THE ADVERTISER.

Official Paper of City and County.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 20, 1874.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION

A Republican State Convention will be held at Lincoln, on Wednesday, September 2nd, 1874, at 8 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 Delegates present for each Judicial District will nominate a suitable person for District attorney for their respective districts.

The organized counties are entitled to delegates upon the following basis: Counties east of the Sixth P. M. should 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. Organized counties west of the 6th P. M. shall be entitled to one deligate each, and one additional delegate for each 1,000 inhabitants, according to the census aforesaid, and one for each fraction over 500, as follows:

Adams	4	Jefferson	3
Antelope	2	Johnson	5
Boone	2	Kearney	1
Butler	4	Keith	1
Burt	4	Lancaster	14
Buffalo	3	Lincoln	3
Cass	10	Madison	4
Chase	1	Merrick	4
Cedar	2	Nemaha	8
Clay	5	Nuckolls	2
Colfax	3	Otoe	12
Cheyenne	3	Pawnee	5
Cuming	4	Pierce	2
Dakota	3	Platte	5
Dawson	2	Phelps	1
Dixon	3	Polk	4
Dodge	7	Red Willow	2
Douglas	23	Richardson	15
Dundy	1	Saline	8
Franklin	3	Sarpy	3
Filmore	5	Saunders	9
Faurnas	2	Seward	7
Frontier	1	Stanton	1
Gage	5	Sherman	1
Gosper	1	Thayer	3
Harlan	3	Valley	1
Hall	5	Washington	5
Howard	2	Wayne	1
Hitchcock	1	Webster	3
Hamilton	4	York	6
Holt	1	Unorganized Ter.	1
Total			260

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 exclude proxies for delegates that do not reside in the counties they propose to represent.

By order of the Committee.

F. M. JOHNSON, Ch'n.
C. H. GERE, 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 22d 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 29th, 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. The following is a list of the representation to which the several precincts will be entitled:

Island	1	Brownville	10
Peru	7	Nemaha City	4
Glen Rock	2	Aspinwall	4
Lafayette	4	St. Deroin	2
Washington	1	Bedford	2
Douglas	2	Benton	2
London	3		

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. BAILY, Ch'n.
J. STEVENSON, Sec'y.

Reports are received that England has recognized the Republic of Spain.

The woman suffrage convention of Iowa will be held September 8th at DesMoines.

A convention of soldiers of the Mexican war will be held in Bloomington, Ill., on the 23rd of September prox.

The Government receipts on the 15th inst. were larger than any time since the panic last fall. The internal revenue receipts were $441,755, and custom receipts $776,425.

Question by Mr Page—"If you used the words, 'He would have been a better man in my circumstances than I have been,' what did you mean by them?"

Answer by Mr. Beecher—"*I don't know, I'm sure.*"

A. C. Hessing, editor of the Chicago *Stats Zeitung*, recently gave a *Times* reporter named McCluthen such a whipping that he did not leave his bed for several days. Hessing knocked the reporter down in the street and kicked him severely. The reporters offense was only calling Hessing "the biggest thief in Chicago."

A Brownville correspondent of the Omaha *Herald* says:

"By the way, let me tell you how the new party and the radicals compare as to enthusiasm. Each party has a central committee of twenty-six. When the independents met, twenty-four of the committee were present. When the radicals called a meeting, eight members of the committee responded. Harmonious!"

Harmonious or inharmonious, we will not discuss; but will state a fact, which is, that the Brownville correspondent—a fizzled republican—has not the confidence of either the radicals, laboring men, or anybody else. He is a double-dealer, a doughface and demagogue of the old fashioned kind, and the people of Nemaha all know it, and characterise him as such. But we will ventilate his case as events are developed.

SENATOR HITCHCOCK AND THE RAILROAD TAX BILL.

We have heard it stated from various sources that Senator Hitchcock defeated the bill which passed the House of Representatives, empowering the State and counties to tax the lands of the various land-grant roads in the State.

This charge against Senator H. is a wilful and malicious falsehood as we are informed by parties cognizant of the facts.

The House bill came to the Senate, and was referred to the Senate committee on Pacific railroad. The various railroad companies interested made a determined effort to defeat the bill, and finally succeeded in securing the adoption of an amendment in committee which impaired the effect of the bill. This was done against the efforts of Senator Hitchcock, and while the bill as it went from the House was imperfect, yet the Senator preferred it to the bill as amended by the committee, and strenuously opposed the amendment as adopted by the Senate committee who reported the bill to the Senate, and it was placed on the calendar of that body where it remains subject to being taken up next session.

