

A GUIDE
— TO —
South Eastern Nebraska,
— WITH A —
NEW MAP
OF THE WONDERFUL
NEMAHA VALLEY.

"THE COUNTRY IS ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL I EVER
LOOKED UPON."—BAYARD TAYLOR.

PUBLISHED BY THE
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BY H. H. ALLEN,
GENERAL AGENT SOUTH EASTERN NEBRASKA IMMIGRANT UNION.

**THE OBJECT OF THIS LITTLE
PAMPHLET**

Is to advise those who appreciate the advantages of civilization, and are seeking new homes, regarding the advantages of the fertile valleys of the Nemaha, or *Laughing Water*, in South Eastern Nebraska.

It will tell you of the marvelous traditions of this beautiful country which reach far back anterior to the conquest by the intrepid followers of the cross, of the descendants of the race who once made its fertile valleys and billowy uplands "to blossom as the rose;" who built fair cities and lordly palaces in the midst of lovely gardens, and had some knowledge, dim though it was, of the one living and true God, and who owed their downfall to their belief that "The One Ever Living" rejoiced in human misery.

It will tell you how in this country; owing to the fact of a large amount of the lands having been taken by Eastern speculators, who, owing to the hard times in the Eastern States, are obliged to throw their lands on the market, and from other causes, fully explained in the following pages; that LANDS CAN BE BOUGHT AT PRICES MUCH LOWER in comparison, than those of the land grant railroads, far from civilization, where the adaptation of the soil and climate, for fruits and cereals, has yet to be determined, and the privations of settling a new country have yet to be undergone.

It will tell you that this country is the home of the apple, the grape, the peach, and all the other fruits suited to a temperate zone. That stock growing is both pleasant and profitable, owing to the short and mild winters and the ease with which corn, oats, and other cereals can be produced. Of a soil of unex-

celled fertility, and climate unsurpassed, and of a wide-awake people, who cordially invite you to come and make your home with them and help develop this region, which the next decade will see one of the wealthiest in the west.

You are requested to apply for this publication, for yourself and friends, to any one with whom you may be acquainted in S. E. Nebraska, or to the S. E. Nebraska Immigrant Union, Atchison, Kansas, who will send it free and will furnish low rates from any Eastern points to parties of twenty or more who wish to visit the country and see for themselves, and to such this little guide and map will be found useful as a reference.

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All the distinguished men who have visited South Eastern Nebraska have expressed themselves in the most unqualified terms in her praise. The following are a few of her many compliments:

Mr. J. Lyman, agricultural editor of the *New York Tribune* (after a Western tour of five thousand miles), said on making his report to the "Farmers' Club of New York:" "Yet I speak advisedly, and not without a full impression upon my mind of the exceeding attractiveness and fertility of Iowa and Southern Minnesota, when I say that the most attractive country I saw is west of the Missouri river. It is bounded on the north by the Platte, and on the south by the Kansas, and on the west by the valley of the Republican."

Bayard Taylor says of South Eastern Nebraska after a trip by team in the Nemaha Valley: "The country is one of the most beautiful I ever looked upon."

I am more than ever struck with the great difference between this region and that to the east of the Mississippi. There is none of the wearisome monotony of the prairies as in Illinois, or swampy tracts as in Indiana or Ohio. The wide billowy green, dotted all over with golden islands of harvest—the hollows of dark glittering maize—the park-like clumps of timber along the course of streams—these were the materials which went to the making up of every landscape, and of which, in their sweet, harmonious, pastoral beauty, the eye never grows weary."

The editor of the *Rural New Yorker* tersely puts it thus: "The finest garden mold in the State of New York is not a whit better than the average Nebraska soil, which is light and free from lumps and stones; dark soiled, easily worked, and eminently productive, I would advise all nurserymen in the East to import a car load of it to grow their most delicate plants in. They need take no precaution, but send their order to any postmaster or railroad agent, and tell him to dig the first dirt he comes to and send it along."

The *American Agriculturist* says: "Almost the whole of it is prairie country of unsurpassed fertility. Along the streams, which are plentiful, the country is mostly level, and the black bottom-lands yield generous crops of wheat, corn and other cereals. The soil is from three to ten or more feet deep. A few miles back from the streams the surface is gently rolling, the soil almost equally good, and, in wet seasons, even more desirable, the drainage being excellent. The whole region is intended, by nature, for the production of breadstuffs. They can be raised with less labor here than in most of the old settled States. Frequent instances were met among the new settlers where the crops of two years had more than paid the cost of the land."

"Nature has done for Nebraska what years of toil have had to do for other States. Nature has cleared the forests and made a vast field ready for the plowshare. Rich and deep, without an equal, is the soil. In a word, the State is a vast garden-spot, rich all over as an onion-bed. Such a soil is an essential element to an agricultural State."—*Dayton (Ohio) Journal*.

NEBRASKA FRUIT AT THE CENTENNIAL.

We have before us the "Report of the Fruit Growers' Association of the Province of Ontario, Canada, for the year 1876." Robert Burnet, of London, one of the most noted fruit growers in the world, is president. In his annual address before the society, at Toronto, last winter, he gave a full report of what he saw at the United States Centennial at Philadelphia. From it we clip the following reference to the Nebraska exhibit. We consider it more valuable and complimentary from the fact of originating outside the United States:

"It is not too much to say that at the Centennial there were powerful competitors. First among these, and we are inclined to think the foremost, was Nebraska. The apple display of this most important State in the Union was something grand and remarkable. This, whether taken in its extent or excellence, the simple fruit was the fairest we have ever seen, and the color the highest. We were curious to know the reason of this, and made inquiries on the point. Some expressed themselves as if the recent culture was the cause—new soil, recently burned over, the fruit growing among the ashes and debris of grass, and the destruction of insect pests. A more reliable theory, however, is perhaps found in the climate of

this beautiful State. The air is so pure, the rainfall so slight in the summer months, that both conduce to the production of superb fruit. We are not sure that the majority of visitors would coincide with us in according the palm to Nebraska. The fruits of California were indeed superb and varied, but to our mind they stood in the second place."

This compliment, coming from the source and under the circumstances it does, we consider it the highest ever paid our State.—*Nebraska Farmer*.

And this fruit was grown in South Eastern Nebraska.

Prof. Butler in his pamphlet "A September Scamper," in which he notes Nebraska's progress after a three years' absence, makes this telling point: "On my first visit to Nebraska in 1868 when I asked 'where are the homesteads to be found?' the answer was, 'Everywhere.' Now it is 'Nowhere,' at least in the eastern half of the State." This simple fact shows how groundless the fear has become, that migration to Nebraska means solitude, isolation from neighbors, distance from civilization. Nor is this the best of it—thousands had no knowledge of farming; no patience, no capital. Hence they sold out to those who, coming with something of all three, have built upon the old foundation better than the original holders could. Accordingly, he adds, "what strikes me most is, after some years' absence I once more traverse South Eastern Nebraska, that the history of newness has passed away from a broad land where in 1871 no dwelling was to be seen during a long day's ride."—*Omaha Republican*.

WHAT PROFESSOR AUGHEY, OF THE STATE UNIVERSITY AND STATE GEOLOGIST OF THE HAYDEN SURVEY, SAYS OF THE SOIL AND CLIMATE OF THE NEMAHA VALLEY.

"It could not well be improved, even theoretically, by the scientist."

It always has been a treat to me to go over the Atchison and Nebraska railroad in daylight. The valley of the Nemaha, through which it passes, is one of the most beautiful in the world. The bottom is from one to four miles wide, and the bluffs adjoining are, generally, comparatively low; and though occasionally the ascent from the bottom to the top of the bluffs is steep, yet generally it is gradual enough to be cultivated with ease. These bluffs, where they are sloping towards the bottom, form some of the finest building spots in the World. I can imagine no more beautiful sight for a home than situations that can be found every mile along the bluffs overlooking the Nemaha valley. Great numbers of tributaries flow into the Nemaha, all of which have bottom: similar to that of the Nemaha, though narrower, and the bluffs repeat the beauty of those bounding the principal valley. Between all the valleys the bluff lands are gently rolling, giving almost every variety of prairie landscape.

With water near by, the railroad winding through the valley, strips of timber along the river, some cultivated fields as far as the eye can reach, and in summer countless numbers of wild flowers adorning the prairies, all these things give some of the best conditions for the realization of the best possible homes.

NATURE OF THE SOIL.

The charm of beauty is not the only recommendation that this valley possesses. The land is of unsurpassed and rarely equalled fertility. Its wealth of soil and excellence of climate assures a rich future. The settler can select from three varieties of soil.

First, because modifying all the others are the *Loess* deposits. These range from two to fifty feet in thickness. Now by universal admission among scientific men these *Loess* soils are the best in the world. The ever famous plains of Bergundy, the valley of the Rhine, and the valley of the Nile, in Egypt, are among the remarkably rich soils of the world, but these all, like these soils of Nebraska, are made up of *Loess* deposits. The following is an analysis of a specimen of this soil from Richardson county, Nebraska:

Insoluble (silicious) matter.....	80.01
Ferric oxide.....	3.81
Alumina.....	1.91
Lime carbonate.....	6.01
Lime phosphate.....	3.70
Magnesia carbonate.....	1.30
Potassa.....	.87
Soda.....	.21
Organic matter.....	1.09
Moisture.....	1.05
Loss in analysis.....	.54
	100.00

Still other analyses of mine, of this deposit, from other portions of the State, are given in the Hayden Reports for 1874.

It will be seen from these analyses that about eighty per cent. of this *Loess* soil is composed of silica, but it is so finely pulverized that the grains can only be seen under a good microscope. The carbonates and phosphates of lime that are present are the substances that are artificially added to the soils in the East to restore their fertility. Other fertilizing elements are also present, such as iron, potash, a small quantity of soda, alumina and some organic matter. In fact this soil has such a combination of elements *that it could not be well improved, even theoretically, by the scientist.* Owing to their yellowish color these deposits are frequently called clay beds, especially beneath the point where they are intermingled with the organic matter and vegetable mould which gives the soil for several feet from the top its black color. Owing to its great depth this soil is practically inexhaustable. Because of its peculiar constitution it has the best possible drainage, and in dry seasons, the moisture slowly, but surely, ascends to the surface, so that with good cultivation, it can be neither drowned out nor dried out.

As would naturally be expected, this soil, for the cultivation of the cereal grains and grasses, and for orchards and vineyards is the best in the world. I have myself gathered nearly one hundred species of grasses in the Nemaha and adjacent valleys. And it has already been demonstrated by practical experience that wherever apple trees, grapes and peaches, adapted to the climate, are properly planted and cared for, the richest results will be realized.

In some few of the counties along this valley, some of the lands are partly made up of *Loess* modified by drift. But such soils have such richness that in practice they will not be found to vary from the best soils in the State.

The bottom lands are made up of a mixture of alluvium and *Loess*, but so blended together that only chemical analysis can determine their true character. But it is easily seen that such a mixture cannot detract from their value.

It is yet an unsettled question whether the bluff or the bottom lands are the most desirable. Some hold that the latter are best for corn and the former for wheat and fruit. But since, with deep cultivation, fine corn crops are obtained from the former, and some good orchards have been produced on the latter, the

question remains an open one. Many who have had some experience in Nebraska aim to get farms which have some of both bottom and bluff lands on them. Both the uplands and the lowlands are so filled with vegetable mould near the surface that they all look like vast gardens after cultivation.

THE CLIMATE

Of the Nemaha valley is genial. The mean temperature for January, February and March is 20° F. above zero. Severe storms only occur at long intervals and rain rarely falls in winter. The atmosphere is remarkably clear and dry, and owing to this peculiarity, combined with the silicious character of the soil, roads are exceptionally good. Roads for long seasons almost impassable from mud, which characterizes so many sections of our country, are unknown in the Nemaha valley. There are not two months in a year when driving on the public roads is not a pleasure. The mean temperature for June, July and August is slightly above 72° F. This is a temperature sufficient to ripen the finest grapes that are grown in this latitude. Every year there is a rainy season in the last of May, or during June, and this coming when crops need it the most, they rarely suffer for lack of moisture.

SAMUEL AUGHEY.

THE HEALTH OF NEBRASKA.

EXTRACTS FROM AN ARTICLE BY GEO. TILDEN, M. D. OF OMAHA.

The science of medical climatology has not been neglected in this young State. The crude theories formed in this department of science in the early history of the State, have of late been verified or rejected by the meteorologist and the physicians, through carefully conducted and patient observation, and the faithful record of facts.

The members of the medical profession residing in the different counties of the State assemble annually in the name of the State Medical Society, and they also meet every month under their respective county organizations. In this manner, each county, through its delegates, communicates to the State Organization a knowledge of the diseases prevailing within its limits, of the line of treatment pursued, and the results obtained.

In a new State, the subject of malarial diseases is one of vital importance. Prominent among the causes and conditions of these classes of affections may be mentioned, a fertile soil, luxuriant vegetation, and poor drainage. Our soil is extremely rich, and our vegetation most abundant, but, the other condition, poor drainage is not present; on the contrary, we have a most perfect system of natural drainage. The natural slope of the country toward the Missouri River, for a distance of four hundred miles, is about eight feet to the mile. The banks of the rivers and creeks are very generally high and well defined, and rarely overflow; and even when they do, no ill effects whatever follow, owing to the porosity of the soil, (no hard pan near the surface holding the water,) and the rapid evaporation.

Again, the atmosphere is very pure and dry, and prevents the pernicious miasmatic effects which usually result from decaying animal and vegetable matter.

No lakes, ponds, swamps, morasses, or stagnant water are to be found in the State.

The above are only a few of the conditions which both explain and confirm the indisputably established fact, that Nebraska has less malarial diseases than any Western or Southwestern State. Indeed, the cases of this class are very rare, and when they do occur are mild in character and yield very readily to simple treatment.

In regard to epidemics, I think I may very safely assert, that there has never been in this State an epidemic of any kind; even scarlet fever and measles have never appeared here epidemically.

