THE HERALD.

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NEBRASKA HERALD.

J. A. MACMURPHY, Editor. "PERSEVERANCE CONQUERS." TERMS; $2.00 a Year.

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JOHN FITZGERALD Proprietor
Main Street, Between 5th and 6th. St

NATIONAL HOTEL.
CORNER MAIN AND THIRD STS
BREED & FALLAN - - Proprietors.
Just opened to the public, for both day and week boarders. Tables set with the best the market affords. Accomodations second to none in the city. dec16d&wtf

MISCELLANEOUS.

Jos. Schlater
ESTABLISHED IN 1861.
DEALER IN
WATCHES, CLOCKS,
JEWELRY
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
GOLD PENS SPECTACLES,
VIOLIN STRINGS AND
FANCY GOODS.
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired neatly and with dispatch.
☞Removed to opposite Platte Valley House Main Street. nov. 10 w tf.

M. B. MURPHY,
Manufacturer
AND DEALER IN
Harness, Saddles, Bridles,
COLLARS, WHIPS,
Blankets, Brushes, &c.
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Promptly Executed.—All work Warranted
☞FINE HARNESS A SPECIALITY.☜
Nov. 30. wtf Plattsmouth, Neb

H. J. STREIGHT,
BOOK-SELLER,
Stationery, News
AND PAPER DEALER.
Post Office Building.
PLATTSMOUTH, NEB.
eSepts't.—d 291mband w tf.

Plattsmouth Mills ! !
PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA.
CONRAD HEISEL - - - Proprietor.
Flour, Corn Meal, Feed, &c., Always on hand and for Sale at lowest Cash Prices.
☞The Highest prices paid for Wheat and Corn.
☞Particular attention given to custom work. mr21

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
OF PLATTSMOUTH NEBRASKA.
SUCCESSOR TO
Tootle, Hanna & Clark.
JOHN FITZGERALD, President. C. H. PAUMELE, Vice President
JOHN R. CLARK, Cashier. T. W. EVANS, Ass't Cashier.
This Bank is now open for Business at their new room, corner Main and Sixth streets, and are prepared to transact a general
Banking Business.
Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Government and Local Securities Bought and Sold. Deposits Received and Interest allowed On time Certificates.
Drafts drawn, available in any part of the United States and in all the principal towns and Cities of Europe.

AGENTS

FOR THE CELEBRATED
INMAN LINE,
AND
ALLEN LINE
OF STEAMERS.
Persons wishing to bring out friends from Europe can purchase tickets from us, through to Plattsmouth. apl4wtf

MISCELLANEOUS.

CEDAR CREEK MILLS
Is in running order now.
Wanted 50000
bushels of Wheat. Satisfaction will be given to customers in grinding and sawing.
Flour, Corn meal, and Lumber, will be sold
Cheap for Cash.
Come one, Come all, and give the Ceda Creek Mill a trial.
CHRISTIAN SCHLUNTZ, Proprietor
Oct. 12th w1 y

LEE P. GILLETTE
Nebraska City,
General Agent Dep't Northwest,
Union Central Life
INSURANCE CO
Of Cincinnati Ohio.
J. H. PRESSON, Local Agen
july15d&wtf

CITY MEAT MARKET,
—BY—
Geo. Fickler,
MAIN STREET,
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The best of Fresh Meats always on hand in their season.
Highest Price Paid for Fat Cattle
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Repairers of Steam Engines, Boilers, Saw and Grist Mills.
Gas and Steam Fittings, Wrought Iron Pipe, Force and Lift Pumps, Steam Gauges, alanc Valve Governors, and all kinds of
Brass Engine Fittings,
furnished on short notice.
FARMING MACHINERY
Repaired on short notice. aug5

Money Saved
BY
Buying Your Green-house and Bedding Plants.
AT THE
Picnic Gardens.
DON'T send East for Plants when you can get just as good for less money nearer home. To my numerous friends and patrons I would say that I have the largest and best stock of plants ever offered for sale in the west and propose to sell them at reasonable prices. Be sure and send for my
New Descriptive Catalogue
which will be sent free to all who apply for it Then give me your orders, and I feel confident I can satisfy you.
Address, W. J. HESSER.
Feb. 15 d&wtf Plattsmouth, Neb.