Senator H. having been defeated in committee, determined to move to strike out their amendment when the bill came up on its passage, so that the bill would remain as passed by the House, and if he failed in that he had prepared a substitute for the amendment of the committee, which would make the bill more effective in its provisions for taxing the lands of all railroads, and he frequently expressed his determination to pass the bill at the earliest moment. It was understood between him and Senator Tipton that they would and did make every effort to pass the bill in an effective form.

This explanation is due to Senator Hitchcock, who has always labored faithfully in the interests of our State, and we obtain the facts from parties who were present and know that he, with Senator Tipton, not only expressed themselves as anxious for the early passage of this bill, but have already been actively at work among the members to secure it in such form as will be most effective in taxing the lands of railroad companies.

BEFORE THE SNOW FLIES!

The Omaha *Republican* says Dr. Converse comes back from the east, where he has been to a meeting of the directors of the M. P. R. R. with the good news that the Trunk Road will be built before the snow flies. This is good news for every settler along the line, and particularly good news for Omaha. The competition of such a line breaks the pool, settles forever beyond resurrection the already buried transfer question, and gives a competing line that will bring the Iowa lines to their senses and show them that the trade of Nebraska and the country naturally tributary to it is worth working for, and taking at fair rates. If Dr. Converse accomplishes what he proposes, he will deserve the patronage and thanks of every man, woman and child in Nebraska.

When ground is broken, and when the work is done Omaha will join in sounding the loud timbrel.

The temperance question is before the people now as it has ever been as far back as our memory reaches, and the phases of the question are pretty much the same as they have been in all those years. The temperance cause goes by spasms and impulses, and we have observed its works and effects when it was said to be full of life and aggressive vigor, and also noticed and reflected upon the status of morality and social life when temperance men were apparantly doing nothing for the cause and the cause itself was ignored entirely so far as making it "an issue" was concerned, and so far as the state of morals of the people were conserned, we have seen but little difference. If there was any difference it was in favor of the times when temperance men were working quietly in the cause, and persuading men that sobriety was better than drunkenness, instead of distorting the cause of all mankind into a political party, which never has any better effect than to give cheap notoriety to small politicians.

The picture that a visionary lecturer can draw of prohibition, or its imaginary results,—of a world where no whisky is made, sold or drank, is beautiful and we all wish that such a thing was a reality, or could be made real, when compared to the dark picture of misery and crime, caused by drunkenness, which is a reality to all; but that the idea of prohibition as entertained and advocated by those who preach it, is impracticable, all precedents go to prove. Where it has been elected it operation has been short lived, and the relapse has always been worse than the original disease. And those who have lived in States, counties or towns, where different temperance laws have been operated, well know that whether the law was prohibitory or otherwise, whenever they wanted intoxicating liquors to drink they could get them, and that the most rigorously enforced prohibitory law did not stop the flow of whisky and the commission of crime to any great extent, and while evils were checked in one direction they were argumented in another.

Our opinion is that the best thing that can be done in the temperance question is to have a law, practicable, that can be enforced, regulating the sale and use of spirituous liquors. Intemperance is one of the evils that cannot be wiped out of existence, but can be managed by moral suasion and good laws promptly enforced. Our present law—how many of our prohibitory agitators have read it and made any effort for its enforcement?—is a very good law if it was enforced as it might be. Add to the license law we now have on our statute books an amendment requiring liquor dealers to sell no impure or adulterated liquors, and the law would be about as good as could be enacted. Then enact a provision for what is called "local option," that is, allow each town, or municipality to say by its votes whether or not there shall be licensed saloons within its corporate limits, and the cause of temperance would be prospered infinitely more than can possibly be done by prohibitory enthusiasts who isolate themselves from all other classes of temperance people and work for an intangible idea.

"The man who rends asunder the veil that separates the Hearthstones from the world, can consort with harlots and still glory in an 'ideal home.'"

A cotemporary puts forth the above in connection with an assertion that Tilton is "the man who rends asunder the veil," &c. Beecher is the man that application better fits. It was Beecher that treacherously wormed himself into the sacred precincts of Tilton's home, stepped between the husband and the wife, and even if he did not cary his seductive fascinations to the full extent charged, he carried them so far as to supplant the husband in the affections of his wife, and to have her so completely under his control that when he in the privacy of the chambers within her own husbands domicile, whispered in her ear "leave Theodore—separate from him—consort not with a man with whom you are so unequally yoked—she paid heed to his devilish advice which did "rend asunder the veil that separates the hearthstone from the world." He says Tilton invited him to his house, did so cordially, having great confidence in the honor of his friend and pastor, and with an opportunity so afforded, he poisons the love of Mrs. Tilton for her husband, and deposits the seed which is ultimately to "rend asunder the veil that separates the hearthstone from the world." We do not care if he did it for Christ's sake only, and there was no nest-hiding between the preacher and his victim, yet he was acting the part of seducer and coward nevertheless, for advising Mrs. Tilton to leave her husband and her happy home. Plymouth Church, religious monomaniacs and nest-hiding gospel-slingers, who would rather hide than punish crimes in the church, may affect to believe that Mr. Beecher is guiltless, but three-fourths of the people, at least, will render judgment finally, if they have not already done so, that Beecher is guilty of the charges alleged in the indictment.