The Vital Statistics of the United States, for the year 1870, set forth a fact of the highest importance to us relative to consumption. The statistics, together with our own, show with mathematical certainty, that this is the most favorable State in the Union, for the prevention, control and treatment of this great scourge. Here, in proportion to the population, consumption levies her smallest bills of mortality. But this authoritative statement will not surprise in the least those who have resided here for the last ten or fifteen years, and have given any attention to the subject. They have stoutly contended that this is a most favorable spot for those predisposed to, or suffering from, this malady. And time and observation and the faithful record of facts, have more than confirmed their most sanguine expectations and assertions.

Our winds change with the seasons. The prevailing winds of winter are uniformly from the north and northwest. Summer, south and southwest. Fall, southwest. At long intervals they attain considerable velocity, and in the winter, they are sometimes violent from the north and west.

The air is dry and pure, and contains on an average, less than half the amount of moisture necessary for complete saturation. It is extremely rare for the humidity to reach 100 per cent.

Our climate has many most excellent features that I should be pleased to notice in detail, but want of space forbids particulars. I will, however, just mention one of them, namely, the peculiar character of the nights of the summer months. It matters not how warm and oppressive the day may be, the night is cool and delightful. Sleep, the great restorer of the mental and physical energies, is never disturbed by an oppressively warm atmosphere. Those who have lived here for fifteen long years declare this to be true.

This may help to explain, why, in the summer months, our people can toil so hard, endure so much, enjoy such remarkable health, and are so elastic in spirit. This is in strong contrast with the facts in most other States. I merely mention the fact; it deserves to be dilated on at length.

In fine, the atmosphere of Nebraska is very pure, clear, dry, elastic and bracing, and promotes in a high degree, mental and physical activity and development. Take the seasons as they come and go, and average them, and no State can make such goodly promises as this, for health, development and good longevity.

WHY IS IT?

A QUESTION ANSWERED.

In no section of the west have investments in lands been so eagerly sought after by Eastern speculators as in the Great Nemaha valley in Southeastern Nebraska. These lands have been held at speculative prices, which has prevented many from settling and making improvements. The depressions in business affairs in the East has, however, forced many of these tracts on the market at prices below those charged by the railroads, whose valuations have been made in speculative times. As the railroads have immense organizations for the purpose of securing immigration, and spend thousands of dollars annually in advertising, and have men especially trained to watch the land seeker and keep him from the local real estate agent, they are enabled

to sell lands far from markets, in unorganized communities at prices above those at which better lands can be bought in a fixed community in the garden of Nebraska, "The great Nemaha valley," by those who take their time and look around to see where they can do best. There are also many lands owned by those who have mortgaged their lands for all they can to buy agricultural machinery to leave out doors to rot out from exposure; when pay-day comes, with accumulations of costs, the lands many times finely improved, are forced on the market and offer great inducements to those in search of farms. Reader, you will find many such chances in Southeastern Nebraska.

WHERE TO GO, HOW TO GO AND HOW TO SEE THE COUNTRY.

A Guide to South Eastern Nebraska.

The first problem to be solved by those who contemplate taking the advice of the "sage of Chapaqua" is where to go; the second, how to get there.

Where To Go.

By referring to your railroad map on the eastern border of Kansas, in latitude 39° 34', you will see the city of Atchison, the great railroad centre of the Missouri river region, you will notice from the east three of the Chicago trunk lines, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Rock Island & Pacific and the Hannibal & St. Joseph as well as the Missouri Pacific, the St. Louis and Southeastern line, all terminating here. To the north the Atchison & Nebraska railroad follows the west bank of the Missouri for 35 miles to the mouth of the Nemaha river, when it takes a northwest course through this fertile valley for 111 miles to Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska. To the westward the Central Branch and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroads, with their connections, furnish the means of transportation to every section of Kansas, Colorado, Texas and the Territories. You can, from this, see that

Atchison is a central point

from which to "do the new West" and determine which section of the country presents to you the most inducements.

How To Go.

The Atchison & Nebraska railroad have made arrangements by which they propose to inaugurate, the present season, a system of excursions from any point in the Eastern States, where a party of twenty or more can be organized, at an expense per ticket of about *one-half the regular fare* for the single or round trip. The management request those who desire to reach points west of the Missouri river, to write the General Superintendent, Col. L. W. Towne, Atchison, Kas. stating how many from their vicinity would like to avail themselves of this advantage, and full information regarding times of excursions will be furnished by return mail.

On reaching Atchison, either by an Atchison and Nebraska excursion, or otherwise, you are requested to call at the general headquarters of the company, foot of Commercial street, near the Missouri Pacific, St. Jo. & C. B. and A. & N. depots; you will be treated courteously, and full information regarding the different tracts of land, town lots and other investments along the line, will be cheerfully given; you will also be furnished with a ticket to any station on the road, and return, with stop-over privileges, at *one-half the regular fare*. You can thus have an opportunity to visit the oldest settled sections of Kansas and Nebraska and the FERTILE NEMAHA VALLEY, where you will find inducements no other section of the West presents.

At Atchison all the principal land grant companies in Kansas and Nebraska have offices, where tickets are sold in like manner to stations on their lines and connections.

You will bear in mind that the Atchison & Nebraska railroad have no lands for sale, and consequently no interest except in affording facilities for settling the broad valley, through which their road runs, with a class of

people who will improve the fertile acres, and make them all to yield rich harvests. All they ask of you is to go and see for yourselves, and will give you every facility to do so, knowing that the bread thus cast upon the waters will return in a few years in quadrupled freight receipts and passenger fares from the thriving cities along their line.

In each county you will find an organized board of immigration, the officers, whose names appear in another column, will use every means to make your stay pleasant and expenses light, and will afford you every facility to see their respective localities. As a guide to you in looking up the country, the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad Company have prepared the following descriptions of the towns and counties you will visit:

ATCHISON,

Properly known as the "Railroad Centre," is one of the most active as well as the most beautiful town on the Missouri river. The geographical position of the point at which the city is located, induced its original proprietors to select this site for a town. The subsequent history of the place, its present development and future prospects conclusively demonstrate that their judgment was unerring. Atchison is located at the apex of the "Great Western Bend" of the Missouri river in latitude 39° 34'. It has an elevation of 1,000 feet above sea level and a mean annual temperature of 52°. It is exactly in the centre of the border of Kansas, and fifteen miles farther west in the State than any other point on the river.

This favorable geographical position had attracted the attention of steamboatmen, Indian traders and overland freighters even prior to the organization of the territory, and induced a company of far-seeing men to locate a town, where Atchison now stands, in 1854. In the following year this point was selected by the government freight contractors and a number of Salt Lake merchants and overland freighters, as their starting point on the Missouri river. In 1855 its citizens undertook to connect Atchison with the railway system of the country by a line of road eastward to St. Joseph, Missouri, and which was successfully completed in 1860. This placed Atchison in railroad connection with the entire Union four years before any other town on the west bank of the Missouri, and made Atchison the most westerly point in the United States reached by railroad prior to 1865. Every enterprise the "Railroad Centre" has undertaken has been successful. In the fall of 1875 the great iron bridge over the Missouri river was completed at a cost of \$1,000,000, binding together the systems of railroad centering here on both sides of the river.

The bridge is of wrought iron (rectangular truss) resting on stone piers, floored so as to be used for teams and foot passengers and consists of a draw span on the western side 382 feet long, giving 160 feet clear water way on each side, and three fixed spans of 160 feet each, giving a total length of 1,062 feet, and is one of the most substantial structures in the world.

At the present time Atchison contains a population of over 10,000. Has good public and private buildings. The school buildings consist of two collegiate institutions under Catholic auspices, and four large, tasty and substantial public schools, churches and societies of nearly all denominations are here. Of course a "railroad centre" is favorable to a general wholesale trade which, at Atchison, is greatly augmented by reason of the close competition between the numerous east bound lines which here reach beyond their ability to pool, and as a consequence the rates are but a trifle, and sometimes no more from here to the seaboard than from Chicago. This is particularly true in regard to shipments to European markets direct, which comprises nearly all the grain and the hog product.

Atchison is the southern terminus of the Atchison & Nebraska railroad. Here are located the general headquarters of the company in a neat and substantial building across the street, only, from their passenger depot. Here are also located the machine and general repair shops of the company.

Having rested and visited the principal points of interest in Atchison, you will be ready to take a fresh start and examine in detail the beautiful country and thriving young towns on the line of the Atchison & Nebraska Railway.

Repairing to the Union Depot, foot of Commercial street, where, in steamboat times were loaded and unloaded the river freights, you find as good an equipped train as is found on any road east or west. "All aboard!" The whistle shrieks, bell rings, and off you are northward, close to the west bank of the mighty

Missouri or "Big Muddy." Saxe described a characteristic of this river by saying that in it

"Fish are caught by sense of smell
Because they cannot see to bite."

Certainly a current of water holding more soil in solution is nowhere to be found.

Examining the bluffs, close to the windows on your left, you will see that they are made up of these finely pulverized particles deposited ages ago by this same current. This is the soil from which the immense crops are grown in the country you are about to visit, which formation in the Nemaha valley is pronounced by Prof. Aughey, State geologist of the Hayden survey, as exactly the same as that of the Nile and Rhine valleys. 5.6 (five and six-tenths) miles brings you to

DONIPHAN JUNCTION,

The junction of the St. Joe & Topeka Railroad, a road abandoned some two years since, although the iron has not as yet been removed. Here the river comes in one of its many bends directly from the east, and we see no more of its turbid waters till we again find ourselves on its banks at Iowa Point, 25 miles distant.

6.2 (six and two-tenths) miles from Atchison we reach

DONIPHAN,

A dilapidated town that once enjoyed great expectations never to be realized. 7.7 miles farther, 13.9 miles from Atchison, we reach Brenner, a small settlement with several small stores. 16.7 (sixteen and seven-tenths) miles from Atchison we halt at

TROY JUNCTION,

where we cross the St. Joseph & Denver R. R. and make connections for St. Joseph and for points west in Northern Kansas. Troy a thriving town, the county seat of Doniphan county, is some two miles east. At this point we are 14 miles west of St. Joseph and the Missouri river. Four miles farther we reach

FANNING,

Another small station, used for siding purposes, and two miles farther

HIGHLAND

Station. Highland is a prosperous town with good schools and a university, four miles from the track. Five miles farther, in a course west of north, we again find ourselves close to the Missouri river, after an hour's absence. A mile farther we reach Iowa Point, one of the old river towns, somewhat like Doniphan. This town enjoys the reputation of being the growing-up place of most of the heroes of the "Beadle" narratives.

The writer never having stopped there to consult with the people cannot say as to whether they are proud of this distinction or not, but presumes from general appearances they are. Following the river bank 4.5 miles, 35 miles from Atchison, we again halt at

WHITE CLOUD,

Another dilapidated river town, now, however, showing signs of rejuvenation. There are several dealers in general merchandise, carrying good stocks; and the surrounding country, although quite broken, is thickly settled, and some rich farms are to be found. At this station the down train takes dinner at the

UNION HOUSE,

A substantial three-story brick, the first building west of the depot. A good meal is here furnished for fifty cents, but as we have taken our *mittag mahl* before starting, we do not stop to find out whether the people have great expectations or not. We note, however, an old building on our left, used as an elevator, through which annually an immense amount of grain is shipped.

About one mile from White Cloud you will see on either hand, close to the track, immense piles of wood, and perhaps some dusky red men. But do not be alarmed ye who imagine your hair in danger whenever you reach the Missouri. These swarthy natives are only the last remnants of the once powerful Iowas and Black Hawk Sacs, who, not long since, held almost unlimited sway far towards the rising sun.

You are on their reservation, a tract of fertile land about 12 miles east and west, and from one and a half to five miles wide, on the boundary line between Kansas and Nebraska, a portion in each State. The northern boundary being the Great Nemaha, the eastern the Big Muddy.

The western part of this reservation, which comprises some of the best land in the Nemaha valley, is now for

sale, in trust for the Indians, at low prices on long time. It is expected the whole will come in market within a year or two.

To visit this tract you can take a team from Falls City or Rulo. You will see but few traits among these Indians that remind you of your ideal formed from a perusal of either the works of Cooper or Buffalo Bill.

At Gibraltar, 4 miles from White Cloud, 35 miles from Atchison, at the mouth of the Nemaha valley, the company have lately put in a switch for the accommodation of the shippers of this section. A fine town undoubtedly will spring up when the Indian reservation is settled with cultivators of the soil. 4.7 miles farther we stop at

RULO Y

Two miles from the old town of Rulo. Rulo is one of the oldest towns on the Missouri river, and was, during river times, a town of considerable importance. The original town site was on a scale suited to the anticipations of the people, and contained about 80 square miles of territory, with a river front of about 11 miles.

At the time the Atchison & Nebraska was built, this place was considered of sufficient importance as a commercial point to justify the road in putting in a track two miles from the "Y". Trains are now run to accommodate the out freights which are very heavy in the busy shipping season of the year. The country about here is well cultivated, yet there are many fine chances to buy desirable real estate. There are a good many thrifty Germans in the vicinity of Rulo who own fine farms, and people of that nationality, as well as others in search of investments, will do well to spend a few days looking up the country about Rulo.

About 5 miles from Rulo Y we cross the Nemaha river and leave the Indian reservation, which we have been crossing for the last three miles. This is the portion of the reservation now on sale. In the reservation, along the river, the timber, oak, black walnut and hackberry, principally, is heavy and very valuable. Farther back from the road the most beautiful prairies in the State are found, and are sold at \$4 to \$6 per acre, terms one-third down, one-third in three years, balance in five years. Prices as low as those obtained by the land grant roads for lands 150 to 300 miles farther west, far from settlements, where the privations of settling a new country have yet to be undergone.

Three miles farther, 54½ miles from Atchison, we arrive at

FALLS CITY,

County seat of Richardson county, a town of 1,800 population. The road here passes close to the foot of the low bluffs, which might be said to form the line of demarcation between the Nemaha bottom and the rolling uplands. On the left the valley is about three miles wide, the river running close to the opposite bluffs. The town is situated on the upland to our right. The principal business street being about three-fourths of a mile from the depot. This town became the county seat of Richardson county in 1880, since which its growth has been rapid. With the substantial business blocks, fine residences, court house erected at a cost of \$25,000, union school building, just finished at a cost, not including furnishing, of \$20,000, excellent water power, enterprising people and the fertile soil of the country tributary, her people have a right to believe in a brilliant future for their beautiful young city.

