THE ADVERTISER.

Official Paper of City and County.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 27, 1874.

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 Prision 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	11
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	3
Douglas	23	Richardson	12
Dundy	1	Saline	8
Franklin	3	Sarpy	3
Filmore	5	Saunders	9
Fanmas	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 ceutral committee will also take place at said county convention.

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

The Democrats of Tennessee have nominated a Judge Porter for Governor.

The Ashland *Republican* brings out a gentleman by the name of Moses Stocking for gubernatorial honors.

Judge Samuel S. Marshall has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the nineteenth Illinois district.

Hon. Chas. J. Faulkner, of the second district of West Virginia, has been nominated for Congress by the Democracy.

Col. Wm. A. Phillips was nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Leavenworth, Kansas, district, by acclamation, one the 20th inst.

The Brookly *Argus* says: "One of the Marines" asks us what we think of "Tilton's blackmailing operations." Our belief is that the tallest pole takes the persimmon, but we do not distinctly remember any instance of a blackmailer challenging his victim to meet him in a court of justice.

An *Inter-Ocean* correspondent tells about some curiosity hunters opening some mounds near Rockford, Ill., and the finding of a "tablet of Niagara spar, 2 inches wide, 3¼ long, and one-fourth of an inch thick," with roughly engraved characters thereon. The bones and implements of some of the aborigines were also found.

Hon. A. H. Buckney addressed the people of Warren county at the Democratic meeting at Warrenton, Mo., recently. The Warrenton *Banner* says:

"He handled the civil-rights bill, the land grant bill, the currency, the national debt, the revenue, and other measures in a telling manner. He held that the depression of the laboring classes of the West was brought about by the money lords of the East. He wanted the tax taken off of whisky and tobacco, and wanted more greenbacks. The West wants cheap money, cheap tobacco, and cheap whisky."

FOR FARMERS TO CONSIDER.

The Missouri *Democrat* says it "has frequently had occasion to call the attention of farmers to the great advantage to be gained in drilling winter wheat into the soil rather than sowing it broadcast. Maj. Stewart, of Humboldt, Kansas, says that his wheat crop has just been threshed out, one piece of ten acres averaging fourteen bushels to the acre, one of seven acres twenty-four bushels, another of twenty acres twenty-seven bushels, all of the best quality of white Tappahannock wheat, weighing 62 pounds to the measured bushel. The ten acres yielding only fourteen bushels to the acre was sown in corn, and froze out badly. The other pieces were drilled in. His entire crop averaged 22⅔ bushels to the acre. The difference between 14 bushels to the acre (broadcast sowing) and 27 bushels to the acre (drill sowing), is 13 bushels; almost 100 per cent, and ought to determine every farmer at once as to which method is the best. Thirteen bushels of wheat per acre saved by using a drill on the above ten-acre patch would have more than paid for a drill.

The Democratic Central Committee of Otoe County has issued a call for a county convention, at which action the *News*—old Bourbon Democrat to the back-bone, but thinks *policy* is better for success, sometimes, than a square fight—becomes very much incensed, and calls such old Democratic steamboats as Tuxbury, Hawke, Moore, Croxton, &c., an "old Democratic ring." This ring and the organ, which is the *News*, didn't have a perfect understanding as to the best way for the Democracy up there to succeed, is just what's the matter—and nothing more. The *News* wants the Democracy to *figure* into office through the farmers' movement, the same game as is being played in this county. The *News* says the Democratic party is dead in Otoe County, and the *Granger* down here says the Democratic party is dead in Nemaha. That is the way the thing is worked be the Democracy wherever they are in the minority. Anybody with half sense can see the transparency of the scheme, and the Republican farmers of *this* county will defeat it badly—mark that.

It looks oddly enough to see old Republican (now Independent) candidates pulling wires, and whispering on the corners, and hobnobbing with old Bourbon Democrats. But that is the only hope for them now under existing circumstances. Their "former companions have left them and gone"—their friends of the Republican party will not stand by them in their deviations from true principles. One of this kind of candidates a day or two ago took great pains to explain to a Democrat how he might be elected. The plan suggested was, that if the Democracy would vote the Independent ticket, solid, he thought there would be a sufficient number of Republicans who would go with the new party to make "our ticket" successful. This anxious gentlemen comprehends the situation just as it is—that the Independent party is really the Democratic party, with a few Republicans who are led away thro' the bosh and lies about corruption as harped on by Democratic politicians and papers. But that this scheme will not hold and control more than a very small number of old Republicans, we are becoming daily more convinced by the development of political movements and the true sentiments and intent of the party. When Republicans become so hard pushed as to whisper their hopes and fears into the ears of old Democrats, we think they are going to a poor market with their wares, however cheap they may be.

