THE ADVERTISER.

THURSDAY, DEC. 16, 1875.

A Teachers' Institute will commence at Nebraska City next Tuesday.

A son of Dr. Shelton, 13 years old, near Gibbon, was recently thrown from a wagon and killed.

Nebraska's increase in population during 1875 was 30,000. Good enough, considering the grasshoppers.

The Niobrara *Pioneer* says, "a grist mill is one of the needed improvements in Niobrara. We have one of the best mill sites in the country on Verdigris Creek, five miles from town."

The President's Message is spoken of universally by the Republican press in the highest terms of praise, but the Democrats, who will not attribute a good motive to Grant,—they gnaw a huge file.

Since Brigham Young's release from confinement he acts like a changed man.—*Rrooklyn Argus.*

Brigham may act like an altered manwhen his wives go back on him; but 'tis said he is a hale, vigorous old gentleman yet.

It is generally believed now that Boss Tweed, when he escaped from his jailer, or as is more probable, was turned loose, was spirited on board of some vessel ready to sail for a foreign port, and that he is now on the briny deep making good his escape.

Many a fellow who cannot possibly pay his washerwoman will rush around and scrape together enough to take his girl to the theatre in ten minutes.—*Star.*

A young fellow who can get his girl a to theater in so short a time, no difference how much money he has, has yet to learn about protracted felicity by walking a half mile out of the way instead of rushing through in a business sort of way by the nearest route.

Ex-Senrator Schurz is reported to have said to Governor Tilden, a few days ago, that Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, would make "an ideal President." This is very true, and Mr. Schurz meant it to be complimentary also, but it is not. Mr. Schurz can read in his own fate what the Americans think of "ideal"statesmen. They hanker after the real article.

The *Globe Democrat*, from which we clip the above is about right in its estimate of that migratory Senator.

The Democrats of Congress held a caucus a few evenings ago, during which they passed a resolution, endorsing the President's recommedations regarding free and non-sectarian schools. In this that Democratic Congressional caucus has done well if sincerity prompted the action. There is nothing we would rather see the two great parties unite upon than perpetuating the common free school system and placing an everlasting barier between State and church government.

Some of our cotemporaries are mistaken in saying that the President in his message recommends compulsory education. He simply recommends that after the year 1890 the privilege of theelective franchise shall be withheld from men who cannot read and write; providing that none who have previous to that time exercised that right, shall be disfranchised. There is nothing compulsory about that. The privilege of voting is simply withheld from those who refuse or neglect to learn to read and write.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune says:

There is at present a very marked difference of opinion between northern and southern democrats in congress upon party policy. The northern democrats favor inaction, the southern bourbons approve of aggression. The southern democrats seem inclined to assume the prominence in their party councils which they did before the war, and to have a determining voice in shaping party policy and legislation.

The difference between the rebel element and the northern democracy is, the former are honest and outspoken, while their brethren of the north are hypocritical and dishonest, and think that the party can play a more successful game in disguise. They would deceive by acting 'possum, but the blatant, aggressive, disgusting, rebel democrat is the more trustworthy of the two kinds of democrats.

The national Grange recently in session at Louisville, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the currency question is rapidly becoming a political question and therefore should not be entertained by the grange.

It seems that the national grange in all its business has been watchful and careful to ignore every thing of a political, or partisan nature. Notwithstanding this, a few men calling themselves representatives of a few granges in the Northwestern States met a few days ago in Chicago and organized or attepted to organize an "Independent party" The men composing the convention were demagogues, office-seekers, and political wireworkers, such as may be found in every locality among the grangers; men who have unfortunately been admitted into the order, but have not its prosperity at heart. They are its greatest curse, having no higher motives than to make money out of the grange, and their own elevation to office. Such men are always trying to "handle those fellows"—as a leading granger used to boast to us that he intended to do,—for their own aggrandizement

There are so many unprincipled but shrewed politicians connected with the granges of the different States that it will be nearly impossible for the honest portion of the order to prevent it from plunging into the sloughs of partism.

