

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION

A Republican State Convention will be held at Lincoln, on Wednesday, September 2nd, 1874, at 3 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of placing in nomination one candidate for member of Congress, one candidate for Member of Congress contingent, candidates for Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, State Prison Inspector, and Attorney General; and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it.

The organized counties are entitled to delegates upon the following basis: Counties east of the Sixth P. M. shall be entitled to one delegate for each 1,000 inhabitants, according to the census taken during the current year, and one for each fraction over 500. But each organized county shall be entitled to at least one delegate.

Table listing delegates for various counties: Adams, Jefferson, Johnson, etc.

The counties are recommended to elect alternate delegates, to act in case the delegates elect fail to attend the Convention; and the counties are recommended to elect proxies for delegates that do not reside in the counties they propose to represent.

F. M. JOHNSON, Ch'n. C. H. GEE, Sec'y.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

BROWNVILLE, Aug. 12, 1874.

In accordance with an order of the Republican County Central Committee for Nemaha County, made at its meeting on the 25th of July, 1874, and pursuant to the foregoing call of the Republican State Central Committee, the Republicans in the various precincts in Nemaha county are requested to meet on Saturday, the 23rd inst., at their respective places of voting, for the purpose of electing delegates to the County Republican Convention to be held at McPherson Hall in Brownville, Nebraska, on Saturday, August 23rd, 1874, for the purpose of electing eight delegates and eight alternates to the Republican State Convention, which meets at Lincoln on Wednesday, September 2nd, 1874, for the purposes specified in the call of the State Central Committee.

Table listing precincts and delegates: Island, Brownville, etc.

The County Convention will also consider the propriety, and, if deemed advisable, will nominate the Republican candidates for members of the Legislature, and two County Commissioners.

The annual election of a county central committee will also take place at said county convention.

B. M. RALLY, Ch'n. J. STEVENSON, Sec'y.

John A. Kasson has been nominated by the Republicans of his district in Iowa for re-election to Congress.

The new market house in St. Joseph, which is a magnificent structure, was opened for business on Saturday the 8th inst., and the citizens had a grand justification about it.

Near Seneca, Kansas, on the 8th inst., two men named J. O. Huddleston and E. A. Ross, whilst riding in a wagon with six other persons, were killed by a stroke of lightning.

The steamer Henry Ames, with a full cargo of merchandise from St. Louis to New Orleans, struck a snag and sunk in twenty-five feet water near Vicksburg, on the night of the 7th. Three lives were lost.

The steambot Pat Rogers burned just below Aurora, Ind., on the morning of the 5th inst. When the fire was discovered an attempt was made to run the boat ashore, but she was unmanageable, and striking a sand bar stuck there until burned down. There were about one hundred souls on board, about thirty of whom perished—were either burned to death or drowned.

The Secretary of the Treasury is preparing a formal demand on the several Pacific roads, embraced in the act of last June, requiring the payment of five per cent. of the net earnings of the companies to the government, imposed by act of July 1st, 1862. If the demand is not complied with within sixty days the Secretary will institute legal proceedings against the roads for delinquent taxes.

Col. Robert Tecumseh Broock, a famous hunter of Kentucky, was shot and supposed to be mortally wounded by Gen. W. Whitaker, at Gilchrist, Ky., on the 8th inst.

A terrible accident occurred in Plateau county, Mo., on the 5th inst. The boiler in Harry Dougherty's saw mill exploded, instantly killing his two sons, Samuel aged twenty-two, and James aged twenty, who were at work in the mill. The body of Samuel was thrown sixty yards, and was considerably mutilated, but there was no perceptible hurt or wound on the body of James, and the supposition was that the concussion of the terrific explosion killed him.

Pat Tierney, of St. Paul, Minnesota, was thrown from his wagon on the 6th inst., and instantly killed.

Lawrence, Kansas, has a winning class which numbers twenty pupils.

