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OUR GREENWOOD LETTER. GREENWOOD, April 22, 1872. Eds. HERALD.—In this locality we are all very busy with our spring crops. Wheat that has been sown is coming up and looks fine, and nature is putting on its spring garments; trees are budding and I noticed some of the earlier flowers are in bloom, and we as a community are happier in hopefulness of an abundant harvest.

Mr. Simpson, the enterprising owner of the New London Nursery, has received and is distributing a car load of fruit trees at this point. He is starting a nursery on the Walcott. The farmers are setting out a great many fruit trees this season. M. D. Abbott set out, on Arbor Day, 3,000 fruit trees, and proposes to set out fifteen acres more of fruit and forest trees. He says also that he has six and one-half acres of winter wheat that is growing finely and will yield at least two-thirds of a crop.

Our little town is quiet, but busy, with some changes. Mr. Bethel has sold out his stock and store to Geo. W. Mayfield, who will continue the business at the old stand. We have also received a very gratifying acquisition in the shape of a telegraph operator, instrument and all, for which we thank the officers of the B. & M. R. Co., in which everybody here was agreeably surprised, although we believe that it was not with a view to our interest or gratification, but because the postmaster refused to carry the mail to and from the post-office to the train, for a pass from Lincoln to Plattsmouth, once a month. Mr. Bethel has got the right kind of girl, and everybody says some one for Bethel. The R. R. Co. gets pay for carrying the mail, and so ought the postmaster. We wish it distinctly understood, we go in for railroads and telegraph lines, in preference to ox teams or pony express; but we do not want to pay too dear for our whistle.

We want the Trunk Railroad, but we do not propose to give enough to grade and tie the road, nor do we propose to give one cent toward building any road that is to be built by the U. P. or any other road, whose interests are not antagonistic to any road running east and west, north of St. Louis. It was simply said in the railroad convention at Lincoln, that all the road that the U. P. built they would control, and farther, we want and will have the company we vote bonds enter into a solemn contract that they never will consolidate with any other east and west road, on pain of paying back to the county in cash every dollar and the interest they may receive I am fully aware that railroad companies are powerful organizations, and carry their schemes to their liking; and like Boss Tweed, of Tammany notoriety, say with their thumb to their noses, "now what are you going to do about it." Well, if the railroad bonds carry without conditions, I will say what we will do: we will make an issue something in this fashion: we will elect Legislators who will regulate the freights and fares of all railroads in the State—and, by the powers, they shall not have over three cents per mile for passengers, and freights in proportion, if they do consolidate the road with this same road company shall cause to be constructed a continuous line east or west, to be owned and controlled by said company. I know something of railroad companies, and I earnestly recommend caution and deliberate action by every one interested in the general well being of the State. We have no objection to the U. P. building a north and south road, but we want them to build it themselves, without our aid, and then we will be willing they should control it without our aid. What we want is competition! We have enough monopolies in the shape of consolidated railroad companies!

I have before me a Harpers' weekly of April 20th, 1872, and on page 313 is a representation of Charles Sumner, as Robinson Crusoe, with the man Friday as a negro, with the inscription under, "Will Robinson Crusoe (Sumner) for sake his man Friday?" Carl Schurz is trying to lead, and the distinguished Tipton trying to pull him into the boat that is going over to the Democratic ship. Sumner is seeming to hesitate—he has gone down to the water but will not go in; and well he may, his dislike to the President may cause him to oppose the nomination, but the election I believe never—at least I hope never.—I believe Mr. Sumner's patriotism, and the confidence reposed in him by the loyal Old State of Massachusetts, will carry him safely over the stormy sea of personal dislike or selfish ambition. I expect to see Mr. Sumner, like John C. Fremont—the mongrel concern that is to meet at Cincinnati, as Fremont did withdraw from the Convention that nominated him at Cleveland, in the same State; and if Grant is nominated, like the lamented Lincoln, will be re-elected to fill the highest office in the gift of the people, not to fall by a Democratic bullet, but to live and execute the laws and the will of the nation, and in the future to receive a nation's gratitude.

