

between 400 and 500 feet wide, and at the point where the work of destruction commenced, it is not more than 150 feet wide. Between North Avontie and this, the northerly point, numerous ravines empty into Butcher's Run Valley. Along this some houses were built directly over the natural river, a course of the culverts being made in part as foundations for dwelling houses. The line of destruction followed the water course to the river and involved an immense number of houses not on the line of the culvert. When the rain began suddenly it seemed as though the heavens opened and the water came down as from huge pipes. The valley was soon filled with water, and the debris of houses, barns, etc. In the district west of Chestnut the water rose twenty feet in places, and the people could hardly save their lives, much less their goods.

The dwelling of Henry Mattern was struck, and he and his wife and two children were drowned. Mrs. Winkler was carried off with her house and children. Mr. Shearing, as soon as he saw the flood coming, moved his family to the hills, where one child rolled over the embankment into the flood. The body was discovered this morning. The glue works were destroyed next. August Reykeoff's dwelling was cleared away with the occupants, and the two children perished. The house at the intersection of Madison Avenue and East street was struck by the flood and carried away, and all the inmates, six, were drowned. The torrent swept down the lowlands in a width of 200 feet, and everything yielded to it like sand, the houses being literally turned upside down. The house of Alderman Bolster was destroyed, and one of his children drowned. The next family escaped. On the same street the family of Tucks, consisting of Jacob Tucks, wife and one child, and Joseph, brother of Mrs. Tucks; in another house adjoining, Jacob Stone, wife and two children, were all lost, except one child. The bodies were found this morning on Chestnut street. On Spring Garden Avenue the houses withstood the flood. About seventy houses were destroyed in all in this district, and it is believed many bodies remain in the debris.

Following is a list of those already recovered: Mr. and Mrs. Metzler, Conrad Gozen and wife, Mrs. Mary Coutan, John Whiukler, Jacob Schaffer, Mrs. Henry Leopold and four children, Mr. Bold Arnold, the body of a female, and seven children, three boys and four girls, not yet identified. Mr. John Schaffer and three daughters, Henry Nottern, wife and two children, August Bolster, son of Alderman Bolster. A young man named Hamburg, was drowned trying to rescue a family on Ohio street; Emma Kykokoff, five years old, a son of John Stearing, four years old, Mr. and Mrs. Huffmagle and the body of a boy named Heber.

Spring Garden Avenue lies in the South of Butcher's Run. It is separated by a high hill. It would be impossible to give anything like a detailed account of the damage done here. The dwelling houses in the vicinity of those not destroyed were greatly injured. Only two or three lives are reported lost. Michael Slaughter and child were drowned in crossing the street. At the foot of Spring Garden Run the loss of life was fearful. In one house ten persons were drowned. Phillip Hess and Henry Schaffer rushed out of a saloon into the street and were lost. Hess' body was discovered this morning, his hand grasping a fire plug. Wm. Peats tied his wife and several small children with a clothes line in a room to prevent them rushing off in an alarm and being drowned. The house was carried far from its place and they were saved, but he was lost. The number of persons lost is doubtless much larger than already recovered. At Wood's Run two houses, occupied by Pat Forley and Frisbee were destroyed. John Gorman and three children were lost. One of the children was found near the railroad track to-day. At Temperanceville is a narrow stream for a saw mill, which empties into the Ohio river. All its iron bridges were carried away, and the stones they rested on went down the stream like cork. Five wooden bridges and three trestle works over the same were also swept away. Taylor's salt works are a complete wreck, loss, \$25,000. Two large worm stills in Brooks, Palatine & Co.'s refining works are destroyed.

A store on Washington turnpike was taken by the flood, loss, \$13,000. The following buildings are destroyed:

Mr. Van Wicker's house, Thomas Connor's house, Wm. Stepen's house, Stephen Semple's house, Miner's Hall, Geo. Alsop's house, two slaughter houses belonging to Wm. Archibald, two log houses belonging to Geo. Gray, Patton's block, consisting of four houses and Gray and Bell's carpenter shop, blacksmith shop and fifty coal cars. Gray & Bell's loss is about \$50,000, mostly in machinery and implements. The list of dead thus far taken out is as follows: A child, Ida Hunter, Thos. Britton and son, Mr. Thropp and wife, Isaiah Thropp, Jos. O'Conner, Mrs. Dorothy Semple. The following persons are missing and supposed to be drowned: M. Horsley, wife and two children; Thomas Hunter, wife and three children; the wife of Thomas Britton; Isaiah Thropp's five children; McHey, wife and three children; F. O'Neil and daughter; George Jones, son and daughter.

