The Nebraska Herald.

PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA.

WEDNESDAY, ... JAN. 2, 1867

THE NEW YEAR.

We desire upon this occasion—the close of the year 1866 and the completion of volume one of the DAILY HERALD—to return our thanks to those who have so nobly stood by us during the past year in our efforts to put forth a paper that would be a credit to the locality and reflect the enterprise of our citizens. A little more than a year ago, we set out trying to induce the people of Plattsmouth to give support to a small daily, promising them that we would do all in our power to give them their money's worth. We found nearly all anxious to have a daily paper published in the place, but they were almost as unanimous in the belief that it could not be made a permanent thing. It appeared to be the general belief that it could not be kept up more than two or three months, but we thought different. Accordingly, on the second day of January, 1866, we issued the first number of the DAILY HERALD, since which time, it has been a constant visitor to its patrons, not missing a single day except Sundays and the holidays. We have at times found a dull and heavy task to furnish our read with interesting matter, but have never faltered in our endeavors to do so.

We propose starting out on the new year with increased hope and renewed vigor, and once more thank our patrons for the past and ask of them a continuation of their confidence and liberality. We have now every reason to believe that the year 1867 will witness greater progress in this locality, and in all Nebraska, than any year since the settlement of the Territory. There is scarcely a doubt that the business of our city will be more than doubled during the coming year. We do not advance the idea because "the wish is father to the thought," but because we think facts warrant the belief. We know the immigration will be large, and that among the new comers there will be many who control no inconsiderable amount of capital. And then, there is every probability that work will be commenced on the B. & M R. Railroad at this point during the coming season, which alone will give a greater impetus to all branches of business than can be estimated. Our progress during the past year, with all the apparent apathy in business, is a guarantee of what we may expect when things brighten with the future that awaits us. Our city has kept steadily on in the march of improvement. There has been no wild excitement, but every thing has been kept steadily along in the track that leads to permanent greatness. Churches, residences, stores, warehouses, etc., have been built, sidewalks have been constructed, streets graded, bridges built, and in fact, all kinds of improvements have been forwarded during the past year with greater rapidity than ever before. In the country the advance has been still greater than in town. New farms have been opened, old ones repaired and extended, fine farm houses built, stock improved by the introduction of better blood, and for the first time in the history of Nebraska, our farmers have the gratifying knowledge that their products are sought for in the markets of the east at figures advanced above those offered for the products of any other locality. We have had, during the past year, three new mail routes established between Plattsmouth and the settlements west of us; one running to Weeping Water Falls, by way of Eight Mile Grove, one to Ashland, the County Seat of Saunders County, thence up Salt Creek through Lancaster, the County Seat of Lancaster County, to Beatrice in Gage County; and the other through Ashland to Columbus, on the north side of Platte and on the U. P. Railroad. These things all show the growing importance of the town and country, and are so many arguments in favor of commencing the new year with a renewed determination to press forward to the victory that is sure to be ours if we have the courage to battle against apparent obstacles, and not be disheartened at temporary adversities. We believe that enterprise and perseverance will overcome all obstacles; and we have the best of evidence that the people of Nebraska, and particularly of this portion of it, have a good stock of those necessary comodities. Trusting and believing that the year 1867 will be an eventful year in the history of our progress, we wish all mankind, and especially the patrons of the HERALD, a Happy New Year.

ON THE MOVE.

The B. & M. R. R. Co. is not in the habit of making so much noise as some others, but they are beginning to take hold of business in a shape that must convince any one that they know exactly what they want to do and are determined to do it. This company in connection with the Chicago and Burlington company, have let the contract for bridging the Mississippi, and the B. & M. R. Co. are taking the necessary steps to build a road from Burlington to Carthage, a distance of 27 miles, this year, then a direct connection through the Great Western road with the east. Besides this the City Council of Burlington has decided to place Market Square in charge of the B. & M. R. R. Co. for the purpose of erecting a Union R. R. Depot. These things, together with the energy the Company is displaying in pushing the Road through to this point, shows that they mean business.