The Independents of Douglas county recently met in convention and adopted a platform of principles, which the Union, the chief organ of that party in the State, says is destined to "regenerate the nation." We cannot take up our space at this time by copying the resolutions in full nor discussing them, but will give one resolution as a sample of this regenerative platform. The eleventh resolve reads as follows:

Resolved, That we are opposed to all summary or prohibitory laws. We shall resist any attempt at any arbitrary interference with the social habits, customs or amusements of the people, where such practices do not actually disturb public peace, and in all such cases we demand that the offenders be subjected to rigid punishment by the local law.

Opposition to a "sumptuary law" means no restraint on that which people shall eat, drink, wear, &c., though the next resolution declares, "That we are in favor of an equitable and uniform license law." The resolution means open saloons, open beer shops, beer gardens, etc., on Sunday, "no interference with social habits, customs, or amusements, when such practices do not actually disturb public peace." Eat, and drink whisky and sell or buy it, so you do not make Sunday worse than any other day and "actually disturb the public peace" your business shall be deemed legitimate. It would tolerate and legalize prize fights, horse races, bull fights, dog fights, whisky-drinking, drunkenness, and everything else, just so the peace was not actually disturbed. It would educate the people in evil practices, and should such regenerative principles be incorporated into law, Brigham Young with his church would find his "happy land of Canaan" right in Nebraska. Then mark the punishment for "actual disturbance of the public peace," must only be inflicted by "local law." The State must not interfere to regulate such matters, so where there should happen to be no local law there would be no law at all to punish even actual disturbance of the public peace.

We would like to know how that wing of the Independents who believe in decency, and order, and morality, would like to be regenerated in that way.

It's an old game for the congress, just preceding a presidential or a congressional election, to show a spasm of economy and reduce expenses down to the lowest point. The result is generally a large batch of deficient bills for the next session to pass upon. The last congress tried the same dodge, and the army and navy and the civil service are made to suffer in order that the party may gain a reputation for economy. Such a sighted policy is only worthy of our model American statesmen.—Union.

There are no facts in existence that will justify the above assertion. The truth is, Congress has at each successive session since the war, been economizing and cutting down the expenses of the Government as the necessities for sustaining a large army and the varied offices of Government were diminished. In the last six years, by the economy of the Republican Congress, taxes have been remitted at various times amounting to more than three hundred million dollars annually. So it is not an old game for Congress to economize only before an election; but it is an old game for the Democratic leaders to resort to all manner of lying about the Republican party just preceding an important election.

The Louisiana Republican State Convention, recently held at New Orleans, adopted the following sensible resolution which, it is hoped, will be adhered to:

Fifth. That duty and sound policy alike constrain us to nominate and support for office none but men of known honesty and capacity, and that the names of those who are interested in the State, and whose records are a reproach to the party, shall not be permitted to force themselves upon us for any position under any pretense whatever.

Other resolutions passed endorse the State administration for pursuing the right course while contending with an organized system of villification and misrepresentation at home and abroad, and denounce violence and the attempt to bring about a conflict of races, and pledge the party to give a fair election and to reduce the expenditures.

The Republican Grangers of Indiana have just become disgusted with the new party movement, it having been swallowed up by the Democracy. The Independents not long ago held a State Convention, which was attended principally by Democrats, and Democratic measures were transacted. Since then the regular Bourbons held a convention and nominated the principal part of the Independent ticket. Such embracing between so-called Independents and old Bourbon Democrats, the Republicans think to be a little too thin, hence they go square back on the new party.

Theodore Tilton, believing that he cannot get justice at the hands of Beecher's committee, has commenced suit in the Supreme Court of New York against Mr. Beecher for criminal connection with his wife, Mrs. Tilton. While the damage he will claim will be in accordance with the magnitude of the wrong he claims to have been done him, he says he does not sue for the purpose of receiving pecuniary benefit, but simply to vindicate his good name against the slanders to which he has been subjected.

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WHERE DOES THE MONEY GO?

Somebody has ascertained the number of subordinate Granges in the United States to be 19,492, up to June 1st, 1874. Then, if the average membership be fifty to the Grange, the aggregate is 724,600 members. Of these we will say 543,450 are males, that is three-fourths—the other fourth, 181,150, are females. We estimate that it costs the men \$5 each to become members, making the sum of \$2,717,250, and the women \$2 each, which make \$362,300, and making a total sum, for men and women, of \$3,079,550.

