

The Worthington Advance.

VOLUME III.

WORTHINGTON, MINN., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1874.

NUMBER 3.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

FRIDAY, Sept. 18.—The September returns of the Department of Agriculture indicate an average condition of the wheat crop of '93, against '95 in September, 1873. The average of the crop is seven per cent. greater than last year, which would bring the aggregate yield to nearly last year's average. . . . Attorney General Williams has received a large number of letters from U. S. marshals, representing a terrible state of affairs in some of the Southern States. . . . During a gale on the 5th and 6th inst. the custom house and light house at Brazos, Santiago, Texas, were entirely swept away with the records and papers. It is not known whether any lives were lost. . . . The Circuit Court of Gibson county, Tenn., has found forty indictments against guilty parties. Nine were released on bail of \$10,000 each. . . . Miss Hackenberg and Sadie Bohu were killed at Altoona, Pa., yesterday, by the upsetting of a hack. . . . Chas. H. Bullard pleaded not guilty in the case of the Boylston bank robbery, and was remanded in default of \$100,000 bail. . . . The Army of the Cumberland languished last night at Columbus. O. Toasts were responded to by Ex-Gov. Noyes, Gen. Sherman and Gen. Garfield. . . . The New York Democrats nominated Samuel J. Tilden for Governor. The resolutions favor specie payments, revenue reform, honest payment of the public debt in coin, free press, economy in public expenses, etc. . . . The Prairie Du Chien division, which was exempted by the Wisconsin Supreme Court from the working of the Potter law, is found out to be not exempt after all. . . . Mayor Havenweyer replies in a letter to Hon. John Kelly's charges. He asserts that Kelly defrauded the city out of \$10,000 while sheriff. . . . Colonel Villette was sentenced to six months imprisonment for being an accessory to Marshal Bazaine's escape. . . . The Carlists have been defeated in several unimportant engagements. The feeling of confidence continues to strengthen in Madrid.

SATURDAY, Sept. 19.—A supply train for Gen. Miles' expedition was corralled on the Wichita river on the 9th inst., by 600 Comanches and Kiowas, who were repulsed after five days' fighting with a loss of thirty killed. . . . Major Price, of the eighth cavalry, defeated a large party of Comanches on the 17th inst., killing several. . . . Lieut. Baldwin and three scouts from General Miles' command, with dispatches for supplies, got through after desperate fighting, killing five and capturing one renegade. On the 12th six couriers were surprised by 125 Comanches on the Wichita, and repulsed with a loss of 12 killed. . . . All but two of the scouts were wounded. . . . A stage was overhauled and the passengers robbed between Malvern and Hot Springs, Ark., Thursday evening. . . . Tilton's long statement has appeared. . . . All is quiet in New Orleans. Kellogg's government is to be restored to day. . . . Albert Carse, of the U. S. secret service, one of the Washington safe burglars, surrendered himself to a U. S. Marshal yesterday, and was admitted to bail in \$1,000. . . . The outlaws of Breathitt county, Kentucky, have prepared to resist the State authorities, and troops are now marching to the scene of the disturbance from Louisville. . . . Ex-Lieut. Gov. Woodford of New York announces his intention to retire from Congress. . . . Official returns in Maine give Dingley (Rep.) 49,768 and Titcomb (Dem.) 39,018. . . . Gov. Brown of Tennessee sends a message to President Grant, protesting against the exercise of jurisdiction by the U. S. Commissioners and Marshal in cases where such jurisdiction properly belongs to the State authorities, which, he asserts, are competent to preserve the peace and protect the rights of citizens. . . . M. Tirard of the Left in yesterday's sitting of the French Assembly, interpellated the government concerning its rigorous treatment of the Journal des Debats. . . . MacMahon has returned to Paris. . . . Regnier, who was an important witness but fled from Paris at the beginning of the Bismarck trial, has been condemned to death in contumacy, for his treasonous conduct in the negotiations. . . . M. Pietri, formerly Secretary to the Empress Eugenie, has arrived at Ajaccio. It is his intention to offer himself as a candidate for the Council General, in opposition to Prince Napoleon. . . . Some excitement has been caused at Lisbon by rumors that a new scheme for an Iberian union has been mooted, and that it has its origin in the brain of Bismarck. . . . The old Catholic Conference at Bonn closed yesterday. . . . A dispatch from Constantinople states that the Governor of Anzora reports 24,000 people utterly destitute, and they will require maintenance throughout the winter.