We owe an apology to the Brownville ADVERTISER, for omitting to acknowledge the compliments implied in its late attack upon us. It is evidently afraid of us, and fires away at us excitedly and at random. But, after all, the ADVERTISER reminds us of the man who shot all his ammunition away at a bear, and then found that the bear was in reality only a gnat on his own eyebrows. We are not at all the fellow he takes us to be—as he may find out, to his great surprise, some of these days. What he takes to be a bear in us is only that little fellow on the eyebrows of his own imagination.—*Lowell Register.*

Well, now that may be so, and we owe our readers an apology for wasting our ammunition on a gnat. We have been told by folks from Peru that the *Register* man was not worth the attention we gave him, and we guess they were right, that he is not at all the fellow we took him to be, and we never took him to be more than a very "light weight." But the "fellow" who compares himself to a gnat evinces a vanity that is truly ludicrous in such an insect, when he says, "It is evidently afraid of us." Such egotism is enough to make a graven image laugh. Why should we or any one else fear a creature so weak that he cannot attempt even a defense of his own town and people. "Shoo fly, don't bodder me."

A CALL FOR A NATIONAL SPORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

The "New York State Association for the protection of fish and game," believing that the time had arrived when public sentiment was in favor of forming a Grand National Organization for the protection of fish and game, did, in Convention assemble at Oswego, N. Y., on June 23, 1874, adopt the following:

"*Resolved*, That this Association, in Convention assembled, do indorse the call for a National Association, issued in *The American Sportsman* of Feburuary 21, 1874 "having for its object the procurement of "intelligent and efficient legislation for the protection of Game Birds and Fish," and did name the 9th day of September, 1874, and Niagara Falls, N. Y., as the proper time and place for holding such convention and did appoint us delegates to said convention, now,

Therefore, We do issue this call to all State Sportsmen's Associations and Local Organizations where no State Associations exist, and gentlemen-sportsmen where no local clubs exist, to take the matter in hand and send Delegations to said Convention, and make the meeting one worthy of American gentlemen-sportsmen.

A. C. MATTOON, Oswego, N. Y.
S. T. MURRY, Niagra Falls, N. Y.
N. ROWE, West Troy, N. Y.
G. W. FLOWER, Watertown N. Y.
W. J. BABCOCK, Rochester, N. Y.

GOVERNOR FURNAS.

This gentleman's name has been often and favorably mentioned for the position of U. S. Commissioner of Agriculture, an office now filled by Mr. Watts, and with the strong influence that is being brought to bear to secure his appointment, it is not unlikely that it will be given to him. It is but a just tribute to the ability and the peculiar fitness of Gov. Furnas for administering an office having to do with agricultural interests, to say that his appointment to the management of the Bureau of Agriculture would be a fortunate one for the Government and the country, especially for this State. He has always given a large share of his attention to matters and questions with which the Bureau deals, and would be able to bring to the discharge of the duties of such an office as large and as valuable an experience, both theoretical and practical, as any man in the West.

The appointment of a resident of this State to this office would confer not only credit upon Nebraska, but would directly benefit the State in a variety of ways. No other man in Nebraska is better fitted to receive it than Gov. Furnas, and we are glad to know that there is a general movement here in favor of having him appointed.—*Beatrice Express.*

GENERAL NEWS.

A dispatch from long Branch says: Senator Jones has purchased from Hon Thomas Murphy a large plat of ground on Ocean avenue near President Grant's. The price paid was $20,000 cash. The senator intends to errect a villa on the site to outrival every one on the beach of Long Island.

The Herald has particulars of a fearful tradgedy which occurred at Creston Mo., about 3 o'clock on the morning of the 10th inst. J. B. Bounett entered the bedroom of his step-son, J. L. Brister, and cut the latter's throat from ear to ear. The supposition is that the murderer alarmed his victim as he approached the bed, for there was evidence of quite a struggle. Brister's wife, who was in bed with him, was literally drenched in blood. The woman was so crazed that the name of the murderer was all that could be got out of her. Bounett escaped, but being pursued by a large force his capture is regarded as certain.