THE LEGISLATURE

Of Nebraska convenes on the first Thursday after the first Monday in January, which comes on the 10th. Let every member bear this in mind, and be on hand in good season. Remember the trick of last winter, when the Democracy sent letters to the Republican members in the interior giving wrong information relative to the time of meeting, and thus bringing things to a "dead lock."

COMMUNICATED.

ED. HERALD:—At present the probabilities are that Nebraska will not be admitted as a State, although there is a possibility that it may. Should our present application fail, your correspondent, D, suggests that it might be well for the legislature to frame another constitution, and if Congress refuses our present application there is no doubt that they will pass an enabling act, and provide for calling a constitutional convention. There is no question that the will of the people will be better expressed through the action of a constitutional convention, elected for the purpose of framing a constitution, than by a legislature not elected for that purpose. M.

EMIGRATION.

The advertising which Nebraska has received, in various ways during the last year, has had the effect to set people to thinking about this country; and as a natural consequence, the more they think about it and the more they learn of it, the stronger grows the desire to emigrate. The excursionists over the Pacific Railroad have generally reported very truthfully in regard to our country; the wheat crop has done wonders in the way of convincing people that we had the best soil in the known world; and the constant sending of the Territorial papers to friends and acquaintances east has served to show them our everyday life. These, and many other things, have turned an immense tide of thought towards Nebraska, and that too of the right kind of men—intelligent, reading, industrious, business men. Men who will be a credit to any country in which they live. We hear the cry, "ho! for Nebraska," coming from all parts of the east; and we think we are safe in saying that, from present indications, the population of Nebraska will be doubled during the next eighteen months.

MR. EDITOR.—As it appears tolerable certain that Congress will not admit us as a State under the present Constitution permit me to suggest that the coming Legislature shall adopt a *new* Constitution, which shall remove the objections urged against the present one.

It strikes me that this course will be fully as acceptable to the people as to call a Convention for the purpose of framing a Constitution.

If the Legislatune should adopt a Constitution, our Senators and Representatives could take their seats in Congress by the 1st of April next.

D.

WHICH WAY?—In a late number of the Golden City *Transcript*, we notice that G. W., its reverend editor, pitches into the President's Message. This shews which way the wind blows, and the tendency to which all things thitherwards are tending. Another Radical paper thus throws its banner to the breeze. We should have thought from the weight of influence which the Governor controls over the *Transcript*, that it would at least have been quiet on National topics if it could not support the Administration. Policy we should think would dictate quietude on the National issues.—*Denver Gazette.*

The above shows exactly how much "principle" there is in the course of the Administration papers. They would support A. Johnson's policy because somebody else who was supposed to control a small amount of patronage did, and are surprised that others do not. They will learn directly that the American peopld are acting upon something more substantial than policy—they are acting from *principle*.

The Legend of Santa Claus.

The popular name of the Saint who presides over Christmas and toy gifts of that welcome season, is derived from Saint Nicholas. The legend of his appearance is an Italian one. According to this, a shoemaker named Giraldi, who lived in Ferrari, was so miserably poor, that his labor from day to day barely kept his family from starvation; and he was unable to give even a small dowry to his pretty daughters. It was not thought proper to marry without a dowry; and thus the young girls, though each had an admirer, were compelled to remain single. Their father; however, went every morning to the shrine to pray to his patron saint, St. Nicholas, that he would work a miracle to relieve him from his distress.

One of his nearest neighbors, a rich merchant, who chanced one day to hear his simple petition, ridiculed the idea of his expecting the Saint to take care of his daughters, and recommended him to choose a patron saint who would be able to do something for him. "Mine," he said, "is the Jew Buonajuto; he lends me money at two per cent a month, and if you know how to manage you may make four with it. He is not so deaf as Saint Nicholas."

The poor man was shocked at this impious speech, and assured the merchant that his religious faith could never be shaken. he went every day to church, notwithstanding the other's mockery.