Yours truly, A. B. M. The President has signed the bill for the erection of the Farragut monument in Washington.

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WEBSTER Co. Neb., April 10, '72. Eds. HERALD.—It is truly surprising to note the rapidity with which the beautiful prairies between Plattsmouth and Webster are being settled up. We noticed, while en-route for this place, immense tracts of prairie land that one year ago was a "howling wilderness," are now mostly all settled. As far as the eye can reach can be seen the claims of the homesteaders looming up on every side. The fertile prairies of Webster County are also being settled with astonishing rapidity. A few more years and Uncle Sam will have no more land to give away.

The citizens of Red Cloud and vicinity have formed themselves into a Vigilance Committee for the protection of their property. They propose to dispense justice with a high hand, and on short notice to all offending persons, and especially to that class of gentlemen whose business is to appropriate horse-flesh without rendering to the owner a due compensation for the same. The aforementioned town is improving very fast. Several new frame store houses have been constructed during the past winter. They are still building in fact, as they can procure the necessary material.

The route of the Omaha and South western railroad has been surveyed up the Republican valley. When that road is completed, (which will be in a very short time), we will be enabled to rejoice with "exceeding great joy," as did AHAZ, of Philistia, on the advent of the B. & M. in that county; but we hope our joy will not so soon be changed to grief. Webster county, when added to its natural advantages, the advantages of railroads, will be second to none in the State. Emigration is constantly pouring in. We can but say in the language of the poet, "come and welcome, rich and poor." The following lines from the pen of Whittier we think would not be entirely inappropriate here: "Behind the Square" light birch canoe, The steamer rocks and raves; And the boats are started for sale. Above old Indian graves. "I hear the tread of pioneers, Of nations yet to be; The first low wash of waves Where soon shall roll a human sea. "The rudiments of empire here are visible yet, and the domain of the chieftain of a mighty world is sounding in our ears." Yours, &c., M. L. THOMAS.

The Year of Wonders. A correspondent of the New York World writes as follows: When, a few months ago, M. Villermont, editor of the Paris Figaro, called on the Count de Chambord at the Chateau de Chambord, in the view of inducing the prince to make a fassion with the Orleansist, he was answered with a magnificent wave of the hand and a royalistic denials. "Mine is the white flag forever, and the white flag will bloom immortal on my escutcheon," proudly exclaimed the last of the Bourbons. He must have forgotten that Henri Comte de Chambord, in the man of destiny, that to him all the prophecies of the last 500 years point as the great king, and that he cannot compromise his crown by allowing it to be shared with the revolution. It must have escaped him, more especially, that this is the holy year of fulfillment, and that at length, after forty years of weary waiting, the grand old Charles X. is to be rewarded for his fidelity to principle by entering on the enjoyment of his crown. Yes, the year 1872 is to be the glorious year of the modern world.

The victorians which the writer refers to at some length, point to the speedy occurrence of the following apparently bold prophecies. I. A fight will be waged between the three great parties of France—Legitimists, Republicans and Bonapartists. The war will certainly take place in the year 1872. II. France will be destroyed after terrible struggles, wherein blood will flow in streams. III. Count de Chambord will be declared King of France under the title of Henry V. IV. There will be civil war in England, Italy, and other States of Europe. V. The Pope will be restored to his dominions by Henry V. VI. Alsace and Lorraine will be restored to France. VII. The French under the command of Henry V., will march through Europe as conquerors, and even penetrate a portion of Asia. VIII. Ireland and Poland will be freed; England and Germany will return to orthodoxy and Islamism will be destroyed. IX. A great battle called "the battle of Birch Tree," will be fought, in which Henry V. will annihilate the armies of Russia and Prussia. It is not ascertained at what precise date some of the latter events will take place but it cannot be very long after the accession of Henry V., because that prince is now 52 years of age, and although the prophets give him multitudinous victories, they do not seem to have recorded him unusual longevity.