Now then, monthly dues. Each Granger pays ten cents a month—\$2,400 per month, amounting in one year to \$28,800.

We may not be exactly correct in the basis of some of our calculations, but we at least approximate to the real facts and figures.

An Intelligent Granger who figures very nearly from the same data that we do, concludes as follows:

"Now the question arises, what is the object? who is benefited? and where does this enormous sum of money go? A word to the wise is sufficient. 'Do men light a candle and put it under a bushel?' Must we organize secret societies, meet in private, draw curtains over the windows, and place a guard at the door, as if we were afraid or ashamed to have others see us at work in this 'glorious cause?' Brother farmers and brother Grangers, I have been through this Grange humbug, and know, by experience whereof I speak. I might point out many instances and absurdities, but for the present let this suffice. But it may be asked, don't you believe in farmers' organizations? Yes, I do, and I believe in farmers' clubs and associations. And I know from actual experience that the farmers can and do carry on successful organizations. But does the Grange do no good? Certainly it does good for it is educational and helps the farmers to understand and secure their rights. But is there not a cheaper and better way?"

These suggestions are worthy of consideration if they are good for any thing, and it strikes us that the question of expenditures spoken of is a serious matter with a great many poor farmers. If the benefits derived are worth the money expended then the Grange pays in more sense than this.

We refer to this and all such matters with the best of motives. Our duty as a faithful journalist requires us to point out to the best of our knowledge and information, any dangers to which the people are subject, or any wrong which may exist or be threatened.

The question recurs—where does all these millions of money go that is paid to National and State Grange officers?

Col. Hinman Rhodes is favorably spoken of for float member of the Legislature of his District. The Beatrice Express says:

The Colonel's name is being extensively used in connection with the candidacy for float member from this district, but so far as we have heard he has not asked for the place. His extensive acquaintance in Johnson, Pawnee and Lancaster counties would make him an available candidate, and it must be said that he possesses abundant qualifications for the position.

We had several years of intimate acquaintance with the Colonel, and would stake our bottom dollar on his integrity and honesty, even as a politician. If the voters of his district elect Col. Rhodes they will have a man who can't be bought. We take pleasure in saying a good word for an esteemed friend who we deem both meritorious and worthy.

It is a fact worthy of note by true Republicans that wherever nominations have been made by the Independents, in any of the States, the nominees are either life-long Democrats or Republicans who left the party because they were not successful in getting office in it. In every instance the reformers pick up Democrats or renegades with which to reform the "body politic." Who can conceive of the mighty reformations that would take place if such a set of scoundrels was to get possession of the government? They wouldn't steal the shirt collar right off of Uncle Sam's neck, nor nothing—would they? No, we guess not.

Horse thieves in Southwest Missouri lately don't live long after their capture. The climate is bad. This is how it happened to one of them:

He found a rope, and picked it up. And with it walked away. It happened that to 'other end A horse was hitched, they say.

They found a tree, and tied the rope Unto a swinging limb, It happened that the other end Was somehow hitched to him.

The Omaha Union hopes Massachusetts will go Democratic at the next election, and says that "will be the best thing that could happen to the State." This leading organ and "whooper up" for a new party also thinks it would be the best thing for Nebraska if it should go Democratic. We have an idea that a large majority of the people think differently.

The Independents and the Democracy of Iowa have been trying to form an alliance but will probably fall on the currency question, as the Democratic platform pronounces for immediate return to specie payments, while three-fourths of the Independents are opposed to any such scheme.

The Independents of Kansas recently met at Topeka and nominated a State ticket. All the candidates named are said to be Bourbon Democrats, and the platform is a rehash of Democratic principles.

Shearman, the English bean farmer, of Martin county, Minnesota, has 1,500 acres of beans under cultivation. He commences harvesting this week. He reports his crop looking fine, and a good yield expected.