GROCERIES
"A Penny Saved is a Penny Earned."
And if you desire to
Save That Penny
As well as Pounds go to
BENNETT BRO.
To Buy Your
GROCERIES
We have bought out H. D. Fox, and now occupy the new store room four doors north of the Platte Valley House, 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.
ap25tf

PLATTSMOUTH
ACADEMY,
SPRING TERM FOR 1872.
Commences April 1 1872.
Chicago Avenue, Cass county Nebraska.
Prof. Adolphe d'Allemand, Proprietor and Principal, Assisted by able Tutors.
THIS Academy is now in successful operation, and offers at moderate terms the usual advantages of a
First-Class School.
The course of study embraces every branch of a thorough English education, together with the modern languages, music, and drawing For terms and reference address the Principal
mk25

ONLY A BABY.

TO A LITTLE ONE JUST A WEEK OLD.

Only a baby,
'Thout any hair
'Cept just a little
Fuz here and there.

Only a baby,
Name you have none—
Barefooted and dimpled,
Sweet little one.

Only a baby,
Teeth none at all,
What are you good for,
Only to squall?

Only a baby,
Just a week old—
What are you here for,
You little scold?

BABY'S REPLY.

Only a baby!
What should I be?
Lots o'big folks
Been little like me

Ain't got no hair!
Es I have too,
S'pos.n I badn't,
Dess it tood grow

Not any teeth—
Wouldn't have one;
Don't dit my dinner,
Gnawin a bone.

What am I here for?
'At's pretty mean;
Who's got a better right,
'T ever you've seen?

What 'm I dood for,
Did you say?
Eber so many tings,
Ebery day.

'Tourse I quall sometimes,
Sometimes I bawl;
Zey dassant spank me
'Tause I'm so small.

Only a baby!
'Es sir, 'at's so;
'N if you only could
You'd be one, too.

'At's all I've to say;
You're most too old;
Dess I'll dit in to bed,
Toes dittin' told.

Books Written in Prison.

The two most celebrated men who come into the list of writers of books in prison in the first half of the seventeenth century are Raleigh and Cervantes. The gallant Sir Walter, after serving when young as a gentleman volunteer, went with Sir Humphrey Gilbert to America, returned and was knighted, raised a volunteer squadron against the Spanish Armada, and became a courtier. Something he did or said gave offense at court, and he resided abroad for some years. When Elizabeth died, and James I. succeeded to the throne, Raleigh returned to England; but he was arrested and found guilty of treason by a packed jury. Twelve years of his life were passed continuously in prison; and here he wrote his "History of the World," a marvelous work to execute under such circumstances. In order really to begin at the begining, he begins at the creation, and gravely dicusses the opinions expressed by the learned as to whether paradise was as high up as the moon, or only as high up as mid air, or under the equinoctial line. But still the "History of the World" is a noble fragment, which could only have been written by one who had read much, thought much, and traveled much. Hapless Raleigh! King James hated him with all the hatred which a narrow mind feels toward an intellectual superior, and sent him to the scaffold. The other great man whose name we have coupled with Raleigh, was the Spanish novelist, Cervantes, the author of the world-renowned, "Don Quixote." He was first a student, then a chamberlain to a cardinal, and then a soldier. He was thrice wounded at the battle of Lepato, was taken prisoner by the corsairs, kept five years in captivity, and ransomed by his friends. Returning to Spain, he married, entered upon civil employments, traversed wide regions of his native country, and watched well the habits and peculiarities of his countrymen. Monetary embarrassments, rather than political or religious discord threw him more than once into prison, but his imprisonment was a great thing for the world, since it was occupied by the planning and commencement of "Don Quixote."

Open the portals wide; let us admit the greatest prison writer of the second half of the seventeenth century, John Bunyan, tinker, preacher and author of a religious allegory, which is said to have been translated into a greater number of languages than any other book in the world, with two exceptions, the Bible, and the "Imitation of Christ." He was thrown into Bedford jail because he would not renounce dissent, and there he supported himself for twelve years by making tagged boot-laces. He wrote many controversial tracts, preached to his fellow prisoners and read to them the Bible and "Fox's Book of Martyrs." It was a fine answer that he gave to the clerk of the peace, who advised him to gain his liberation by recanting: "Sir, the law hath provided two ways of obeying; the one, to do that which I in my conscience believe I am bound to do actively; and when I cannot by activity, then I am willing to lie down and suffer whatever they shall do unto me." And it showed a vein of humor in his character, when he replied to a Quaker who had come to visit him, and who declared that the Lord had ordered him to search for Bunyan in half the prisons of England: If the Lord had sent you, you need not have taken so much trouble to find me out; for the Lord knows I have been a prisoner in Bedford jail for the last twelve years." He wrote the first part of the "Pilgrim's Progress" while in prison, a fact that ought to en-

relative to the organization, can tained by calling upon us. We th who are interested in agricultural suits had better attend, and if any fit to farmers is to be obtained from organizations, our county may as we in.