Wm. Dudley, an old citizen of DeKalb County, Mo., recently while hunting squirrels, saw what he supposed to be a squirrel moving a bush in a plum thicket, and instantly fired; but judge of his consternation when at the crack of his gun the agonized scream of a child went up from the bushes. He had shot a little boy about eight years old who was engaged in gathering plums. The boy was a son of James Sloan.

Some of the North Platters make matters appear rather discouraging for Mr. Crounse. The West Point *Republican* says:

The Lincoln Journal comes wide from the mark when it states that Judge Crounce will carry Northern Nebraska almost unanimously. We can name at least a dozen counties that haven't the most remote idea of giving their representative votes in in favor of Crounse for Congress, at the approaching Republican Republican State Convention.

The St. Joe. *Herald* says: Ex-Senator Robert Toombs, of Georgia, is kicking up his heels in an intractable way again. In denying the rumor that he intends to become a candidate for Congress, he says: "If every man, woman and child in this district was to rise up and press this position on me, I would not take it. I hate the government of the United States, and would give my life to overthrow it." As an incarnation of the evil spirit of braggadocia and vain-gloriousness, Toombs is quite a success.

Mr. Toombs is a leader in the Democrotic party of the State of Georgia, if we remember correctly.

The papers now are gathering up and publishing Theodore Tilton's poems. One of the latest is a pretty piece, describing how his love, when he first met her, was spinning. The last line reads:

"And still I watch her spinning."

Possibly he may watch her, but she uses Beecher's spindle.—*Kansas Chief.*

Beecher, says the telegraph, has recently made a short, explicit denial under oath, of ever having any illicit familiarity with Mrs. Tilton. His is certainly a strange case.

A monster mass meeting of Temperance people was recently held on the Tippecanoe battle ground, Ind.

The Republican State convention of Alabama was held at Montgomery on the 20th inst. Amongst other matters promulgated, the resolutions declare an unshaken confidence and unalterable devotion to the great principles of human liberty; shat the Republicans of Alabama have never claimed or desired, and do not now, the social equality of different races, and regret the issue of race against race, tendered by the Democratic party, and which if persisted in by that party, will plunge us again into war with the government of the United States, that they neither desire nor seek the invasion of the white people by the colored, but only ask equal advantages in matters of public and common rights, and that the Republican party does not desire nor seek a mixed school or mixed accommodations of the colored people, and wants no special equality enforced by law, and that the fact is recognized that every house should be sacred from intrusion, and that in a free country ever one should dictate for himself. We think this is not bad Republicanism.

THE BLACK HILLS.

Lieutenant General Sheridan has received the following dispatch from Brigadier General Terry at St. Paul:

"A dispatch from Custar just received, dated Bear Butte, August 15th says he began his return march on the 7th. He intended to rest a day at Bear Butte, and then start for Fort Lincoln by a different road from that which he took going out. He reports his men and animals in excellent condition, and no trouble from the Indians."

Another dispatch from Custar says the expedition has completed the exploration of the Black Hills, which proves even richer than has before been reported. Gold and silver is found in numercus places and in quantities so great that with a pick and pan a single man may make one hundred dollars a day. The distance from Bismarck to the gold region is about 255 miles, over a practicable route. The citizens of Bismarck are greatly excited, and already expeditions are organizing.

ANOTHER REV. RAKE.

Rev. John H. Glendenning was a pastor in charge of a Presbyterian church in Jersey City. Mary Pomeroy was a young, beautiful and virtuous member of his congregation and an organist of his church. The Rev. Glendenning seduced Miss Pomeroy who became the mother of his illegitimate child. A short time after the child was born the mother died, and on her death bed declared that it was her preacher who had blasted her fair name and brought her to a premature death. The minister who preached the funeral, before he commenced took the little babe—the accidental waif—in his arms and gave it a name, as it had no father that would own it, but it was given the name of its father. It was christened Ellen S. Glendenning. The people of Jersey City held a meeting of indignation and ordered the Rev. Glendenning to leave che city, but this he refused to do, and has asked his church for an *investigation*, which he will get of course, and be acquitted—he will be Beecherized and have his salery raised, very likely.