It was now Christmas day, when the merchant and the Jew settled up their yearly accounts; Buonajuto found he owed his friend three hundred ducats, and wishing to give him an agreeable surprise, he ordered one of the ducks he had fattened to be killed and roasted, and then with his own hand introduced three hundred golden peices into the inside, and sewed them up, then sent the duck to the merchant as a Christmas present.

The merchant's wife, who shared the common prejudices against the Jews, declared she would not touch the duck, and the rich man resolved to sell it. When Giraldi passed on his way from church, his neighbor, as usual, bantered him on his devotion, showed him the Christmas gift his patron had sent him, and taunted him with the stolidity of Saint Nicholas, who could not even send him a piece of bread. Finally, he offered the duck for a dollar, and to wait for payment, as he knew Giraldi to be perfectly honest. The shoemaker carried the duck home, and when he carved it for his Christmas dinner, and the three hundred ducats fell out, his first exclamation was—"Praise to Saint Nicholas!"

When he recovered from his surprise, he would have taken the money back, but his wife persuaded him that, as he bought the duck, it was rightfully his own. He therefore divided the sum between the suitors for his two eldest daughters.

The merchant, after some days, discovered his loss of the three hundred ducats, and went to the shoemaker to demand the money which was refused. The cause came before the Magistrate, who was a pious man, and heard with indignation how cruelly the poor man had been ridiculed about his religion. His sentence was, that Giraldi should keep the money, and that the merchant and the Jew should pay besides, a fine, for their usurious dealings, of one hundred and fifty ducats, to be givin as a dowry to the shoemaker's youngest daughter.

The meaning of this legend is, that a benificent Providence watches over and takes care of the poor, who are honest, religious and truthful. The tradition runs, that since that time St Nicholas pays a visit every Christmas eve to all whom he thinks worthy of his favors. He is known altogether by the name—Santa Claus.

☞ The Postmaster General has decided to discontinue all Post Offices in Southern States, where late Postmasters fail to make returns of the money and stamps in their hands at the beginning of the war. Very few old offices in the Southern States have yet been re-opened, and except where special application is made, no more will be for some time to come.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26,—Letters from Richmond declare that the legislature voted unanimously against the Constitutional Amendment, and that the people of Virginia are equally unanimous.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—The Herald Washington special says that a statement comes from a trustworthy source that instructions have been sent to Minister Campbell at New Orleans, and ere this he is en route for Chihuahua to join President Juarez.

Lieut Gen. Sherman arrived last evening.

The Tribune's Washington special says that Stevens is preparing important measures which will be introduced immediately on the reassembling of Congress.

They look for radical changes in the Executive and Judicial quarters.

Mr. Hooper intends to press his bank bill immediately upon the opening of Congress after holidays. It will strenuously oppose any increase of $300,000,000 capital in the national banking law. A strong pressure has been brought to bear upon the committee from the North-west to secure a moderate increase, but Hooper, backed by the committee, strenuously oppose, and will endeavor to defeat it in the House. The Northwestern members allege that Massachusetts has $60,000,000 invested in National Banks, while the entire Northwest has not much over $50,000,000.

☞ A man was asked what induced him to make a law student of his son. "Oh, he was always a lying little cuss, and I thought I would humor his leading propensity."

ALL ABOUT IT.

The following questions from a gentleman in Mississippi will serve to show that Nebraska is attracting attention in all parts of the country. We learn that a large number of persons intend emigration from Mississippi to Nebraska early in the spring, and these were asked of a resident acquaintance here in order that they might obtain as much correct information as possible before starting. We have asked of him the privilege of publishing them and answering them for the reason that thousands of others, in different parts of the States, are anxious to obtain the same information sought by this man. He asks:

1. What Railroad facilities, present and prospective, at Plattsmouth and adjacent country?

2. How often do boats pass up and down?

3. What is the freight on corn, wheat, potatoes and pork to St. Louis, or Columbus, Ky., and market price of same now?

4. Is Plattsmouth situated immediately on the river, and what kind of river bottom is it in regard to elevation, timber and soil, and how wide is the bottom?