Bishop Hare, of Niobrara, lectured in Newark, N. J., on Friday evening, on the subject of Indian Missions. He said that, despite all his savagery, the Indian is by nature a man of religious instincts, and can be Christianized. The white men on our frontiers are mainly outlaws—thieves and murderers—who live by selling fire-water to the red man.—*Inter-Ocean.*

This Bishop Hare is the Episcopal Bishop of the Niobrara Diocese. He being from the frontier the people of the far east will presume he is qualified to speak and does speak truthfully regarding the religious nature of the Indian, and the kind of white people that mainly inhabit "our frontiers." Bishop Hare, having an opportunity to know, as New Jersey people would naturally suppose, says that the frontier men are *mainly* thieves, murders and outlaws. The fact is, that white men on our frontiers are *mainly* those who have shouldered the axe and blazed the way into the wilderness, and with breaking plow marked the path for the following of the institutions and customs of civilization and good government. Bishop Hare says that these brave men are outlaws, thieves and murderers. How ungenersus in a christian minister to give such a character to these forerunners of churches, schools and all the appointments of a free country. Had it not been for these men that Bishop Hare has so outrageously slandered, the war dance of that inordinately religions Indian, would have been going on now on on the hill where stands the school house; and instead of the reverberations of the bell, we now hear calling the children up to the temple of knowledge, the wild whoop of the painted (but religious!) savage would have invoked the spirits of their gods for more women and children to scalp. Bishop Hare, we must say belies the people on the frontiers. We know what kind of people settle up this western country. There are some bad people among them of course, but they are "*mainly*" honest sociable, genenerous, brave true hearted and industrious. We do not say they are Episcopalians, or that they profess the religion of any kind of popular orthodoxy, but they are just as good as if they did for all the uses or duties of this world.

The Bishop of Niobrara is not happy in his diocese—among whites—for the pioneers are "mainly outlaws, thelves and robbers," and he ought to be sent futher to the nothwest, where the Indians are *naturally* more religious, and where, in the practice of their religion, they would soon put him in a shape that kid gloves, surplices and hair oil would be of no more use to him. And they would relish him perhaps as a substitute for baked dog infinitely more than as an oracle from the great spirit.

Then he applies for an investigation by a committee in Washington, and of course is accommodated, thus taking his case out of the hands of those reckless characters at St. Louis, who had as soon convict a man as not, and placing it with his partners who are sure to bring a whitewashing report. Babcock will be acquitted.

We clip the above from a Nebraska City *News* editorial in reference to the reported connection of Gen. Babcock with the whisky ring. The editor of the *News*, we believe, professes to be a lawyer, and it will cause astonishment among his legal brothers when they learn that one of their number solemnly asseverates that "of course" a military court takes Gen. Babcock's case out of the hands of the civil courts of St. Louis, "who had as soon convict a man as not," and puts him on trial in a military court, "who will bring in a whitewashing report." There is not another lawyer, or another man, in Nebraska, who knows as much as a last year's bird's nest, who does not know that the civil courts take precedence of military courts. Everybody knows that but the *News* man. But his ignorance served *him* at any rate—it served him to perpetrate one of his miserable inuendoes against the administration.

Now, the truth is, in General Babcock's case, that there was a commission of military men appointed to investigate the charges rgainst him. Since the appointment of that committee, General Babcock has been indicted by a grand jury at St. Louis, and this action of the grand jury took the case out of the hands of the military commission, which, knowing that it was subordinate to the civil court, adjourned at once to await its decision. So our readers see that Gen. Babcock's case is precisely the reverse of what the *News* says it is.

The Nebraska City News celebrated its twenty-second birthday, on the 14th of November last.—*Ex.*

The paper started at the City about 22 years ago stopped publication and changed its name about seven ago. It was called the *News*, but the present Democratic concern up there is only about five years old. THE NEBRASKA ADVERTISER is the *oldest* paper in Nebraska that never *died.*

Recently an old Catholic church in South America, two or three hundred years old, was being repaired, when the walls were found to be hollow, and filled with human skeletons. The bones of 5,000 human beings have been taken out. This is supposed to be some of the horrible work of the Inquisition.

