Western Advance.

Terms $2.00 a Year, $1.00 for Six Months.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1874.

Republican Ticket.

For Congress.

MARK H. DUNNELL.
Of Steele County.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

A Republican State Convention will be held at the Academy of Music, in Minneapolis, on Wednesday, the 9th of September, 1874, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of nominating one candidate for Chief Justice and one candidate for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of this State.

The apportionment as fixed by resolution of State Convention, is one delegate for each organized county and one for every 4,000 Republican votes, and major faction thereof, based upon the average vote for State ticket in the last election.

Nobles county is entitled to two delegates.

C. H. Pettit, C. Stebbins, Levi Nutting, G. A. Gilman, Wm. Bickel, L. G. Stevenson, W. L. Wilson, D. Sinclair, E. P. Freeman, Jacob Frankenfield, C. A. Conkey, State Central Committee.

JUDGE WAITE NOMINATED.

The Democracy, (or the Hybrid-Miscellaneous party) of this district, which met in Convention at Owatonna on the 1st, nominated Judge Franklin H. Waite, of Mankato, for Congress.—The Judge, in his speech, confessed to having always been a Jackson Democrat, but he says he was a war Democrat during the war, and that he did not vote for Lincoln when renominated. Of course he did not vote for him the first time. So the Judge dodged and thus escaped the stigma of having voted for a Republican candidate for the Presidency.

WATCH THEM.

The Democracy are as busy as beavers. They have been counting noses, button-holing voters and writing letters for a week or two past, as though the fate of the nation depended upon their efforts. We have no doubt that a most determined effort will be made to defeat Mr. Dunnell upon the salary question, and that gross misrepresentation will be kept up. Gentlemen, we can't spare Dunnell, just yet. He has been too good a friend to the Homesteader and of the frontier to be "swapped" off while we are crossing a stream. The most he did was to *take* the back pay, and six-sevenths of Congress did the same. He voted squarely against the bill, and when you have done your worst you can only show that Dunnell did what scores of the best men in the nation did. He was not enough of a demagogue and coward to refuse the back pay and then make political capital out of his "honesty."

BEECHER'S COMPLETE VINDICATION.

We give elsewhere the substance of the report of Plymouth Church Investigating Committee, completely exhonorating Henry Ward Beecher and receiving him with greater respect and love than ever to their hearts and homes. The Christian world and the fair-minded of the non-Christian world accept the verdict. Beecher has been through the fiery furnace and has come out without the smell of fire upon his garments.

We have not space to review the evidence, but there are a few leading points which must satisfy any fair mind that Beecher is not guilty. Some of these are:

1 The charge rests upon Mrs. Tilton's confession, upon Beecher's letters and upon Moulton's statement that Beecher confessed to him. Let us look at the these: 1. Mrs. Tilton confessed when ill and two weak to resist the demands of her husband. She immediately retracted this confession, denied its truth in a public statement and also denied its truth before the Committee. Here are two solemn denials when she is well and of sound mind against one confession extorted from her when she was ill and too weak to resist her husband's demand. 2. Beecher's letters, even in the garbled and false shape in which Tilton and Moulton published them, prove his innocence just as much as his guilt. They are therefore of no weight in establishing his guilt. 3. Moulton states that Beecher confessed adultery to him, but has no letters or other evidence to sustain his statement. From the known character of the man, as a blackmailer, a bully, a free-lover, and, as he himself acknowledged, a "heathen," his statement ought not to be believed. Besides, Moulton flatly contridicts himself, for he wrote to Beecher, "I know you can stand, if the whole case was published to-morrow," thus showing clearly that whatever the offence was it was not anything of an unchaste or impure nature.

2. There is no letter of Beecher's confessing his guilt. On the contrary, his letters show clearly that he was not guilty of the main charge, for he says in one, dated June 1, 1873, "My mind is clear; I am not in haste; I shall write for the public a statement that will bear the light of the judgment day.—God will take care of me and mine."—As the committee say, "these are not the words of a guilty mind."

3. Both Tilton and Moulton, with great emphasis, denied the charge when first published by the Woodhulls.—This denial was made to the Rev. Mr. Halliday.

4. Beecher's conduct is not consistent with the theory of guilt. He has not acted like a guilty man. Thrice he published a solemn and emphatic denial over his own signature; he asked for an investigation to probe the scandal to the bottom, and he called upon all persons having letters of his bearing upon the subject to come forward and publish them.

5. The Investigating Committee called upon any person having any knowledge of the facts to come forward and testify.

Now let Beecher rest in peace and let Tilton and Moulton sink to that perdition of infamy and public contempt which they deserve.