THE KANSAS BORDER MENACED BY AN INDIAN WAR.

On the 22d inst. Gov. Osborne, of Kansas, telegraphed the War Department at Washington, as follows:

"I have information through Indian Agent Stubb and other sources, that the Osage tribe of Indians have at a general council, declared war against this State. Depredations have already been committed by them on our southwestern border. The State has but few arms, and there are but few United States troops near to forbid it, being now in the Indian Territory at a great distance from the Osage reservation, thus leaving the frontier settlements of this State exposed to great danger, but with arms can defend our border. Can you furnish 2,000 carbines and accoutrements and 100,000 cartridges on account of the State of Kansas?"

SUNDAY SCHOOL PIC NIC.

HIGHLAND, August 19, 1874.

The Sunday School Committee met and organized by electing John Leach Chairman, and George Clark, Secretary.

On motion it was resolved that Highland and Honey Creek Sabbath Schools hold a joint pic nic celebration on the 12th of September, 1874, commencing at 9:30 o'clock A. M., at Mr. Wm. Green's grove, 3½ miles west of Peru, at the old camp ground.

Motion carried that all neighboring schools be cordially invited to join us. Each school having the privilege of performing according to its own programme when called from the stand.

On motion it was resolved that Mrs. Ebright be earnestly requested to prepare and read an essay to the Sabbath Schools at the above time and place, on any subject she may choose; and that all the officers of the County School Association be requested to be present and participate in the exercises of the day.

It was ordered that refreshment stands and swings be allowed free, by complying with the rules and programme of the committee which will be made known on the ground.

The Secretary was requested to furnish a copy of the above proceedings to the NEBRASKA ADVERTISER for publication.

JOHN LEACH, Ch'n.
GEO. CLARK, Sec'y.

The chairman on information and statistics for the St. Louis Cotton Exchange, has received information from Tennessee, Arkansas, Missouri, Texas and other States, that the drouth in those States has been so severe as to well nigh destroy the cotton crop,—that scarcely one-third of a crop will be raised.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company has commenced suit in the U. S. courts to restrain the counties thro' which the road passes, from collecting taxes for 1873.

GENERAL NEWS.

A FATHER SHOOTS THE SEDUCER OF HIS DAUGHTER.

George C. Harding, editor and proprietor of the Indianapolis *Herald*, shot Moritz, a prominent merchant of Indianapolis, on the 20th inst, under the following circumstances:

Those gentlemen have been warm friends, and very intimate in their social relations. Moritz, who is a Hebrew, of about forty years of age, and married, took advantage of this intimacy and succeeded in seducing the daughter of Mr. Harding, a young lady of about eighteen. This seduction was accomplished in March last, and improper relations have been maintained by the parties since that time. The young lady was brought to a confession of these facts by her father last evening, and, overwhelmed with remorse and shame, sought to take her own life by taking opium, and, it is thought, repeating the dose. Mr. Harding went in search of a physician, and, while passing down the street, met Moritz, and immediately commenced firing at him, shooting five times, and then passed on down street. Mr. Moritz was taken to his residence, where a medical examination proved that but two of the shots had hit him, one shattering the left elbow and the other passing directly through the lung and lodging in the chest. It is thought that Moritz may not be fatally wounded. He denies the charge, but is not generally credited. Miss Harding died on the same day the shooting took place.

MURDER AT RED OAK.

Tom McClellan at Red Oak, Iowa, on the 19th, attempted to enter the private rooms of Mrs. Fuller, to whose daughter he had at one time been engaged, the engagement being broken by Mrs. Fuller. McLellan was refused admission and threatened to shoot in case he was not admitted. Mrs. Fuller persisting in refusing admission, McClellan secured a revolver, fired at her through the door, and then burst the door down, and fired four shots at her; one shot took effect in the neck above the collar bone, passing through and coming out below the shoulder blade, inflicting a probably fatal wound.

KILLED IN A WELL

At North Virden, Ind., on the 19th, two men named May and Butler, were killed by the explosion of powder in a well they were digging. They had put powder in a well and set a slow match to it, but thinking it had gone out, descended again, when it exploded and killed them both.

A FALSE REPORT.

A Washington dispatch says that Secretary Fish declares the story of the proposed cession of Porto Rico to Germany is without foundation, and that the alleged dispatches are forgeries.