Senator Bogy has introduced a bill in the senate authorizing the payment of duties on imports in legal tenders and National bank notes, and by unanimous consent addressed the senate in favor of the bill, stating that in his opinion it would be tantamount to a resumption of specie payment.

Dr. Bumps, of Forbs, Mo., has been arrested for the commission of the crimes of abortion and murder upon the body of Mary Donohue who resided near Craig Mo.

The United States Navy now has eighty available vessels of war, twenty-six of which are iron clad—twenty one being of the monitor type.

The New York *Mercury* gives an account, which has the appearance of truth, of a child that was born in that city with a complete set of teeth and a heavy growth of hair, and that one day when about six weeks old it startled its mother nearly out of her senses by rising up in its cradle and talking to her. She said she had been away from the house awhile, leaving the baby with a little girl, who, when the mother returned said the baby had been talking. She did not believe it, of course, but on approaching the cradle the little one raised up and said: "Mother, why did you go away and leave me so long?" The mother was a Jew, and she ran after the Rabbi, who accompanied her to her house. When he approached the cradle the baby raised up and looked at him. The Rabbi exclaimed, "how can you have the impudence as to sit up in the cradle?" The babe then said, "I could tell you a great deal that you do not know; ask me much and I will tell you much; ask me little and I will tell you little; I know more about this world and the next than you know or ever can learn." The Rabbi then hastened to put on the emblems of priesthood, and after the performance of some Jewish ceremony he touched the child on the forehead with his forefinger, when it at once laid back in its cradle and died. It puzzles the wise men to account for the phenomena of this precocious babe. Andrew Jackson Davis, the great spiritualist, says it was simply mediumistic, and that a spirit spoke through the organs of the child. The mother was a respectable poor woman, who washes the clothes of her neighbors for a living.

There is a terrible row in the house over the appointments by the postmaster and doorkeeper. Those representatives who voted for the successful man expected to have something to say in the dispensation of the patronage, but the two sovereigns have taken the matter into their own hands and are appointing their personal friends, who are exclusively rebel soldiers. No man residing north of the Ohio, has yet been appointed. A new doorkeeper has been chosen for the reporters' gallery, in the face of the protest and recommendation for another man signed by all the newspaper men in the town.—*Washington Correspondent Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

How do the Republicans who deserted their party, and voted to make this Democratic majority in the house like the perusal of the above quotation, "As ye sow, so shall ye reap."—*Omaha Republican.*

Those exploits of this rebel Congress surely indicates to what lengths the democracy would go had they also the President and Senate. None but ex-rebels and men like their speaker, who never cast a vote in his life in favor of freedom, equal rights or the Union undivided, would receive honors or patronage from the Government Union men and soldiers would have to take back seats, while the pension roll would embrace all crippled rebeldom and all the widows and children of rebel soldiers. And all that the south suffered in its efforts to sever the Union would have to be paid by a general tax, the great bulk of which would come off northern loyal men. These are facts preceptible to every voter that reads and reflects.

The following are the closing words of President Grant's great message. They find hearty approval in the minds of every true American:

As this will be the last annual message which I shall have the honor of transmitting to Congress before my successor is chosen, I will repeat, or recapitulate the questions which I deem of vital importance, which should be legislated upon and settled at this session. First, that the States shall be required to afford the opportunity of a good common school education to every child within their limits. Second, no sectarian tenets shall ever be taught in any school supported in whole, or in part, by the State, Nation, or by the proceeds of any tax levied upon any community; to make education compulsory, so far as to deprive all persons who cannot read and write from becoming voters after the year 1890. disfranchising none however, on grounds of illiteracy, who may be voters at the time this amendment takes effect. Third, declare church and state forever separate and distinct, but each free within their proper spheres, and all that church property shall bear its own proportion of taxation. Fourth, drive out licensed immorality such as polygamy, and the importation of women for illegitimate purposes. To recur again to the centennial year, it would seem as though, now that we are about to begin a second century of our Nation's existence, it would be a most fitting time for these reforms. Fifth, enact such laws as will insure a speedy return to a sound currency, such as will command the respect of the world.