WELCOME.

Before us as we write there sta beautiful compound of "sugar and s and all that's nice," done up in shape of a cake. Leaves of silver its top; flowers bloom thereon, peeping out in *frosty* network thro its numerous layers a sugary co tempts the eye, and makes the mo water in anticipation of a tooths morsel. We have not been getin' red nor do we know of any one that What can it mean? The lively lady presents it tells us. It is from the ies of St. Luke's Church, to remind that they held a pleasant and profit festival on Tuesday evening, from where we have unavoidably absent. The will start us splendidly in house-keep to handsome to be nameless, we sh thanks ladies from: Mr. & Mrs. Mac.

AT DUKE'S.—New Store, "Emp agreement" had arrived, which would not be until the father of the defendant was dead. From this decision the plaintiff appealed to the court above, where the questions at issue were argued before the Lord Chief Justice of England —Sir Alexander Cockburn, who is now so prominent in the controversy concerning the treaty of Washington—and full bench. The result was a disapproval of the decision appealed from, and a unanimous judgement for the plaintiff.

The law affecting marriage engagements is concisely stated by Mr. Justice Byles in the opinion which he delivered on this occasion. "An express precontract of marriage," he says, "places the man or woman in the condition or status of betrothment. In this state there are certain mutual duties. The woman for instance, may not, without a breach, marry another man, although it is possible he may die before the future day appointed for the marriage, whether already fixed, or contingent on a future event. So the man cannot during the stipulated period of betrothment, without a breach of contract, marry another woman, though she may die in the meantime: so for one of the parties to break off the mutual engagement by an express refusal to perform it—though before the day—seems to be equally a breach of the contract, for it puts an end to the condition of betrothmsnt, which, according to the contract, was to continue."

This decision is an emphatic recognition of betrothment as a legal status, inferior to that of marriage, it is true, but nevertheless of great importance, conferring certain well defined duties.—Among these is the right of each of the parties to insist upon marriage at the time agreed upon between them and the duty of each, not to break the existing engagement or make a like engagement with another, during the continuance of the status. Those legal consequences of a mutual agreement to marry accord so closely with the plainest ethical requirements that they at once command themselves to approval, in spite of the peculiar class of cases that give rise to their enunciation in their courts.

"Darwin Says."

Of those who so flippantly talk about "Darwinism," how many have ever read Darwin's works? How many can clearly state what they mean when they say "Darwinism"? Darwin is sneered at in conversation, and he is sometimes held up to reproach in the pulpit. But when we take up a thoughtful essay upon any subject connected with the breeding of animals or the cultivation and improvement of plants, we do not read far before we come across "Darwin says." Indeed, he has said a great deal, and it is not at all what he is by many represented to have said. Never was author more carful with his facts or more scrupulous in giving authority for every statement. His "Animals and Plants under Domestication" is one of the most wonderful storehouses of knowledge in the language, and it is hardly possible for one to write intelligently about animals and plants unless he unconsciously gives some facts from this author, even if he does not prefix it with "Darwin says." If we were asked what book in our library we most frequently refer to, what volumn we could least spare, we should be obliged to say "Darwin's Animals and Plants under Domestication." Not only do we find here a woderful accumulation of facts, but most copious references to the sources whence they derived; and when "Darwin says" that such and such is the case, he gives one abundant clue to find if he says correctly.

No one more industriously gathered facts nor more modostly stated the conclusions to which these facts seemed to point. While we can not always follow Darwin in his deductions, we can heartily commend his books to all seekers after knowledge.—*Hearth and Home.*

Correspondence.

Our Denver Letter.