BEECHER-TILTON.

Frank D. Moulton's statement as originally prepared for presentation to Plymouth Church Committee, is complied for New York, but it is so long that it cannot be transmitted West. One of the principals of the statement, is, Moulton's version of his interview with Beecher when he obtained from him Mrs. Tilton's retraction of her confession. During this interview Moulton affirms positively that Beecher admitted to him with great grief and sorrow the fact of his sexual relation with Mrs. Tilton, and also expressed much indignation that Mrs. Tilton should have confessed without telling him about it. At other interviews, and especially the one when Moulton obtained from Beecher the retraction written by Mrs Tilton, Beecher expressed more grief at the wrong done Tilton, and at Beecher's dictation Moulton wrote what is known as the

LETTER OF APOLOGY.

which Moulton says was signed by Beecher and entrusted to him in confidence to be shown only to Tilton Moulton asserts emphatically that this letter had reference to no other fact or act than the sexual intercourse between Beecher and Mrs. Tilton, which he had at that interview confessed. At another interview he unquestionably admitted that he had been guilty of adultry with Mrs. Tilton, and always referred to the act in a spirit of grief and sorrow at the enormity of the crime. The self-condemnation at the ruin he had wrought was complete, and at times he was so bowed down that he threatened to terminate his life.

LETTER FROM MARSHAL BAZAINE.

Marshal Bazaine has written a letter to the minister of the interior, in which he says that neither Col. Villette nor any of the other prisoners now in custody are responsible for his escape from prision. He declares that he had no accomplices in the fort or elsewhere except his wife and nephew The Marshal describes how he eluded the surveillance of his jailer, and in conclusion says: "Resenting the humiliating prison regulations I felt justified in an attempt to recover my liberty. As I was not tried by my peers my sentenco was illegal."

THE CLERICAL BOND SWINDLER.

The examination of the Rev. John Cowan, chaplain of the late Sixth regiment of New York artillery, and John Kehoe, charged with conspiring to defraud the government by presenting at the treasury for redemption a fragment of a South American bond, and claiming it was part of a one thousand dollar United States 5-26 bond which had been destroyed, has resulted in the holding of Cowan for the action of the grand-jury. For some time before his arrest Cowan was in the employ of the Young Men's Christian Association.

KILLED BY A BASE BALL.

Walter Brown, a boy ten years old, stood watching a practice game of base ball in the village of Ludlow, Ky. A boy named Shannon struck a ball with a bat and sent it whirling against the left breast of Brown and killed him instantly. Brown was an only son. No blame attaches to any ons.

RELIEF TO HOMESTEADERS.

The commissioner of the general land office has directed that the regulations respecting final proof of home stead settlement in the grasshopper region of Iowa and Minnesota be so modified as to permit settlers to go before their county court to make their depositions, instead of before local land officers. This order is made on representations of reliable parties that many settlers can ill afford the expenses of long journeys, especially in their present impoverished condition.

HAD TO SHOOT HIM.

The *Enquirer's* Lexington, Ky., special reports that David Boyd, of the fire department, shot Dan Morrow, a plasterer, three times with a navy revolver, on the 20th, killing him. Boyd gave himself up. He said that Morrow called him a liar and he had to shoot him.

LOUISVILLE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 27, 1874.

To the Hon. G. R Shook, Senator from the Second Senatorial Dist. of Neb.:

DEAR SIR:—The enclosed Certificate is herewith sent you. You will see that upon receipt of this certificate duly made out, and signed by yourself as Senator from the 2d Senatorial District of the State of Neb., that any poor and deserving young man selected by you from your District will be entitled to the Beneficiary Scholarship awarded by the Trustees of the Louisville Medical College, (Louisville, Ky.) the 2d Senatorial District of the State of Neb.

The officers of this College do you the justice to believe that you will, as early as possible after the receipt of this notification, endeavor to find in your district some young man who, through yourself, can be thus materially aided and benefitted. It is respectfully suggested that an inquiry, over your official signature, published in the nearest newspaper, will enable you to confer this benefaction both promptly and appropriately. Your earliest possible attention is respectfully asked.

The Faculty request that in giving a certificate, you will use the enclosed blank form, which has been adopted and sent to you for reasons so necessary and prudently, as to render any explanation superfluous.