Believing that these views will commend themselves to the great majority of the right thinking and patriotic citizens of the United States, I submit the rest to Congress.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.
Executive Mansion, December 7th.

Got Their Foot in it.

The man Blair, who was arrested here some time since, and taken to England, is on his way back. He was started for Chicago on the strength of a writ issued by Governor Beversage, of Illinois. Instead of taking him to Chicago, the Chicago detective and the Hon (?) Tom Foly went direct to St. Louis, from thence they went to New York, and shipped for Liverpool. Meanwhile, the friends of justice had been looking the matter up, and at last came to the conclusion that a gross imposition had been done. The facts were immediately communicated to Secretary Fish who at once called on Sir Edward Thornton. This gentleman immediately communicated with the home government, which resulted in the arrest of the whole outfit, and they are now on their return to this country. From the present outlook of affairs, it would seem that the Chicago detectives "got their foot in it."—*Star.*

At a conference of Methodist ministers, a few days ago, in Boston, Bishop Haven took occassion to refer to President Grant in connection with his election to a third term; and gave reasons why he would be the best man the country select. After his remarks, he took a vote of the two hundred ministers present, when they unanimously voted for Grant.

GENERAL NEWS.

Gleaned from our Exchanges and Telegraphic Reports.

A. J. Edmonson, postmaster at Noble, Ill., was arrested on the 9th inst. for robbing the mails. U. S. Marshal Hill mailed some letters at the next post office, with marked bank notes in them, and sent the letters through Edmonson's office, and the the money was found with Edmonson after his arrest, thus the crime was fastened upon him.

Asa W. Kennedy, a stock drover residing near Adrian, Mich., recently sold a lot of cattle in Buffalo, receiving therefor $4,600. When within two miles of home he was attacked by highwaymen, robbed of all his money and severely beaten.

Paul Frederic Emil Leopold, Prince of Lippe Detmond, is dead.

Frank Shaffer, when out hunting the other day in Indiana saw what he thought to be a turkey, when he shot and instantly killed Ira Starkey.

A telegram from Madri, Spain, says "Journals of this city comment variously on the message of President Grant, but all hope that Spain will vanquish the insurrection in Cuba by force, energy and perseverance."

The present Congress contains seven colored men. Three of them were slaves until emancipated by Lincoln's proclamation.

The Republican State Convention of New Hampshire will be held January 5th next.

A peddler named Russell was recently found dead near Nortonsville, Kas., It is supposed he was murdered and robbed.

It is said that deer are ruining the vineyards of Eldorada county California.

Thirty Chinese students, the last of the youths selected to be educated in New England colleges, have arrived at Springfield, Mass. They are to be allowed fifteen years in this country for study, with the promise of high offices under their Government when they go home.

Nathan Sprague, a cleak in the Rochester post office and son-in-law of Frederick Douglas was arrested Dec. 3d for stealing letters. He had fourteen letters on his person when arrested, and confessed his guilt promptly, as denial would have been useless.

Over 212,000 head of cattle have been shipped or driven from Texas the present year.

Double the average of small grain will be sown in Texas this year over any past year.

Many people in Picton, Nova Scotia, are in a starving condition from the failure of the fisheries.

The Umatilla (Oregon) Indians have on their reserve 8,000 horses, 2,000 head of cattle, and 150 hogs.

The peach crop of Delaware this year sold for $1,250,000.

The Union League of America, in session at Philadelphia, sends out a circular declaring the common school system in danger, and calling for a rally of the League in its defense.

The California Prisoners' Aid Commission paid 2,706 visits to 1,040 convicts last year, secured the release of 56, had the punishment of 51 mitigated, furnished board and lodging to 180, secured employment for 10, clothing for 22, and gave the means to leave the city to 205.

Prof. Ward of Rochester has the skeleton of the horse which Gen. Sheridan rode on that 20 mile ride to Winchester, and is preparing it for the Smithsonian Institution.

The St. Louis Grand Jury Compliments the President.