It is impossible and unnecessary to give a detailed description of the business and business prospects of the town. On all sides you will see signs of thrift in the busy streets and crowded stores.

The Nemaha is confined in a narrow channel by banks 15 to 25 feet high, and is used to turn the machinery of one or more mills at each town from here to Sterling, 60 miles distant on the line of the road. Here it supplies motive power for two good mills with all the improved machinery, one costing about \$15,000. On the Muddy, a stream emptying into the Nemaha three miles below, are also two good mills six miles distant from Falls City. The Nemaha would furnish power for many more mills or factories. This fact is worthy the consideration of all looking for a desirable location for any manufacturing enterprise. The river, rising in the many springs of Southeastern Nebraska, is not subject to an overflow of its banks nor a lack of sufficient water at any season to run a mill on every mile of its course for the next 50 miles.

It could not be otherwise than that a river of such romantic beauty as the Nemaha, which name, in the Pawnee, signifies Laughing Water, should have many legends connected with it and the fertile valley through which it flows. The following is selected from the many beautiful legends which have been rescued from oblivion by Herr Frantz Von Schoenhausen, of the

Atchison *Globe*, and with which the citizens of Falls City, Nebraska, are perfectly familiar:

THE CONSTANCY OF A BEAUTIFUL PAWNEE MAIDEN.

Many hundred moons ago, the Soc and Pawnee nations were at war. This is a matter of history, as every school-boy can tell you. The Pawnees were a powerful nation—powerful not only in numerical, but in physical strength. And the Socs were not far behind them in either respect.

And now to the romance.

In a fierce battle between the two nations near where now stands the Falls Mill, the Socs were victorious, killing many and capturing a large number. Among the number captured was a beautiful maiden, a princess of the Pawnee tribe. Indian legends describe her as very beautiful, for the Soc chief no sooner saw her than he straightway became passionately enamored of her. He gave orders to his braves to treat her with the utmost gentleness and respect. He himself bestowed on her every attention and gallantry that the heart of a savage could suggest.

After their victory over the Pawnees, the Socs returned to their camp, which stood where the town of Falls City now stands. On their arrival in the camp the usual war dance was held, in which all but the chief participated. He was silent and taciturn. The fact is, he was in love. It was a case of what is known among the pale-faces as love at first sight. He was smitten with the Pawnee princess.

And you may be sure he was not long in declaring his love. The Socs were an impetuous, warm-blooded people, and when they loved or hated anybody, they were not long in letting it be known. Toom-pin-tu-weep (the name of our hero) eloquently pleaded his cause. He represented to her how he was a mighty chief of great power and riches, and how fine she should live as his wife. But above all this he pleaded his great, his unbounded love for her. But she would not listen to him. She declared that his proposal was an insult, for she loved another, a brave warrior of her own tribe. At this declaration the chief flew into a great rage, and swore by the Great Spirit that she should wed none but him. In vain the maiden pleaded her absorbing love for her absent lover. In vain she pleaded that she could never love the great Soc chief. But he would listen to no excuse. He passionately declared that she should be his. He coaxed, he threatened, and would doubtless have resorted to force, had not the Medicine Man counseled that the maiden's inclinations be respected. But the chief was not to be balked in his intentions of wedding the princess. One day he pretended to have discovered her in consultation with the Evil Spirit, an unpardonable crime according to Soc law. So she was condemned to die at the stake. She was seized by several warriors, tied to the stake, and the taggots piled around her. But just before the faggots were ignited, the chief approached and whispered in her ear that if she would consent to be his he would save her. But she remained steadfast. She declared that she would wed no one but her Pawnee lover. Then the chief, perfectly frantic with rage, ordered the faggots to be lighted. The order was obeyed, and the maiden died at the stake.

Had the chief reckoned on the consequences, he would never have resorted to such barbarism. The morning after the execution of the princess, the Medicine Man approached the chief and said: "Oh, mighty chief, hearken unto me. The Pawnees will give us battle to-morrow, when we shall suffer great defeat. Our cattle will be stamped, and our women captured and defiled. Last night the Great Spirit appeared to me and said: 'I command you to take the remains of the maiden and give them decent burial. Hereafter the cruel Socs shall be unsuccessful in battle. They have displeased me by torturing to death a beautiful, helpless captive. Only one thing shall save the tribe from annihilation. And that is, that once every year the chief of your tribe repair to the grave of the deceased maiden and do penance in wailing and tears, and keep the sod above her grave always green. After the present chief is dead, then shall his successors follow his example. Well will it be for the Great Soc nation that they do not allow the lineage of Toom-pin-tu-weep to die out, for when it dies, then dies the great Soc tribe.'" After saying this the Medicine Man bowed low to the chief and retired.

As the Medicine Man had predicted, the Socs were defeated on the following day in an engagement with the Pawnees. After that defeat they never won another victory. The tribe, being advised by the Medicine Man, of the conditions imposed upon their chief by the Great Spirit, would not go into battle for fear that their chief might get killed, in which event they would all die. And this is what broke the power of the once powerful

nation. It required all the time of the people to look after the health of their chief.

But we must be brief. To cut a long story short, the chief, after a long and peaceful life, died, leaving a large family. The members of this family, knowing the importance of increasing and multiplying, all married after arriving at the proper age. So the seed of Toom-pin-tu-weep increased at a rapid rate. In fact it finally became so numerous that intermarriage became necessary. This was a fatal necessity, for the family commenced dwindling. It dwindled and dwindled, until now none are left but a feeble and very old chief, who, with much difficulty, makes his annual pilgrimage to the grave of the Pawnee maiden.

Ten years ago, when the Soc tribe still had hopes that the present chief would leave an offspring, they numbered nearly 2,800. Now they number little over three hundred. And a more despondent, dispirited set of human beings are never seen. They firmly believe that their stay on earth is limited. Only a few months or years and they will all go to the Happy Hunting Grounds. They have almost ceased to care for their chief's welfare. They believe that their existence is only a question of a few years at most, so they are indifferent.

But it is sad to see that old man, with bent and tottering frame, drag his wearied limbs to that grave, which he does once every year in the month of May when the moon is at its full. He never varies five minutes from midnight, according to dozens of witnesses who have watched him from concealed places. His lamentations over this grave are sorrowful to behold.

The grave is situated on a little knoll overlooking the limpid Nemaha, or Laughing Water. The sod upon it is always green, a phenomenon that has puzzled the most scientific men. It is thought by many, however, that the tears that have been shed upon the grave have had the effect of keeping the sod green.

Young ladies who have been disappointed in love make pilgrimages to this lonely grave and add their tears to those of the many chiefs of the Soc tribe gone before. Like the tomb of Heloise and Abelard, it is sacred to all constant lovers.

We would respectfully refer any one who may be curious to see this grave, to Mr. Wilson M. Maddox, of Falls City, who will consider it a pleasure to guide them to it.

It will be impossible to give even a sketch of the business houses. You will receive full information regarding real estate for sale in this section by consulting with Messrs. Miller & Maitin, real estate agents, and will find a good hotel at the Union House, where you can make satisfactory rates should you wish to remain and look over the surrounding country in detail. By calling at either of the three newspaper offices you will receive reliable information regarding Richardson county.

6 miles west, on the line of the railroad, is the old town of

SALEM,

Formerly the county seat of Richardson county, and between which and Falls City rages an uncompromising war, compared with which the war of the roses sinks into insignificance. In the early days the anticipations of the Salemites ran riot with the idea that as they were the county seat of Richardson they must become the leading town of Southeastern Nebraska. Consequently when they lost this, their first born hope, they sank into a stage of despondency, to arouse from which it required the untiring efforts of those who still had faith in the future from a knowledge of the beauty and fertility of the country tributary to them. The site of the town is on a commanding bluff at the forks of the Nemaha; this favorable position giving her the key to the country for over twenty miles to the west and south. The town now has a prosperous outlook, and seems to be disposed to take advantage of her favorable location and excellent water power.

At present the town consists of a first-class flouring mill and saw mill, five firms carrying good stocks of general merchandise, two furniture establishments, a good hotel, shoe shops, harness, blacksmith shops, &c., &c. A goodly number of tasty residences, churches of nearly all denominations, and, what is common anywhere in Southeastern Nebraska, good schools.

J. C. Lincoln, the grain and stock dealer, makes Salem his headquarters and handles nearly all the surplus produce. Lately he sent out a car of hogs, the average weight of which was over 425 pounds each.

S. P. Gist, Dr. Brooks, J. W. Holt or J. C. Lincoln will take pleasure in giving you full information regarding Salem interests.

Seven miles farther

DAWSONS,

A new town finely situated, is reached. A good flour-

ing mill managed by J. S. Bellhart, the Tecumseh nursery man, is always ready for business, as they have the best improved water power on the river. Two well stocked stores supply the general merchandise. The proprietors, Mead, Riley & Co., and S. B. Chittenden, also do the grain and stock business, and send out a large amount of butter, and in the course of the season over two cars of eggs.

J. H. Hanna has recently started a lumber yard and carries a good stock. There is also a hotel, drug store, blacksmith shop, and good openings for other business. They have no pill-slinger nor lawyer, consequently the physical and moral condition of the people is good.

Next we reach

HUMBOLDT,

6.8 miles distant, and 75 miles from Atchison. Humboldt is a thorough go-ahead, thriving town, with more really *live* humans to the square foot than any other town in the country.

The town is situated at the junction of Long Branch with the great Nemaha, on a gentle slope and presents an attractive appearance. The surrounding country cannot be excelled in productiveness. The rich bottoms of the Nemaha and Long Branch produce large crops of corn, wheat, barley, oats, &c., while timber, building stone and brick material is abundant and cheap. The Methodists, Presbyterians and Christians have each tasty churches and good working societies.

At Humboldt an easily worked limestone is delivered from the quarries, one to two miles from the town, at \$4.50 per cord. There is also a bed of clay $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles from town, that makes excellent brick, and is sufficient to build a first-class city. A party will burn over 300,000 the present season, for use in work now contracted in Humboldt.

Lime, of good quality, is also burned from stone quarried within the town site. In fact this whole section is underlain with limestone which can be easily quarried wherever a ravine or draw occurs.

The past season several stone buildings, with all the modern improvements, have been erected at a cost varying from \$4,000 to \$6,000, in fact little Humboldt is beginning to assume quite metropolitan airs. Last season a free library and reading room was established where now can be found the leading papers and magazines, as also some 300 volumes of standard works. The business of Humboldt consists of 14 mercantile institutions, 6 manufactories, a grist mill $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile and one $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles from town, both of which are first-class flouring mills.

The following are among the leading business houses: GENERAL MERCHANDISE.—Nims & Co., W. H. Sterns, Label & Tinker, Atkins & McDougall.

BANKS.—Farmers State, F. W. Samuelson.

HARDWARE.—Nims & Frazier, F. W. Samuelson.

DRUGS.—W. W. Turk.

FURNITURE AND MUSIC.—O. M. Whitcomb.

GRAIN AND STOCK.—E. Keplinger, Nims & Co.

LUMBER.—E. P. Tinker.

BAKERY AND RESTAURANT.—Schnell & Segist.

NEWSPAPER.—The Humboldt *Sentinel*.

The Filson House is now well kept and will be found a good place to make headquarters in exploring this section.

Three miles from Humboldt, the road leading in a direct westward course, following the bend of the river, we leave old Richardson county, and five miles farther, reach

TABLE ROCK

In Pawnee county, 82 miles from Atchison. Table Rock received its name from a table of finely finished, time-stained stone, some ten by twelve feet diameter, supported by pillars fifteen feet high. In the vicinity are also found many pieces of stones covered with images of birds and beasts, similar to those found in Central America. This table fell, it is said, the day the first locomotive of the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad awakened the echoes of the valleys.

The following tradition was believed by the Indians inhabiting Southeast Nebraska, and is a current nursery tale in this vicinity.

HOW A MADDENED LOVER OVERTHREW AN EMPIRE.

Many centuries ago—in fact, long anterior to the conquest of Mexico by Cortes—the Aztecs inhabited the valley of the Nemaha and adjacent country. They were a prosperous and happy people, and were far advanced in civilization. It is not known when they first took possession of the valley, but the traditions preserved by the Pawnee Indians (who are descended from the Aztecs, as is well known to every student of history), would seem to indicate that the pioneers of that fertile part of Nebraska planted their standard long centuries

before the occurrence of the romantic incident which we are about to relate.

We have said the Aztecs were far advanced in civilization. This statement will appear more plausible when we say that they were unexcelled in the arts and sciences. Their architecture was grand and marvelous. Towering castles of granite and lordly palaces of marble dotted city and plain. Except that these piles were on a larger scale, we have no doubt (judging from ruins that have been exhumed in various places) that they somewhat resembled the Alhambra in architectural design.

The Aztecs were doubtless attracted to this valley by the richness of its soil. They tilled this soil, and such was its exceeding fertility that in time they became as we have described them.

It was a religious custom of the Aztecs to sacrifice a beautiful and chaste maiden every year to their idol. This was done by burning her on a high granite altar or table, after bleeding her to death. It was believed by the people that if they failed in this duty, that the idol would be so incensed as to destroy them.

In accordance with this custom, a maiden was "once upon a time" chosen by lot, and duly sacrificed upon the high altar.

The maiden thus sacrificed had a lover—a nobleman, and one of the most astute of Aztec statesmen. At the time of the sacrifice he was in a distant part of the empire attending to weighty state affairs, and not until his return did he learn who had been sacrificed. And then his sorrow was pitiful to behold. He cried aloud, tore his hair in a perfect frenzy of grief. But finally he became calm and apparently reconciled. He went about with a melancholy face, it is true, but he made no demonstrations of grief. However, he was not the same man after this. He took no part in state affairs, and was seldom seen at court where he had formerly been a favorite. He sought the companionship of the peasantry, with whom he was always found in close consultation.