Early Chardonnay. A very simple plan to obtain early stocks of the plant is to set it in a barrel with one end knocked out, and all of the other but one piece across to hold it together; then fill fresh stable manure round outside about half its height, and also for some distance, to say two feet, over the ground round the roots of the plant. The heat generated will start the growth early, and by keeping the top of the barrel covered with mats at night, and during the cold days, the stalks will grow up inside of it, and can be pulled.

Charles Living, a convict at New Albany who had seven years to serve, tried to get out by packing himself into a box filled with sawdust. Unfortunately he forgot to mark the case "this side up" and was placed head downward in the sawdust. The pain finally compelled him to shout for help, and he was unpacked and shipped back to durance vein.

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TRUNK RAILROAD. Col Furnas's Account of his Mission. The Prospects of the Road. (From the Brownville Advertiser.) Knowing the anxiety the people of this country feel in the success of the river road, I submit the following for their information: As chairman of the Nebraska State Rail Road Committee, and with other members thereof, in compliance with instructions, we visited St. Louis on the 17th to place before the business men of that city the enterprise, and to obtain the views of the Nebraska Trunk Road; being really an extension of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, following as practicable, the west bank of the Missouri River. The committee met with a most cordial reception and kindly greeting from all quarters. We were formally received by the Mayor and afterward entertained by the Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce. The enterprise was more particularly and definitely laid before the Board of Directors of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, believing that organization was the most interested in any other in the matter under consideration. It is not expected, of course, that I give your readers in detail, the conversations and discussions which took place at the various meetings with the organizations referred to. Suffice it to say, that after an exhibition of maps, presentation of statistics, and subsequent resolutions, the committee requested the importance to that city, as well to Nebraska, of the project and gave most cheering assurances that aid could be obtained, and will be given, in connection with what we call the line to ourselves. The Nebraska Committee made three propositions, substantially as follows: First, We would like to have the shape of County, Precinct and City boundaries in bonds to the amount of four hundred thousand dollars, and the right to issue bonds to the same amount, for any company or corporation who would complete a running line of road giving direct connection between Omaha and St. Louis, and intermediate points, and to be paid for by the Nebraska people. If they would furnish a like sum as stock subscribed to the road, we would build the road. Third, That we in Nebraska would raise \$2,000,000 in cash and bonds, they to furnish a like sum in cash, and jointly build the road. All the propositions providing for a running line within twelve months from the date of the meeting, and to be paid for by the Nebraska people. One of these three propositions will be accepted, as soon as the counties, precincts and cities along the contemplated line, have agreed to contribute their share. This city will not likely be asked to vote anything additional. It will simply be asked to extend the time on the amount already voted. It is believed that the Nebraska people will be asked to extend from a point to which it is now completed, to the south line of Nebraska county, under an existing vote. In case the Nebraska people will not extend aid in the sum of five thousand dollars per mile from the north line of Nemaha County to Nebraska City. The Nebraska people will be asked to extend from a point to which it is now completed, to the south line of Nebraska county, under an existing vote. In case the Nebraska people will not extend aid in the sum of five thousand dollars per mile from the north line of Nemaha County to Nebraska City. The Nebraska people will be asked to extend from a point to which it is now completed, to the south line of Nebraska county, under an existing vote. In case the Nebraska people will not extend aid in the sum of five thousand dollars per mile from the north line of Nemaha County to Nebraska City.