MONDAY, Sept. 21.—Six hundred Mormons passed Omaha Saturday for Utah. . . . The yellow fever still continues its ravages at Pensacola navy yard. Commander Chas. L. Franklin, a native of Ohio, died on the 8th, and Commander Semmes, executive officer, is down with the disease. . . . The reunion of the army of the Tennessee takes place at Springfield, Ill., October 14th and 15th. President Grant, Secretary Belknap, Gen. Sherman, and other prominent officers have signified their intention of being present. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut delivers the annual address. . . . Owing to dull times the cotton manufacturers of Massachusetts and Rhode Island have resolved to reduce the volume of production 20 per cent. after October. . . . Gov. Kellogg recouped the Louisiana State House Saturday morning, with-

out opposition, and Gen. Emery telegraphs to Washington in the evening that all was quiet. . . . President Grant, in reply to Gov. Brown, of Tennessee, congratulates that official on the prompt measures taken by him to secure the arrest and punishment of the perpetrators of the recent outrages in that State, at the same time calling his attention to the fact that the laws of Congress give the General Government jurisdiction in such cases, and which federal officials must act, but that no special instructions have been issued in these particular cases, and that no conflict of authority need necessarily ensue thereby. Senator Brown also sends Gov. Brown a very complimentary letter to the same effect. . . . A severe storm swept over portions of Illinois and Iowa Friday night. At Davenport and Dubuque, Iowa, and Rock Island, Ill., a number of houses were unroofed, walls blown down and cellars flooded, while great damage is reported from the country surrounding. . . . During the storm of Friday night, a freight train on the Illinois Central R. R. when three miles from Dunleith, was wrecked, badly injuring the engineer and fireman, and a brakeman named Allison, the latter dying from his injuries shortly after. . . . Mr. Campbell, of Crawfordville, Ind., injured in a railroad collision near Buffalo, N. Y., Friday night, died Saturday morning.

TUESDAY, Sept. 22.—Yesterday the sum of \$1,929,819 was paid at the State Department to the agent of the British Government, being awards to British claimants by the mixed commission, under the Washington treaty of 1873. . . . Rev. Wesley Prentiss, of the M. E. church, and Postmaster at Marietta, Ga., has been arrested there charged with embezzlement and other penal violations of the postoffice laws. . . . The party in pursuit of the Hot Springs, Ark., stage robbers, have been so far successful as to force them into the mountains, where they are completely surrounded, and the capture or death of the entire band is expected. . . . A Cuban in France has given \$20,000 to the patriot agency in New York. . . . Victor Sejourn a French dramatic writer is dead. . . . Gen. Sherman takes up his headquarters in St. Louis Oct. 4. . . . The Narragansett Fire and Marine Insurance Company, of Providence, R. I., has suspended on account of its heavy losses by the Chicago and Boston fires. . . . Frank Moulton has accepted the service of a capias in the libel suit of Miss Edna Dean Proctor, in which that lady asks for \$100,000, grounded out of charges in the Beecher scandal. . . . Henry Ward Beecher has notified his congregation that he will attend the Friday evening prayer meeting this week and preach from Plymouth pulpit next Sunday. . . . Henry W. Dodge, executive officer of the Hayes' arctic expedition, died at Brooklyn, Monday, of apoplexy, aged 45. . . . The complete transfer of the city government of New Orleans to the Kellogg officials is finally consummated. An attempted compromise by the opposing factions in reference to the composition of a returning board of the coming election failed. . . . Advice from the interior of the State indicate further trouble. In some parishes citizens are arming and refuse to allow the restoration of the Kellogg officials, and it is feared that nothing but the presence of U. S. troops will restore order in these disaffected districts.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.—The Russian government, on account of the extensive emigration of Mennonites, proposes to exempt the members of that sect from actual military service, but to hold them liable to duty as hospital attendants. . . . Nominations for Congress were made by the Wisconsin Reformers yesterday as follows: Sixth District, Hon. Gabriel Bouck, of Winnebago; and Third District, Hon. Charles C. Thompson, and Gen. Ed. Bragg, of Fondulac, from the Fifth. . . . President Grant, in a conversation yesterday, stated that as far as federal officers were concerned, the South should have no complaint in the future. In this particular he was decided on a new departure. . . . The civil service rules are working so acceptably that the President has issued an executive order extending their operation over the customs district of Boston. . . . Reports from the wheat crop of Europe continue flattering. It is estimated that Hungary has a million quarters to sell. Prices in Germany, Russia and France have declined heavily. . . . Mrs. Eunice Howell, a maiden lady of 70 years, at Washington, Orange Co., N. Y., was murdered Tuesday night. Her gold watch and a large sum of money known to be in the house, are missing. . . . S. A. Briggs, of Chicago, said to be a defaulter in the sum of \$100,000 from the bank of which he was Vice President and Cashier, was arrested in New York yesterday, and sent back to Chicago. . . . The motion to include the old Prairie du Chien railroad in the injunction compelling a compliance with the Potter law, was argued in the Wisconsin Supreme Court yesterday, the court then adjourning for a week when a decision will be rendered. . . . The Annual Convention of the Catholic total abstinence union of America, will be held at Chicago Oct. 7. . . . Judge A. A. Atchaf, of the New Orleans Superior Criminal Court, before whom any action instituted by State authorities against leaders of the late insurrection, would have been brought has resigned.