One day news was brought the emperor that the peasantry, headed by Pueblo, the melancholy nobleman, had arisen in insurrection. When his imperial majesty heard this, he ordered his generals to go forth and seize the rebels, and bring them before him, when he would condemn them to death. The generals went forth but returned empty-handed. They represented that the rebels were organized into a great army, which could not be put down in a day. Then the emperor called together a mighty army, and, putting himself at the head of the same, sallied forth to meet the rebels. The opposing armies met just outside the walls of the capital (the capital stood where Pawnee City now stands), but before the battle commenced, the emperor sent a truce, and asked a parley with Pueblo, which was granted. Pueblo met the emperor half way between the two armies. The emperor was the first to speak. He said: "Oh, Pueblo, formerly my most devoted servant, why hast thou rebelled against thy sovereign? Speak."

"Oh, sire," answered Pueblo, "thou askest why I have rebelled against thee, and it is fit that I shouldst answer thee. I rebel against thee because thou hast sacrificed the light of my eye, the joy of my soul, the maiden whom I loved to the idol. Oh, sire, I have sworn by the blood of that sacrifice to be avenged. I have sworn to destroy every city, hamlet and hut in this beautiful valley, and leave but one single relic of its present grandeur. Oh, sire, I have spoken."

After this parley Pueblo and the emperor returned to their places at the head of their respective armies.

We shall not attempt to describe the battle, for it differed little from other battles of that age. It was fierce and the slaughter on both sides terrible, but at last Pueblo's army was compelled to flee. After the defeat of Pueblo, the emperor offered amnesty to all rebels that would lay down their arms and return to peaceful pursuits. And nearly all of Pueblo's army accepted the offer. This was almost a death-blow to Pueblo, for he was compelled to flee the country. But he did not give up in despair. After a short exile he secretly returned and secretly sowed the seeds of another insurrection. Before long he raised another army, but again he was defeated. This time he was taken prisoner by the emperor's army, and, along with his bravest generals, condemned to death. They were publicly executed near the sacrificial altar.

This altar was what is now known as Table Rock. Then it was supported on two massive stone columns, and was some twenty feet high. Now it has fallen, one of the columns having given way after a service of so many centuries. It is said that the thunder of the first train that passed up the A. & N. shook it so that it could not stand.

This altar was the only structure sacred to Pueblo. On it his beloved had died, and by it he swore that it should last longer than the Aztec monarchy. He swore, by the blood of his beloved that stained the altar, that

it should last long after every vestige of the former greatness of the Aztecs had been swept from the valley. Before his execution he exhorted his followers to remember his oath. He exhorted them to kill the followers of the emperor, and sack and burn their cities and villages.

After the death of Pueblo a sort of guerrilla warfare was commenced against the government by small bands of desperate men. Cities were suddenly surprised, and then sacked and burned. These depredations increased to such an alarming extent that many people were panic-stricken and fled the country. They drove the enemy out of the valley toward the southwest.

After the conquest, the rebels finished the work of demolition they had commenced. Castles, palaces and huts alike were torn down and the debris buried in deep trenches. After this the people became nomadic and worthless. Having been reared as warriors, they had no taste for civil pursuits. They lodged in tents and fed off wild game, which was (as is now) abundant in the valley. They never tried to improve their condition. On the contrary they became worse and worse, until they finally degenerated into the savage Pawnee of the present day.

A copper-plate, covered with ancient hieroglyphics, was recently found in the fallen column of Table Rock. Prof. Pierre Valmiere, of the Paris University, has furnished the *Little Globe* with a translation of these hieroglyphics, (this tablet is now in the possession of C. Foote, passenger conductor on the A. & N. Railroad,) from which we have been enabled to gather the facts set forth in the foregoing narrative. We also glean from the translation in question many other particulars. For instance, that the Aztecs, when they were compelled to flee from the Nemaha valley, sought a home in Mexico, where, owing to the extreme sterility of the soil as compared with the Eden they had left, they appear to have sadly degenerated.

A visit to Table Rock will well repay anyone, but more particularly the lover of romantic history. No one can look upon the time-worn altar and not meditate on the great devotion of Pueblo. No one can think of Pueblo and not wish there were such lovers nowadays.

Table Rock has not made many substantial improvements, on account of opposing interests of parties owning the town sites, and the feeling of uncertainty which was engendered as a consequence. The original town site is about one mile west of the station, on a low table land. This portion of town has the school building, a substantial two-story structure, the office of the Table Rock *Enterprise*, and one general merchandising establishment. At the depot are the principal business houses in nearly all departments of trade. Ex-Governor Butler, who owns a fine farm at Pawnee City, and has a large amount of real estate in this county, does a general merchandising as well as grain and stock business. J. N. Richardson does a wholesale and retail lumber business, having branches in several of the surrounding towns. Linn & Cooper handle an amount of grain and stock that would astonish any one except a native. As this is the shipping station for Pawnee City and nearly all of Pawnee county, the amount of produce sent out from this station is very heavy. There is also a good flouring mill one-half mile from town. The train going north takes supper at Table Rock, where the best meal given by any house in the State loads the table.

PAWNEE CITY,

The county seat, and principal town of Pawnee county, is six miles from Table Rock, and is reached by a good wagon road—a stage line running to connect with every passenger train. The town is nearly in the centre of the county, on the uplands overlooking the beautiful valley

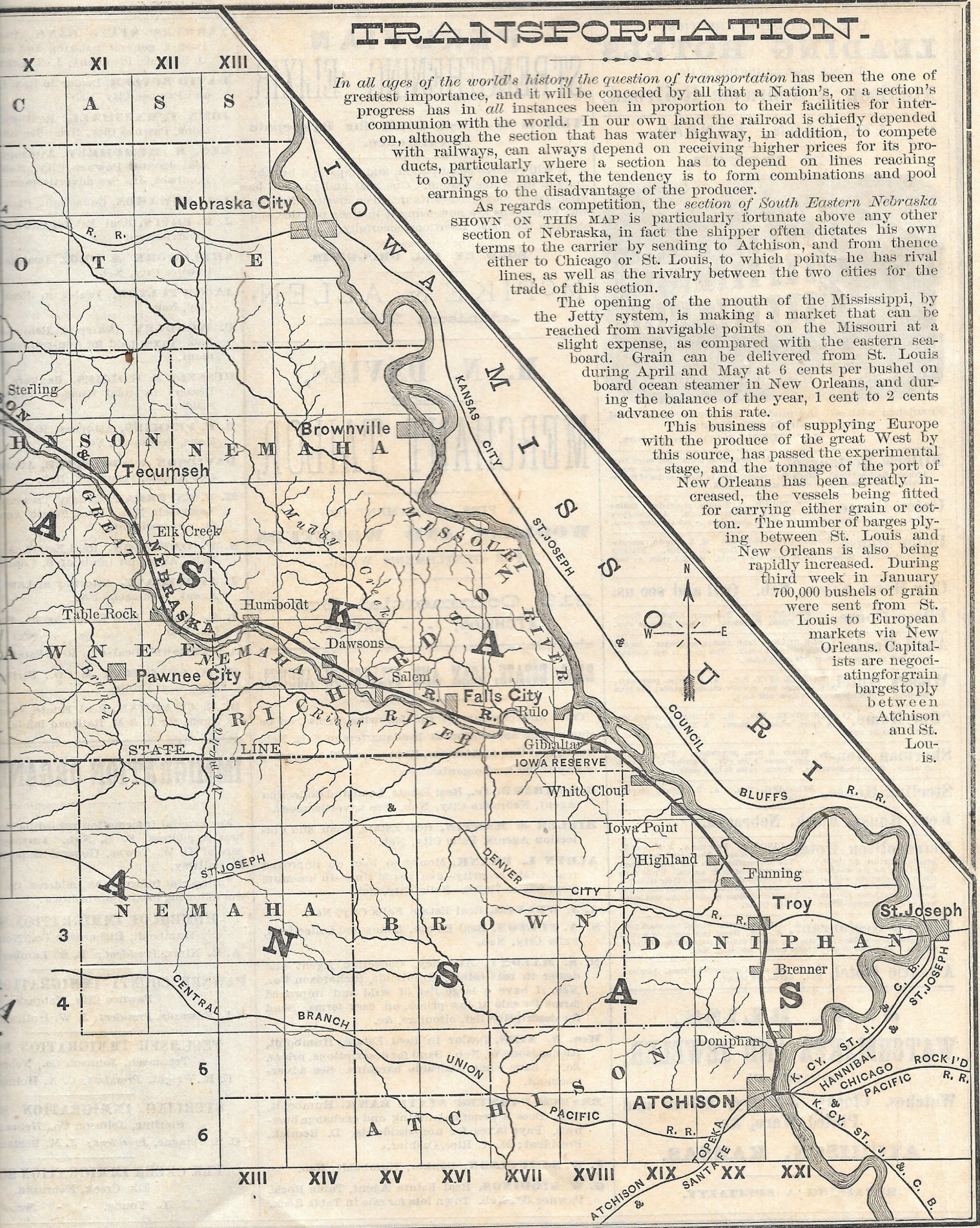
TRANSPORTATION.

In all ages of the world's history the question of transportation has been the one of greatest importance, and it will be conceded by all that a Nation's, or a section's progress has in all instances been in proportion to their facilities for inter-communication with the world. In our own land the railroad is chiefly depended on, although the section that has water highway, in addition, to compete with railways, can always depend on receiving higher prices for its products, particularly where a section has to depend on lines reaching to only one market, the tendency is to form combinations and pool earnings to the disadvantage of the producer.

As regards competition, the section of South Eastern Nebraska shown on THIS MAP is particularly fortunate above any other section of Nebraska, in fact the shipper often dictates his own terms to the carrier by sending to Atchison, and from thence either to Chicago or St. Louis, to which points he has rival lines, as well as the rivalry between the two cities for the trade of this section.

The opening of the mouth of the Mississippi, by the Jetty system, is making a market that can be reached from navigable points on the Missouri at a slight expense, as compared with the eastern seaboard. Grain can be delivered from St. Louis during April and May at 6 cents per bushel on board ocean steamer in New Orleans, and during the balance of the year, 1 cent to 2 cents advance on this rate.

This business of supplying Europe with the produce of the great West by this source, has passed the experimental stage, and the tonnage of the port of New Orleans has been greatly increased, the vessels being fitted for carrying either grain or cotton. The number of barges plying between St. Louis and New Orleans is also being rapidly increased. During third week in January 700,000 bushels of grain were sent from St. Louis to European markets via New Orleans. Capitalists are negotiating for grain barges to ply between Atchison and St. Louis.





Congressional Township Subdivided

6	5	4	3	2	1
7	8	9	10	11	12
18	17	16	15	14	13
19	20	21	22	23	24
30	29	28	27	26	25
31	32	33	34	35	36

MAP OF THE
ATCHISON & NEBRASKA
 RAILROAD,
Showing the Lands in its vicinity,
 IN THE
GREAT NEMAHA VALLEY.

SCALE 11 MILES TO ONE INCH

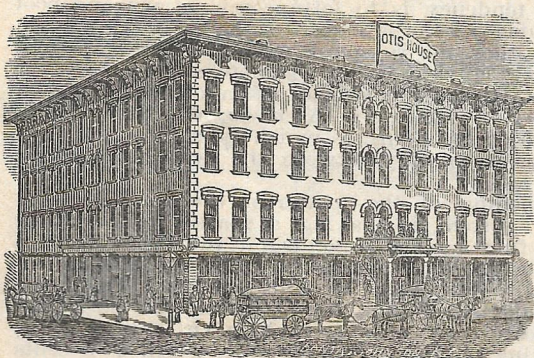
Rand, McNally & Co., Engravers, Chicago.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE
LEADING HOTELS

In each town on the line of the
Atchison & Nebraska Railroad.

ATCHISON, KANSAS.

OTIS HOUSE.



Furnished with all the modern improvements. First class in all its departments.

C. C. BURNS & CO., Proprietors.

Miller's Restaurant, 211 Commercial Street, one block from Atchison National Bank. Meals 35c; special rates to large parties of Excursionists. The place to get a square meal. Atchison, Kas.

Union House, WHITE CLOUD, D. Stanley, proprietor. Dining Station of A. & N. trains, south. A three-story brick. First building west of Depot. A good place to get a square meal.

Union House, FALLS CITY, Nebraska. H. E. Brown, proprietor. Bus to and from all trains. Recently changed hands. Is now kept in first class style. Special rates to land seekers.

City Hotel, Salem, Neb. Call and see us.

Filson House, HUMBOLDT, Neb., Formerly Hillebert House. G. M. Filson, Proprietor. A good place to stop.

Abell House, TABLE ROCK. John Adams, proprietor. Supper meal; ask the Conductors if this is not a fact. Station for trains north. The place to get a square meal.

Wood's Hotel, PAWNEE CITY, Neb. A. A. Tyler, proprietor. This house has recently changed hands; has been remodeled, refurnished, and is now well kept.

"Our Home," ELK CREEK, Neb. H. B. Strong, proprietor. A quiet, homelike house. A first class place to spend a day or week.

Sherman House, TIRNEY & SON, proprietors. The only first class house in the city. Omnibus to and from all trains. Stage headquarters. Special rates to land seekers.

Sterling House, STERLING, Neb. A. B. Alford, proprietor.

Kent House, Firth, Nebraska.

Metropolitan Hotel, LINCOLN. Near the A. & N. and B. & M. Depots. The best hotel in Nebraska. Terms, \$2 per day. "The Metropolitan sets out a magnificent bill of fare for the comfort and delectation of their guests. While their rooms are spacious and airy, and luxuriously furnished, their table has become widely and justly famous among traveling men, and also draws a very liberal home patronage. The Metropolitan is one of the best hotels west of the Mississippi river.—*Lincoln Globe.*"

Miller's Restaurant, 211 Commercial Street, one block from Atchison National Bank. Meals 35c; special rates to large parties of Excursionists. The place to get a square meal. Atchison, Kas.

Atlantic Hotel, Corner 6th and Commercial Street, Atchison, Kas. Terms, \$2 per day.

J. L. BLISS,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,

DEALER IN

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver and
Plated Ware, &c.

ATCHISON, KANSAS.

REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

**PERUVIAN
STRENGTHENING ELIXIR.**

This is the Best Tonic for Dyspepsia
in existence.

It will remove constipation, and imparts a healthy tone to the whole system. One trial and you will be thoroughly convinced of its intrinsic merits. Numerous Physicians are now using it in their practice, and confirm the above assertions cheerfully.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

MCPIKE & ALLEN,
Atchison, Kansas.