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A Story About Professor Morse. (From the Washington Capital.) We happened to meet Colonel Strother, the famous Post Crayon, and the talk turning, as usual, upon Morse, the Colonel said: "I knew him well. I took lessons under him in drawing and painting. I first saw him when he was a competitor for the remaining panel in the rotunda of the Capitol. I thought, then, he ought to have had it. I think so yet. He was not a great artist, but he was enough one to save us from ridicule.—The job was given to Mr. Powell. Gen. Schenck said that. The general did not probably know one picture from another, but Mr. Powell was his constituent, and he believed, did Schenck, that something in the way of art should be done for the Miami bottoms so he worked at it till he got the commission." "And one day," said we, "Congress will give General Schenck permission to remove that terrible product of the Miami bottoms. But a Mr. Morse." "Well, I engaged to become his pupil, and subsequently went to New York and lived in a room on University Place. He had three other pupils, and I soon found that Mr. Morse had very little patronage. I paid my fifty dollars, but got for one picture a masterpiece. Morse was a faithful teacher, and took as much interest in our progress, more, indeed, than we did ourselves. But he was very poor. Your life is dependent before a second quarter's pay was due him it did not come as soon as expected, and one day the Professor came in, and said contentedly: "Well, Strother, my boy, how are we off for money?" "Why, Professor," I answered, "I am sorry to say I have been disappointed; but I expect a remittance next week." "Next week," he repeated sadly; "I shall be dead by that time." "Dead, sir?" "Yes, dead of starvation." "I was distressed and astonished. I said hurriedly, 'Would ten dollars be of any service to you?' "Ten dollars would save my life; that is all that I could do." "I paid the money, all that I had, and we dined together. It was modest meal, but good, and after we had finished he said: "This is my first meal for twenty-four hours. Strother, don't be an artist. It means beggary. Your life is dependent upon people who know nothing of your art, and care nothing for you. A house dog lives better, and the sentimentality that stimulates him to work keeps him alive to suffering." "I remained with Professor Morse three years, and then we separated.—Some years after I met him on Broadway one day. He was about the same as before, a little older, and perhaps somewhat ruddier. I asked how he was getting on with his painting, and he told me that he had abandoned it; that he had something better to do, and he told me about his proposed telegraph.—I accompanied him to his room, and there found several miles of wire twisted about, and the battery, which he explained to me, was made of zinc, iron and sulphuric acid, this contained of the Moors brought to the minds of the sovereigns of Europe a very easy method of raising a very considerable revenue. Upon this he said that he had secured the easiest way of raising revenue, a fine little or no-die-ten, because with the mass of the people, there, as even now, in this more civilized and enlightened day, the tax or tariff, when paid upon an article, is not separated in thought from the real value of the article itself, but all is mixed up in the price paid for the article, and the consumer, in his mind, as it happens to be when bought, without a thought or comment as to the amount of the tariff upon it, or whether there is any more upon it at all. The tariff since its origin has been applied to many purposes, and at times diverted almost entirely from its original purpose. When the Moors levied this tribute, it was only done to protect or enrich the custom and the name, it was done simply for the tribute money; and so also when it was first imposed in Europe, it was simply and purely an revenue; it was not a tax, it was a protection. No idea of protection was at all involved in it; in fact no other idea than that of money.

Printed matter cannot be sent in sealed envelopes, with clipped, or notched ends, at the present (ten cents) rate of postage. The proper way to mail such matter as circulars is to leave the flap of the envelope unsealed. A business card printed or impressed upon the wrapper of printed matter is allowable, but in cases where such cards are written, letters where such cards are printed, or notched ends, at the present (ten cents) rate of postage, and to rate with letter postage all packages that cannot be examined without destroying the wrappers, or notched ends, at the present (ten cents) rate of postage. Post-masters are not required to receive mutilated notes in payment for postage stamps; nor are they required to receive notes so much soiled or defaced that their genuineness cannot be clearly ascertained. Circulars inclosed with newspapers subjects the whole package to letter postage. Tea, coffee, rice and flour, not being classed as mailable, must be prepaid at letter rates of postage when sent by mail.