THURSDAY, Sept. 24.—Elie de Beaumont, the eminent French geologist is dead. . . . The Democrats of the 20th Ohio Congressional district yesterday nominated Hon. Henry B. Payne, of Cleveland, by acclamation. David Ray was also nominated by the same party for a like position from the St. Joseph district, Missouri. . . . The land department of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. R. has made a sale of land

aggregating 150,000 acres to a party of Mennonites. The lands lie in Marion, Harvey, McPherson and Reno counties. . . . Representatives of manufacturing corporations having headquarters at Boston, have voted to reduce the production of the New England cotton mills one-third until an improvement is noted in the market. . . . Advice from New Orleans are to the effect that another conference between leaders of opposing factions is to be held, at which it is believed a compromise will be agreed upon for conducting the forthcoming election satisfactorily to all. . . . Little trouble is reported from country parishes than was anticipated.

Liberal-Democratic State Convention.

The Liberal-Democratic State Convention convened in St. Paul on the 23d inst., and organized by appointing H. M. Burchard of Winona, President, and H. A. Child of McLeod, and P. L. Gregory of Stearns Secretaries. The following platform was adopted:

WHEREAS, The special occasion which brought the Republican party has long since ceased to exist; and there is not now and has not been for years any central animating principle or purpose in that party except the selfish and narrow ambition of the few who are in power to retain power by any means and at all hazards; and

WHEREAS, To perpetuate its hold upon office, that party has formed and organized the capital and organized monopolies of the country, and together with the interest of favored classes, by exempting them from all burdens and restraints, and casting the whole crushing weight of onerous taxation upon the masses of the people;

THEREFORE, We, the representatives of the people of the State of Minnesota, who demand a reform in the administration of our State and Federal government, having assembled without regard to former partisan distinctions, hereby proclaim the following platform of principles:

1. Believing the present disastrous condition of the Southern States to be largely due to the corrupt race of carpet-bag politicians who have plundered and impoverished the people, intensified the prejudices of race and driven the communities to the verge of civil war; knowing that this state of affairs has been developed by the administration of President Grant and has been fostered by the course of the Republican party; and desiring relief to be effected through a radical change of policy; we demand the maintenance of a just and impartial policy towards the people of the South, whereby both races will be protected in all their rights, the expulsion of the thieves and plunderers before the law for all persons, without regard to race, color or political opinion.

2. A return to gold and silver as a basis of the currency of the country, and resumption of specie payments as soon as public interests will allow.

3. Home rule to limit and localize most of the revenue only—consistent with an honest administration. None for protection. No Government partnership with protected monopolies.

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5. Equal and exact justice to all men; no partial legislation; no special taxation.

6. Free press; no gag laws.

7. Home rule to limit and localize most of the revenue only—consistent with an honest administration. None for protection. No Government partnership with protected monopolies.

8. Official accountability, enforced by better civil and criminal remedies; no privilege of public funds by public officers.

9. Chartered corporations by the State always superservable by the State in the interest of the people.

THEODORE TILTON'S STATEMENT.

Another Chapter in the Brooklyn Scandal—The Evidence of Mr. Beecher, Mrs. Tilton and Mrs. Morse, and the Report of Plymouth Church Committee Reviewed.