5. What is the population in number and kind?

6. How does town property sell with or without improvements?

7. What is farm land selling at in cash in the adjacent country—say from two to 15 miles.

8. Is the priarie land productive as the wood land?

9. What kind of timber in the country.

10, Is there much maple sugar made, and the price?

11. What kind and quality of water away from the streams?

12. Can lands or town property be bought on time in part?

13. Can grain, potatoes and pork be bought in quantity in first hands during the winter, and what the probable cost of preparing and hauling oats, wheat, corn, rye and pork?

14 Can plenty of timber be had for wood and posts convenient to prairies?

15. What is the cost and convenience of timber for building?

16. What the cheapest fence?

16, Do any kind of stock do well there in winter without shelter?

18. How many months do they have to be fed, and what kind of range or pasture in summer?

19. What months is navigation suspended from cold?

20. Steamboat passage from Plattsmouth to St. Louis?

21. Do persons coming up in winter suffer much inconvenience from cold?

22. How much does it rain in winter?

23. At what time and how long are the roads muddy or in bad order for traveling?

To the above questions we make answer as nearly correct as we are able to as follows:

1. We have a railroad within three miles of Plattsmouth, on the opposite side of the river, which is completed to within three miles of Council Bluffs. The Chicago and North Western Road is completed to within fifteen miles of Council Bluffs on the east. Both the above roads will be completed within four weeks, when we will be directly connected with Chicago. The C. B. & St. Jee. Road,(the one mentioned on the opposite side of the river) is being rapidly pushed through to St. Joseph, and will be completed inside of twelve months, giving us direct communication with St. Louis and the South. The Burlington & Missouri River Railroad is now contracted to within eighty miles of this city, and will probably be pushed through to this city next season. It will be immediately pushed through from here west to connect with the Pacific road, thus giving us a direct line east and west. Besides these roads, the Atchison Road will be built on this side of the river within a few years, making this city its northern terminus. These are the roads in which Plattsmouth is directly interested. The Union Pacific Road is already completed 300 miles west from Omaha, and the Iowa & Missouri State line Road is being built towards Nebraska City, lying 30 miles south of this place.

2. Boats pass up and down almost every day during summer season, and sometimes four or five in a day.

3. Freights are from 25 to 50 cents per hundred to St. Louis. The present market price of corn is from 35 ct's to 40 ct's; wheat $1 .35; potatoes $1.25 per bushel (very scarce this season); pork $7.00 per hundred.

Plattsmouth is situated immediately on the Missouri River, two miles below the confluence of the Platte and Missouri. There is but little bottom land on the Nebraska side, anywhere in the Territory; but there is a broad expanse of bottom land on the opposite side—from 3 to 10 miles wide,—what would be called low bottom, partially timbered with cottonwood, linn, (or basswood), sycamore, elm, hackberry walnut, burr-oak, and several other varieties, but principally cottonwood. The soil cannot be surpassed, unless it is by our rolling prairies.

5. The population of Plattsmouth is between 2,000 and 3,000, all white, and as fine a lot of people as can be found anywhere in the world.

9. Town lots, without improvements, can be had at from $50 to $2,000, owing to location. Improved property can be had as above with cost of improvements.

7. Farm land can be had at from Government price to $30 per acre; owing to location &c.

8. The prairie land of Nebraska cannot be surpassed, in point of productiveness, by any part of the world, as the last ten years bear witness.

9. The timber in the country, away from the large rivers is mostly oak, walnut, hickory and ash.

10. No maple sugar.

11. The water is limestone and fresh. No such thing as bad water known in Nebraska.

12 Lands and town property can be had on time, in part or in whole, by giving proper securities.

13. The products named, except potatoes, can be had in quantities in first-hands, and prepared and hauled at reasonable rates, owing to the labor required.

14. Timber can be had convenient to a large proportion of the prairie land, although some portions are remote from that necessary article.—Cottonwood timber, however, can be cultivated successfully on the prairies, and there are already large groves of it in various parts of Nebraska.