Fresh Grapes at All Seasons. The Stockton (Cal.) Republican says: "We once knew a gentleman who supplied his table with fresh grapes from one season to another. His plan was to gather when quite ripe the largest and finest bunches and pack them in sawdust, using, instead of boxes, common nail kegs, which he purchased for a trifle and sold for a dollar. He packed the grapes in the kegs, and packed the kegs in a trench, dug in the ground beneath a shed, where the water would neither fall nor soak in. Before using the sawdust he carefully dried it either in the sun or in an oven until it was free from moisture. We never witnessed the packing process, but we know he always had the grapes, and being that why he told us he preserved them. The grapes were as sweet and fully flavored as if they were fresh from the vines. The process is cheap and may be easily tested. If it will preserve the grape, a new and profitable business might be built up.—Bunches of fresh grapes in the spring would be a novelty, and being that, would command a high price. We hope that some of our grape growers will try the experiment."

Ben Butler is no fool if he does have a cocky eye. He has led reasonably quiet during the present session of congress, and we may look for him to let on steam before a great while, in consequence of his singular society so far. Benjamin puts in a good show occasionally. The other day Beck, of Kentucky, was on the floor talking on the army appropriation bill, and making an ass of himself as he has always done since he told the country, awhile back, when answering Bowler that "no man should strike him (Beck) and live," and that his children are of the great grand grand-children of George Washington's brother, "Gen. A. A. Hanson." On this occasion Beck took occasion to say that he rather suspected that Butler had been induced for money to remain loyal to his country during the late war. He didn't know what had kept him loyal, but rather thought it was money. Then he spoke Benjamin: "I will tell the gentleman what it cost to make me loyal—it was the first gun fired on the American flag at Fort Sumter. Then, without counting the money I took the field. I wish that I had met the gentleman from Kentucky there, side by side with me, or—I would have been equally well pleased if he had been on the other side." The valiant Beck resumed his seat.

A wretch broke off an engagement for the following cogent reasons: "You know a case is a fearful nuisance, and I always carry my cigars loose in my vest pocket. The necessary amount of cigars toward Molly was awful rough on 'em. Never came away from that house but every one of 'em was smashed. Couldn't expect a fellow to waste good tobacco that way, could you?"

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Trees Killed by Watering. To succeed well in tree planting and tree culture, it is indispensable that a few important facts be well understood. Transplanting trees is attended with little loss of trees, so long as they are well watered, and the conditions are favorable to growth and the work properly done. Very many trees, both fruit and ornamental, are lost, as well as the time and money required to procure them and place them in the ground. Where ground is wet and cold, and imperfectly drained, it is sheer folly to plant trees. In a good, loamy, porous soil, trees sown by sowing fail if they have half a chance to grow. After being successfully transplanted very many trees are lost by neglect or injudicious management. An experienced fruit grower and agriculturist has given his experience in watering trees during a hot and dry season; and it is worth something to every one who has fruit or ornamental trees, especially those of little or no experience upon this subject. He says, before he had learned what not to do, in pomology and arboriculture, in order to make trees thrive luxuriantly and bear abundantly in hot and dry weather, he destroyed several fine evergreens simply by watering them. The water was so cold that a severe drought, before he knew how not to water trees. Every evening several pails of tepid water was poured on the dry ground around each tree, and the water that ran off the ground was simply without seeming to have been ever sprinkled with water. During the day the soil around those seemed harder and dryer than where there was no water. The more they were watered, the more the leaves and branches and the hard soil seemed to need a generous drenching. Nothing was made to do, except to water those that died. But every one that was watered liberally died before winter. The trees were well rooted in the ground before being planted two years, if some one had told the inexperienced youth to spread straw or shavings around those trees over an area of ten feet in diameter, before sprinkling the water every one would have been saved. The water was so cold that a severe drought, before he knew how not to water trees. Every evening several pails of tepid water was poured on the dry ground around each tree, and the water that ran off the ground was simply without seeming to have been ever sprinkled with water. During the day the soil around those seemed harder and dryer than where there was no water. The more they were watered, the more the leaves and branches and the hard soil seemed to need a generous drenching. Nothing was made to do, except to water those that died. But every one that was watered liberally died before winter. 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