Theodore Tilton's statement in reply to the denial of his charges by Henry Ward Beecher and Mrs. Tilton, their statements before the Plymouth Church committee, and that committee's findings upon the evidence submitted to it, is too long a document to be reproduced in these columns, but in deference to the general interest in its subject matter we summarize its points as follows:

The statement attempts to follow the chronological order of events and is divided into sections, of which the first and second are devoted to showing by letters and other documentary evidence that up to July 3d, 1870, the time of Mrs. Tilton's alleged confession of adultery with Beecher, there had been a continuous and warm friendship between Tilton and Beecher and Mr. and Mrs. Tilton had been a loving and happy couple. This impeaches the evidence and theory that Tilton entertained envious and vindictive feelings towards Beecher, and that he was cruel and unloving towards his wife.

The third section details the occasion and substance of Mrs. Tilton's confession to her husband, and relates that she fixed the date of her first act of adultery by a memorandum in her diary. This confession was full and free, made voluntarily and when she was in good health, solely because her conscience reproached her with the degrading act.

A letter is quoted from Susan B. Anthony which appears to confirm the former statement that Mrs. Tilton also made confession to her. That Beecher seduced Mrs. Tilton and she did not tender her love unsought is argued from the expressions of their correspondence, his frequent gifts to her and the admissions of the parties then and since.

The fourth section introduces Mrs. Morse, the mother-in-law, as learning of her daughter's crime and henceforth plotting against Tilton. A letter from Mrs. Tilton to her husband and to her mother is produced, showing both that the mother knew her daughter's secret and that she had led the daughter to believe that her husband was going wild over it.

Section five, by her letters, exhibits a change in Mrs. Tilton's tone of mind, corresponding to the time of her confession and confirmatory of the statement that she did so confess.

Through the three succeeding sections the Bowen affair is taken up and Beecher's connection with Mrs. Tilton's affairs explained. This led to the interview at Moulton's house in which Tilton first told Beecher of Mrs. Tilton's confession.

In the next two sections it is shown by the records of Plymouth Church itself that as early as October, 1873, Tilton had, to Mrs. Bradshaw, accused Beecher of adultery with Mrs. Tilton. This disproves Beecher's statement and the committee's theory that the original charge was only "improper solicitation."

Through sections eleven and twelve Tilton, denying that he entertained unusual or free love notions concerning marriage, and citing Beecher's part in the McFarland-Richardson affair, for which Beecher was publicly censured by Mr. Bartlett, now his attorney, while he, Tilton, was for the first time accused of loose notions because he defended Richardson, he proceeds to explain his support of Victoria Woodhull as prompted and urged by Beecher, to prevent her exposure of Beecher.

The thirteenth section tells in detail how and under what circumstances he acknowledged his adultery with Mrs. Tilton and of his appeals to Tilton's sympathy by exhibitions of remorse, profound dejection and heart-breaks, which Tilton believed were genuine. "I close this section," says Tilton, "by declaring what I believe to be the true meaning of my words, that Mr. Beecher's recent denial under oath that he committed adultery with Mrs. Tilton, is known to me, and to her, to Mr. Moulton, to me, and to several other persons, to be an act of perjury."

In section fourteen, after taking up Beecher's comparison in which he speaks of his own home as if he had never complained of it, and relating how Beecher frequently and always, and his relatives sometimes, complained of Mrs. Beecher, Tilton then takes up the charge of blackmail. To prepare for that charge he says, Beecher misrepresented his circumstances. Mrs. Tilton was persuaded to testify to want at home, and yet Mr. Beecher knew (because he was informed by one phanton, and looked splendid as he drove up to the sound of martial music, and was greeted with loud cheers by the assembled thousands. His speech was frequently interrupted with loud cheers and hearty laughter. At the close of the address he was driven to the railroad depot.

Henry Ward Beecher as a Granger.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher addressed the Caledonia fair at Johnsons, Vt., Tuesday. Over eight thousand persons were present. His subject was, "What I don't know about farming." He was brought on the fair grounds in an open phaeton, and looked splendid as he drove up to the sound of martial music, and was greeted with loud cheers by the assembled thousands. His speech was frequently interrupted with loud cheers and hearty laughter. At the close of the address he was driven to the railroad depot.