M. N. DAVIES,
— THE —
MERCHANT TAILOR,

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
WOOLENS AND WORSTEDS
FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

218 Commercial Street,
ATCHISON, - - KANSAS.

REAL ESTATE, LOAN AND COLLECTION AGENTS.

Cards and circulars of the following firms can be obtained on application at headquarters of S. E. Neb. Immigrant Union, Atchison, Kansas, or of the secretary of any of the local organizations:

B. LOMBARD, Jr., Real Estate, Loan and Collection Agent, Nebraska City, Neb. See advertisement.

MILLER & MARTIN, Real Estate, Loan and Collection Agents, Falls City, Neb.

ALBYN L. FRANK, Money to loan on improved real estate security—five years' time—in amounts from \$250 to \$10,000. Falls City, Neb.

A. J. WEAVER, Real Estate, Falls City, Neb.

S. A. FULTON, Real Estate, Loans and Collections, Falls City, Neb.

R. S. MALONY, Attorney, Collection Agent and dealer in real estate, Humboldt, Richardson Co., Neb. I have a large list of wild and improved farms for sale at low prices, on easy terms. Send for descriptive list, circulars, &c.

Wm. N. NIMS, Dealer in Real Estate, Humboldt, Richardson Co., Neb. Send for descriptions, prices, &c. I have some desirable bargains. See advertisement.

BRANCH FARMERS' STATE BANK, Humboldt, Neb. Does a general banking and exchange business. Pays taxes for non-residents. D. Remick, President; M. A. Rice, Cashier.

F. W. SAMUELSON, Banker, Humboldt, Neb.

G. W. GIDDINGS, Real Estate Agent, Table Rock, Pawnee Co., Neb. Town lots for sale in Table Rock.

FARMERS' STATE BANK, Pawnee City, Neb.
Does a general banking and exchange business.
D. Remick, President; J. N. Eckman, Cashier.

DAVID BUTLER, Dealer in Real Estate, Table Rock
and Pawnee City, Neb

JOHN L. MARSHALL, Real Estate, and Collec-
tions, Pawnee City, Neb. See advertisement.

GEO. M. HUMPHREY, Attorney, Collections and
Real Estate; Pawnee City, Neb. Agent for B.
Lombard, Jr. See advertisement.

J. L. EDWARDS, Collections, Pawnee City, Neb.

J. R. ERVIN, Real Estate, Pawnee City, Neb. See
advertisement.

SHELLHORN & BRO., Dealers in Real Estate,
Pawnee City, Neb.

JACOB FULTON, Dealer in Real Estate, Pawnee
City, Neb.

C. WOODLEY, Dealer in Real Estate, Tecumseh,
Neb. Taxes paid for non-residents. See advertise-
ment.

RUSSELL & HOLMES, Bankers, Tecumseh, Neb.
Dealers in Real Estate. Taxes paid for non-
residents.

B. F. PERKINS, Attorney, Real Estate and Collec-
tions, Tecumseh, Neb.

DAVIDSON & DOOLITTLE, Attorneys and Collec-
tion Agents, Tecumseh, Neb.

M. V. ESTERDAY, County Treasurer Johnson Co.,
Tecumseh, Neb. Real Estate Agent. Taxes paid
for non-residents.

S. P. DAVIDSON, Real Estate Agent, Tecumseh,
Neb. Agent for lands of B. Lombard, Jr.

T. APPEGATE, Attorney at Law and Collection
Agent, Tecumseh, Neb.

J. C. MANN, Real Estate Agent, Sterling, Johnson
Co., Neb.

A. PIERSON, Dealer in Real Estate. Sterling, Neb.

H. H. SPELLMAN & CO., Firth, Lancaster Co.
Neb. Real Estate.

D. E. CHAPMAN, Real Estate Agent, Firth, Neb.
Agent for B. & M. Railroad lands.

IMMIGRATION ORGANIZATIONS

For general information regarding Southeastern Ne-
braska, address, **S. E. Neb. Immigrant Union**,
care of L. W. Towne, General Superintendent A. &
N. Railway.

For special information, address the Secretaries of
the following local organizations:

HUMBOLDT IMMIGRATION SOCIETY,

Humboldt, Richardson Co., Nebraska.

A. R. Nims, *President*; R. S. Lamberton, *Secretary*.

PAWNEE COUNTY IMMIGRATION SOCIETY,

Pawnee City, Nebraska.

J. L. Edwards, *President*; J. W. Hollinshead, *Secretary*.

TECUMSEH IMMIGRATION SOCIETY,

Tecumseh, Johnson Co., Nebraska.

E. R. Wright, *President*; C. A. Holmes, *Secretary*.

STERLING IMMIGRATION SOCIETY,

Sterling, Johnson Co., Nebraska.

C. S. Sprague, *President*; J. M. Borland, *Secretary*.

ELK CREEK IMMIGRATION SOCIETY,

Elk Creek, Nebraska.

J. L. Young, - - *Secretary*.

NEWSPAPERS.

The following Newspapers are devoted to the interests
of South Eastern Nebraska and their respective locali-
ties. Sample copies will be sent free by the publishers
on application.

Atchison (Kan.) Champion, Daily and Weekly.
Terms—Daily per year, by mail, \$8; 6 months do, \$4;
3 months do, \$2. Weekly for year, in clubs of 10,
\$1.50. John A. Martin, Editor and Proprietor.

The Little Globe, Daily, Atchison, Kansas, by Howe
& Co. Devoted to gab and gossip, and paid locals.
Having already settled the hell and currency ques-
tion, it is now entirely devoted to local news. Ten
cents a week, by mail or carrier. "About the size of a
cabbage leaf, and edited by a cabbage head."—
St. Joe Herald. "Bears a marked resemblance to a
flea—small, but full of business."—*Karl Schurts*. "The
thunderer of the new west."—*London Times*. "How
Czar you?"—*Alexander III*. "Edited by the only
perfect man now living."—*Susan B. Anthony*. "At-
chison has long needed a first class evening paper.
The GLOBE fills the bill."—*Colonel John A. Martin*.
"Eat more fish."—*Geo. Francis Train*. Sample copies
sent free—when paid for. Ethiopian Power Printing
House in connection.

The Atchison (Kan.) Patriot, Daily and Weekly;
established in 1867. The only daily Democratic
newspaper in Kansas. Terms—Daily, per annum,
\$8; Weekly, per annum, \$1.50. H. Clay Park & Co.,
Proprietors.

Richardson County Record, Republican. Terms.
—per year, \$2; 6 mos., \$1; 3 mos., 50 cts. W. S. Strech,
Falls City, Neb.,

Falls City (Neb.) Press, advocates true Democracy.
A welcome visitor in all families. Largest circula-
tion of any paper in Richardson County Terms—
per year, \$1.50. A. J. Read, Proprietor.

The Globe Journal, Fall City, Neb. Republican in
politics. Terms—per year, \$2; 6 mos., \$1; 3 mos.,
50 cts.

Humboldt Sentinel, Humboldt, Neb. Terms—per
year, \$2; 6 mos., \$1; 3 mos., 50 cts. Geo. P. Moni-
gan, Proprietor.

The Enterprise, Table Rock, Pawnee County, Neb.
Terms—per year, \$2; 6 mos., \$1; 3 mos., 50 cts. R. H.
Risley, Proprietor.

Pawnee Republican; devoted to the interests of
Pawnee County, Neb. Terms—per year, \$2; 6 mos.,
\$1; 3 mos., 50 cts. A. F. & J. N. Hassler, Editors and
Proprietors.

Tecumseh Chieftain, Tecumseh, Johnson Co., Neb.
A weekly journal devoted to the interests of John-
son County. Terms—per year, \$2; 6 mos., \$1; 3 mos.,
50 cts. Fairbrothers & Co., Publishers.

The Sterling News, Sterling, Johnson County, Neb.
Terms—per year, \$2; 6 mos., \$1; 3 mos., 50 cts. Rob-
bins & Barnhart, Publishers.

The Nebraska State Register, Lincoln, Neb.
Weekly. Democratic all the time. Terms—per year,
\$2; 6 mos., \$1; 3 mos., 50 cts. H. C. Ayers, Editor
and Proprietor.

Nebraska State Journal, Lincoln, Neb. The largest
weekly in the West. Terms—per year, \$2; 6 mos.,
\$1; 3 mos., 50 cts. **Daily State Journal**; Re-
publican in politics. Full telegraph news. Terms—
per year, \$10; 6 mos., \$5; 3 mos., \$2.50; per week, 20
cts. Sample copies free. Gere & Hathaway, Pub-
lishers.

The Lincoln Globe; an independent Republican
newspaper. Daily and Weekly editions. Published
at the capital of Nebraska. Terms—Weekly, per
year, \$2; 6 mos., \$1. Daily, per year, \$8; 6 mos., \$4;
3 mos., \$2; per week, 15 cts. Sample copies free.
Hedges & Bro. Proprietors.

Nebraska Farmer, Lincoln, Neb. A first class agri-
cultural journal, devoted to the interests of Ne-
braska. Terms—per year, \$2. Clarkson & McBride,
Proprietors.

St. Joseph Daily and Weekly Herald, St. Joseph,
Mo. The oldest paper in the city. Terms—Daily,
by mail, per year, \$9; 6 mos., \$4.50; 3 mos., \$2.25;
1 mo., 75 cts. Tracy & Co., Editors and Publishers.

The Western Rural, Chicago, Illinois. The leading
agricultural and family journal of the great West.
Send for special premiums to agents. Sample copies
free. Terms—per year, \$2; in clubs, \$1.65. Milton
George, Proprietor.

The Young Folks' Monthly, for boys and girls.
"Our boys and girls are charmed with it." Send for
sample copies and terms to agents, and form a club
in your neighborhood. Good pay for doing good.
Terms—per year, \$1. Milton George, Prop., Chicago.

Send one cent to pay postage, and you will receive
The Kansas Farmer "Crow Mow," and also sam-
ple copies of **The Kansas Farmer**, the only agri-
cultural weekly west of the Missouri river; and
also **The American Young Folks' Monthly**, a
charming journal for young people and old people
with young hearts. Terms—KANSAS FARMER, per
year, \$2; AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS, per year, 50 cts.
Liberal terms to clubs. Address, J. K. Hudson,
Publisher and Proprietor, Topeka, Kan.

HANNIBAL PRINTING COMPANY,

(SUCCESSORS OF WINCHELL & EBERT P. & L. CO.),

JOB PRINTERS, BINDERS,

BOOK MANUFACTURERS

AND

GENERAL STATIONERS,

HANNIBAL, MISSOURI.

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Paper 8, 10, 12 and 14 lbs. to Ream. \$4.50 to \$8 per single Ream, according to quality, &c.

PACKET NOTE HEADS.—Grades A. and B.

Paper 5 6, 7 and 8 lbs. to Ream. \$4 to \$8 per single Ream, according to quality, &c.

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Paper 4, 5, 6 and 7 lbs. to Ream. \$3 to \$5 per single Ream, according to quality, &c.

CARD PRINTED ENVELOPES.

Size and qualities in general use are :—No. 5 Small Letter X, XX, and XXX—all colors.

No. 6, Large " " " "

No. 9, Small Official " " " "

No. 10, Large, " " " "

We keep on hand all other sizes and styles of Envelopes belonging to the regular trade. Prices, with Return Card printed, \$2 to \$8 per single thousand. Samples on application.

BUSINESS CARDS.

We manufacture Business Cards of any size and style, at prices ranging from \$2 to \$6 per single thousand, according to style and quantity ordered. Samples on application.

BILL HEADS.

Regular sizes of Bill Heads are as follows :—Whole sheets, 14 x 17—folded in center.

$\frac{1}{2}$ " 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 14

$\frac{2}{3}$ " 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 9

$\frac{1}{4}$ " 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 7

$\frac{1}{6}$ " 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$

$\frac{1}{8}$ " 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 3 $\frac{1}{2}$

They are made on paper weighing 12, 14, 16 and 18 lbs. to Ream, as desired, and in one or more colors as desired. Any other shape or size than those above indicated can be made if desired. Prices of Bill Heads vary from \$3 to \$12 per single thousand, according to size and style.

MONTHLY STATEMENTS.

Half Note Size. Paper, 4, 5 and 6 lbs. to Ream. Price \$3 to \$5 per single Ream, according to quality and style ordered.

Letter Heads, Note Heads, Bill Heads, Statements, &c., &c., are made in the form of Tablets or Blocks when so desired.

SHIPPING TAGS—PRINTED OR UNPRINTED.

We keep constantly in stock sizes and qualities as follows :

"JOB TAG."—Heavy Manilla, with metal eyelet.—No. 3—Size 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

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"NOVELTY TAG."—Heavier than the preceding and furnished with Patent Re-enforced String Holes. Numbers and sizes same as the preceding.

[OVER

"CLIMAX TAG."—Heavy all-rope Manilla, with Patent Re-enforced Eyelet Hole and furnished with Metal Eyelet. Weather proof and double the strength of any other Tag manufactured. Numbers and sizes same as the preceding.

Any of the foregoing furnished without delay, printed or unprinted, and with or without strings, as required, at the lowest prices. Any other sizes or styles manufactured or procured at short notice.

LABELS—GUMMED AND UNGUMMED.

Any size or color, in Black, Colored, Gold, Silver or Bronzed Inks.

We are prepared to furnish all descriptions of Banker's Stationery, either Lithograph or Letter Press, of the finest description, and at as low prices as can be elsewhere procured.

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MAGAZINE BINDING.

Magazines, Music, Periodicals, Newspapers, Pamphlets, Manuscripts and Subscription Works, bound in the cheapest or the best and most expensive styles.