The U. S. Grand Jury at St. Louis on the 9th inst. composed of men from all parts of the district, and a number of them Democrats got up the following letter to President Grant:

United States grand jury room, St. Louis, December 9.—To U. S. Grant, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.: The undersigned, late United States grand jurors for the eastern district of Missouri, in the discharge of their sworn duty, have found it imperative on them to present to the United States court of said district, the names of many officials and other persons connected with the conspiracy to defraud the internal revenue of the United States. As citizens of our common country, sincerely desiring to uphold the hands of the chief executive in securing an honest collection of the public revenue, we cannot refrain from thus testifying to our estimation of the moral support which we have leaned upon as imparted in your noble instructions to the secretary of the tseasury, "let no guilty man escape." With this all good citizens can contribute their share in aiding the government and in sustaining your administration in its endeavor to conduct it with purity and fidelity. We individually and collectively tender to you our highest considerations of esteem and confidence and an assurance of our appreciation of the wisdom, patriotism and independence displayed in directing the measures necessary for detecting and correcting the gigantic frauds which have so lately preyed upon the public revenue."

BLACK HILLS.

As our readers are pleased with a little reliable news occasionally from the Black Hills, we copy the following from the North Platte *Republican:*

The reports that come in from time to time from the Black Hills all tend to show that it is a rich mining region, and that, despite the opposition of the Indians, the country will be occupied and mined by the whites. One week ago last Tuesday there was a meeting of miners held at Custer city (better known in North Platte as Stonewall) to consider the interests of the community, at which there was an attendance of two hundred and fifty miners. Among other business transacted, they appointed Mr. Z. Swaringen an agent to go to Washington and present their views on the question of their occupancy of the Hills to the government officials.

Mr. S. was in town last Thursday, and gave us some valuable information in relation to matters and things in the "up country." The further prospecting is pushed, the richer does the gold show itself, though but little can be done until warm weather comes on. There has been no disturbance with the Indians, with one exception: Some two weeks a o. Leroy Kives was surprised by the Indians, and killed. There is now a pony express every two weeks between the Agency and Custer City, the rate for carrying letters and papers being twenty-five cents each. The weather is cold and dry, there being no snow up to the present time.

A CABINET COUNCIL.

It Discusses General Henderson, and Sends him a Telegram.

WASHINGTON, Dec., 10.—The cabinet session to-day was of unusual length, and the attention of the President and the cabinet officers was directed almost altogether to the subject of whisky frauds in St. Louis. Attorney-General Pierrepont read a statement of special council Henderson, and presented it to the meeting. There was some conversation afterward upon the construction to be placed upon the remarks of the counsel as presented by him for the approval or disapproval of the Department of Justice, but nothing in the nature of discussion, and it was fully agreed that the remarks of Henderson were in no regard justifiable, the members of the cabinet expressing themselves without reserve in this matter. The result was that it was determined to have a change made in the special council, and the Attorney-General prepared the following dispatch, which was telegraphed to United States Attorney Dyer late this afternoon;

DEPARTMRNT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10.—Hon. D. H. Dyer, St. Louis: The sworn report of Henderson's speech, forwarded by Mr. Eaton, and referred to by both you and Henderson in your dispatches yesterday, as correct, was read in a full cabinet meeting to-day, and it was regarded by every member as an outrage upon professional propriety thus to reflect, without a shadow of reason, upon the President, by whom his employment was sanctioned, in order that no impediment might be placed in the way of bringing to speedy punishment every defrauder of the revenue in St. Louis. You will advise Gen. Henderson of his discharge from further service, and secure in his place the aid of the most able and efficient counsel you can find, without regard to his politics.

[Signed] E. B. PIERREPONT,
Attorney-General.

At Pawtucket, R. I., the law for the prevention of cruelty to animals is rigidly enforced. On Thanksgiving day three men were arrested and fined $10 each for cock fighting.

There are 85 Divisions of Sons of Temperance in Nebraska, with an aggregate membership of 2,717. Rev. W. B. Slaughter is the Grand Worthy Patriarch.

There are bills now pending in the house and senate for the reduction of postage to the old prices previous to the passage of the present abominable law.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

The Weather—Winter—Henry Wilson—The Hard Times and Employment—The Other Side—Fortunes in Patents—Cosmetic Dealers—Barnum's Sales—The Savings Banks—Business.