15. Cottonwood lumber for building can be had convenient at $25 to $30 per thousand feet.

16. The cheapest fence is the "Herd Law;" but where a visible fence, is desired either wire or boards is generally used on the prairies.

17. All kinds of stock will do reasonably well without shelter, but do better with; sheds made of prairie grass (which, by the way, is the very best of hay, and can be had everywhere for the cost of cutting) or straw is used generally for the protection of stock, unless where there is a large herd, and then they are left without shelter.

18. Stock generally have to be fed from four and a half to five months.—The pasture in the summer is the broad and expansive prairies, which are covered with rich and luxuriant grasses—equal to the clover fields of the old States.

19. Navigation is generally suspended from about the first of December to the first of March, though sometimes not so long.

20 Steamboat passage to St. Louis, about $25.

21 As a general thing persons can travel without suffering from cold if warmly clad. The winds are the worst part.

22. No rain of consequence in winter.

23. The roads are seldom muddy. The soil is sufficiently sandy to prevent mud. It may rain all day and night, and by 10 o'clock the next morning the soil will be sufficiently dry to plow, and the roads will hardly show a sign of mud.

We have endeavored to answer the above questions in as brief and truthful a manner as possible, and believe there is sufficient good in this country to largely overbalance the bad qualities. There are many other things of which we would like to write and propose to at different times in future. Let all who desire to emigrate to a good country come and see for themselves.

☞ Keith Johnson, a Scotch gentleman, travelling in the Holy Land, says he has discovered, in a village, now called Tell Hum, ancient Capernaum, the synagogue in which Christ preached on one occasion. This is the only edifice now existing which was visited by the Savior. Mr. Johnson states that the synagogue is in a very good state of preservation, considering that it is more than one thousand, eight hundred and sixty years old.

☞ The following is the "nub" of a yarn which is told about a big, whiskey-guzzling fellow, who came home drunk one night, and sat down by the fire to warm his feet, which were regular "worm-killers." Says the legend:

After dozing some time, he awoke chilly; the embers were entirely hid from view; and seing his feet, he mistook them for his little boy, when, with a majestic side wave of his hand, he said: "Stand aside, my little son, and let your poor father warm himself!"

NEED MEN GET MARRIED.—Among the many new inventions, says the St. Joe *Herald*, is a button that is fastened to cloth without thread. It consists of a button with a wire, to be inserted into cloth like a corkscrew, and then pressed down flat, so as to form a ring to hold the button to its place. As this invention will enable men to keep the buttons on their shirts, it obviates the necessity of wives—not altogether, but to a very great extent.

☞ A correspondent, in a letter to a London paper, says: "On the side wall of a building in Leicester, I lately read the inscription, newly put up—'Near this spot lie the remains of Richard III, the last of the Plantagenets.' But long after he fell on Bosworth field, in 1485, even down to a very recent date, scions 'of the right stem of great Platagenet' were in existence among us, in humble circumstances, illustrating the decadence of families. One was a butcher at Halesowen, another kept a turnpike gate, and another was sexton at St. George's Hanover Square."

New Advertisements.

Legal Notice.

In the District Court, 3d Judicial District, Nebraska Territory, in and for Cass county.

Calvin Russell, ag inst The unknown heirs of Stephen Russell, deceased. } In Chancery.