Pat Tierney, of St. Paul, Minnesota, was thrown from his wagon on the 6th inst., and instantly killed.

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GENERAL NEWS.

A Columbus, Ga., dispatch says that the first bale of new cotton was received there on the 7th, and sold by Allen, Prior & Ilges, at the Foundry warehouse, to Mr. C. G. Holme, at 21 1/2 cents. It was received from B. B. Barkley, Jackson county, Florida, and classed as good ordinary.

Capt. Munson, commanding Camp Ruggles, in a communication to the war department, dated July 31, 1874, states that the grasshoppers have destroyed almost the entire crop of corn, oats, potatoes, &c., in the Loup and adjoining valleys. Captain Munson suggests that the farmers who have suffered this loss be employed in building the post, or in hauling material for the same. He thinks it would prevent much suffering during the coming winter.

Gen. Ord, in forwarding Captain Munson's report, indorsed it as follows: "If the building at the post can be erected by the employment of civilians, it will afford employment to the citizens of the valleys now destitute of the necessities of life, and will result in the interest of the country." The report is forwarded from Gen. Sheridan's headquarters to the General of the army, whose attention is invited to the recommendation of Capt. Munson.

Senator Hitecock, in a letter to Gen. Ord asks that the money for material and labor in building the post be spent among the suffering and be a blessed charity.

The following dispatch has been received in Washington:

To the President of the United States:—I am most happy to greet your excellency, the President of the United States of America, on this memorable occasion, for the nations which the electric wire this day places in immediate communication with each other, thus drawing closer the bands of sincere and cordial friendship which happily unite them.

Over 200 dogs were killed in New York City last Saturday. It is alleged a boat takes the dead brutes to a certain island, where the skinning process is gone through with.

A Hide Famine Predicted—Advance in Leather. The latest file of the Shoe and Leather Reporter contains the following important announcement:

The last European mail brings advices, received by Brazilian cable, to the effect that the kill of cattle the current season along the La Plata is only below the average. If this be true, Europe and America will be short that number of Buenos Ayres hides the coming autumn.

So much reliance was placed on the information that the market for the best English leather for Buenos Ayres one penny (two cents) a pound. Purchasers came forward to buy at old figures; but the English, who tan to make money, were firm at the advance.

Australia leather showed more firmness and a tendency to advance. This is a cheap class of stock, and the rival of hemlock tannage. The latest sales of American leather were effected at 12 to 13 cents for common hide, and 10 to 11 cents for buffalo hide leather. The supply is worked down pretty low, and it is expected we shall see an increase in the price of this article, which is firmly established abroad. The threatened advance in hides will not be very welcome news to tanners, but with these exports of stock, and a comparatively small amount in tan at the present time, an active market may be looked for, a consummation devoutly to be wished.

"STAAT ZEITUNG." We call the attention of our German readers to the following which we take from the State Journal:

Dr. Renner, editor and proprietor of the Staat Zeitung, is about to introduce a new feature in his management of that excellent paper. He proposes during the campaign, to issue German papers in all such counties in the State as wish to participate in the advance of the present time, and will issue the newspapers as though published exclusively in each of the several counties, and give it such names as the patrons may decide upon.

Our German friends in the various counties in the State will find this the best way of having their ideas and views upon the various political questions ably represented. Dr. Renner is one of the oldest politicians of the State, a splendid writer and a keen journalist. He gives his subscribers the best to be had, and his campaign sheet will be invaluable in those counties that are without a German paper.

TEMPERANCE RESOLUTIONS. The State Temperance Convention which met at Lincoln on the 5th inst. adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the present political parties are organically incompetent in their respective organizations to benefit the temperance cause.

Resolved, That we, as conscientious temperance men, cannot longer support either of the political parties.

Resolved, That we, in mass convention assembled, do hereby heartily endorse the call made by the State Central Committee for a State Prohibition Convention.

Resolved, That we endorse local option only when it becomes total prohibition.

Resolved, That to license any crime is to participate in its commission.

Resolved, That we endorse the action of Gov. Talbot, of Massachusetts, in not signing any law taken by him in his three distinct vetoes of the action of the legislature, tampering with the temperance laws of that State.