DEAR HERALD:—Thinking perhaps that your readers would like to hear from Denver I will endeavour to send you a few brief lines. We consider the time in regard to finances very hard this spring, but still improvements go on.—Large numbers of very costly buildings both residence and business are continually under construction. Streets are being graded, shade trees being planted, shrubbery and fruit trees of all kinds now all the gardens that a few years ago were thought useless for such articles. Immigration pours in, in large multitudes, in fact Denver is fast becoming a mighty city. a few years ago I could almost call every citizen by name, but now hundreds every day and wonder who they are or what is their occupation. Some of your readers may wish to know what wages are here, to such I would say what good industrious men can get from $2 to $2.50 per day for common labor and $40 to $60 per month. Those that industrious had better not come here for we have too many such here already. The candy. Our dry climate has taken a fall and drifts of snow on the grand old Rocky Mountains and if melted by rain it will make a mighty stream of water, if so you will think at least that Pikes Peak has sent to Plattsmouth its *Dolly Varden.*

L. W. BACON.

DENVER, May 26th 1872.

Our Greenwood Letter.

GREENWOOD, May, 29th. 1872,

DEAR HERALD:—We were visited last night with one of the most terrific thunder storms this country has witnessed for some time. But this morning the sun is shooting its warm rays down on the hundreds and thousands of acres of wheat, oats, corn and Barley, which at the present time gives a fine appearance to the rich agricultural country, that surrounds the beautiful town of Greenwood. Five years ago when I first pitched my tent on these prairies it was a bald and desolate scene. But what a change five years has brought about! I can now stand in my dooryard and count 45 farmhouses, and beautiful groves are springing up around each of these house. Add to this the cluster of houses that constitute Greenwood, and the beauties of nature, which cannot escape the eye, and one would almost ask "is this Paridise. However the high winds make it very unpleasant here at times, yet when it is calm and still, a stranger coming in from the east, looking down from Independent ridge upon the valley below, would exclaim "is this the Garden of Eden?"

Farmers are generally through planting corn. But as improvement is their motto, bushels of maple seed is being gathered from the woods and planted on almost every farm. Messrs. Crapford & Rouse have gathered and planted five bushels of this seed, they expect to be able to furnish those with plants who were unable to get the seed. The masons are at work on the foundation of the new church which is being built at this place. I understand the trustees have let the contract to G. Rouse of Ashland, who will have it completed by the 20th of July. The Brethren and Methodists have a Union Sabbath School at Conn Chapel, with 82 pupils in attendance. The Rev. Mr. Baker was ordained last week and will take charge of the Christian church at this place.

Grain is on the rise, and farmers are looking pleasant. Our merchants are doing a lively business just now. They have five or six cars on the side track, being filled for shipment. Everything is taking a change, good times are coming, and indeed there is every indication of the re-election of U. S. Grant.

YOUNG AMERICA.

To Purify a Room.

Set a pitcher of water in a room, and in a few hours it will have absorbed all the respired gases in the room, the air of which will become purer, but the water perfectly filthy. The colder the water is, the greater the capacity to contain these gases. At ordinary temperature, a pail of water will contain a pint of carbonic acid gas and several pints of ammonia. The capacity is nearly doubled by reducing the water to the temperature of ice. Hence water kept in a room awhile is always unfit for use. For the same reason the water from a pump should always be pumped out in the morning before any of it is used. Impure water is more injurious than impure air.

SALT AND ASHES FOR HORSES.

Those keeping horses should, twice a week, throw in a handful of salt and ashes. Mix them by putting in three parts of salt to one of ashes. Horses relish this, and it will keep their hair soft and fine. It will prevent bots, colic, etc. A little ground sulphur mixed with salt and ashes, and given once in two or three weeks, is also beneficial.—All domestic animals will be thus benefited.

Greeley's one term: "Liar."—*Boston Globe.*

Political.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Conkling and Logan on Sumner and Schurz.

A motion to rescind resolution for final adjournment June 3, elicited a long and bitter debate, participated in by a majority of Senators. Messrs. Conkling and Logan were particularly severe upon Messrs. Sumner and Schurz, charging them with embarassing and delaying public buisiness, especially of Mr. Sumner's speech, Mr. Logan said, I tell the Senator from Massachusetts that he will find a reponse to that malignant speech in every crutch that aids a wounded soldier on his way through the world, in every wooden arm, and grieved heart of every widowed mother mourning for her patriot son, that will overwhelm him and all his oratory. These will speak in thunder tones in defence of the most gallant soldiers that ever lived in any nation on earth. [Loud applause in the galleries, which, with difficulty, was suppressed.]