We have adopted the following reduced scale of prices for binding: Harper's Magazine, Scribner's Popular Science, Putnam's, Arthur's, Ballou's, Atlantic, Phrenological Journal, Littell's Living Age, Good Health, Herald of Health, Hall's Journal of Health, Home and Health, Old and New, The Galaxy, Blackwood's, North American Review, Westminster, Edinburgh, London Quarterly, British Quarterly, American Odd Fellow, Lippincott's The Nursery, Little Corporal, Merry's Museum, Our Young Folks, Demorest's, Young American, School-day Visitor, Youths' Magazine, Children's Hour, Plymouth Pulpit and National Sunday Teacher, bound in half-roan, paper sides, sprinkled edges, for \$1.25, and half morocco, cloth sides, marbled edges, for \$1.50. Oliver Optic, Godfrey's and Peterson's Magazines, half-roan, \$1.50; half morocco, \$1.75. Law Registers and books of that class, in full sheep, for \$2. American Agriculturist, Frank Leslie's Boy's and Girl's Weekly, Lady's Magazine, Lady's Repository, Appleton's Journal, Peters' Musical Monthly, Every Saturday, and Demorest's Monthly, bound in half-roan, for \$2, and in half morocco for \$2.50. Harper's Weekly, Harper's Bazaar, Christian Union, Country Gentleman, Every Saturday Illustrated, Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Journal, Chimney Corner, New York Ledger, New York Weekly, Fireside Companion, Hearth and Home, Moore's Rural New Yorker, Scientific American, London Illustrated News, and The Aldine, bound in half-roan for \$2.25 each; half morocco for \$3.

A discount will be given from above prices where three or more volumes of a kind are ordered.

We guarantee to do all work in the most substantial manner, yet in consideration of the reduced rates, we must be allowed our own time (not to exceed three months) to complete the work. The amounts above specified for small jobs should accompany the orders. But it is generally desirable that several parties in a neighborhood shall club together in order to reduce the expense of transportation.

When back Numbers are required to complete volumes, the cost price of such numbers must always accompany the order for Binding.

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We have the most perfectly equipped PRINTING AND BINDING ESTABLISHMENT in the State of Missouri, and challenge comparison of our productions with those of any similar Establishment in the United States. We pay "Spot Cash" for all materials and labor, have the latest and most Improved Machinery in use, and propose to furnish everything in our line at the lowest possible prices; we cannot be undersold by honorable competitors.

Samples and prices of any style of work will be furnished on application in person or by letter.

HANNIBAL PRINTING CO.,

HANNIBAL, MO.

of the South Branch of the Nemaha, contains a population of over 800, has many tasty and substantial business buildings and residences; a school building, just completed and paid for, costing \$17,000; a court house built of gray limestone found in the quarries near the town. Brick material is abundant, and wood plenty along the streams. Coal in abundance underlays the whole of the southern portion of the county, one shaft being worked about five miles from the town. This coal supply, in abundance for all time to come, is an item worthy of consideration, and will prove of great advantage to this county. At present nearly all the work is done by drifting in the ravines, and is cheaply secured.

Fruit culture has received considerable attention, fine bearing orchards being found in all directions. Apples are very fine, resembling in color and flavor the best Michigan fruit. Trees mature early, bearing good crops 6 to 8 years for transplanting. J. W. Hollingsworth has four acres of apple orchard in the south part of the city, which has born a good crop each year for the past five years, his sales last season from it amounting to \$1,500. Many other similar instances might be mentioned. Pawnee City has four Churches: Methodist Episcopal, United Presbyterian, Baptist and Christian. Other societies hold services occasionally in the court house.

Pawnee county has recently formed an association for the encouragement of immigration, which will give full information regarding the advantages this county possesses.

Among the most successful business men may be mentioned D. Rennick, President Farmers' State Bank; J. L. Edwards, County Judge; J. M. Ervin, and Shellhorn Brothers, general merchandise; E. L. Duer, hardware; John L. Marshall, real estate agent; George M. Humphrey, real estate agent; Jacob Fulton, furniture and real estate; editor Pawnee *Republican*; D. C. Stratton, general merchandise, and Uriah Sullivan, "the boss" livery man. Either of these gentlemen will take pleasure in answering correspondence or showing visitors the beautiful valleys, well cultivated farms and orchards, as well as the inducements this county presents to those who desire homes in communities where the advantages of a comparatively old settled country can be secured in the most fertile portion of God's universe, and where, for reasons explained in other articles, farms can in many instances be secured at prices not exceeding the cost of improvements.

From Table Rock to

ELK CREEK.

is 8 miles, the rail road following the valley in a course nearly due north.

Elk Creek is situated in the south-east corner of Johnson County, and has a very favorable location for a prosperous town, on account of the valleys of four branches of streams here uniting with the Great Nemaha, giving a gentle descent from all directions for many miles.

The town was first started five years ago with the advent of the rail road, and contains three stores, carrying general stocks, a good hotel, blacksmith, harness, shoe shop and three warehouses. This is a good point for an eleva-

tor. Has a physician, but no lawyer nor saloon, and don't want either. There is talk of an extensive wagon and repair shop almost under way.

The coming season will see a neat little union church built. The funds already having been raised for the purpose. There is a very good school building a short distance from town. A large new building is to be erected for a graded school during the coming spring.

J. L. Young has an improved washer, which gives universal satisfaction wherever tried, which he is manufacturing on an extensive scale. There are many thrifty Germans in this vicinity, who own choice farms and orchards, as well as a settlement of the *canny* sons of noble old Scotland, as contented as if still treading their native heather.

The influential men of the town have delegated J. L. Young to act as correspondent to answer such enquiries as may be made by parties who desire to be fully informed regarding this locality.

The most prominent men of the town are W. N. Libby & W. A. Joy, general merchandise; Geo. W. Woolsey, general merchandise and drugs; J. L. Young and H. B. Strong, grain and stock; P. M. Humphrey, lumber; R. W. Weaver & J. F. Hall, owners of the flouring mill three-fourths miles from town.

The town company are selling their lots at prices low, as compared with prices charged in other towns of like importance.

Ninety-eight miles from Atchison we reach

TECUMSEH.

The county seat of Johnson county, a prosperous town of about 1,000 inhabitants, and by many regarded as *the* future city of south-eastern Nebraska. The town was laid out in the year 1856, and named after the famous Indian chief Tecumseh. The site of the town was for ages the favorite camping ground of the red man, the grand council of the Pawnees being held where is now the public square, on which the court house stands. The town has made a proposition to the Atchison and Nebraska Railroad Company for the removal to this town of their extensive machine and repair shops, which it is generally thought will be accepted. Should the shops be removed to this place, as seems quite likely, this would about double the population and give an impetus that would send it ahead of her sister towns.

The town now contains 20 mercantile institutions, a bank, lumber yard, 3 hotels, 6 blacksmith and wagon shops, newspaper with good circulation, 2 elevators, steam grist mill of three runs of burs, water mill of two runs, physicians, Blackstone slingers *ad infinitum*, school house costing \$12,000, built from the white limestone quarried 1 to 2 miles from town. This stone is the best in the country, and is delivered in the town at \$4.00 per cord, is very easily worked and abundant.

Fruit, especially apples, grow in perfection in this locality, many of the oldest orchards being found close to town. There is a fine nursery three miles distant, which does a good business. The soil and climate of the Nemaha region being peculiarly adapted to the production in perfection of *nursery* stock (the reader can make

a double application to this sentence) and the business not being overdone, much stock [trees and plants not adapted to the county] being shipped from eastern nurseries.

At Tecumseh is the headquarters of the Johnson Co. Immigration Society; the Secretary will send guides and detailed statements in regard to Johnson county on application, as well as make the stay of people looking over the county pleasant and profitable. There are several real estate agents advertised on another page, who are reliable and will, of course, take pleasure in showing up their individual interests.

The Methodists, Presbyterians, Christians and Roman Catholics, have each tasty and substantial church buildings.

The charitable orders are represented by Masonic, (blue lodge, chapter and council,) Odd Fellows, (subordinate and encampment,) Knights of Pythias, and Good Templars.

Thoroughbred stock is plenty and fine grades common. A fancy Hamiltonian stallion is owned by a stock company, as also a Clydesdale and Norman. Berkshire and Poland China hogs are found in any direction. As indicating the value placed on choice short horns, I would note the sale the past season of nine yearling bulls from the stock farm, in Missouri, of L. W. Towne, Sup't of the Atchison and Nebraska Railroad, at prices from \$100 to \$400; this being but a fraction of the number imported from different localities.

The people of Tecumseh have this to say to those who contemplate removing westward, and to those who have made the mistake of going beyond civilization, "Give us a call if you appreciate the advantage of a fixed community and are willing to work, we are sure you can make pleasant homes for yourselves with us."

The next station at which our train halts is

STERLING.

One of the most beautiful and enterprising towns in the State. At this place, 110 miles from Atchison, the Nemaha is reinforced by Baker Branch from the north and Hooker Creek from the south, and is here first used as a motive power by the construction of a dam between the high banks, at a narrow point, and gives a 12 foot fall immediately at the dam. At present the power is only used for a grist mill of two runs, which does a fine business; there is, however, a great surplus of water at all seasons, which I understand is soon to be utilized for various manufactures.

Messrs. Mann & Bentz, before the advent of railroads in Nebraska, discovered the natural advantages of this site and laid out a town in 1869, and built the mill above referred to. But little progress, however, was made until the snorting and tramping of the iron horse disturbed the quietude of the broad valleys of the Nemaha, in 1872. Since that time the town has kept pace with the improvement of the surrounding country.

The business men of Sterling are noted for their enterprise and industry, and will gladly welcome all who come to make homes and share their fortunes with them.

As is customary in all new Nebraska towns, the public school building is the best and most prominent structure in the town, it here occu-

pies a block in the centre of the town, is 36x40, two stories, which is large enough at present to give ample room for the expanding young idea to begin a development, which development can be carried on to maturity in other institutions in the State.

The country around Sterling, after leaving the broad Nemaha valley, is gently rolling prairie, deep rich soil and very fertile. Helena, a German settlement, eight miles north east, might be regarded as a favored garden spot, brought under thorough cultivation as it is by this thrifty people. They have a settled pastor—Lutheran—fine farms and stock, and invite their friends from the fatherland to join them. There is also another German settlement in Sterling precinct, three miles southeast, with a Lutheran shepherd, to which the same remarks would apply as to Helena. There is considerable land held by speculators and others, among which are many improved farms, which can be bought at reasonable figures. All who would like particular information regarding this section I would advise to correspond with J. M. Borland, secretary of the Sterling Immigration Society, who will send this guide and cheerfully answer all enquiries regarding this locality, on application.

The following comprises the leading business houses of Sterling:

DRY GOODS AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE.—J. C. Morman & Co., Chas. Tripp, A. C. Reed, T. C. Lee.

HARDWARE AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—Wiard Johnson.

GRAIN, COAL, LIVE STOCK, &c.—C. S. Sprague.

DRUGS.—Ford & Pearsons.

LUMBER.—Chicago Lumber Co., A. Pearson.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Fred Bartling.

REAL ESTATE.—J. M. Borland, J. C. Mann, A. Pearson, A. C. Reed.

PHYSICIANS.—C. W. Moore, M. D., A. Shipman, M. D.

STERLING MILLS.—J. H. Fry.

THE STERLING NEWS.—Robbins & Barnhart.

Six miles from Sterling is the little town of

ADAMS,

In Gage County, regarding which little can be said at present. The Company have this season built a good depot, and I understand some substantial improvements are contemplated the coming season. Six miles farther we reach the thriving town of

FIRTH,

In Lancaster county, which makes no pretensions to the title of "Future Great," although any one who has met her driving citizens can have no doubt as to her right to the title.

The town is situated to the right of the track on the first plateau of the low bluff, and has a very pretty outlook. H. H. Speelman & Co., and D. E. Chapman are the men to consult regarding real estate. They offer some fine bargains. Mr. Speelman is also dealer in grain and live stock, as well as general merchandise. Mr. Chapman, real estate, and also a good stock of hardware. M. A. Sweney, the agent of the Western Elevator Co., is the first grain

dealer, and still does a heavy business. He sells coal also.

J. W. Schmidt, the steam elevator man, has the best facilities for handling grain, (he makes use of it, too,) of any man in town. He also buys stock, and supplies coal, agricultural implements, &c.

J. Roberts has lately put in a steam grist mill, and will run two runs of burrs and do first-class work.

Stauffer & Son deal exclusively in pills, &c. The Son is also *the* physician of the town.

G. W. Brownell supplies the trade with pills, plasters and groceries.

Morl & Beams are the Blackstone slingers who oil the car of Justice at Firth.

S. W. Mellinger is manager of the co-operative store, while almost all the towns in the State owe a debt of gratitude to C. D. Mellinger for learning them to do business with Orton & Saddler's Calculator.

The B. & M. have a large amount of land in this vicinity, and for the next 20 miles to Lincoln, there are the best lands they offer for sale in their whole grant. Success to Firth.

Eight miles from Firth we reach the little town of

HICKMAN,

Which contains two stores carrying general merchandise, one grain warehouse, one blacksmith and wagon shop, a lumber yard and a school house.

W. B. Morrison, the Railway Co.'s Agent, is the stock, grain and lumber dealer. He has sent out 110 cars grain in the last year, and has, since December 1st, when stock yards were put in, sent an average of two cars of stock daily.

There is a large and prosperous Holland settlement about equally distant from Hickman and Firth, with a church building and settled pastor, Rev. John Hussenga, who will send this circular to his Holland friends and invite correspondence with all of that nationality. C. H. Hickman, an influential German and heavy land owner, will also take great pleasure in advising his German and Holland friends regarding this fertile section.

ROCA,

Our next station, is noted for its fine quarries of stone about one fourth of a mile from the track, a side-track having been put in for the purpose of getting them cheaply to market.

SALTILLO

Is the next station, and six miles further we halt at

LINCOLN,

and our journey ends on the Atchison and Nebraska Railroad.

Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska, presents a fine appearance for a town of only ten years' growth. It will not, perhaps, seem remarkable when it is considered that all the State institutions are located here, as well as it being the terminus of one road and junction of two more, all competing lines. Another thing which will help make the city of Lincoln increase in importance is the manufacture of salt, an amount and quality of brine being found equal to the famous salt regions of Syracuse, N. Y. This property having been in litigation for several

years, but little has been done in the manufacture till the past season. Among the State institutions located at Lincoln, none will prove of more importance to the city than the State University, the fund from the lands granted by Congress giving it an endowment that will increase with the wealth and importance of the State. The "Metropolitan" is the leading hotel.

