of entirely new construction, having only one head, which instead of being of parchment or velum, it is made of thin steel, and is beaten by sticks with india-rubber tops. The advantages claimed are that the head is practically unaffected by damp or changes of temperature, is practically indestructible, and can be tuned more simply than the ordinary drum.

Mr. Medill, of the civil service commission, has recommended a plan for the selection of postmasters, except those for the larger cities. Of the 31,000 postmasters he would apply the new method to at least 30,800; the object being two-fold—first, to destroy partisan and congressional patronage, and second, to allow the people to choose their own postmasters, but without subjecting them and the government to the trouble, expense and perplexities of holding elections, and which may not be authorized by the Constitution. That is to say, the President shall appoint and commission for five years, the applicant whose petition is most numerously indorsed by the people of his post-office district, the form of the petition and the necessary blanks to be furnished by the Post Office Department. Mr. Medill represents that the adoption of the plan would remove the local post-offices from the control of congressional aspirants and partisan bummers, and enable the people to free themselves from obnoxious postmasters, and at the same time would prevent any party from monopolizing the enormous patronage pertaining to the Post Office Department. The power of removal would not be taken away, and responsibility would still be secured.

I do not propose that we give more time to facts and principles and less to processes than we now do, but that we give such mental distipline as shall enable the pupils better to retain the facts and principles they learn at school, and also give them greater facility for retaining those that they subsequently acquire. I propose that there be more decided efforts to cultivate the memory, which I believe may be readily done without detriment to any other work we are now doing. To this end, I suggest that we make very scanty use of formal reviews, and, instead, make the pupil feel that to-day's lesson is the lesson for any and every subsequent day, than after it is once learned, it is always to be known. This can be done by calling it up, but in irregular and unexpected ways, and then attaching as heavy penalties for failure as though it were yesterday's lesson; but this needs to be supported by a second method, namely, a freer use of the lecture system, which I think should be begun in the lowest grade. When the pupil has read his first sentence, let the teacher link some other idea to that, and when he goes over the sentence again the next day, let him be required to give the teacher's addition Let him understand from the outset that he is to remember what the teacher says as accurately as he would an errand with which he had been commissioned by his mother.

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Plattsmouth, - - - Nebraska.

WANTED, City, County and Territorial Warrants, for which the highes market price will be paid. Sept. 7th, w 3 m.

GREAT SALE OF

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—A Large quantity of desirable property, consisting in part of—

THREE HUNDRED LOTS

In My Addition to the City of Plattsmouth, and Several Lots,

EIGHT AND TEN ACRES EACH,

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These Lots are well Situated, as regards Healthful locality. Commands some of the most Beautiful Views on the Missouri River, and are convenient for Dwellings or Stores. The City of Plattsmouth is destined to be one of the principal cities of the central part of the Continent. Situated on the beautiful Missouri River, at the mouth of the Platte River, with thousands of miles of navigation above and below, it stands at Nature's own Gateway to the Rocky Mountains; over this route the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company, have already completed some 90 miles of the best railroad, with the most level route in the west and road will be finished and running to a junction with the U. P. R. R. at Fort Kearney by next November. It is the ultimate design of this road to reach the Pacific coast by a near route over better grades than any yet found, and thus Control the trans continental traffic, which will in consequence pour all its advantages at this point.

A Bridge Over the Missouri River

will be commenced here without delay, connecting this road with its namesake in Iowa, giving this city the shortest and most direct route East. Numerous branch railways are already projected to drain the business for many miles into this Main Artery; all which prove conclusively that no better opening for

Safe and Profitable Investment

can be found than by securing Real Estate and good homes in this most promising city. PLATTSMOUTH is connected by rail with Lincoln, and the interior towns of a rapidly settling section of the finest Agricultural lands in the West. It has connection with all the towns on the river, above and below it, and all the main cities east and west. Chicago is only 22 hours distant, while St. Louis is but 24. Competition in transportation between river and railway insures cheap freights to St Louis, while three roads to Chicago keep down exhorbitant rates in that direction. Millions of dollars of material could be manufactured for the rapidly increasing demands of the interior portion of the State, and altogether, there is no more truly encouraging locality to settle in than right here in Plattsmouth.

TERMS: Half Down, Ballance in Six Months.

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SHEPPARD DUKE,

Plattsmouth, Nebraska.