Mr. Conkling advocated the rescinding resolution to adjourn on Monday and leave the end of the session open so as to put out of power anybody that would again embarrass public buisness as it was done yesterday. Mr. Conkling criticized the course of Sumner and Schurz in occupying the time of the Senate by political speeches. The character of those delivered yesterday he thought Sumner would live long enough to regret his speech, which would return like a boomerang and strike a deadly blow.

Mr. Logan was not surprised at the anxiety of Democrats to adjourn after the malignant and cruel attack made in their interest. If a called session was the result, it cannot now be laid at the door of the friends of the administration, but at the door of two Senators, who have been so studiously attacking the administration. He announced that if the session was extended, he would attempt the defence against one of the most malignant assaults ever made upon an honest man. The assault made yesterday upon the President was fit for no deliberative body on earth; it was fit only for the hustings, and should have been uttered only by the lips of some stump orator, who knew no courtesies or decencies.

He further denounced the speeches of Messrs. Sumner and Schurz, as they made interest for the Democratic party, and because the man aimed at was sure to be nominated in philadelphia.

The Senate rescinded the motion for final adjournment on Monday next, by a vote of 40 to 16.

Every one of the five Ohio Republicans who signed the response to the Missouri call which led to the Cincinnati Convention—Gen. Cox, Judge Stallo, Judge Matthews, Judge Hoadley and Judge Brinkerhoff—have repudiated the Greeley ticket, and propose to vote for Grant rather than for him.

Nebraska Masonic Grand Bodies.

OFFICE GRAND SECRETARY,
Brownville, June 1, 1872.

To Whom it May Concern Greeting:

The M. W. Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. holds its Annual Communication at Lincoln, commencing on the "Tuesday preceding the 24th day of June," 1872, (being June 18th,) at 10 o'clock.

The M. E. Grand Chapter R. A. M., holds its Annual Communications at the same place, commencing the day before the Grand Lodge," (being the 17th day of June, at Lincoln.)

The Grand Commandery Knights Templar will hold its next Conclave at Lincoln, June 19th 1872.

Arrangements have been made with railroad companies for reduced rates of fare, as follows:

Union Pacific, "round trip tickets at half rates from Cheyenne, W. T., North Platte, Grand Island, Schuyler and Fremont."

K. C., St. Joe. & C. B. will charge "full fare going, and return free on certificate of Grand Secretary. The blank certificates will be furnished by the agent selling the ticket going. When you purchase tickets *ask for certificate.*

Burlington & Mo. River in Neb., "will sell round trip tickets at their several stations at six-fifths of full fare, good until Saturday, 22 June."

Omaha & North-Western R. R., "at half fare."

Atchison & Neb. R. R., "full fare going, return free on certificate of the Grand Secretary."

Midland Pacific R. R., "full fare to Lincoln, and return free on certificate of Grand Secretary."

Sioux City & Pacific R. R. Co., "no reduction made for Free Masons, Odd Fellows, Good Templars, Teachers, or Theological gatherings."

Brothers attending meeting Grand Bodies will follow above instructions if they desire the benefits of reduced rates of fare.

ROBT. W. FURNAS.
Grand Secretary.

At the Fleetwood races Saturday, the trot for 2,48 horses was won by Abdallah in 2.38 and 2.54½. The extra race was won by St. Elmo in 2.35, 2.34¾ and 2.36, Geo. L. Fox making a dead heat with him on the third heat in 2.34¼.

Our Wives' Column.

This Column is open for the Ladies. Let us hear from them.

SHOES.

We are very glad to notice that the latest style of ladies shoe is reported as a low sort of half shoe broad on the sole, square at the toes, and above all with low broad heels, that will support the weight of the body, take the strain from the instep and mayhap will cause "our girls" to walk less like a lame duck and more like free, graceful, reliant woman.

This shoe business has been a perfect nuisance for a long time, and it is time it was abated. If the maker of all things had meant us to walk and ballance ourselves on a little point he would no doubt have grown our heels down that way and armed them with a little sharp horny point, as he did not, it is presumable that the bottoms of our feet are no wider than we need in order to stand square before the world and this is the case.—Get on the wide shoes ladies.

Things Found in a Kitchen Drawer.