At Medville, Pa., on the 11th inst. a young man named Ed. N. Wiggins, recently employed as clerk in the auditor's office of the A. & G. W. railroad, in this city, shot and instantly killed himself with a revolver, just outside the city limits. He had been somewhat addicted to drink, but was otherwise considered a fine young man.

D. B. Hanie, a jeweler in Medivay, Kentucky, on his way home recently was seized by four masked men and has not been seen since. There is evidence of struggling around in that neighborhood. The man who attempted to rescue him was driven back with threats. It is not known whether the object was murder, robbery or revenge.

Near Carlisle, Nicholas county, Kentucky, on the 11th inst., a man named Hamilton, while attending a Methodist church, became offended at something that was said, jumped upon a bench and flourished a pistol. Thomas Shaw, one of the trustees, succeeded in pacifying him and coaxing him out doors. When outside, Shaw told him the penalty of the law for his offense, whereupon Hamilton shot him through the heart. The congregation came out, siezed the murder and sent him to Carlisle, from whence, for fear of lynching, he was sent to Lexington.

Intense dismay has been created among French government officials in Paris and the city is wild with excitement over the news received of the escape of Marshal Bazine from the military prison on the Island of St. Margaurite. No particulars of the escape have been received, but the information is considered reliable. Bazine was sentenced in December last to twenty years' imprisionment for treason He made his escape on the night of the 9th inst.

Information from Fort Laramie says the Sioux Indians report that the Arapahoes and Cheyennes are getting ready for war. Many Sioux will go with them should this be true. The military are very active, but movements are kept quiet as possible, that the Indians may not be informed thereof through renegade whites and half-breeds.

The son of Wm. Short, about 21 years of age, near Carrollton, Ill. was recently killed by being thrown from a wagon.

The Right Rev. J. Whitehouse, Bishop of the Diocese of Illinois, died at his residence in Chicago on the 10th inst.

Horace Witherspoon a rich farmer in Anderson County Ky., was shot and instantly killed on the night of the 11th inst. at Lawrenceburg, in that county, by A. M. Pentwood, a young lawyer of the town. Witherspoon was in the act of drawing a pistol to shoot, but Pentwood was too quick for him. The shooting seems to be a clear case of self-defense, and Pentwood had tried to avoid bloodshed. Witherspoon was a very desperate character, and had killed two men before without provocation. Six weeks ago, at the very hour and almost upon the same spot where he was killed, he had shot and killed Dr Chambers, an old and respected physician of the county, and was under indictment for this murder at the time of his death. Two loaded revolvers were found on his person, one of them half-drawn.

At the races at Rochester N. Y. on the 12th, it was announced that Goldsmith Maid would be driven to win the additional $1.000 offered, by beating her record of 2:15¼, made at Buffalo. She was sent on the second heat and trotted a mile in 2:14¾. This extraordinary performance was greeted with the wildest enthusiasm.

Jesse Pierce, Herbert Foltz and George Demond, young persons of East Boston, were drowned at Centre Harbor while bathing on the 12th

Late news from various parts of the Indian country, received at the headquarters of Lieut. General Sheridan, indicate that the Kiowas, and Comanches are returning to the agencies and he is having formible preparations made to have them punished for recent depredations. They ask for peace and for the military to call it even, but orders have been issued not to let these hostile bands enter the reservations, and for troops to follow and punish them wherever found.

The point we wish to make is this—there are *three* parties in this county.—*Brownville Advertiser.*

The Fall City *Journal* publishes the above, and then comments falsely about the same. The item was not copied from the ADVERTISER, neither is it an extract from any article we ever wrote or published. Stretch of the Falls City *Journal*, is the only editor we ever knew that would stoop so low as to garble and mutilate the article of a cotemporary, and publish it as genuine. Stretch does this just for the sake of getting off a silly retort, and thereby demonstrates that he is instinctively more of a journalistic squirt than a gentleman.

"More Notoriety."

Editor Advertiser:

The *gentlemanly* editor of the *Granger* gives me more "notoriety" in his last paper, but as it has a very limited circulation, the notoriety does not amount to much. I wish to give *him* some notoriety through a paper of far larger circulation than the *Granger*.

When he was editing the *Democrat*, and the county Treasurer was a Democrat, everything was lovely in his sight; now because there is a Republican in the Treasurer's office, he finds fault with the way the office is managed.

When he was an applicant for the position of County Physician, the Co. Commissioners were good boys; but when another doctor got the position by working cheaper than he would, he charged the county commissioners with squandering the people's money, building a palatial residence, a luxurious home for the paupers.