P. T. Barnum's Marriage.

In the interval that followed the recess of the Universalist convention yesterday, it was announced that Miss Nancy Fish, of Southport, Lancashire, England, was to be married to Phineas Taylor Barnum. In a few minutes the couple walked up the aisle, the organ playing the wedding march. The bride wore a slate colored dress, diamond earrings, and black velvet hat with blue feathers. Mr. Barnum was in a black dress suit. After the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. E. H. Chapin, the couple entered a coach and rode to the Windsor House. The bride is 26 and the groom about 67. Mr. Barnum's first wife died about a year ago.

ing to do with, but knows it went in whole or part to pay the girl, Bessie's school bills; and of the \$5,000 for the Golden Age, he knew nothing, until since he saw that paper, he learned it from Beecher and Moulton's statements, Bessie, and the cause of her being sent away, as described in Tilton's former statement and by Moulton.

The message, "Grace, mercy and peace," quoted by Beecher, Tilton says was inspired by Moulton, to comfort Beecher, who afterwards acknowledged it as greatly cheering him. The words are from a favorite text of Beecher's.

Thomas Kinsella is said to be the one who suggested Beecher should contribute money to the Golden Age. Mr. Kinsella recently called upon Tilton to persuade him to suppress his first statement, when, acknowledging Beecher's guilt, and saying he had confessed it to him, he said he would see Tilton and his family should never want if he would suppress his statement. Mr. Kinsella, Mr. Kinsella's partner also offered to give Tilton \$5,000, just after endeavoring to persuade him to suppress the charges.

Kinsella and the editor of the New York Tribune mentioned as two editors who publicly proclaimed Mr. Beecher's innocence, but privately admitted his guilt.

Francis B. Carpenter is quoted as squarely accusing Beecher of uttering a lie in his statement of an interview with him.

Henry M. Cleveland and Oliver Johnson are shown to have professed respect and affection for Tilton, though knowing all the facts, which the blackmail charge is based, which Tilton then did not.

Section fifteen is a reply to Beecher's charge that he (Tilton) garbled Beecher's letters by the extracts made in the sworn statement, and accuses Beecher of trying to pervert them from their real meaning, the offense of adultery, reiterated Mr. Tilton, and that alone is the key-note to Beecher's four years of "anxiety, remorse, fear and despair."

Section sixteen treats of the Bacon letter. He was persecuted and abused; he gave Beecher an easy way to correct his errors; he waited three months for Beecher, and then he wrote the letter to Dr. Bacon in his own defense. But Beecher saw from the letter that Tilton was still trying to shield his wife and, presuming upon this, he adopted the expedient of a public inquiry by his own committee. On the morning of July 11th Beecher's appointment of the committee was published, the same morning, at 6 o'clock, he had before the papers came in, Mrs. Tilton quitted her husband's house and went to Irvington's.

Both Beecher and his wife, Tilton felt, had thus challenged him to tell the whole, but it was not till the ninth day after that he submitted his sworn statement to the committee. Had Mrs. Tilton remained with him, he says, he would not have made it, but when she turned upon him he had no other course left but to tell the plain truth.

As to first condoning his wife's fault he says he forgave her because he loved her; for her children's sake; and because he despises the public sentiment which condemns such faults in men but would compel men to punish them in women.

The seventeenth and last section of this remarkable paper, following this general tenor of the whole, arraigns Mr. Beecher for the ill treatment of Mrs. Tilton by himself, his committee, his lawyers and his paper, the *Christian Union*, as to the manner in which she is spoken of by each, and closes:

"All this base and brutal conduct by Mr. Beecher towards Mrs. Tilton prompts me to speak of him in fierce and burning words. But I forbear. 'Vengeance is mine, and I will repay, saith the Lord.' I have become so used to sorrows in my own life that I cannot wish for their infliction upon another man, not even on my worst enemy. I will not ask the public to visit upon Mr. Beecher any greater condemnation for the desolation which he has brought upon those who loved, trusted and served him, than I have in past times seen him suffer from his own self-inflicted tortures in contemplation of the very crime for which he has now been exposed to the scorn and pity of the world. I know well enough how his own thoughts have bowed him in agony to the dust; and this is enough. Wherefore, in contemplating my empty house, my scattered children, and my broken home, I thank Heaven that I am spared the pang of this man's remorse for having wrought a ruin which not even Almighty God can repair."

Terrible Calamity at Fall River, Mass.