To the heirs of Stephen Russell, deceased:

You are hereby notified that on the 24th day December, A. D. 1866, the complainant, Calvin Russell, did file in the office of the Clerk of the 3d Judicial District Court, in said county of Cass, on the Chancery side thereof his bill of complaint, the object and prayer of which is to foreclose a certain mortgage bearing date the 5th day of March, 1859, executed by Stephen Russell, the defendant, to said complainant upon certain real estate, situated in Cass county, Nebraska, to wit: The east half of the south-east quarter of section five (5), in township eleven (11), north of range thirteen (13), east of 6th P. M., containing 80 acres; To secure the payment of a certain promissory note made by Stephen Russell, for value received, delivered to the said Calvin Russell, for one hundred and eighty-five and 33-100 dollars, payable two years after date with interest from date at the rate of ten per cent per annum, and for the sale of said mortgaged premises, and for the payment of said sum of $185 33-100, with interest thereon from the 5th day of March, 1859, at ten per cent per annum, and to foreclose all equity of redemption of you in and to said premises. You are therefore hereby notified to appear, plead answer or demur to the said bill of complaint on or before the 11th day of February, 1867, or the complainant will take decree against you as prayed.

MARQUETT & CHAPMAN,
Solicitors for Complainant.

Ordered that the above be published in the Nebraska Herald newspaper, for four consecutive weeks.

J. H. BROWN,
jy2 4w Register in Chancery.

Estray Notices.

Taken up by the undersigned, one mile east of Mt. Pleasant, Cass county, Nebraska, one steer calf, with pale red spots, and crop and slit in right ear, and crop in the left ear. LUTHERAN OLIVER.
January 2d, 1867. 5w

Taken up by the undersigned, in Plattsmouth Precinct, Cass county, N. T. on the 11th inst., one white cow, supposed to be five years old, marked, crop off right ear, small red spot on left hip.
Dec. 10th, 1866. A. B. TODD.

Taken up by the subscriber at his residence in Oreapolis Precinct, Cass county, N. T., about 4 1-2 miles north-west of Plattsmouth, on the 3d day of December, 1866, one two year old heifer of a roan color, with red and white spots. No marks or brands perceivable. JACOB HORN.
Dec 3, 1866 19w5*

Taken up by the subscriber, living three miles west of Rock Bluffs, four yearlings:
One white yearling bull, notch in left ear.
One yearling steer, white and red on fore quarters, hind quarters white, crop in left ear.
One red yearling heifer, crop in each ear.
One dark brown yearling heifer, line back. No other marks or brands perceivable.
dec 19 w5* J B. HOLMES.

Taken up by the subscriber, at his premises in Weeping Water Precinct, Cass county, N. T., about one and a half miles north east of Reed's mill, on the 13th day of November, 1866, two 3 year old Steers, one red, with bald face, and the other a red roan, with lined back and bald face, and has a crop off right ear. No other marks or brands perceivable.
J. M. EAMAN.
Weeping Water, Nov. 24. 5w*

Taken up by the subscriber, two miles south west of Plattsmouth, two heifers, one a deep red, no marks, the other a pale red, horns broken off; each supposed to be two years old.
dec 19 w5* WM C. WOODRUFF.

Taken up by Lewis King, living 1 1-2 miles west of Kenosha, Cass county, N. T., two work steers, supposed to be four years old; one has a swallow fork out of left ear, branded on left horn J J P; the other is white with red specks, ears red, right horn droop, branded on left horn with W, crop off left ear.
LEWIS KING.
November 22d, 1866. dec5 *

Taken up by the subscriber, in Liberty Precinct Cass county, N. T., on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1866 one pale red Steer, two years old—no marks or brands perceivable. CHARLES SWAN.
Liberty, Nov. 7th, 1866 dec5*

Taken up by the subscriber, at his residence in Mt. Pleasant Precinct, Cass county, N. T., on the 6th day of November, 1866, one male Colt, supposed to be one year old, dark bay, with white spot in forehead. No marks or brands perceivable.
dec12* WM. D. JONES.

Taken up by the subscriber at his premises in Oreapolis Precinct, Cass county, N. T., on the 17th day of November, 1866, one yearling steer, white with red specks, and considerable red about the head and neck; the tips of the ears are either cropped or frozen off. [dec 12 w5] J. PARCEL.