This self constituted guardian of the people's money, got very angry, and his small soul overflowed with spleen because he was not allowed to *gogue* from the tax-payers of the Co., one extra dollar for each visit he would make to the county farm.

He put some letters in the post office, with a one cent stamp on each letter, and I, instead of sending them to the dead letter office, found out who wrote them, and returned them to his box to have more stamps placed on them. The next issue of the *Granger* had three insinuations about postmasters trying to find out who wrote letters passing through their offices. Any other man would have thanked me for what I did: this *gentleman* abused me for it.

He is like a skunk, who throws his fetor on every person who is so unfortunate as to cross his path, but no better canbe expected of a man, who quarrels with laborers that work for him, and uses low and filthy language to them when they want their pay for labor performed. Yet this man who never did a day's work in his life; this soft handed aristocrat, who wants working men to approach him hat in hand, claims to be the champion, the mouth piece, the organ of the working men of Nemaha county; and then he talk about other men having "cheek."

W. A. POLOCK.

Grasshoppers; are They not Locusts?

Editor Nebraska Advertiser.

The terrible ravages which the grasshoppers have committed in our State would naturally make them the object of study to us.

It seems that these insects are a species of the locusts that occur in the Bible lands, and are one of the most destructive species of the locust tribe. The scientific name is the *Oedipoda migratoria*. In Smith's Bible dictionary will be found an illustration of this species, which is an accurate representation of the grasshoppers which have been so numerous and destructive here for the last two weeks. It was such as these that the Almighty sent upon the Egyptians, so that "they covered the face of the whole earth; so that the land was darkened, and they did eat every herb of the land and all the fruit of the trees, * * and there remained not one green thing in the trees." * * So in Jeremiah the term "grasshoppers" is employed; so in Judges the Midianites are likened unto "grasshoppers for multitude."

The noise of their flight is likened unto "fire that devoureth the stubble." They are spoken of as irresistable in their progress; they enter dwellings and devour the woodwork of the houses—"enter in at the windows like a thief." In Nahum it is said they "camp in the hedges in the cold day, but when the sun ariseth they flee away and their place is not known where they are," from which it appears they do not fly at night.

To the same effect is the account of Moses: "And the Lord brought an east wind upon the land all that day and all that night, and when it was morning the east winds brought the locusts," from which it appears also that they were borne by or migrated with the wind.

The identity being established the conclusion is, why not utilize them as did the Hebrews? They were commanded by the Lord to them as an article of food. "Even of these ye may eat: the locust after his kind, and the bald locust after his kind, and the beetle after his kind, and the grasshopper after his kind." John the Baptist seems to have subsisted in the wilderness upon "locusts and wild honey." Of the manner of preparing the locusts for food it is said that they are "sometimes ground and pounded, and then mixed with flour and water and made into cakes, or they are salted and then eaten; sometimes smoked, sometimes boiled or roasted, and sometimes stewed or fried in butter."

It seems, therefore, that there is no real necessity for starvation in the afflicted districts, if only a good supply of the foragers is laid in for winter use. There is, perhaps, more distinction than difference in devouring live oysters and dining on prepared grasshoppers. To such as may have prejudices in the way of eating "grasshoppers," they may find them less obnoxious and more palatable under the name of "locusts." We are inclined to think, also, that "grasshopper cake" for curative virtues would become more popular than Graham rolls, and that the dyspeptic would roll them as a sweet morsel under his tongue.

T. L. S.

Nothing new in the Beecher-Tilton scandal. It is said that Theodore admits having shorn Mrs. Tilton of her honor and desires reconciliation; but Mrs. Tilton refuses all overtures from him to get her honor back.—*Lincoln Blade.*

No actor, according to the Danbury *News* Man has yet been able to counterfeit that expression of joy which a man shows when discovering a ten-cent stamp in his paper of tobacco.

THE INDEPENDENTS.

The State Convention at Lincoln—Another Convention Ordered—Declaration of Principles.

The Independents of the State have been all the summer trying to hold a convention. The third attempt was made on the 12th with somewhat better success than previous efforts. The *Journal* reports their proceedings as follows:

Yesterday afternoon the Independents made their third attemp at holding a convention in this city. They met in the parlor of the Commercial Hotel.

Sixteen counties were found to be represented, the delegates from Lincoln being L. W. Billingsleys, J. M. Robinson, C. S. Montgomery and John McManigle. The session was held in secret, and all not in unison with the movement were carefully excluded. The leading spirits were Harrison Johnson, A Clements, Allen Root and H. M. Goff, of Omaha, J. M. Woods, of Nebraska City and Church Howe of Nemaha.

Harrison Johnson was chosen chairman and J. P. Gardener, of Richardson county, secretary.