Hon. H. C. Lett, of Brownville, is mentioned as the probable candidate of the Democrats in Nebraska for United States Senator. Mr. Lett will be recalled as the opponent of Gov. Furnas in the gubernatorial contest, and his friends are not surprised and established for him, quite the reputation as a speaker in that campaign. If supported by the Democrats for Senator, Mr. Lett will doubtless have his opponent the gentleman to whom he has given so strong opposition in the gubernatorial race.

COUNTY SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

As previously announced, a county Sunday school convention, for Nemaha county, was held on the 8th day of August in the grove near the residence of Esq. Kenedy. The morning opened up with all the appearance of a rainy day, yet at the hour of nine o'clock there were many Sunday schools represented by officers, teachers, children and banners upon the ground. Conspicuously among the banners we noticed one from London, one from Fairview, one from the Cumberland brick Church and one from Pleasant Hill school with appropriate scriptural mottoes on each. Isaac Black was chosen President. The London school led in the singing of a Sunday school song, and Bro. Slaughter made the opening prayer.

Mrs. T. L. Schick read a very well written essay upon the work of the Sunday school. Her thoughts were listened to very attentively and made a good impression.

Discussion—what is it that most demands our attention in the sabbath school work?

Bro. Slaughter insisted on system and good order. Bro. Taylor on solid piety in the officers and teachers. Bro. Church thought officers and teachers should come up to their positions through the Sunday School, deeply impressed that the duties devolving upon them could only be met successfully by those who expected to make a life work of it. Senator Tipton was of the opinion that the Sunday School work was not what it should and might be if church members met their family duties at home properly. Children should not come to Sunday School to be controlled and governed, but to be instructed in the precepts of the especial Sunday school lesson. Bro. Hewitt was surprised at the drift of the discussion thus far, thought the topic was for the purpose of inquiring what should be our Sunday School work, in view of the present social condition of society.

The Rev. Mr. Baird opened the topic: How can we enlist the entire church in the sabbath school work? The question was well settled in his mind that the membership should be engaged in this work. The work was varied in its nature, and all might find something to do. If one could not teach, another could. If one had not the means to contribute to its financial success, he could gather in the children. How to get them all to their peculiar work, consisted in constantly and patiently presenting to the minds of each the moral reasons and obligations which should move every conscientious church member to do all in his power for the spreading of the gospel and the conversion of the world.

The convention adjourned for dinner. The large grove was dotted over with family and neighborhood groups surrounding their baskets and impromptu tables, and for an hour discussed with merry hearts and good appetites, their bountiful dinners.

After dinner Elias Randall led the discussion: Is the whole ground occupied? If not, what is our duty in the premises? It was plain to him so long as there were points in the county where there was no Sabbath school, so long as there were children within the limits of schools which never attended the same, so long as there were scholars in Sabbath schools not yet brought to a saving knowledge in Christ Jesus, that the ground was not fully occupied.

He proposed a Board of three commissioners, who duties it should be to provide the ways and means and see that the ground is occupied more fully than it is now. Rev. Mr. Bright thought our first duty was to see that the membership did not rust out, and that they kept their armor bright for the use of the Sabbath school work.

Bro. Ebricht thought the present workers needed a little more of the invisible in their make-up. We must stand ready to obey the master with determination which knows no failure. Such an army, however small in number, would take the field for Christ. S. W. Kennedy and Judge Alex. McKinney, pledged themselves to a work in which they have spent many years, with renewed energy.

On Motion Elias McKinney, S. W. Kennedy and Elias Randall were appointed a committee to nominate officers for the coming year. They reported the following which were duly elected:

Jarvis S. Church, President. The several Sabbath school Superintendents of the county were elected Vice Presidents.

E. E. Ebricht, corresponding Secretary. Shel. Cochran, Recording Sec'y. Geo. Clark, Treasurer.

On motion Jarvis S. Church was instructed to prepare the foregoing for publication in the ADVERTISER and Granger.

The convention adjourned sine die. JARVIS S. CHURCH.