It is particularly asked that the receipt of this communication be acknowledged, and that through the undersigned, the Trustees and Faculty of the College be afforded the earliest possible information as to the name and address of the young man selected by yourself for the Beneficiary Scholarship awarded to your Senatorial District.

E. S. GAILLARD, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.

THE GRASSHOPPERS.

As this mischievous little traveler and its habits are of great interest to the people of this part of the country, we will aid our readers all we can through our columns in information on the subject, hoping that some remedy may be invented for the pests, by somebody. To this end we copy the following interesting extract from the Atchison *Champion*:

It may be well to distingusih between grasshoppers and locusts; but, if we would call them red-legged, or flying, or migratory grasshoppers, we would be better understood. This class of grasshoppers have been known at the first settlement of the country, and some years do a vast amount of damage. Dry seasons are most favorable to them. The years 1743. 1749, 1754, 1797 and 1798, were noted grasshopper years in the New England States, in which they came in swarms, and did an immense amount of damage.

The grasshopper has been known west since the year 1820, and in all that time his forays have been limted to nearly the same district, and at intervals—always coming from the west or northwest, and flying to the southeast and arriving in the month of August and September, and sometimes later. In 1867 they arrived at DeSoto, in Nebraska, Aug. 20; at Gondal and Richland, Nebraska, Aug. 11; at Algoma, Iowa, Sept. 26; at Holton, Kansas, Sept. 30; Nodaway City, Mo., in Nov., too late for injury, but laid their eggs. The following season the eggs hatched in large numbers, and, as soon as the wings of the insect were grown, they left for parts unknown.

THE GRASSHOPPERS VISITS

have been as follows: Western Mo. and Kan., 1820—being the first recorded visit; Minnesota, 1856; Utah, 1857 and 1867; Minnesota River Valley, Minn., 1864; Kan., South Neb., West Mo., and Northeast Texas, 1866; Neb., North Kan., Northwest Mo., Western Iowa, Minn., and the northeast and central counties of Texas, in 1873. These appear to be the bounds of these pests.

It would appear that the time of leaving, the following year, is about one month in advance of their arrival in the year preceeding. We thus see that these raids of the hateful grasshopper afflict the same locality two seasons,—the season in which the full grown insects arrive, and eat most voraciously, and lay their eggs; and the following season, when the eggs are hatched, and the insect is fully matured for flight, and in which they also do a vast amount of damage. They cannot be prevented from coming, for come they will, and that without notice; and the only thing to be done is to destroy them after they come in, in order to prevent the laying of their eggs; or, failing in this, to destroy their eggs, or the young brood, before they are capable of doing much damage.

A Good-Looking Shepherd Plays Nest-Hiding with one of the Lambs of his Flock.

A correspondent of the Missouri *Democrat* says there is a first-class scandal spoiling in the vicinity of St. Joseph, Mo., for want of ventilation, and tells the story as follows:

A TALL, FINE-LOOKING PRIEST,

in charge of one of the churches near the city, has, it is said, so far forgotten his high and holy calling and vows of chastity as to lead from virtue's path one of the fair lambs of his flock. The victim of this wolf in sheep's clothing is about twenty-one years old, and the daughter of a small farmer residing near the city. She, it is said, is soon to become a mother, and boldly alleges that the priest is the father of her prospective child. Some of the members of the congregation, indignant at the betrayal of the confidence of the poor girl, wanted to make the holy father leave the pastorate, but

A WEALTHY, HIGH-TONED LADY,

one of the principal members of the church in the vicinity, put her veto on any such proceedings for the time being, and the handsome priest still officiates at the altar. Whether any action against the unworthy priest is contemplated by the church dignitaries your correspondent has no means of knowing; he simply states the facts as he gleaned them from a responsible party who interviewed the unfortunate girl in relation to the conduct of this man.

BEECHER SELF-CONVICTED.

Mr. Frank Moulton, the mutual friend of Beecher, Tilton and Mrs. Tilton has finally given to the news press of the country his complete statement with regard to the great scandal. The extreme length of this document is such that it would more than fill an issue of our paper, and therefore we cannot publish it. This statement, to us, is marked from beginning to end with truth, candor, and perfect fairness. Moulton says both Beecher and Mrs. Tilton have frequently admitted to him their criminal intimacy while he was acting as their chosen mediator to fix matters up so that it should not come to the public ear. This straight unqualified testimony from Moulton settles the question against Beecher, and so it will stand in the judgment of the world. The following, well considered and plainly written reference to the matter, from the St. Louis *Democrat*, we think is incontrovertible:

Sad and shameful as are the disclosures which Mr. Moulton's long statement makes, it brings one satisfaction. We are no longer compelled to grope in the dark. Since it is necessary to consider this horrible scandal at all, every candid and just man must rejoice to have before him clear and explicit testimony instead of the interminable evasions which have so largely occupied the attention for some weeks.