After considerable discussion it was decided to call a delegate convention to meet in Lincoln on the 8th of September to nominate a State ticket for the October election, and a comittee appointed to draft a platform or declaration of principles.

The committee met at the office of Montgomery & Son in the evening and agreed upon the following declaration of principles, which were submitted to the Convention at the Commercial Hotel at 10 P. M., and adopted:

WHEREAS, It has been domonstrated that political parties, as at present conducted, have failed to redeem their solemn pledges with the people, and failed to inaugurate such reforms as are conducive to the general welfare, and being desirous of absolute freedom from entangling alliances which compromise principle for expediencey; and seeking the early restoration of pure government with public morality as its foundation stone; now, therefore, we, the Independent Convention of the State of Nebraska assembled, at the city of Lincoln, Nebraska, August 12th 1874, do hereby announce the following declaration of principles to all citizens throughout the State who are in favor of adopting such reforms in the administration of public affairs, as shall best secure equal and exact justice to all:

1st. That we are opposed to any policy or legislation which seeks a speedy resumption of specie payment in the present financial condition of the country. We strenuously demand that the faith and credit of the nation be maintained inviolate, and that existing public debts shall be liquidated under and in pursuance of the laws by which said debts were created; and we further hold it to be the duty of Congress to provide, by appropriate legislation, that the volume of currency shall be adequate to the commercial wants of the people, and that the same be equitably distributed among the States.

2d. That it is the duty of Government as respects interstate commerce, to limit the terms of freight and passage to such reasonable rates as will provide an equitable per centage on the capital actually invested in railways.

3d. That the Government for its protection to property, whether corporate or private, should be sustained by an equal and uniform system of taxation; that the State and National revenue should be economically collected without an unnecessary multiplication of public officials, to be maintained at the expense of the people, already burdened with oppressive taxation.

4th. That we are opposed to such legislation as grant royal privileges to capital, by the exercise of which labor is crushed and illegally defrauded of its legitimate profits. We hold it grossly unjust that bounties should be paid to wealth whilst labor which produces it is manacled by legislative enactments, the result of political intrigue and corruption.

5th. That we ask such legislation, State and National, as will effectually secure the industrial and agricultural interests from the odious exactions of corporate power.

6th. That we are in favor of an equitable and uniform license law.

7th. That we hereby pledge ourselves to abide by and carry out in their spirit and essence the principles here enunciated, to the end that official corruption may be checked, and that the State and National governments be ultimately committed to the keeping of those who regard public duties as a sacred trust to be administered in the interests of the whole people.

The basis of representation is the same as that of the Republican convention.

The convention having, after so much previous disappointment and misadventure, finally consummated the fearful ordeal of getting up an opposition convention, adjourned.

BEECHER-TILTON SCANDAL.

NEW YORK August 17.

Frank. B Carpenter, who is now in Syracuse, N. Y., is said to have made a statement Friday last, in which he says he is proud to be represented as Tilton's friend. He sympathises with Tilton, and says the public well knows the truth of the Beecher-Tilton controversy. Only when the case is brought into court, then, and not till then, he says, will Moul on, Miss Anthony, himself and others give their testimony. He believes Moulton still holds the keys to the situation, and after the committee shall decide that the charges against Beecher are not substantiated, as he knows they will, Tilton will bring the case into court.

Moulton's friends are very indignant over the charge of blackmail, and declare that within a few days Beecher's charges will be proved utterly without foundation; that he will make a statement they have no doubt, because, when last before the committee, Moulton announced his intention, in case his own honor and uprightness were assailed, to make public all evidence in his posession relating to the controversy.

Tilton and his friends also claim to be able to controvert Beecher's statement, but refrain from producing evidence said to be in their possession until Moulton has spoken.

GOOD WHEAT.

We take the following item, interesting to farmers, from the St. Louis *Democrat*:

Interested parties have circulated a good deal of non-sense about the ravages of grasshoppers through Minnesota and Iowa, and that the supply of spring wheat would, by no means, be very materially shortened. All such stories are now flatly contradicted, and accounts from many quarters agree in declaring that both Minnesota and Iowa have large and excellent crops of wheat. A large proportion of it, when properly cleaned inspects No. 1. The Chicago papers say that all of the wheat, oats, rye and barley now arriving are new and of excellent quality, but need to be better cleaned to grade up to its real position. We hope all our farmers will notice this remark and apply it to their practice. Clean your grain properly and you will often make a No. 1 or a No. 2 out of what otherwise would be graded as a No. 3 or a No. 4. In other words, you will not seriously diminish the bulk of your wheat, while you will add fully 10 to 20 cents per bushel to its value.