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To County Commissioners, city authorities, and others, we would respectfully solicit your examination of descriptive pamphlet, and lithography, sent to the county clerks or county commissioners of different counties in the State of Nebraska. And especial attention is called to the Wrought Iron Piers and Abutments, which can be put in cheaper than stone. Also the warrantees for all bridges built by this Company R. Justice, Nebraska City, Neb., Agent for Nebraska, Northwestern Missouri and Southwestern Iowa—will superintend putting up bridges, and make contracts for the same.
aug 10 w 6w.

NAOMI INSTITUTE.

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Pupils of either sex will receive thorough and systematic instruction here. Particular attention paid to Primary scholars.

School books furnished free of cost to all pupils.

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Passengers leaving St. Joe. via. Missouri Valley Railroad at 1 o'clock p. m. make close and sure connections at Kansas City with this popular road, arriving at St. Louis next morning at 5 o'clock. This is now a first-class road in every respect. New iron has been laid; new engines and magnificent sleeping and passenger coaches have been added to its equipments. Passengers can rely on its making its advertised time. This is the best route from St. Joseph to St. Louis, the South and Southeast.

Through tickets for sale at the offices of the Missouri Valley Railroad.
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Thos. Derwin, G. W. A. W. B. Hale, G. T. A

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Our constant aim will be to sell so low it will be to the positive advantage of every farmer in the western and central portion of Cass county to make this their headquarters for trade. REED, BROS.

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AND

EVERYBODY.

Legal Notice.

John Snyder and Martha B. Snyder will take notice, that Daniel W Cameron, did on the 19, day of September 1871, file his petition in the District Court of the 2d Judicial District in and for Cass county Nebraska, against John Snyder Martha B. Snyder and Calvin H. Parmele Defendants setting forth that the said John Snyder and Martha B. Snyder, gave a morgage to said Daniel W. Cameron, on the west half of the south east quarter and the west half of the north east quarter of section No. Thirty four in Township 12 North of range 13 East of 6th P. M. in said County of Cass, to secure the payments of the sum of Thirty five hundred Dollars and interest according to a certain promissory note referred to in said mortgage, and praying that said John Snyder and Martha B Snyder may pay said sum now claimed to be due with interest amounting to the sum of $3,500, with interest at 12 per cent from the 27th day of February 1871, or that said premises may be sold to pay the same said John Snyder and Martha B Snyder are required to answer said petition on or before the 6th day of Nov. 1871.

DANIEL W CAMERON
By MAXWELL & CHAPMAN Attys Sept.21w5t

PERKINS' New School Book, "The Song Echo," is pronounced the best work of its class for the following reasons: "The Music is all new and fresh; every piece is a well-known Household Melody—such as, "Drived from home," 'Write me a letter' 'Little Brown Church,' etc. It contains twice as many Songs as can be found in other works.—The music is selected from sixty four authors, and are not filled up with one author's compositions. Price 75 cents each, or $7.50 per dozen. Sample copies mailed to Teachers for 65 cents. Liberal arrangements for introduction. Address,
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4,000 Pear trees, 1 to 3 years old, 10 to 50 cts each.
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75,000 Peach trees, 5 cents each.
200,000 Osage Hedge plants $1.50 per m.
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Evergreens and Ornamental Shrubbery, Roses, Dahlias, flowering plants in great variety. Tulips, Hyacinths, Crocceses, Lillies, &c., ready for fall planting.

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Come and see your trees dug out of the ground sept, 1—w & d 3 m.

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We have bought out H. D. Fox and now occupy his old stand on Main street, where we have just received an additional supply of Groceries and Provisions which we will sell very low for cash. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods. BENNETT BROS.
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1. At Omaha with the Pacific roads.
2. At Plattsmouth with the B. & M. R. R., in Nebraska.
3. At Hamburg, with the St Joseph Railroad for all points in Kansas, &c.
4. At Ottumwa, with the Des Moines Valley and north Missouri railroads.
5. At Burlington with the B., C. R. & M. R. R., for Davenport, Muscatine, &c.
6. At Monmouth, with the R. R. I. & St. L. and Western Union Railroads, for St. Paul, and points in the north, and for St. Louis and points in the south.
7. At Peoria, with the short line Bloomington route to Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville and all points south and east.
8. At Peoria, with the T., P. & W. R. R., for Logan-port, Columbus, &c.
9. At Mendota, with all the Illinois Central.
10. At CHICAGO, with all Trunk lines for the East.

No better advice can be given then, than to Take the Burlington Route." dtf.

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