Francis D. Moulton, the witness to whom documents were confidentially entrusted by all the parties, makes a very plain and straightforward statement, which, since it is made with the knowledge that legal proceedings have been commenced, we must believe that he stands ready to repeat under oath. No man who holds an honorable position in the business world and socially as Mr. Moulton does, would put forth a written statement in such a matter unless prepared to swear to the same facts when called as a witness. It is our first duty, therefore, to consider the credibility of this witness.

That is vouched for in the strongest way by all of the parties themselves. No other evidence of complete trust in the honor and truthfulness of a man can be more conclusive than the bare fact that he was charged with keeping of such documents as Mr. Moulton holds from Mr. Beecher, from Mrs. Tilton, and from Mr. Tilton. It will not do to say that this man, after he had secured the confidence of the parties, became known to them as untrustworthy. For as late as the 13th of July, 1874, after the scandal had broken out, Mr. Beecher addressed Moulton as "my dear Frank," and signed himself "yours truly and ever." Down to June 25, 1874, Mrs. Tilton so far retained absolute confidence in him that on that date she asked his forgiveness for a mere thought of injustice to him, in supposing that he had advised the publication of Tilton's letter to Bacon. Thus it is perfectly clear that during all the confidential and extremely delicate relations between the parties, from December, 1870, until July 13th, 1874, Mr. Moulton had so borne himself that he was treated by all with a most extraordinary trust and confidence. This fact alone makes it absolutely impossible to believe what Mr. Beecher has asserted, that, in 1870, Moulton extorted from him a paper, his only defense against a charge known to be false, by showing a pistol and by threats of violence! This fact alone makes it absolutely impossible to believe that Mr. Beecher paid money to Moulton in May, 1873, as blackmail, or with any idea that the knowledge of secrets was being used by Moulton to extort money! No matter how reluctant we may be to distrust the word of Mr. Beecher, his own letters and acts prove beyond possibility of dispute that in these two statements he has deliberately tried to blacken Moulton's character in order to break the force of his expected testimony. And this, we must confess, seems to us altogether the most fatal feature in the case against Beecher. It would have been possible to believe, as we have twice suggested, that Mr. Moulton himself had misunderstood agonized expressions of a sense of guilt for definite confessions of criminality; but it is not possible to believe that Mr. Beecher has falsely accused Moulton of blackmailing him, in the face of his own letters and acts of subsequent date, unless because he was conscious that Moulton's testimony would prove his criminality.

The charge against himself Mr. Moulton refutes, so far as we can see, very conclusively, by showing that the money was contributed to support the *Golden Age*, without Tilton's knowledge, and by Mr. Beecher's desire. That is not all; the proof produced that Mr. Tilton absolutely refused to receive pecuniary aid except as a loan from Moulton, places him in a more honorable position. The payment of money by Beecher for the tuition and support of the young girl who was sent West, because she had overheard acknowledgments of criminal intercourse, is in itself strong proof that Mr. Beecher was conscious of his guilt.

But by way of proof nothing more conclusive could be imagined than the explicit declaration of Mr. Moulton that both of the parties had repeatedly confessed their crime. When the scandal first broke out, we said that if Mr. Moulton produced the letters quoted, and testified that the parties had confessed guilt to him, no defense could be set up, unless his testimony could be successfully impeached. Mr. Beecher has attempted to impeach it by the charge of blackmailing, and that charge is disproved; first, by Mr. Beecher's acts and letters long subsequent to the payment of the money, and second, by Moulton's account of the object for which the money was contributed, and the manner in which it was used. His testimony must, therefore, be accepted, unless his veracity shall be hereafter successfully assailed, as conclusive proof.

I. That Mr. Beecher acknowledged to him in December, 1870, a criminal intercourse with Mrs. Tilton.

II. That many conversations and negotiations and prolonged correspondence, much of which is produced, were based upon this confession, and are at every point consistent with it, though continued for three years and a half.