Correspondence Nebraska Advertiser.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13, 1875.

THE WEATHER AND DUST.

Singularly enough, the weather-wise who are so ready to forecast storms and hard seasons never think it worth while to prophecy a mild winter. Such a prediction would be vast comfort now. Winter has elbowed Thanksgiving out of the way and settled upon our streets and squares with a horror of ice and dust. There has been no thaw for days, the streets are dry and ground fine by the wheels, it is impossible to sprinke them, and New Yorkers endure an Egyptian plague in a vicious dust that blows and searches to the inmost folds of their garments, and the ruin of metropolitan skirts and stocking. The weather has been skirmishing about zero since Thanksgiving. Freights from the West have been hurried to market before navigation closes, and enormous tows have been floating down the Hudson for a week. The hurry was none too soon, either, for the last reports say the upper Hudson is closing, and one large float of canal and towboats is fast already.

THE WILSON PAGEANT.

Spite of the cold, last Saturday, the sidewalks on Broadway from City Hall were filled with a deep line of people to see the procession escorting the remains of the Vice-President Wilson. The crowd waited from three o'clock in the afternoon till after six, when the passage of the military and civil cortege in the shadows and half-lights was more impressive than it could have been by day. A man's good deeds are the best flowers to heap upon his name, and there are many such to tell of Henry Wilson's. Half a dozen winters ago Jennie Collins, the bright little Boston lecturer, was drawn to Washington to lecture by an inexperienced speculator, who managed all the arrangements so as to make a dead failure, not paying lecture fee, traveling expenses, or hall rent. The getter-up of the lecture was a poor woman, who fancied she might put a few dollars in her pocket by the stroke, but it left both manager and lecturer in a sad plight. Somebody went to Senator Wilson and told him how badly they were off—the lecturer a girl from his State—and he quietly made up the loss, gave Jennie a fifty dollar bill and sent the woman off consoled. He was doing such things often. He had a habit of kindness. It might have been politic, but there are few men who study to be politic who find it necessary to scatter kindness with so wide a hand. He was wise in kindness, too, and knew how to make a thousand go further in doing good to the needy than many rich men make their tens of thousands.

THE HARD TIMES.

People here are not entirely taken up with growling at the hard times. Professor Orton projects an expedition in South America, having for its end to find a route for a railroad that will shorten the journey from this port to the Cape of Good Hope a hundred days. Then we shall get our African diamonds, bullock's-teeth and fine tooth combs in a state of gratifying freshness. Perhaps, this will enable the cities to spread their population thinner, and there may be a place for such unfortunates as the plain spoken one whose advertisment is cut from this day's *Telegram.*

"I want a situation at anything that I can make a living at. Address F. S., *Telegram* office."

There are a good many thousands wanting the same thing, will be more before the winter is out. Here is another of the same sort:

"A man 28 years of age wants employment at anything; very low wages, Address M. P. K., *Telegram* office."

This one speaks of anxiety too heartfelt to hide itself.

"Must have employment at once, or self and invalid mother will starve; will do anything that is honest: good references. Address M. Stevens, Station A."

The *Telegram* announces that it will publish notices for those wanting work each Sunday, free of charge. This too may be politic, but that doesn't hinder it from being a benefit. There are faithful creatures in the world waiting and eager to do work which some one else is waiting and needing to have them do. It is my belief that there is a place for every starving one of these crowded thousands, if one knew where to find it—a place where he is wanted just as badly as he wants to fill it, if the two could only be brought together. And if any man or woman feels like helping to bring want to woe, for heaven's sake don't let him stop, because it may turn out the most profitable thing he could do. The need in every city is saddening, and the outlook for the winter frightful in view of the scarcity of employment, but let every one take hold and do his small part, and the work will go through as gallantly as the Sanitary Commission of old. As a beginning one hundred tickets, each entitling a homeless person to a night's lodging in the dormitory in Prince street, have been sent to every west-side police station. All or most of the benevolent societies propose to unite in one association, to strengthen each other's hands, and systematize the work of public charity, as well as to combine against tramps and bummers who intend to support themselves without work by going from one aid society to another, in turn. Vagrants will find such organized scrutiny brought upon them as will make them as well known as the principal thieves and pick-pockets are to the police.