DEATH OF MRS. MARY BRICE.

Our community was startled on last Friday evening by the announcement of the death of Mrs. Dr. Brice, at the residence of J. W. Hollingshead. She had to return from Beatrice the Sunday previous, having had to leave there on account of illness, and it was her intention of returning to complete a course of lectures to a class of 45 persons. She commenced getting worse on her arrival at Mr. Hollingshead's, but was able to prescribe for herself until Friday morning, when she became insensible, and about 7 o'clock that evening, she died.

The death of Mrs. Brice—who but a short time since, was so full of life and vigor, battling for a cause she deemed essential to perfect health—will astonish and pain all who became acquainted with her.

That she was honest in her belief of the doctrines she taught, cannot be denied; and whether her life could have been saved by calling medical assistance—not of her faith—will forever remain a mystery.

We find the above in the Pawnee *Tribune* of the 13th inst., and reprint it from the fact that the deceased lady had quite anumber of admirers amongst the ladies of our city.

THE PORK PACKERS.

We are advised from Cincinnati that the committee of the National Pork Packer's Convention of 1873, to fix the basis of representation in the association this year, have agreed that the basis of representation in the convention to be held September 9, in Lousville, shall be one delagate for every 50.000 and fraction of 50.000 hogs packed in the season of 1873—74 as by the official figures of the Cincinnati chamber of commerce, excepting New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Maryland and Louisana where consumption and export have been made the basis.

The committee requests pork-packers to conform to this basis. The whole number of delegates will be 152, apportioned to the states as follows: California, Georgia Minnesota, Nebraska, Tennessee and Virginia, each 1 delegate; Kansas and Michigan, 2 delagates; Louisiana 5; Kentucky, 6; Wisconsin, Maryland and Pennsylvania, 7 each; Iowa, 8; Indiana, 13; Missouri, 15; Ohio and New York, 18 each; Illinois, 38.—*St. Louis Globe.*

A San Francisco reporter blushed at some remarks of Victoria Woodhull, and was promptly discharged by his employers for "conduct unbecoming a journalist."

When the wife is detected showing unusual affection for her husband, it may fairily be expected that she will appear before long in a new bonnet.

"Yes sir," said a Michigan Fourth of July orator, "Putnam went right into the wolf's den, dragged her out, and the independence of America was secured."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUDGMENT

SALE OF LANDS AND LOTS

FOR TAXES.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Monday, August 31st, 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 7th 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, entitled "An Act for the Relief of Delinquent Tax Payers," and judgment having been rendered against said lots and lands advertised as delinquent 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.

7w3 A. H. GILMORE, Co. Treas.

MONEY—TO—LOAN

ON WELL IMPROVED FARMS in southeastern Nebraska at 12 per cent interest. For full particulars address GEO. W. FRANK & DARROW, Bankers, Corning, Iowa, or apply to W. T. ROGERS, Brownville, Neb., for Nemaha County. 7m3

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the partnership of Thomas N. Morrow and Frederick Sperry, heretofore doing a livery stable business in Brownville, Neb., under the firm name of Morrow & Sperry, is dissolved, and was dissolved on the first day of August, A. D. 1874, and that said Sperry is and has been endevoring to defraud said firm, and further that said Sperry has no authority whatever to do any business for firm, nor to do anything in the way of disposing of the property of said firm, nor giving receipts for said firm, nor doing anything whatever in the settlement of said firms affairs or business.

August 1, 1874. THOMAS N. MORROW. 7w3

STAR HOTEL

J. G. RUSSELL
PROPRIETOR.
Levee between Main and Atlantic Sts.
BROWNVILLE, NEB.
SAMPLE ROOM
THE BEST IN THE CITY

New Stage Line.

WAT. EMPSON

Is now running a Daily line of Stages from

BROWNVILLE TO JOHNSON,

Connecting at Johnson with Stages to Tecumseh. Passengers and Freight carried at reasonable rates.

4tf EMPSON & MARTIN.

FASHIONABLE BARBER
47
MAIN STREET,
John W. Smith
BROWNVILLE,
NEB.
HAIR DRESSER.

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry

JOSEPH SHUTZ,

No. 59 Main Street, Brownville.

Keeps constantly on hand a large and well assorted stock of genuine articles in his line. Repairing of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry done on short notice, at reasonable rates.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Legal Notice.