About 7 o'clock on the morning of Saturday, Sept. 19th, a fire broke out in the Granite Cotton Mills, Fall River, a five story building. The operators, some seven hundred in number, had just commenced their daily work, when the flames burst forth and, spreading with lightning rapidity, cut off some of the avenues of escape. Under these appalling surroundings, a large majority of the operators became terror-stricken, and made feeble efforts to escape, while still others, maddened by the threatened danger, wildly threw themselves from the second, fourth and fifth story windows. The firemen were promptly on the spot, and in something like an hour's time, had the fire fully under control, but not before there had been an appalling loss of life and great destruction of property. The latest estimate of the killed is forty, and twice that number injured. Among these were several firemen, who lost their lives in trying to save others. The scene while the fire was in progress, and after, among the relatives of the imprisoned victims was truly heart-rending, and not soon to be forgotten by those who witnessed it. The loss of property is estimated at \$500,000, almost if not quite covered by insurance in Eastern companies. A coroner's jury has been summoned to thoroughly investigate the said catastrophe.

A Grange Railway.

The narrow gauge railroad from Salinas to Monterey, in California, is almost completed. This is literally a granger's railroad. The project was first broached, discussed, and organized in the grange. The stockholders are nearly all grangers, the directors all grangers but one, and it is nearly all grangers' money that has built it, and the grangers are going to patronize it and send their wheat to Monterey, and load it on board a vessel chartered by grangers, and get the returns through the grangers' bank, of San Francisco.

The Democrats of the third district of Wisconsin have nominated Chas. Thomson of Green county for Congress. In the sixth district of the same State Hon. Gabriel Bouck of Winnebago is the Democratic nominee.

Victoria Woodhull Returned.

(Brooklyn Special, 19th, to Chicago Times.) Victoria Woodhull has suddenly returned from Europe. The reasons of her return are believed to be that she was summoned; but she says that she did not mean to stay any longer. She says she has read all of Tilton's last statement, and that his references to herself are contemptible mean. She said to a reporter to-day, "Neither Theodore Tilton nor any one else can speak of my blackened character. He has acted the part of a cowardly fool all through this matter. When I went to Europe, to take a little necessary rest and recreation, after my hard work, and to prepare myself for lecturing by trying to get a little health, he and his friends began to cast obloquy upon me, by saying that I had been either intimidated or bought up by the Beecher party. He knows that when he says that, he lies. He knows, and Mr. Beecher knows, and Mr. Moulton knows, that all their money cannot buy me; and all their powerful influence cannot intimidate me from going on in the straight course which I have laid out for myself in this matter. They know that I published the only true, ungarbled statement of the case, and have always been willing to take the consequences of that publication. Mr. Tilton is no more to me than I Beecher, nor Mr. Beecher than Tilton. Theodore's story that his publishing my 'Life,' and doing so many favors for me, was for the purpose of bribing me to keep quiet, is a deliberate lie. His statement that he broke with me in the spring of 1872, because I threatened to attack several of the lady advocates of the woman's suffrage cause, is another deliberate lie. He came to me at that time—it was shortly before Greeley's nomination for the presidency—and told me that he had been detailed by Mr. Greeley to go to the Cincinnati convention to report it. I said to him, 'Theodore, you are going there to nominate that poor old man for the presidency, and it will kill him. You know in your heart that it will be the death of your benefactor. Do not go; see, in my clairvoyant vision, Greeley's coffin, and you standing alongside, driving him into it.' But he went, and that was the last of our intimacy. Did I not tell the truth about Mr. Greeley? Was not that convention the cause of his death? I will sum up the account of Henry Ward Beecher's adultery! By what right does he accuse Mr. Beecher of improprieties? I am summing up the case. Col. Blood and myself are preparing a statement which will throw light on the whole affair. I have kept an accurate and complete record of everything pertaining to this business. I will sum up the record and publish it in my own paper, and then, and not till then, the public will learn the truth."

Reporter—Did your sudden return to this country have anything to do with this matter?

Mrs. Woodhull—Nothing at all. I was worn out and needed rest. My sister and myself were presented with tickets for the round trip, and we were very glad to get them.

Reporter—Will you inform me who gave them to you?

Mrs. Woodhull—I do not think it at all necessary to do so. Mr. Tilton did not expect me so soon. He published his statement when he thought I was in Europe, and the public excitement would have had time to effervesce and cool off before I had an opportunity to reply. But he was mistaken. My reply will be forthcoming shortly, and it will tear the mask off and let the people see the naked truth of this whole affair.

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The Three Practical Miners who Accompanied Gen. Custer's Expedition Controversy Prof. Winchell's Statement.