THE OTHER SIDE.

Everybody doesn't have to look on this ragged, dirty, heel-sore side of life in these times. There be hundreds so rich that, for safety's sake, they keep their accounts in a half-dozen banks.

A man walked in on an uncomfortably-off old lady in this city, one morning, and found her crying. "Why! what's the matter—any bad luck?" "Why, here," said she, "my agent has just sent in $30,000 this month, and I don't know where to invest it." The Singer Sewing Machine Company have a surplus of $24,000,000, and though the late Mr. Astor with his single fortune of $40,000,000, must have looked down on these poor manufacturers, there are among my readers those who would exchange with them. What a mine of wealth is a good patent! Speaking of the

FORTUNES IN PATENTS,

The inventor usually is the person who has the least good for his work.

The originator of the Singer Sewing Machine, worked in the employ of the company for years, at a salary of twenty dollars a week, and is there now, getting rather more than twice that, while Singer, who appropriated his brains, made out of the invention enough to keep a half dozen wives, and gorgeous mansions all over the world. The inventor of the Mower died poor, though the companies that took his inventions all got rich. The new writing machine or Type-Writer as it is named, which bids fair to rival the success of the sewing machine, being as useful to business men as that is to women, was sold by its first inventor, a Wisconsin editor, who never yet got seven hundred and fifty dollars for it.

The advantage from an invention, in a money way, increases with its distance from the brain that starts it.

On a popular patent in view costing over a hundred dollars, the inventor gets one dollar on each machine. Magnificent liberality! Yet this was all that was offered him, and he was forced to take it.

COSMETIC DEALERS.

One of the curiosities of the day is the advertisement of a certain Madame in one of the leading dailies, who makes a livelihood by removing superfluous hairs from the face. The announcement gives very fashionable hours, and is the first open advertisement noticed of a cosmetic artist, though the existence of such a guild is made known to passers on Sixth Avenue door-plates, which announce that within hair of any color is bleached and dyed a beautiful golden shade by a few applications. The necessaries of life are the first to feel the pressure of a bad business season. The vices and luxuries still flourish. A man may go without food, but never without whiskey and tobacco. So a woman may go with insufficient underclothing, but she will find the money in some way to beautify herself. All these people are doing a flourishing trade.

BARNUM'S SALES.

How many of your readers did not see Barnum's great hippodrome, either last season or the season before? Not many, I warrant. Well, the great show has come to an end, its glory is departed and the "mammoth aggregation" is dispersed.

The entire concern was closed out at auction, last week, which was the occassion of heavy groans from the great showman. Barnum always dealt fairly with the people, and when he advertised English race-horses, that was the kind he gave them. He imported thirty of the best blooded racers in England, and it was absurd the prices they brought. Webster an English thoroughbred, which cost Barnum $600, brought only $20, and the others went at about the same price. One only, went up as high as $150. The highest price paid for his magnificent draught horses was $220 for one team, the others going as low as $50. There were 162 horses sold, good bad and indifferent, including the trick and ring horses and all they brought was $20,000—not a tenth of what Barnum paid for them two years ago. The fact is, running horses have no value in this country, because the trot is the only gait recognized as valuable. Were Webster as good a trotter as he is a runner, he would have brought $10,000. Barnum would have made money had he shipped the horses all back to England. His other show property went at quite as ruinous a sacrifice. The suits of armor worn in the pageants, which cost $150 each in London, went for $7. Almost anybody might go into the show business on these terms. But Barnum is rich and he doesn't mind it. He will do the same thing over in two years.

THE SAVINGS BANKS.