THE GRASSHOPPER SITUATION.

We give elsewhere an extract from a paper on the Grasshopper prepared by the U. S. Consul at Winnepeg. It seems that the locusts have deposited their eggs in Manitoba as they have done this year in the region bordering on the Minnesota river. We have not heard of any eggs having been deposited in the counties south and southwest of Watonwan, so that next year this section will escape the necessity of feeding the young hoppers for six or eight weeks as we had to do this year. But we may look for a visit or two from the swarms which will hatch out north of us, and with the knowledge we now have, and our experience in fighting them this year, we ought to escape next year with little comparative damage. This year, with our hatch to feed for nearly two months, and with three or four invasions from foreign grasshoppers, we have still nearly half a crop left. Next year with only the invaders to meet, and with a vigorous smudging, roping, etc., we can rest assured of saving most of the crop.

This seems to have been a general grasshopper year. They were on the move from Manitoba to Texas and, we believe, also in South America, and it is supposed that some of the invaders even this far north were hatched South of North America. It is not probable that there will be another such general movement for twenty years to come. We are north of the ordinary grasshopper country, and the name of the "grasshopper region" is no more appropriate as applied to us than the name of the "water-spout region" would be appropriate if applied to Pittsburg. A civilized Indian who passed through here a few days ago, and who has known this country from boyhood, said to one of our farmers that this was "not the grasshopper country." They have not been here before in twenty years.

Mr. Taylor, in concluding his paper, sums up with substantially the following points:

1. If the grasshoppers had not taken half the crops, Manitoba would have smothered in its own fat—and as half the crop left is in consequence of the diminished production worth as much as the whole crop would have been, the loss is not so severe after all.

2. Where fields were ploughed in the fall, two weeks' important time was gained in the spring, and hence the loss by the hoppers was at least one fourth less than on the spring ploughed lands.

3. He hopes that the ova of the ichneumon fly has been deposited with and will eat up the grasshopper eggs; if not the eggs must be disturbed and trampled out this fall.

4. For this purpose there is nothing like deep plowing.

5. The pea is unpalatable food for the grasshopper, and so he recommends that "every field of wheat, barley and oats he surrounded by a margin, say one hundred feet wide, of the field pea."

6. Burn over the prairies in the spring.

7. Ample provision for smudges for use when the adult grasshoppers begin to fly.

8. Every parish club to organize for associated effort against the pest.

9. For every acre heretofore sown, plough and sow two acres in 1875.

BEECHER TRIUMPHANTLY VINDICATED.

Report of the Investigating Committee—Beecher Acquitted and Completely exhonerated from everything of an unchaste Character—Perfect Confidence of Plymouth Church in its Pastor—Let the Peace of God Rest on Beecher and Plymouth Church—Scenes at the Meeting—Enthusiasm of the Audience—Blackmailing Moulton Appears in the role of Blackguard—Hustled away by the Police—Impotent Threats from Moulton.

On Friday night, August 28th, the Plymouth Church Investigating Committee, read their report at the church meeting. The report covers the whole ground, dwelling upon every essential point in the case, and concludes with the following complete vindication of Mr. Beecher.

First. We find from the evidence that Rev. Henry Ward Beecher did not commit adultery with Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton, either at the time or times, or place or places set forth in the third and fourth sub-divisions of Mr. Tilton's statement, nor at any other time or place whatever.

Second. We find from the evidence that Mr. Beecher has never committed any unchaste or improper act with Mrs. Tilton, nor made any unchaste or improper remark, proffer or solicitation to her, of any kind whatever.

Third. If this were a question of errors of judgment on the part of Mr. Beecher, it would be easy to criticise, especially in the light of recent events. In such criticism, we are sure no man would join more sincerely than Mr. Beecher himself.

Fourth. We see nothing whatever in the evidence that should impair the perfect confidence of Plymouth church, or the world, in the Christian integrity of Henry Ward Beecher. And now let the peace of God, that passeth all understanding, rest and abide with Plymouth church, and the beloved and eminent pastor, so much and so long afflicted.

Signed, HENRY W. SAGE,
AUGUSTUS STORRS,
HENRY CLEVELAND,
H. B. CLAFLIN,
JOHN WINDSOR,
S. V. WHITE,
Committee of Investigation.