Gov. Furnas has pardoned two Winnebago Indians who were confined in the penitentiary. Both were sick unto death of consumption, and the Governor granted them the privilege of dying with their friends. Close confinement of the red man is sure to end in death. He cannot bear it with his active habits and out-door life. The Governor is to be commended for such acts of clemency.—Omaha Republican.

Gov. Furnas has a big heart in him, but is commendably cautious as to his use of the pardoning power.

The St. Joe Gazette demands, with a loud voice, that the Irish element of that State be expelled by a place on the Democratic State ticket. It says that the party made a big blunder by ignoring the Irish last election, and putting a German on the State ticket—a German "who never had an idea above his own clanish, boorish theories," the Gazette pathetically adds, which leads us to conjecture that the Democrats of Missouri have lost their grip upon the aforesaid "German element."—State Journal.

Hon. Thos. H. Calkins has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the 10th district of Indiana.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

WHEREAS, As the State Temperance Central Committee has called a State Convention to be held in Lincoln, September 9th, for the purpose of nominating a full State ticket, and whereas they have recommended that the temperance voters of each county in the State hold a mass meeting at the county seat on the 5th of Sept., to elect delegates to represent the county in said State Convention. Therefore, notice is hereby given by the undersigned County Central Committee, that said County Convention will be held at the court house in Brownville, Saturday, Sept. 5th, at one o'clock p. m., to elect eight delegates for the purpose aforesaid.

WM. TIDROW, JOHN H. DUNDAS, JARVIS S. CHURCH, County Central Committee of the Temperance party.

From the St. Democrat 29th ult. THE SUGAR CROP OF 1874.

Mr. W. L. Larimore of Baton Rouge, La., and expert and wealthy sugar-planter, was on 'change yesterday. Inasmuch as many of the newspapers of the South have been predicting for some time past that the sugar growing interests of Louisiana were well nigh ruined by the overflowing of the sugar lands, and that the crop of 1874 would be far below the volume of the crop of 1873 we applied to Mr. Larimore for information upon the trustworthiness of the above reports. Mr. L. stated that he had journeyed from Baton Rouge to New Orleans, and had information of interior points, and had had no account of the sugar crop that would lead to any such conclusions. The distance from Baton Rouge to N. O. was one 130 miles, on both sides of the river notwithstanding sugar was raised. The talk about short crop from overflow was a mistake. Some fields were overflowed, but no great harm had been done. From Baton Rouge to the mouth of Red river sugar and cotton were produced, and the sugar was doing splendidly. The crop now growing was the average of Louisiana, but very largely increased and the stand was heavy. He believed that more sugar would be raised in the United States this year than in 1873. As for the overflow of the river, he said it was a loss. He owned 5,000 acres of valuable land near Baton Rouge, worth \$500 per acre and he only paid \$1,200 per annum on it. Let Eastern men come in. They can make \$100 per acre. They can get \$25 per acre and raise \$100 per acre in sugar. The molasses will pay all expenses.

EUROPEAN MARKETS AND CROPS. A London correspondent of the Financial Chronicle, writes, July 18th, as follows with regard to the European crops and market prospects:

The weather had continued very fine for the growing crops, and in few early localities harvest work has already been commenced. It will not, however, be general until the 20th or 21st about Monday week. So far as wheat is concerned, the promise is a good one, a full average yield of produce being anticipated. Some of the farmers assert, nevertheless, that magnitude of the crop is exaggerated though they are compelled to confess that the yield will be larger than for some years past. In fact when we bear in mind that nearly all the conditions have been favorable we can scarcely be led to believe that there will be any deficiency in the yield. Throughout the season there was but one drawback to a wealthy development of the wheat plant, viz.: the untimely frosts of June. As these occurred at the central period of the year, when the ears were peeping forth, some injury may have been done and the yield thus curtailed; but with this exception the season has been unusually favorable.

In France, harvest work has made rapid progress, and the south very little remains to be done as regards cereals. Around Paris, wheat and corn are in full operation, and in the north of France it has also been commenced. In Germany satisfactory progress has also been made, while Hungary the crops, though late, are not so abundant as has been anticipated.