Extract from Annual Address in 1877, of R. W. Furnas, before the State Horticultural Society of Nebraska.

Gentlemen of the State Horticultural Society :

I assure you that it is with no ordinary degree of pleasure I welcome you to this important meeting, and congratulate the friends and co-laborers of horticulture in Nebraska upon the successful results which have followed and crowned faithful and persistent efforts, especially in pomology. To the few who entered upon the doubtful and uncertain enterprise of fruit growing in Nebraska twenty-four years ago, as well as those who have joined in labors from time to time since, there is much to be proud of. Through the efforts of this organized society we have not only taken a place among the prominent, but an advanced position in the front ranks of competitors, not only in the United States but in the world. Providence has been exceedingly lavish with natural surroundings, and in most sections of the State enterprise and energy have utilized to an unusual extent these advantages. Having been one of the few to inaugurate fruit growing in the territory; a continuous participant in labors producing results narrated, and an eye-witness to each step of progress made, I may be pardoned for an exhibition of seeming egotism on this occasion.

In casting the mind's eye back over the years since we first began, and calling over the names of fruit growing pioneers, it is pleasant to know, and a cause for gratitude to the Great Dispenser of gifts, that many—in fact a majority of them—have been spared to behold the great results so few years have produced. Our fruit exhibit at the late State Fair was so magnificent in all its proportions that even the most devoted and sanguine friends could not be made to believe without seeing. An instance actually occurred verifying this assertion, which is worthy of narration and record. One of the oldest citizens of the territory and State, a firm, devoted friend and co-laborer from the beginning, in matters of fruit growing, forestry and other developing agencies, resident over a half hundred miles from the fair, hearing the marvelous reports of our exhibit, could not believe it possible. He came and saw. His exclamation was like unto that of the Queen of Sheba to King Solomon on the occasion of her famed visit to that man of renown: "It was a true report that I heard in mine own land! Howbeit, I believed not the words until I came and mine eyes have seen it. Behold, the half was not told me."

The general fruit crop of 1877 has been uniformly good where trees were old enough to bear. We never enjoyed such a magnificent

apple crop. The cold spring weather injured peaches to such an extent that there was an imperfect yield. Specimens, however, were fine as could be desired. Prices have been good. Apples ranged from 75 cents to \$1.50 per bushel. Peaches from \$2.00 to \$4.00 per bushel. The apple yield, in very many instances, was wonderful. I have personal knowledge of trees fourteen years old, yielding twenty-eight bushels to the tree, and sold at \$1 per bushel. One orchard of 235 trees, at fourteen years old, gave a total crop in one season of 1,400 bushels and sold at \$1 per bushel. This was \$100 each year for the fourteen consecutive years, from date of planting, to say nothing of preceding years, say from eight years from planting to date of yield named. Trees older, yielding in instances as high as thirty-two bushels to the tree, actual measurement. I, myself gathered the past season four bushels of apples from trees eight years old from graft. One farmer I know in my own county—Nemaha—had 100 trees, eighteen years old that averaged twenty bushels to the tree. These trees were planted about 100 to the acre—too close—and shows an increase in a single season of \$2,000 per acre.

The grape crop was very heavy and brought good prices—from four to fifteen cents per pound. More plums, prunes, apricots and nectarines were raised the past year than ever before. The cherry crop, for the same reasons affecting peaches, was light, in fact, near a failure.

I am unable to obtain and present reliable data as to the number of trees and acres under cultivation in fruit in the State. Such information would be valuable, both to the society and public generally.

At present date fruit buds indicate an abundant fruit crop for 1878.

To solve the fruit problem in Nebraska has not only cost a deal of time and labor, but actual money, in experimenting and determining what varieties were reliable and best adapted to the soil and climate. In talking over this matter not long since with one who has been an ardent worker and experimenter in the cause from the commencement, in figuring losses and cost of of experiments, the conclusion was reached that not a tree in our orchards has cost less than \$100 each. Those who plant trees to-day have only to avail themselves of the advantages secured by the early laborers and experimenters.

As I have before stated on several occasions, I am convinced that more natural surroundings for successful fruit growing are not to be found than in what we call "river counties"—those bordering on the Missouri river—in any portion of the Country. The soil of the bluff land in these counties, is that peculiar and remarkable deposit known in geology as *loess*, and produces the very best fruit in the world. In addition are the large water surface of the rivers and greater abundance of timber, all of which produce a climatic influence not found to such an extent in any other portion of the State or west. No one should undertake fruit growing anywhere, or under any circumstances, unless they are in love with the calling—love to propagate as well as see and eat fruit; ready and willing to study and learn. There is no less to be learned of the structure, nature, habits and general character-

istics of a fruit tree than of the anatomy of the human frame. Indeed, in many respects there is great similarity. Therefore, undertake fruit culture, as everything else should be, understandingly and with care and attention.

Fruit growing has become an important factor in the productive interests of the United States, and for many reasons, should be an equally important feature in our own local interest. In the old world, where the soil has been manipulated for centuries past, its productive properties have, to a very large and alarming extent, been exhausted. Hence to the new world they now look for the standard and substantial necessities of life—corn, wheat and meats. For the past two years, particularly, our fruit products have been taking the same direction. A brief mention of the facts need only be here made. One year ago last month ninety thousand barrels of apples grown in the United States were landed in Liverpool inside of thirty days. Two and a half million dollars worth of American dried fruits were sold in Europe during the last twelve months. New York City consumed 10,000 bushels of strawberries in a single day the past season, and Cincinnati 9,000 bushels in the same time.

To a corresponding extent the facts referred to and existing between the old and new world, are to be found between the extreme east and west of our own land—the United States. The soil in the older eastern States has for years past shown unmistakable evidence of exhaustion and decay. The capital and labor of that section have been directed more toward manufacturing than producing life foods. The enterprise, labor and virgin soil of the far west become producers. This partial digression from the subject proper is made to show the important productive interests, to foster which this society was organized and exists. * * *

SOUTH EASTERN NEBRASKA.

BY ANDREW COOK, OF TECUMSEH, JOHNSON CO., NEBRASKA.

In writing of South Eastern Nebraska no one who knows the country can honestly charge me with exaggeration, when I assert that South Eastern Nebraska is the cream of the State. The lands in the south east corner of the State are the most productive, the soil is deeper and richer than in any other part, there is more timber, more water, and the lands and water have no alkali, and in many other ways is it better and more desirable as a place of residence.

There is scarcely a section of land in this part of the State destitute of living water, and but few that a stream of living water does not touch.

The Nemaha valley, through which runs the Atchison and Nebraska Railroad, is one of the finest in the world, its natural scenery is unsurpassed, and its hidden wealth untold. The fat, sleek cattle, that roam over these lands, show the richness of the native grasses, and the vast amount of native hay put up yearly along the Atchison and Nebraska Railroad (of the best

quality) shows at a glance the value of these lands for stock purposes. The numerous quarries of building rock along the line of the Atchison and Nebraska Railroad deserve more than a passing notice, it is here in inexhaustible quantities, and of excellent quality, and is waiting for the hand of industry to come and turn it into practical account. The miles of osage hedge (much of which will now turn stock) and the number of artificial groves that adorn our hill tops, and lend beauty and variety to the scenery, show by their luxurious foliage and rapid growth, the adaptability of our soil and climate to their wants, and I would here state that many of our farmers are splitting rails, making posts and hauling fire wood from trees planted by their own hands, from little twigs or cuttings, set out in rows or otherwise 10, 15 or 20 years ago. A cottonwood tree recently cut down in Nebraska City, planted 17 years ago, made 2 cords of wood, it was 72 feet long.

The reader will naturally ask, "if these lands are so rich, the location so good, the advantages so numerous, why is it that such lands can be bought for such low figures?" The writer answers that this country was settled largely by Homesteaders, a large majority of which had nothing but the bare land to commence with, and never had been the owner of land before, and even this class, under such disadvantageous circumstances, did well, till the 5 years of Homesteading had expired, and would have continued to have done well, if they had been satisfied to have been economical and grow slow, but their desire for expansion caused them to jump, instead of grow, and as soon as the land came into their possession they made post haste to the money lender, mortgaged their property, becoming speculators on a small scale; a business that nature had not fitted them for, and it is a lamentable fact, that few of the mortgaged lands are ever redeemed by the mortgagee. Today these unimproved lands can be bought for \$5.00 to \$8.00 per acre, and improved farms from \$8.00 to \$20.00 per acre, in many instances less money than the improvements cost. There is a desire among the restless ones to follow the setting sun, they have visions of a "New Eldorado" somewhere "Out West," and they will put in the balance of their natural lives in seeking for it, leaving realities for visions. Never, in the history of this country, were there such opportunities for profitable investments in farm property as at this time, in fact, taking into consideration the advanced condition of this corner of the State, with her railroad facilities, her highways made, her bridges built, her public buildings erected and her school houses paid for, farms can be got here for less money than the improvements can be made in new countries, where everything is in a state of nature. Twenty years of labor by the early pioneers, has left this country far advanced in every thing that tends to make settlements desirable and life pleasant, and it is here that we invite all who are seeking homes to come and view this land of promise before purchasing elsewhere.

J. Keplinger, Humboldt, bought 1,000 bushels corn per day, during the first week in January.

THE GARDEN OF THE WEST.

BY ELDER E. C. BARROW,

State Evangelist Christian Church.

Among the many attractive regions that invite the thrifty immigrant to seek a new home in the great and growing west, South Eastern Nebraska offers a combination of desirable features unexcelled by any locality west of the Mississippi. After extended travel in most of the Western States, and nearly fourteen years of continuous active missionary labor in Nebraska, I unhesitatingly and conscientiously pronounce the Great Nemaha Valley, now traversed by the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad, and the adjacent country, the most desirable section of country, all things considered, that I have ever seen. Why is this lovely and fertile country not more thickly settled? Why are not its almost boundless resources more rapidly developed? Why so many rich prairies unbroken, so many stone quarries unopened, and so many excellent mill sites unoccupied? Above all, why are these fertile acres offered at merely nominal prices? Is it an unhealthy country? These are questions that will very naturally be asked by the prospective immigrant, and they are easily answered. A healthier region, a land more free from fever-breeding miasma, cannot be found on the continent. The principal reason why this section has only a fraction of the population necessary to develop its resources, is because the great railroad corporations, subsidised by immense land grants, have consulted their own interests by diverting immigration from this portion of our State, and directing it to their own extensively advertised lands in the north and west. In this section there are no land grants, and but little land is held by non-resident speculators, who might be sufficiently interested to advertise its advantages. Each individual farmer has cultivated his own productive acres, and waited for Providence and "prairie schooners" to bring him neighbors.

Again it will be asked: "Why do so many immigrant wagons pass through this section to lands further west?" Again the answer is easy. The immigrant starts from his Eastern home with the fixed idea that the price of land diminishes with every mile toward the setting sun. In passing through South Eastern Nebraska, he sees highly cultivated farms, dotted with groves and fringed with hedges, orchards loaded with luscious fruits, many fine dwellings, prosperous towns, schools and churches, and he very naturally associates the country with Illinois, and high-priced lands. He rarely inquires after prices, but pushes on westward, and ultimately settles on land remote from schools and churches, paying, in many instances, a price fully equal to that asked for the best uncultivated land in Richardson, Pawnee or Johnson counties. Astounding as the fact may be, an actual comparison of prices will show that land in the above named counties is generally offered at lower rates than in the newly organized districts a hundred miles west. To men of small means in the over-crowded East, this beautiful and highly productive region

now offers golden opportunities to secure cheap homes, where they can enjoy all the blessings of civilized and christianized society, and speedily surround themselves with all the comforts of life.

TECUMSEH, NEB., January, 1878.

STOCK GROWING.

Although this country is well adapted to raising all kinds of grain, and is so situated with competing lines of railroad that it can be put in market at comparatively low rates, yet, to make *farming pay*, we must raise more stock and feed all the grain we raise. We can always feed it with profit to cattle and hogs. At present, there is abundant range where cattle can be kept for eight months in the year for the mere expense of salt and herding, which is only \$1 for the season, [responsible parties contracting to take proper care of them for that sum.]—By clubbing together, and hiring a hand, the expense is made much less. Hay is put up at an expense of \$1 to \$1.50 per ton. The principal dependence for the growing stock, however, during the mild winter months, is the stalk fields. With the settlement of the country, the ranges on these lands now owned by speculators will be cut off, and blue grass pastures, which here equal the blue grass sections of Kentucky, will be substituted. The immense plains to the westward will also furnish range for generations, where stock can be grown more cheaply than on cultivated farms, and the finishing them for market by feeding the immense crops of corn of South Eastern Nebraska will always make farming profitable. The process of shipping by the refrigerator cars and steamers direct to Europe has been tried to some extent by parties in the Missouri river towns. The greatest difficulty they have to contend with here, as elsewhere, is the impossibility of *procuring enough stock that is properly fattened* to suit our fastidious English cousins. When this want is supplied, as it will be, this trade will prove profitable as well to the shipper as the feeder.

"GOD'S POOR," OR HOW IT IS.

There is probably no section of country that can be reached by mortals, since the boyhood days of father Adam,—except by passing the "flaming sword"—that is entirely free from causes which occasionally produce a partial failure of crops.

In the older sections of the country an occasional failure causes but little inconvenience and scarcely any suffering, as the rule is, that people have something laid by for just such "rainy days."

In a new country, among those who arrive without means, the case is different. With them a necessity for immediate returns exists, and should they, from any cause, fail to secure a crop of corn or wheat on the fresh turned prairie, they have nothing to fall back on. A

large number of this class also are what are known as "constitutional pioneers" or "God's poor," who have an utter abhorrence for fixed habits and hard work, with no ambition except to satisfy present wants, who never have had and never can have anything unless it may be a small amount which they receive for their homestead as soon as they can secure the government patent for the same, and with which they remove their moveables to the frontier to live over the same experience again.

To this class an opportunity to catch the ear of the people of the old settled States, for their tales of sorrow, is the fortunate event of their lives, and to them the *grasshopper scare of '74* WAS A HARVEST which they garnered with care and was by them distorted in much the same way their metropolitan brothers would have done with some physical deformity with like object.