JOHN W. RICHARDSON, ... Kansas, will take notice ... McCormick and Leander ... partners doing business ... name of C. H. McCormick & ... the 19th day of August, A. D. ... petition in the District Court ... the county of Nemaha, State ... against the said John W. ... fendant, setting forth that the ... Richardson gave to the said ... ick & Brother his promissory ... 8th, A. D. 1873, and thereby ... said C. H. McCormick & Bro. ... $210.00 with 10 per cent. interest ... the 1st day of July A. D. 1873 ... sum of money has not been ... part thereof; that the said ... due and payable; and ... against the said John W. ... said $210.00, with 10 per cent ... the 1st day of July, A. D. 187... of suit.

And the said John W. Richardson ... fied that he is required to appear ... said petition on or before the ... tober, A. D. 1874.

C. H. McCORMICK & ...
8w4 By J. S. STULL ...

Legal Notice.

JOHN W. RICHARDSON ... Richardson, of the State of ... take notice that William Daily ... ty of Nemaha in the State of ... on the 19th day of August, A. D. ... petition in the District Court ... the County of Nemaha ... braska, against the said John W. ... and Hanna M. Richardson ... ting forth that the said John W. ... and Hanna M. Richardson ... to the Union Mutual Life ... pany on the south east quarter ... thirty-one, in township six ... fifteen east, containing 160 ... maha County, Nebraska, to secure ... ment of $1,800.00, according to ... issory notes referred to in said ... and since the giving of said ... the notes mentioned therein ... Mutual Life Insurance Company ... and conveyed said mortgage ... said William Daily, and ... John W. Richardson may ... $1,800.00 now claimed to be due ... premises may be sold to pay ... that the said mortgage may be ...

The said John W. Richardson ... M. Richardson are notified that ... quired to appear and answer ... on or before the 5th day of ... 1874.

Dated August 19th, A. D. 1874.
WILLIAM ...
8w4 By J. S. STULL ...

Administrator's sale ...

Wm. P. Jewell, Administrator of the Estate of Joseph C. Wood, deceased,
vs.
Elizabeth Jewell, Oren M. Wood, Sabra M. Hilage, Horace Hilage, George D. Wood, Frank A. Wood, Rozetta Wood, Stephen Hale, et al.

NOTICE is hereby given that ... a license granted to me ... trict Court of Nebraska, sitting ... the County of Nemaha, in the ... liam P. Jewell, administrator of ... Joseph C. Wood, deceased, against ... Jewell, Oren M. Wood, Sabra ... Horace Hillage, George D. W... A. Wood, Rozetta Wood, Steph... al, I will offer for sale to the high... bidder, at public auction in ... Court room entrance and in ... fice of the County Clerk of Nem... in the city of Brownville, Ne... Tuesday, the 1st day of Septe... 1874, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the follow... ises, viz: The south east quarter ... tion two (2), in township ... north of range twelve (12) east ... County, Nebraska. Said land ... proved farm with one hundred ... acres in cultivation, and will be ... the debts of said Joseph C. Wood.

WILLIAM P. ...
Administrator of the Estate of ... Wood, deceased.

Legal Notice.

John S. Stull, plaintiff,
vs.
Peter B. Borst, defendant.
Before E. M. McComas, Probate ... Nemaha County, Neb...

THE said Peter B. Borst will ... that on the 10th day of ... said Probate court issued an ... ment in the above action, for ... hundred and twenty dollars ... cent. interest thereon from ... February A. D. 1874, that ... tried on the 15th day of ... 1874, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Brownville, Nebraska, Augu...
6w3

Legal Notice.

MARY J. SAYLE, you are ... that on the first day of ... James P. Sayle filed a petition ... Court in and for Nemaha Co... wherein he prays to be divorced ... the cause of wilful abandonment ... than two years last past.

You are required to plead, answer ... to said petition on or before ... September 1874. JAMES ...
W. T. ROGERS, Att'y for pl...

Estray Notice.

TAKEN up by the undersigned ... day of June 1874, ... Brownville Nebraska, ... mare mule, supposed to be ... of a dark brown color, with ... and about 15 hands high.
6w3 F. W. ...

PINE LUMBER

JOHN R. ...
Dealer in
—PINE —LUMBER
Has the
LARGEST and BEST
Stock, of all Grades ... Western Country ... brought to Brownville ... keeps constantly ... everything pertaining ... first class and complete ... ber Yard.
DOORS, BLINDS, LATH, SASH, ... TIMBERS ... and sells at prices ... as to defy competition ... you want anything ... line of Building ... call at the Bell ...

J. H. BAU...
Manufacturer and Dealer ...

Bridles and Collars,
Whips, Robes, Blankets, Fly-Nets, Etc.
Repairing done on short notice ... brated Vacuum Oil Blacking ... Harness, Boots, Shoes, &c. ...
64 Main Street ...
BROWNVILLE, NE...