Taken up by the subscriber, at his residence in Louisville Precinct, Cass county, N. T., about 15 miles west of Plattsmouth, on the 3d day of December 1866, one dark brown heifer, supposed to be 2 years old, has a white star in forehead; no marks or brands. GEO. SHOWMANN.
dec 12 1866 19w5*

Taken up by the subscriber, living in Mt. Pleasant Precinct, one two year old red bull, white under the belly, rather small in size. No other marks or brands perceivable. JOHN GEO. HANSON.
dec 19 w5*

Guardian Sale of Real Estate.

By order of the Probate Court of Cass County, Nebraska territory, on

Saturday, the 19th day of December,

A. D. 1867, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock p m of said day, at the door of the Court-House in the city of Plattsmouth, in the said county of Cass, will be sold at public vendue, to the highest and best bidder for cash, the following real estate, as the property of the estate of Franklin W. Flanagan, deceased, to-wit: The south-east quarter of the north west quarter of section 19, township 10, range 14 east of 6th p m, in Cass county, Nebraska.

SAMUEL H. BOAZ, Guardian of Infant heirs of Franklin W. Flanigan, dec'd.
jan 2 3w

STAR MILL.

We have put into our Mill lately several important improvements, and are now prepared to

MAKE THE BEST QUALITY OF

Flour.

THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR

Wheat and Corn.

ROHWER & SIEH.

Plattsmouth, Dec. 10th, 1866. 4w

A. L. SPRAGUE

dealer in

Groceries, Provisions,

PRODUCE, &C.,

OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE.

All kind of Produce taken in exchange for goods. I keep the very best of goods, and am bound to sell them as cheap as any house in the city.
nov15dwtf

The place to get cheap Lamps and Lamp Chimneys is at BLACK, BUTTERY & CO.'S.

BAKERY,

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

MATHIS & SONS,

(successors to J. Parcel & Sons.)

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb.

Keep constantly on hand a good supply of

FRESH BREAD, PIES, CAKES

and everything in the line. Also

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

of all kinds.

WANTED:—Country Produce, Butter, Eggs, &c.

☞ Give us a call.

Sept. 25, 1866.

T. M. MARQUETT,

ATTOSNEY AT LAW

—AND—

Solicitor in Chancery.

PLATTSMOUTH, - - NEBRASKA.

The LAMB KNITTING MACHINE

KNITS A STOCKING SUBSTANTIALLY COMPLETE,

nitting the Heel and Narrowing off the Toe as it goes along

IT SETS UP ITS OWN WORK!

KNITS ANY SIZE, from two loops, forming a cord, up to its full capacity!

WIDENS AND NARROWS, by varying the number of loops, and

Knits the Wide Single Flat Web,
The Double Flat Web,
The Plain Ribbed Flat Web,
and the
Fancy Ribbed Flat Web,
With Selveges.

No other Machine in the world can do any one of these things.

IT KNITS
Shawls,
Hoods,
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Sacks,
Skirts,
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Drawers,
Boy's Suits,
Children's Cloaks,
Snow Shoes,
Leggins,
Gloves,
Mittens,
And a great variety of Fancy Fabrics.

Knits a yard of plain work in ten minutes, a pair of socks complete in half an hour.

For Families, Wool Growers, Manufacturers, Merchants, &c., it is the most money making and labor saving invention of the age. From 100 to 150 per cent profit on every article it produces. Women are earning from $15 to $25 per week, knitting hosiery and staple and fancy worsted articles.

Every Machine warranted to work as represented.

For circulars, address with stamp

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☞ General Agents for the West and Southwest. [nov18

LATEST FASHIONS DEMAND J. W. BRADLEY'S

CELEBRATED PATENT

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC

(OR DOUBLE SPRING)

SKIRT.

The Wonderful Flexibility and great Comfort and Pleasure to any lady wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all crowded Assemblies, Operas, Carriages, Railroad Cars, Church Pews, Arm Chairs, for Promenade and House Dress, as the Skirt can be folded when in use to occupy a small space as easily and conveniently as a Silk or Muslin Dress, an invaluable quality in crinoline, not found in any Single Spring Skirt.

A Lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Steel Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For Children, Misses and Young Ladies they are superior to all others.

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