As the counties of the great Nemaha valley had got rid of almost all this floating class no relief was sent to the towns on the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad. Several of them, however, formed relief associations among themselves for the purpose of aiding those who were needy, which was to be paid for in labor by those who were able to work. These societies had *no applicants*.

It is a well-known fact also, where relief was given, that many of the applicants for aid were those who no more needed it than the donors. Instances like the following are numerous:

A well-to-do farmer, who had over fifty head of stock, stated that unless he got aid soon he would have to sell some stock. He managed to get aid and saved his stock. Another, who resides near Hickman station, asked and received aid at Lincoln, when he had 350 bushels of wheat (which he afterwards marketed,) in his bins.

To the industrious we say, do not allow the impressions you may have formed from these tales to deter you from looking over the advantages which South-eastern Nebraska offers you at the present time.

THE CROPS OF 1877

In the Great Nemaha Valley have been just immense. It is something to be proud of that in the diversity of products raised in these counties there has been success in everything, and failure in nothing. Many fields of properly cultivated wheat have yielded over thirty bushels of grain per acre, and corn over ninety; the average is full 20 bushels for wheat, 50 for oats, 45 for corn, and with more good farming this average would have been better. The fruit crop has also been good; choice peaches, were, in such supply in Falls City, that the price was only 25 cents per bushel had there been buyers to take all the surplus for shipment to Omaha and sections in the central and western portion of the State, where none are raised, handsome profits would have been realized. Apples were in abundant supply, as well as pears, plums, &c.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER OF THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE WESTERN RURAL, FROM LINCOLN, NEBRASKA.

"Atchison, our starting point, is a lively town of about 8,000 inhabitants, situated in a good agricultural section, and is famous as being the first Kansas town reached by the iron horse, and also as the sojourning place of Mark Twain's famous character, Senator Dilworthy. From this place the Atchison & Nebraska extends 150 miles to Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska, through the thriving towns of Falls City, Humboldt, Tecumseh, and many others of almost equal importance. This is the oldest settled section of Nebraska, and, as a consequence, has many of the substantialities of an old community. This is also the paradise of fruits. All the small fruits thrive to a remarkable degree. Apples are grown equal to the most favored sections of Michigan or New York. Corn, oats and wheat, both Spring and Fall, are good crops this season, with a large acreage. The Atchison & Nebraska Company have no land grant. There are, however, many desirable farms for sale on the line, having the advantage of well organized neighborhoods, at prices that invite those who appreciate these advantages. * * * * *

WE AIN'T SCARED.

From the Nebraska State Register, Jan. 5, 1878.

"There is a general belief at the East that grasshoppers visit Nebraska every year bringing destruction to everything destructible and involving the State in irreparable loss. Such an idea is far from the fact and not all justified by the experience of our people. The hoppers have caused far less damage in Nebraska than extremely wet seasons, and very dry seasons have inflicted upon almost any of the eastern States. They came, they saw, they conquered; but quite as serious injury has frequently been done in the older States, by vicissitudes which attracted no general or prolonged attention. The people of Nebraska apprehend no more trouble from this scourge, in future, than the people of Iowa or Illinois may justly fear from too much or too little rain."

JOSEPH STINER, an energetic German, came into the county of Pawnee 22 years ago, without money; he took a homestead, and for several years "batched." He now owns 1,000 acres, choice land, with good improvements, nine children, and has a pleasant home with all the comforts. He annually turns off about 100 head of stock, and hogs innumerable; sold 40 hogs, the present season, to Butler, which averaged 430 pounds each.

WM. LITTLE, of Tecumseh, had 36 acres of corn in 1874, (the year of the harrowing tales of grasshopper famine,) which yielded 1,000 bushels. His wheat averaged over 28 bushels per acre that year.

FINE LAND, CHEAP FARMS, GOOD HOMES.

To Come is to Buy.—To Buy is to Thrive.—To Thrive is to Remain.

The few descriptions given below are intended to show the reader what he can purchase in this County, from a cheap unimproved tract to a good improved farm, and also to show that we have special inducements for several families or to locate a colony. I have many other tracts, over 150 in all. The Numbers only apply to this circular. All deferred payments bear ten per cent. interest, unless otherwise agreed upon.

TITLES PERFECT.

- No. 1.—Good improved farm, adjoining Pawnee City: all under cultivation, good dwelling house, wells, granary and crib, stock yards, stock water, hedge, grove and fruit trees; cheap at \$25 per acre. Terms—half cash, balance time.
- No. 2.—80 acre farm, one mile from Pawnee City: mostly bottom land, new house, well, stabling, water, some young timber; price \$25 per acre. Terms—half cash, balance time.
- No. 3.—Improved farm, 330 acres, 1 1/2 miles from Pawnee City: 135 acres under cultivation, 1 1/2 miles of hedge, new house, well, stabling, two good young orchards, rows of shade trees planted along the highway for one mile, also around the orchards: 100 acres woodland watered by Turkey creek; a fine property; price \$8,000. Terms—half cash, balance time.
- No. 4.—A good farm, pleasantly located, 2 1/2 miles from town; new house, complete; good well, spring, half mile from school; price \$20 per acre. Terms—half cash, balance in one year.
- No. 5.—Improved farm, 139 acres, 2 miles from town; house, orchard of about 20 bearing apple trees, woodland, stock water, well, one mile from school. Price and terms reasonable.

I negotiate Farm Mortgage Loans for farmers who furnish first class securities, and can present such securities to parties wishing a safe 10 per cent. investment, with full confidence in their safety and desirability.

As I make the Land and Loan Business a specialty, I trust I shall be able to give reliable information to land owners and land buyers, as well as to eastern parties wishing to invest in Farm Mortgage Securities. Correspondence invited.

JOHN L. MARSHALL,
Land and Loan Agent,
Pawnee City and County, Nebraska.

References:

- GEN'L D. REMICK,
Pres. Farmer's State Bank, Pawnee City, Neb.
- J. E. SMITH, ESQ.,
Pres. 1st National Bank, Beatrice, Nebraska.

WHICH IS THE BUTT END?

We are requested to suggest to the Pawnee City Lyceum, for debate at an early day, the question, "Which is the butt end of a goat?" This question is not one to be decided by the ordinary rules applied to saw-logs, mules and other animals. To some it is a dilemma, with both horns included. The goat is different from the mule in this respect, if in no other, that the mule makes war from the rear, while his front is not furrowed by the troubles of the campaign then pending. The goat, on the other hand, uses the rear portion of his body as a propelling force only and makes active war with his butter; that is, this position is taken by some people who are goat-wise, and the goat is said to take the same position also. Another fact is, that while it is perfectly safe to fondle a mule's ears, and not attempt to pick a burr off his hind leg, it isn't so safe to hang your hat on the goat's horns as it is to lift his hind legs. We have no doubt but that the Pawnee City Lyceum would set the matter at rest if they would take hold of it, and to help the matter along J. L. Marshall is willing to lend the members a healthy William goat to help illustrate the matter in hand.

THE FINEST LANDS

—IN—

South-Eastern Nebraska!

—FOR SALE BY THE—

Burlington & Missouri River R. R.

IN NEBRASKA,

LYING TRIBUTARY TO THE

ATCHISON & NEBRASKA

RAILWAY.

THE Burlington & Missouri River Railroad in Nebraska own 50,000 acres of land in Gage, Otoe and Lancaster Counties, near to good Stations on the line of the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad, which they are offering on ten years credit. Six per cent. interest. No principal payable for four years. Premium for improvements. Detailed descriptions and County Maps sent free.

The 1878 terms are more liberal than any ever before offered, and the lands are being rapidly taken up.

For full particulars, pamphlets, terms of sale, etc., address:

Land Commissioner B. & M. R. R. R.

Lincoln, Neb. or Burlington, Iowa.

SHELLHORN BROS. PAWNEE CITY

Offer for Sale the following Farms on easy Terms:

South half and northeast quarter of the northwest quarter section 8, town 1, range 12. Price, \$500.00.

North half of the northwest quarter section 3, town 2, and west half of southwest quarter of section 34, town 3, range 10. 160 acres. Price, \$600.00.

320 acres 8 miles northwest Pawnee City partly improved. Price, \$1,000.00.

Northeast quarter of section 12, town 2, range 10. 320 acres. Price, \$650.00.

South half of section 13, town 1, range 12. 320 acres; 150 acres under cultivation. Price, \$2,400.00.

WORLD & BEAMS,

Attorneys & Real Estate Agents,

FIRTH, NEBRASKA.

Collections Promptly Attended to.

J. G. GOOD,

OMNIBUS LINE & LIVERY,

FALLS CITY, NEBRASKA.

F. M. TALMAN,

Livery & Exchange,

FALLS CITY, NEB.

Opposite Union House.

H. H. SPELLMAN & CO.

FIRTH, NEBRASKA,

Have over 1,200 acres improved and unimproved farms in Lancaster County for sale at low prices on easy terms. Call and see us.

J. S. BRELLHART & SON,

NURSERYMEN,

TECUMSEH, NEB.

A good stock of standard Trees and Specialties.

**Wm. N. NIMS,
REAL ESTATE
HUMBOLDT, NEB.**

Among other choice farms, offers for sale the following:

160 acres southeast of Humboldt, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from public square; 95 acres improved; watered by the Nemaha river across one corner. A good Stock Farm.

160 acres 2 miles east of Humboldt; 125 acres improved; barn, good house, granary, fruit and shade trees.

**JACOB FULTON,
Real Estate Agent**

Will give you Bargains in Real Estate.

He offers among others the following desirable Real Estate:

240 acres, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Pawnee City, 80 acres in cultivation, with good hedge, running water and wells. Terms easy and price low. 80 acres joining above all in cultivation, with good orchard in bearing. Hedges.—Price, \$1000.

40 acres joining Pawnee City, with good house and barn—fenced—running water and well.—Price, \$1000.

**E. CHAPMAN,
Lancaster County, Neb.**

of M. R. lands in Lancaster Co.

of Firth, S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 33-7-7.—Price \$5 cash.

est of Firth, S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 9-6-7.— on 10 years time—\$4.55

in south—water—a 100 per acre on

land in 20

**URIA SULLIVAN,
"THE BOSS" LIVERYMAN,
PAWNEE CITY, NEB.
RUNS A LINE OF STAGES**

To connect with all trains on the A. & N. R. R.
Also a line to Marysville, Kan. on St. Jo. & Denver Railroad.

**DAVID BUTLER,
PAWNEE CITY OR TABLE ROCK,**

Offers for sale, at low prices, the following Farms:

400 acres east of Pawnee City, only $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from town, finely situated. 50 acres in cultivation. \$15.00 per acre.—A good stock farm.

160 acres, 4 miles west of Pawnee. Timber and water. 75 acres in cultivation. Price \$3,500.00.

160 acres, 7 miles east of Pawnee. 60 acres in cultivation. House and living water. Price \$10 per acre.

Will take pleasure in answering correspondence, and have in addition to the above farms several other desirable farms which I will sell on terms to suit.

**GEO. M. HUMPHREY,
REAL ESTATE AGENT
PAWNEE CITY, NEB.**

I offer for sale the following described lands in Pawnee County. In addition I have over 100 farms, wild and improved. My terms are easy and prices will be made to suit.

- 1.—W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 15-1-12.—120 acres; 45 to 50 acres broke; small house; about 10 miles from Pawnee City, county seat, P. O. etc.
- 2.—S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 6-2-9.—160 acres with about 75 acres broke; nice land, all tillable; plenty of water, good well; Blue Springs P. O., Gage Co., is 12 miles; Liberty P. O., 5 miles; county seat about 15 miles.
- 3.—E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 12-3-12 and N. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 7-2-12.—160 acres with but little improvement; about 5 miles from Table Rock, R. R. and P. O.; also, 8 miles from Humboldt, R. R. and P. O.
- 4.—N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 35-2-10.—180 acres of nice land with 50 to 55 acres broke; nice stream of water across it; small grove; two or three springs; some timber along the stream; about six miles from Pawnee City, county seat and P. O.
- 5.—S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 10-1-10.—160 acres of good land; about 45 acres broke; living water on land; about 8 miles from Pawnee City, county seat and P. O.
- 6.—S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 7-8-11.—160 acres; about 55 acres broke; small house, well, grove, etc. This is a very choice farm about 5 miles from Pawnee City, county seat and P. O.
- 7.—N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 33-1-12.—120 acres of nice land with improvements, but no buildings; 12 miles from county seat, P. O.,

20,000 ACRES

COMPRISING OVER

ONE HUNDRED

FINE IMPROVED FARMS

-IN-

South-Eastern Nebraska!

FOR SALE

-BY-

B. LOMBARD, Jr.

NEBRASKA CITY, NEB.

Or GALESBURG, ILL.

ALL who desire to purchase lands, improved or wild, for investment or settlement, will consult their interests by addressing us at either of the above offices, and we will send our pamphlet, giving a full description of Farm.

C. WOODLEY,
GENERAL

Land AND Insurance Agent,

TECUMSEH, NEBRASKA.

Buys and sells Real Estate. Pays taxes for non-residents. Abstracts of all Real Estate in the County kept in this office.

Below is a portion of the Real Estate I have for sale:

S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35-6-11 E. S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35-4-10 E. within 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Tecumseh. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 15-6-9, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Sterling. N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 26-5-11, 2 miles from Tecumseh. N. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 29-5-11. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, and N. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 32-5-11, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from Tecumseh. N. $\frac{1}{4}$ 23-6-11. S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 22-5-11, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from Tecumseh. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 20-6-10. N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 21-6-11. S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 33-6-10. All of sec. 2, and S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 35-10. N. $\frac{1}{4}$ 27-6-10. S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 19 and N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 30-6-10. S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 15-4-10. N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 11-4-10. N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 17-5-12, and many other pieces too numerous to mention. Prices from \$5 to \$10 per acre; terms easy. A good story and a half house in Tecumseh, with 7 rooms, good stable and out-buildings, 2 good wells, cistern, all in good repair. Cheap for cash; also other City property, both improved and unimproved.

JAS. D. RUSSELL.

C. A.

RUSSELL & HO

BANK

TEC

Offer for Sale the
No. 1.-Farm
able house, gr
apple, pe
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