BISMARCK, Sept. 15.—The under signed, who accompanied Gen. Custer's expedition to the Black Hills, having read a report made by Prof. Winchell to the Geological Society of Minnesota, stating that no gold is to be found in the Black Hills, pronounce his statement unqualifiedly false.

Prof. Winchell knew nothing of the gold section prospected; does not know gold quartz when found, and does not know a gold country when in it. If Prof. W. had paid more attention in looking after gold discoveries, and less after deer horns and other useless curiosities, he probably could have given a more truthful description of the country. Without exaggeration we found diggings that would pay no less than ten dollars per day per man. As an evidence of our sincerity we are ready and willing to accompany an expedition there whenever permission can be obtained from the proper authorities.

We refer to Gen. Custer for our responsibility and the truth of our statements.

J. S. W. SMITH,
H. N. ROSS,
W. T. MCKAY.

Prof. Winchell's statement, did not see any gold in the Black Hills, nor did any one bring any to him for examination. Some brought what they thought was gold bearing quartz, but on examination he found it to be mica scales stained with iron rust. Iron often gets into mica and colors it, causing frequent mistakes in that way. He would not say but what there might be some gold, and some parties may have discovered gold, but he saw none, and therefore he was of the opinion that there was none there. He was led to believe that the reports of gold were groundless from another source, viz: that the character of the men who talked up the expedition urged the government to explore the Black Hills, would lead any one to distrust their statements. These men were miners and adventurers who profess to be practical miners, but who have always lived on and profited by excitement. They were stock jobbers who probably own extinct claims now in different parts of the country and who wish to profit out of this expedition. He did not say that Gen. Custer or the military authorities have been influenced by these men. They may have been practical miners but they were also practical schemers.

The reporters accompanying the expedition derived all their information concerning the reported gold discoveries from those men, and so did General Custer. No one but those men pretended to have taken out any gold, or to have seen any anywhere. It would have been very easy for them, with the view of raising this excitement, to have taken with them a quantity of gold dust and then washed it in their pans. He would not say that they did so, but that they might have done so, and indeed the possibilities for so doing were so great that he thought it a good reason for distrusting their statement.

A Council of the Sovereigns of Industry was organized at Winona, Thursday evening.

Capt. John Peckey of Dubuque, has purchased the Washabaw boat yard of Commodore Dugan.

Two hundred and forty Mennonites passed through Moorhead last week for the Red River country.

Hon. IANUS DUNNELL's address at the Stearns county fair, is spoken of as able, eloquent and practical. The fair itself was a poor affair.

Hon. PETER FINTON and John N. Miller, of Olmsted county, are about to remove with their families, to Sanders county, Nebraska.

The Fillmore and Mower counties Agricultural Fair, like the State Fair, chanced to fall on foul weather, and like the latter, was therefore a failure.

Rev. Dr. ERNEST BROOKS, retiring pastor of the M. E. Church, Winona, was tendered a farewell reception Friday evening, and presented with an elegant gold watch.

Mr. GEO. WHITMORE, of Douglas county, was found dead in his bed Wednesday evening of last week. Supposed heart disease. Mr. Whitmore was 50 years of age, unmarried, and lived alone on his claim.

A MOVEMENT is on foot in Washabaw to secure a change of track of the M. & St. P. R. R. so as to carry the road through the city. The depot is now about a mile from the business portion of the city.

J. W. GREGG and W. B. Griswold of Mankato, have purchased what is known as the Howe brick yard at Chaska. The yard has a capacity for 30,000 brick a day, the principal market being Saint Paul.

The new Turner Hall at Mankato was dedicated Tuesday and Wednesday last. Visiting Turners were in attendance from Minneapolis, New Ulm, Saint Peter and other neighboring towns.

Up to this time the following towns have voted bonuses in aid of the construction of the Zambrota Valley narrow gauge railroad: Mazepa, \$20,000; Oakwood, \$20,000; Washabaw, \$75,000; Zumbrota, \$50,000; Minnola, \$50,000.

Several families of Mennonites, among the first to seek homes in Manitoba this season, have returned to Moorhead, and are looking up land on which to locate in that vicinity. Sooner or later Minnesota will get a fair proportion of this Mennonite immigration.

The Olmsted county fair was hardly a success, owing to the unfavorable weather. The display of stock, was, however, particularly good, and speaks well for the improvement in this respect made in that county in the last few years.