III. That Mrs. Tilton, also, "more than once admitted," says Moulton, "to me and to another person, to my knowledge, whom I do not care to bring into this controversy, the fact of her sexual relations with Beecher, and she never has once denied them, other than in written papers prepared for the purpose, which I have already exhibited; but on the contrary, the fact of such criminal intercourse being well understood by Beecher, Tilton and Mrs. Tilton as having taken place, my whole opinion in this matter was based upon the existence of that fact."

IV. That all the behavior of Mrs. Tilton, her published letters, her incessant self-contradictions, and her final withdrawal from her husband to the side of Mr. Beecher, are consistent with and explained by this confession, and can only be otherwise explained by supposing that she has been insane for years.

Here this great scandal reaches its climax. It does not seem possible that the credibility of Mr. Moulton will be successfully overthrown, supported as he is by documents which can, by the utmost human ingenuity, scarcely be explained on any other theory than that which his statement of the confession sustains. The world will believe him, and the papers from Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton, which he produces. It will condemn Mr. Beecher with infinitely greater severity than if he had frankly confessed, or had never tried to shield himself by blackening the names of Moulton and Tilton. It will condemn Mrs. Tilton with far greater severity than if, having wronged her husband and having confessed, she had adhered to him faithfully through life. Mr. Beecher goes down, not because passion once overpowered reason, but because he had not the courage and manhood, when truth and justice required, to acknowledge his fall.

CIRCULAR.

STATE OF NEB., EXECUTIVE DEP'T,
LINCOLN, Aug. 21, 1874.

As greatly exaggerated reports are in circulation as to losses of crops and consequent suffering in Nebraska, by reason of drought and grasshopper depredations the present season, I deem it my duty to give the public such information and facts as are in my possession officially, in relation thereto.

When satisfied that we in common with almost all other portons of the country, were to be afflicted with short crops, I at once put this office in communication with leading officials of the several counties in the State, with a view to ascertain as near as possible the actual true condition of affairs. Information derived from such source, together with quite an extensive personal obeservation, warrants the assertion that while our crops are shorter than for several years before, there is by no means a failure, or even grounds for serious alarm. Small grain while not so good as expected, is quite an average, both as to yield and quality. Corn will range from a good half crop, to possibly an entire failure in places. Root crops are very short. Fruit, more in quantity than ever before, will, as a rule, be inferior in size. As a total, the State has never before produced so great an aggregate crop.

As yet, no cases of immediate need have been reported. At quite a number of points and on the extreme borders, however, help will be required soon, and aid must be extended through the winter and in the next year's operations. Principally, local aid can and will be afforded. In cases where this cannot be done, the State ought, and will render needed relief.

While the results of the season cannot be otherwise than discouraging to the agriculturists of our State, facts show that we are not alone, and therefore should be of *good cheer*. The drought, which has effected us far more seriously than the grasshoppers, is almost universal this season, not only in the United States, but throughout the world. The grasshoppers, too, have been more extensive in the territory devastated this year than ever before, not confining their depredations to Nebraska by any means.

Our people show but little disposition to abandon the country—no more than in all seasons heretofore and in all new countries, but recognize that occasionel ills befall all countries and all industries. They need principally employment, and in case of homesteaders, extention of time on lands taken. The more fortunate of our own citizens will meet the fomer emergency by affording employment. Congress alone possessing the power to render aid in the matter of homesteads will, without doubt, meet this emergency promptly.

R. W. FURNAS, Governor.
J. J. GOSPER, Sec'y of State.

KANSAS OSAGE CEDED LANDS.

Decision of Judge Dillon in Favor of the Settlers.

LAWRENCE, KS., August 21.—A letter received here to-day from Judge Dillon announces the decision of the United States Circuit Court upon the celebrated Osage Ceded Lands case in favor of the settlers. The case covers the titles to nearly a million acres of land claimed by the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad Company and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company. The decision will be heard with delight by the settlers, though the case will probably be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States.