To this the Committee added the following resolutions, expressing increased confidence in the great preacher, and welcoming him to their church, their families, their homes and their hearts:

Resolved, That the evidence laid before the examining committee not only does not afford any foundation for putting the pastor of this church, Henry Ward Beecher, upon trial, but on the contrary establishes to the perfect satisfaction of this church his entire innocence and absolute personal purity with respect to the charges made against him by Theodore Tilton.

Resolved, That our confidence and love for our pastor, so far from being diminished are heightened and deepened by the unmerited sufferings which he has so long borne, and we welcome him with sympathy more tender and trust more unbounded than ever felt before to his labors among us—to our church, our families, our homes and our hearts.

During the reading of the report frequent interruptions were caused by the applause which followed the reading of certain passages sustaining Mr. Beecher, and outbursts of laughter were drawn out by any allusion to "mutual friend" Moulton and his participation in the matter. The concluding portion of the report, summing up the result, was received with the waving of handkerchiefs, hats, and whatever else came handy, and the applause which greeted the ending was almost deafening.

After the reading the report Moulton went forward and took a seat on the platform. During some remarks by Mr. Raymond, in which he said that Moulton had tried to poison the minds of men against Beecher, Moulton rose and said twice: "You're a liar, sir!" This produced intense excitement.—Men and women mounted the seats and cried "put him out!" "Shame!" etc., mingled with prolonged hissing.—Moulton dared the meeting to put him out. Two policemen appeared and Moulton resumed his seat. Mr. Raymond continued reviewing the character and conduct of Tilton and Moulton in severe terms. The report of the committee was received and the resolution adopted by a standing vote amid the waving of hats and handkerchiefs. When the nays were called for Moulton alone voted in the negative. At the conclusion Moulton passed out amid demonstrations which led the police to hustle him into a carriage and drive rapidly away. Moulton is out in a card threatening to print more letters. But the verdict of Plymouth Church is the verdict of the Christian world, and henceforth there is only honor and love for Beecher and lasting contempt and infamy for Tilton and Moulton.

GRASSHOPPERS.

How to Destroy them and Prevent their Ravages.

J. W. Taylor, U. S. Consul at Winnepeg, has prepared a very able and interesting paper on Grasshoppers which appears in the *Manitobian* of that place, and from which we extract the following upon the methods adopted for preventing their ravages and destroying them:

HUMAN AGENCIES AGAINST FULL-GROWN LOCUSTS.

Smudges.—Mr. Taylor quotes a letter to the New York *Herald*, in which the smoking out process employed in Asia and Africa is given, which closes as follows:

"Let our settlers in the Northwest imitate their uncivilized fellow sufferers of Asia and Africa. Let them kindle brisk fires early in the morning, at least one hour before sunrise, all around their farms or fields, or if that be impossible, then kindle them all along that side in the direction of which they expect the invasion of the locusts.—The fires should not be more than 100 yards apart—the closer the better.—Coal tar, half-dried peat, or still less expensive matter, such as grass, sod, wet straw, green brushwood, reeds, cattle dung, bones, horns and hoofs of dead animals, refuse leather and hides, cast off shoes and rags—in fact, anything that will create a dense stifling smoke, and is at the same time inexpensive, should be thrown into the fires, and a rigorous fumigation should be kept up from sunrise to sunset, or as long as the locusts are on the wing."

Roping the Fields.—A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, describing the visitations of 1873 in southwestern Minnesota, says: "One of the most effectual means employed was to 'rope' the fields—that is, to hitch each end of a rope 200 feet long to a horse and drag it over the grain."

Scooping or Netting.—The following suggestions may have value: "Attach together two sheets, forming a sort of a bag, and fasten to a cross pole to permit the locusts to enter the bag, so that two men can take hold of the two ends of the pole and draw it rapidly along the grain. From these two ends extend two braces to the back knot of the sack, in order that the hind end of the apparatus may be held as high as possible from the ground, so as not to break the grain with the knot. With this apparatus sweep the fields at night or on wet days, when the locusts are perched quietly on the grain, in such a manner that the striking of the ears against the edge of the sheet will shake off the locusts into the bag. Bulging out with the pressure of the air, the insect will not escape, and can be destroyed by plunging into hot water."

HOW TO DESTROY THE EGGS AND WINGLESS LOCUSTS.

But the practical question now is how to destroy the larvæ, or the just hatched insect next spring? On this important point all testimony unites in the importance of

Deep Ploughing.—The California *Farmer* of July 5, 1855, says: "When the soil is ploughed deep and early they do not make such ravages."