Are collapsing, one after another, to the terror of the poor, who have their little all in them. There is fear and trembling among these people, for bitter experience has taught them that in these times nothing is safe. This feeling of insecurity has induced runs that have weakened banks that ordinarially would have got through. But those that have broken were never entitled to confidence. They were never started on right principles. A dozen men get together and start a savings bank for the sole purpose of making a place for one respectable old gentlemen as President, and two or three brisk young men as cashier, teller and book-keeper. A dozen good names figure as directors, but the business is all done by the old noodle and young recklessnesses. The money taken in from poor men and women is invested in real estate and mortgages, at fancy prices, to accomodate the directors and their friends. Finally, the tight times come—those who have borrowed can't pay—the property security is sold, and, lo! it has shrunk in value a half, and down goes the bank. The nice old gentleman and the brisk young men get out of the way—the directors regret their imprudence—the poor depositors go starve, and the thing blows over. Good times bring another crop, and the game is repeated.

There are over thirty of these banks in the city that have failed, or will, within a few weeks, and it is sickening to know that in most cases fraud is at the bottom of their unsoundness. It is a pity that lynch-law can't avenge the poor depositors. Of all the sharks, these robbers of workingmen, women and children, are the most to be hated. Thousands of laboring people who depended upon their little accumulations in the banks to take them through the winter, find themselves, these bitter mornings, without work or a dollar to carry them through the day. Until some of these swindlers are hung, lamp-posts will not have been thoroughly utilized.

BUSINESS.

Continues as dull as possible, and faces, long enough in the fall, are longer now. There will be no improvement till spring. A wholesale grocer just said to me "there ain't no trade in nothin'." True, if not elegant.

PIETRO.

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P. M. ZOOK.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Legal Notice.

J. G. RUSSELL, of Red Oak, in the State of Iowa, will take notice that John A. Ponn of the County of Nemaha, in the State of Nebraska, did on the 29th day of November A. D. 1875, file his petition in the District Court within and for the County of Nemaha, in said State of Nebraska, against the said J. G. Russell, defendant, and setting forth that the said defendant, J. G. Russell, gave his promissory note to said John A. Ponn on the 13th day of March, A. D. 1875, and thereby promised to pay to said John A. Ponn the sum of $41 53, with interest at 10 per cent. from date, and praying a judgment against defendant for said sum, less a credit of one dollar, September 11, 1875. That said defendent is a non-resident of the State of Nebraska, and has real property in said Nemaha County, Nebraska, which is sought to be taken in attachment for the satisfaction of said claim, and that an attachment was levied on said property on the 3rd day of December, A. D. 1875, and the said J. G. Russell is notified to appear and answer said petition on or before the 31st day of January, A. D. 1876.

Dated December 13, 1875.

JOHN A. PONN,
25w5 by T. L. SCHICK, his Att'y.

Attachment Notice.

State of Nebraska, Nemaha County, ss.

C. F. Heywood
vs.
Taylor Cook.

In Justices Court, before Harlan Edmisten Justice of the Peace.

TO TAYLOR COOK, non-resident defendant: You are hereby notified that an action has been commenced against you in the above entitled cause, before the above named Justice of the Peace, for the sum of $76.10, and an order of Attachment issued by the above named justice against your property in this county, and your property found in this county has been attached in the above cause, and final hearing of said cause has been adjourned until December 31st, 1875, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. You are hereby required to answer said action or judgment will be taken against you for the above named sum, with costs of suit.

24w3 C. F. HEYWOOD, Plaintiff.

Estray Notice.

TAKEN UP by the undersigned, living in the town of Aspinwall, in Nemaha Co., Neb., on the 1st day of November, 1875, one red yearling heifer, the under part of her belly white, and the bush of her tail white. The owner can have said calf by proving property and paying charges.

23w5 MARY E. BERG.

Delinquent Tax-Payers,
NOTICE.

All delinquent personal tax that is not paid by January 1st, 1876, will be put into the hands of Precinct Collectors, which will be an additional cost of

Five per Cent

to the Tax-Payer, and if collected by distress and sale of personal property the same cost is allowed by law as to sheriffs for selling property under execution. The law makes it my duty to collect the tax as soon as it becomes delinquent, but in consequence of the failure of crops I have delayed the collection as long as the interests of the county will permit. It is to be hoped that all persons interested will come forward and pay promptly, and save cost, as further time cannot be given.

A. H. GILMORE,
23w4 County Treasurer.

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