With the prospect of augmented supplies of wheat at an early date, millers are just now restricting their operations as much as possible. The tone of the markets remain dull, therefore, and prices have further declined about 1/2 per quarter. The millers, however, hold very short stocks, and it is obvious that when the crop arrives freely some desire will be shown to make extensive purchases. A more cheerful trade may then be anticipated, and though some anticipations of a considerable decline in the prices yet there are many who, looking at the fact that there is no reserve of wheat in Europe, think that any material reduction is improbable. In September, no doubt, the farmers will dispose of a large quantity of wheat in order to provide for their harvest expenses, and to meet their harvest expenses, but after that period they will be more cautious sellers. In the coming season we are not likely to have France a competitor in the foreign markets, and this fact naturally suggests the idea that we shall be able to make our purchases abroad on more advantageous terms.

Our conclusion is, from reports from all wheat growing countries, that this cereal in this country, for the present year, has reached about its highest figures. We think the vast crops raised everywhere warrants such a conclusion.

A fire at Palo, Kansas, on the 5th inst., destroyed the best business portion of the town.

Hon. R. A. Hatcher has been nominated for re-election to Congress by the Democrats of the 4th Missouri District.

The Independents of the Burlington, Iowa, Congressional District have nominated L. T. Palmer for Congress.

A negro named Monroe Divers committed a brutal outrage on a little six-year old girl, at Warrensburg, Mo., was hunted down by a mob of citizens and hanged.

Mike Smith, at Atlanta, Ill., recently got drunk, and maddened with liquor, beat his wife to death with a chair. The murderer escaped.

Ten Broock, who was shot by Whitaker, at Gilman's Station, Ky., will recover from his wounds.

The Republicans of the sixth congressional district of Ohio, on the 8th inst., nominated Hon. A. M. Pratt, for Congress, in place of Sherwood, the present incumbent.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Administrator's Sale of the Estate of Joseph C. Wood, deceased. Elizabeth Jewell, Orren M. Wood, Sarah M. Hill, Horace Hill, George D. Wood, Frank A. Wood, Rozetta Wood, Stephen Hill, et al., vs. the Estate of Joseph C. Wood, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Monday, August 18th, A. D. 1874, the Sheriff of Nemaha County, State of Nebraska, will offer for sale at the door of the Court House in the City of Brownville, County of Nemaha, and State of Nebraska, all Lots and Lands against which judgment was rendered at the special term of the District Court held in the Court House in Brownville, Neb., on the 1st day of August, A. D. 1874, said lots and lands having been advertised for delinquent taxes in accordance with an act of the Legislature of the State of Nebraska, passed February 27th, 1873, and entitled "An Act to Amend the Act Relating to Taxpayers," and judgment having been rendered against said lots and lands in accordance with the provisions of said act.

Said sale will be between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., and will be continued from day to day until all lots and lands are offered for sale.

723 A. H. GILMORE, Co. Treas.

Legal Notice. John S. Stall, plaintiff, vs. Peter B. Borst, defendant. Before E. M. McCona, Probate Judge of Nemaha County, Nebraska. THE said Peter B. Borst with said Probate Court, on the 15th day of July, 1874, did file a petition for the appointment of a guardian of the person and estate of the said Peter B. Borst, and on the 15th day of August, A. D. 1874, said court did appoint JAMES P. SAYLE, guardian of the person and estate of the said Peter B. Borst.

Legal Notice. MARY A. SAYLE, you are hereby notified that on the first day of July, 1874, James P. Sayle filed a petition in the Court in and for Nemaha County, Nebraska, wherein he prays to be declared the cause of full legal abandonment of the said Peter B. Borst, and on the 15th day of August, A. D. 1874, said court did appoint JAMES P. SAYLE, guardian of the person and estate of the said Peter B. Borst.

Legal Notice. You are notified to plead, answer to said petition on or before the 15th day of September 1874. JAMES P. SAYLE, Guardian of the Person and Estate of Peter B. Borst.

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