TOPEKA, August 21.—The decrees in the Osage Ceded Lands case have been received and are against the railroads and in favor of the settlers. These are the most important land suits ever tried in the United States, involving as they do 960,000 acres of land. The tract includes all of the counties of Labette and Neosho, and parts of Allen, with Montgomery and Crawford counties on which are located the homes of nearly 30,000 people, the title to which has been in issue. The suits were brought by the United States District Attorney in behalf of the Goverment to cancel the patents, issued to the M. K. & T. and L. L. & G. R. R. Companies. These important causes involve the gravest points of law and equity and have been tried with great skill and abillity by U. S. District Attorney Geo. R. Peck, representing the governmet, assisted by Gov. Wilson Shannon, and McComas & McKeighan representing the settlers, and Judge S. O. Thacker and T. C. Sears for the railroads. It will bring joy and relief to thousands of people in this State, and will be received everywhere as a most righteous and equitable termination of the question. The greatest enthusiasm prevails on the Osage Ceded Lands over the result. The State of Kansas, through its Governer, Thos A. Osborne, over a year ago assumed the championship of the settlers' cause in a letter to the President of the United States, in which the theory upon which the cause was tried was first proposed. It may therefore be called a victory for the State, and every citizen in the State will have cause for rejoicing. The causes were tried at the June term of the U. S. Circuit Court at Leavenworth, before Judge Miller, of the U. S. Supreme Court, and Judge Dillon, of the Circuit Court, sitting together

In Canada, this summer, a pony was driven on a wager eighty-one miles in eleven hours and twenty minutes in *one continuous straight heat.*

The St. Joe *Herald* says: A unparalleled failure in the crop of Kentucky is reported. Louisville *Courier-Journal* returns from three-fourths of the which indicate that the entire will not be greater than third cent. of the usual yield. The production of tobacco in the States in 1870, was 963,000,000 of which Kentucky produced 000,000. The cause of the failure the crop in Kentucky is not but if it falls off as reported, will be worth something doing next year.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

$25 A DAY CAN be made using our WELL AUGER and DRILL. In good territory. TESTIMONIALS FROM STATE OF IOWA, ARKANSAS, &c. Catalogues free. W. GILES.

JUDGMENT

SALE OF LANDS AND

FOR TAXES

NOTICE is hereby given that on Saturday, August 31st, A. D. 1874, the 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 at the Court House in Brownville, Nebraska, on the 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 said lots and lands having been rendered again[illegible] said judgment for the amounts thereon, aggregating $[illegible] certified on said judgment, and in accordance with the provisions of said act, [illegible] Said sale will be kept open [illegible] o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. [illegible] continued from day to day until all the lands are offered for sale.

A. H. GILMORE, [illegible]
7w3

MONEY TO LOAN ON WELL IMPROVED FARMS in southeastern Nebraska [illegible] cent interest. For full particulars [illegible] GEO. W. FRANK & DARROW, Bankers, [illegible] ing, Iowa, or apply to W. T. ROGERS [illegible] ville, Neb., for Nemaha County.

STAR HOTEL J. G. RUSSON PROPRIETOR. Levee between [illegible] and Atlantic. BROWNVILLE, NEB. SAMPLE [illegible] THE BEST IN THE [illegible]

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS

Legal Notice.

JOHN W. RICHARDSON, of the State of Kansas, will take notice that [illegible] McCormick and Leander J. McCormick, partners doing business under the name of C. H. McCormick & Brother, on the 19th day of August, A. D. 1874, filed a petition in the District Court within and for the county of Nemaha, State of Nebraska, against the said John W. Richardson, defendant, setting forth that the said C. H. Richardson gave to the said C. H. McCormick & Brother his promissory notes, dated Sth, A. D. 1870, and thereby promised to pay said C. H. McCormick & Brother the sum of $210.00 with 10 per cent. interest thereon from the 1st day of July A. D. 1870, and that the sum of money has not been paid, nor any part thereof; that the said amount is now due and payable; and praying judgment against the said John W. Richardson for said $210.00, with 10 per cent. interest from the 1st day of July, A. D. 1870, and costs of suit.

And the said John W. Richardson is notified that he is required to appear and answer said petition on or before the [illegible] tober, A. D. 1874.

C. H. McCORMICK & BRO.
8w4 By J. S. STULL, their Att'y.

Legal Notice.

JOHN W. RICHARDSON and Hanna M. Richardson, of the State of Kansas, will take notice that William Daily, of the County of Nemaha in the State of Nebraska, on the 19th day of August, A. D. 1874, filed a petition in the District Court within and for the County of Nemaha in said State of Nebraska, against the said John W. Richardson and Hanna M. Richardson, defendants, setting forth that the said John W. Richardson gave to the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company on the south east quarter of section thirty-one, in township six, north of range fifteen east, containing 160 acres, in Nemaha County, Nebraska, to secure the payment of $1,860.00, according to certain promissory