A planter in Texas wrote as follows in 1867, to the Department of Agriculture at Washington: "As soon as the grasshopper has laid its eggs the planters plough their fields and turn the soil over so that the eggs will be crushed, and thus destroy the spring crop of grasshoppers. This experiment has been made in small spots of ground where myriads of eggs were deposited, and not a grasshopper came from under the layer of soil that covered the eggs."

The Asiatic traveler, Locher, says on this point: "Deep ploughing, with a view to crush the eggs under the weight of the soil turned upon them, is undoubtedly recommendable, while pigs and poultry allowed to roam over the plowed fields would greatly assist in the extermination of these locusts in embryo."

Prairie Fires.—As to the great unoccupied prairies adjoining the settlements of Manitoba, they should not be burned this autumn. But next spring when the young grasshoppers are yet wingless and the grass dry, set fire to it by concert between parishes and as much as possible in circles, so that the insects cannot escape from the ring of fire but be driven by the heat and smoke into the centre, where they will eventually perish in the flames.

MENNONITE EXPERIENCE.

I have before me a paper translated from the Russian ("On the means of Destroying the Grasshopper," by V. Motschulksy, published by the Smithsonian Institution in 1858,) which presents an interesting synopsis of the methods practiced in Southern Russia, including those occupied by the German or Mennonite colonies.

In the autumn, as soon as the labors of tillage permit, the people provided with sharp sticks or hoes for turning up the ground, proceed to collect and destroy locust eggs. If the eggs are deposited in the fields or sandy plains where the ploughs and harrows can pass, the latter are made use of. The egg-tubes are poured into sacks and measured, the authorities paying a bounty of ten cents for every pint collected. If, after a hot summer the fall and winter are equable, the search is renewed in the spring. After the young locusts appear in the spring parties with flat wooden shovels are detailed to surround the plain where the broods appear, destroying them and burning the residue. In addition, rollers made of timber and fixed on iron or wooden axles, and drawn by horses or oxen, are sent from point to point, wherever any mass of insects have escaped the above precautions.—Besides the rollers, as the insects acquire the use of their wings, the use of bags is found advantageous—commencing the patrol of the fields at daylight and continuing until the morning dew is dried up. After the swarms commence their flights, every plantation is as far as possible protected by smudges in the manner described above by Locher.

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All 50c do do	45c
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Boiled Linseed Oil, per gal.	1 30c
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Engine oil, per gallon,	1 00c
Engine oil, per gallon,	80c
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Aqua ammonia, per oz.	5c
Laudanum, per oz.	10c
Paregoric, per oz.	5c
Camphor Gum, per oz.	5c

And all other Drugs in proportion.

From this date our customers will please take notice that we SELL ONLY FOR CASH. Don't ask us for credit as we shall be compelled to refuse it, and every man's good sense must tell him that the credit system, under the present prospects, is only another name for certain ruin and the beggery of our families. "Charity should begin at Home."

Worthington, July 10, 1874—44tf.

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We intend to sell only the best of everything in our line—and at the same time only ask moderate prices.

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Groceries and Provisions given in exchange for Country Produce.

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Bigelow, June 25, 1874.—[42.

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Jackson, Tuesday and Friday	6 p. m.
Lake Shetek, Saturday	6 p. m.

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THE ADVANCE.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

AT

Worthington, Minnesota.

The ADVANCE is the regularly-issued county paper, and the only newspaper published in Nobles county. To persons abroad who contemplate coming to the National Colony, the ADVANCE will prove of great value, as it will chronicle from week to week every step in the progress of the Colony, and will give besides a great quantity of valuable information concerning the prairies of the West.

DEPARTMENTS.

FARMER'S DEPARTMENT.

Special prominence will be given to all questions affecting the interests of the farmers, and to agricultural topics. An account of every farm in the county will be given. Correspondence solicited from farmers. Write facts and observations upon farming matters, and the editor will put them in shape for the press. Particular attention will be given to the subject of Tree Culture, as one of vital importance to this part of the West.

LAND DEPARTMENT.

Reliable information will be given concerning the securing of Government Land. Letters of inquiry as to the homestead and tree-claim laws will be promptly and correctly answered through the paper, and all the decisions of the General Land Office which can be obtained will be published.

COLONY DEPARTMENT.

The ADVANCE, as intimated above, will be a map and history of the National Colony. All questions relating to the soil, climate, and other natural advantages, and to the development of Southwestern Minnesota, will be faithfully answered.

NEWS AND LOCAL.

The ADVANCE will give a general summary of the news of the world, but its aim will be to become a first-class local newspaper, devoted especially to home news and home interests. Correspondence from the different townships and from the several counties tributary to Worthington solicited.

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