Three aprons, two dusters, the tail of a pig,
A dirty jack-towel, a dish-cloth and wig;
A foot of a stocking, three cans and a frill,
A husk and six buttons, a mouse-trap and quill;
A comb and a thimble, with mad onna bands,
A box of specific for chaps on the hands;
Some made and some cloves tied up in a bag,
An empty thread paper, and blue in a rag;
Short pieces of ribbon both greasy and black,
One grater and nutmeg, the key of the jack;
A bunch of wax candle, a steel and a flint,
A bundle of matches, a parcel of mint;
A lump of cold suet, a crimp for the paste,
A pair of red garters, a belt for the waist;
A rusty, bent skewer, a broken brass clock,
Some onions and tinder, and the door lock;
A bar for the pudding, a whetstone and string,
A penny cross-bun, a new curtain ring;
A print for the butter, a dirty chemise,
Two pieces of soap, a large piece of cheese;
Five teaspoons of tin, a large lump of resin,
The feet of a hare, and corks by the dozen;
A card to tell fortunes, a sponge and a can,
A pan without ink, a small patty pan;
A rolling pin pasted, a common prayer-book,
Are things which I found in the drawer of a cook.

An Excellent Confection.

This is the season for oranges. The peel of this fruit preserved in sugar, is one of the most delightful confections which a family can use, superior to the extracts sold in the shops. The peel should of course be perfectly clean, and should be cut in long thin strps. Stew in water till all the bitterness is extrated. Throw away the water and stew again for half an hour in a thick sirup made of a pound of sugar to one of peel, with just water enough. Put away, in a cool place, for flavoring puddings, pies, etc. For this purpose, it should be chopped very fine. No better or cheaper flavoring can be furnished to a household.—*Scientific American.*

English Ivy in Rooms.

A writer thus speaks of the winter decoration of rooms with the English Ivy—the best of all house plants perhaps, though many give the preference for a single specimen to a Calla Lily.

The use of English ivies for the purpose of decorating living rooms is more extensive every year, and cannot be too highly recommended. Being very strong they will live through almost any treatment; but study the their peculiarities and manifest willingness to gratify them and they will grow without stint. Most houses are too hot for them, as indeed they are for their owners. Neither plants nor people should have the average temperature over 65° Farenheit. Take care not to enfeeble your lives by undue heat or excessive watering, and you will find they will not seem to mind whether the sun shines on them or not, or in what position or direction you train them.—Indeed, so much will they do of themselves to render a room charming, that we would rather have an unlimited number of them to draw upon than anything else in art or nature. Do you wish the ugly plain doors that shut off your thy entry from your parlor, to be arched or curved, like those in the drawing rooms of your richer neighbors; buy a couple of brackets, such as lamps for the burning of kerosene are sometimes placed on, and screw them on the sides of the door.—Put in each a plant of the ivy, the longer the better; then train the plants over the top, against the sides, indeed any way your fancy dictates. You need not buy the beautiful nor costly pots the florist will advise; common glazed pots will answer every purpose, for by placing in each two or three sprays of Colliseum ivy, in a month's time no vestige of the pot itself can be discovered through their thick screen.—*Riverside Friend.*

A COOL RELATION.—How touching was the grief displayed in B——, at a funeral a little out of town! The undertaker, who was directing matters in a very professional and proper way, noticed a man giving orders, and, as he thought, rather encroaching upon the duties and privileges of his own office.

"And who are you, my friend, that are so busy about here?"

"Oh! you don't know me?"

"Well, I'm the corpse's brother—Editor's Drawer, in *Harper's Magazine* for June.

The five ladies with the Japanese embassy, at the suggestion of their American hostess, recently consented to be laced up and tied down, ruffled, panniered, flounced, bowed and trailed in the "style." Then they were powdered up from an orangepeel hue to a delicate lemon and pronounced perfect, as far as dress goes. Half an hour later, however, their dismayed civilizers found them smiling and happy in their half-petticoat, half-pantaloon dress. "Too muchee," said the fair Japanese.

THE HERALD.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One square, (10 lines or less) one insertion	$1.00
Each subsequent insertion	50
Professional cards, not exceeding six lines	10.00
¼ column per annum	20.00
½ column, per annum	40.00
½ column do	60.00
One column do	100.00

All advertising bills due quarterly.
Transient advertisements must be paid in advance.

Extra Copies of the HERALD for sale by A. J. Streight, at the Post Office, and O. F. Johnson, North side Main Street, between Second and Third.

RAILROADS IN NEBRASKA.

No State of the age of Nebraska has been so thoroughly checkered with that civilizer, railroads, as the State of Nebraska. It may not be uninteresting to our readers in the east to know what has been done by them. We therefore briefly name the roads already built and in operation.

The first road was that wonder of railroad engineering, the Union Pacific, which starts from Omaha and runs through the State from east to west, and terminates at Ogden, in Utah. Then next in importance is the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad in Nebraska, starting from Plattsmouth and running west to Fort Kearney, intersecting the Union Pacific Railroad at Kearney Junction, with branches running to Omaha, from Plattsmouth, and to Beatrice from Crete,

Next comes the Midland Pacific, starting from Nebraska City and running to Lincoln, intending to form a junction with the Union Pacific at Columbus.

Next comes the Brownville & Fort Kearney Railroad, commencing at Brownville and running west, being in operation some fifteen miles, and intending to reach Tecumseh, and thence to Kearney station on the U. P. R. R.

Next comes the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad, starting at Atchison, Kansas, striking Nebraska at or near Falls city, and thence to Lincoln. Nebraska, which latter point it will reach about the first of July.

Then comes the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad, starting from Sioux City, Iowa, thence down the Missouri River to Blair, Nebraska, and thence forming a junction with the U. P. at Fremont—with a branch under the name of the Fremont & Elkhorn Valley Railroad, running from Fremont to West Point, and intending to reach to the running water on the north.

Then comes the Omaha & Northwestern Railroad running from Omaha north to Decatur, and thence north to Dakota.

The Railroads in contemplation are the St. Louis & Nebraska Trunk Railroad, running from Falls City to Plattsmouth, which will, we think, be speedily built; also a railroad from Nebraska City Northwest to Ashland and Fremont, and one from Nebraska City southwest to Tecumseh and Beatrice.

A corps of Engineers are now, we understand, surveying a route from DeWitt, in Saline county, west to the Republican, and thence to Denver, which route will we think be occupied with a railroad, fully equipped and running, within two years from date.

We had almost forgotten one of our important railroads—the St. Joseph & Denver Railroad—starting from St. Joseph, Missouri, and running northwest, striking Nebraska in Jefferson county, and passing through Fairbury, and thence to Kearney station, which point it will reach by January 1st, 1873.

You who live in the East, and think that Nebraska is still a desert and wilderness, occupied only by the buffalo and Indian, can be easily undeceived by coming to Nebraska, and out over its magnificent prairies, by any one of these railroads. Come one, come all, and see some of God's country.—*Land Agent.*

STATE FAIR.

The State Fair of Nebraska will be held at Lincoln, Nebraska, on September 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th. The Secretary has made arrangements with the following railroads for a reduction of freight and passenger rates: B. & M. R. R. in Nebraska, and all leased lines, carry passengers at one and one-fifth fare for the round trip—ticket to be stamped by the Secretary's seal, to be good for return.

Freight and stock are to pay full fare each way, but money to returned on certificate of Secretary, with receipted freight bills, by the Treasurer, at Plattsmouth.

U. P. R. R., one fare for the round trip. Freight and stock full fare one way, and return on certificate of Secretary.

Midland Pacific Railway will carry passengers at one fare for round trip, ticket to be stamped by Secretary.—Stock and freight will be taken free, by special train, on a day to be named hereafter.

Achison & Nebraska railroad will carry passengers for one fare for round trip, tickets to be stamped by the Secretary to be good for return. Freight and stock, tariff rates one way, and be returned on certificate of the Secretary.

Sioux City & Pacific Railroad, Iowa and Nebraska Divisions, will carry passengers round trip for one and one-fifth fare. Freight and stock at tariff rates, to the Fair, and refund money paid for freight on certificate of Secretary, and receipted freight bill.

B. & M. R. R. in Iowa, same rates as B. & M. in Nebraska.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. will make no deductions—charge full rates.

Omaha & Northwestern Railroad will charge passengers one fare for round trip tickets—must be stamped by Sec'y for return. Freight, under 100 pounds, free at owner's risk; over 100 pounds, at half rates, and owner's risk.

Exhibitors will follow the above suggestions and no trouble can arise.