Charlier's Valley stream, which runs parallel the same as Mill Run, empties into the Ohio river three miles below. The loss of life here reported is very great. At Brush Run the fences and bridges are gone and property is badly damaged. At McLaughlin Run the loss of life is frightful, eleven persons drowned, among them a whole family named McLean was swept away; also a vast amount of property. During the flashes of lightning last night horses and cattle could be seen struggling in the torrent. At midnight few additional particulars have been obtained. The places devastated are so far apart, and the people being so frightened, that they cannot give coherent accounts. The loss of life in Butcher's Run and Alleghany City is placed at 147. Most carefully prepared figures give the total loss of life at 219. The property destroyed and damaged cannot be estimated approximately.

At a meeting of citizens of Alleghany City to-night, leading men pledged \$1,000 for the relief of sufferers. A meeting is called for the same purpose at Pittsburgh to-morrow.

NEW YORK, 27.—Detectives Simpson and Fearley, of the central office, to-day, arrested Louis M. Van Eten, lately pardoned out of the States prison, where he was sent for ten years for his exposure of the frauds in Sing Sing; he is now arrested for an attempt to pass a bond for \$10,000, which is identified as a portion of the \$160,000 in bonds stolen from the room of Costello Del Lazago, in the St. George's Hotel. This is said to be the same bond that Geo. Chadwick was sent fourteen years to Auburn State prison for. It appears that Van Eten passed this bond on the Bank of California at San Francisco, and the Chief of Police, Lees, of that city, is now here with the necessary papers to take him back.

Mrs. S. McFall was struck by lightning, at her house here, on Sunday night, and instantly killed.

Mr. Beecher went to Peekskill on Saturday and remained at his country seat all day on Sunday, not attending church, as was his usual custom. T. G. Shearman, his counsel, was with him, and no other person was permitted to see him except a few relations and personal friends. Shearman was interviewed by a reporter, but he could not say whether Mr. Beecher would present a written statement or not, that was for the committee to decide; if any statement was made its publication would depend wholly upon the committee. Mr. Shearman deprecated the excessive publicity given to the investigation. He believed, decidedly, that Beecher would be brighter by the clearing away of all that obscured the case. He declared that the *Graphic's* pretending to give an abstract of the Beecher statement was a *Graphic* invention. In regard to the personnel of the investigating committee he stamped as absurd the reports that all were Beecher's friends; three were such, but the other three were strong friends of Tilton, and one of them he used to leave all his money with when he went lecturing. Another absurdity was calling Tracy and Hill Beecher's counsel; Beecher had never seen them, they are retained by the committee. About the outcome of the investigation there was no shadow of a doubt, the committee had already had more than enough to clear Beecher.

Mr. Sage, Chairman of the Committee, told a reporter that nothing more of the proceedings would be

published until the close of the investigation.

Mr. Tilton stated to a reporter of the *Brooklyn Eagle*, to-day, that a compromise was now impossible. He had been approached several times on the subject. Mr. Sage, one of Mr. Beecher's sturdiest friends, came to see him last week, and anxiously urged him to withdraw, but he could not.

The *Brooklyn Argus* publishes a card from Mr. Tilton, in which he says—

"The Beecher Investigating Committee have given the world a lot of irrelevant testimony of mine, and said no word about the most important part, namely, that the criminality, with my sworn statement, charged upon the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and his religious victim, was confessed to me, not only by herself, but by Mr. Beecher; furthermore, that it was confessed by her and him to Mr. Moulton, as a friend and counselor, or both; and still further, that Mr. Moulton's office as mediator, for four years between Mr. Beecher and me, was based on the one sole fact of this pre-existing criminality between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton. This statement I made to the committee with the utmost plainness of speech.

"I furthermore stated to the committee that Mr. Beecher's apology to me, instead of being followed by any circumstances with which Mrs. Woodhull was connected, was communicated to me by Mr. Beecher nearly six months before I ever met, knew or saw Mrs. Woodhull. The omission of these facts from the committee's report leads me to lay them before the public as a necessary part of my case.

(Signed.) "THEODORE TILTON."

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, in an interview with a reporter, to-day, stated that she knew the substance of this affair a year before Mrs. Woodhull published the statement, and that she was in possession of the facts in the fall of the year. While Mrs. Ballard was still connected with the *Revolution* Mr. Tilton and herself accompanied Mrs. Ballard from the office to his house, led there by a misunderstanding, and spent that day with Mrs. Tilton, who showed some feeling in this matter. At the table Theodore told the whole story of his wife's faithlessness, not in detail, but as showing to us reformers one phase of social life. Next evening Mrs. Ballard met Miss Anthony at her own house, and said, "Theodore told us a very strange story last evening," and recounted it to Miss Anthony who, at the close, said, "I have heard the same story from Mrs. Tilton," and Miss Anthony gave the particulars, as follows: "When Mr. Tilton returned home that evening some angry words, growing out of the narration in the afternoon, passed between him and his wife, and both became intensely excited. In the heat of passion, and in the presence of Miss Anthony, each confessed to the other of having broken the marriage vow. In the midst of these startling disclosures Miss Anthony withdrew to her room. Shortly after she heard Mrs. Tilton dashing up stairs and Mr. Tilton following after. She flung open her bedroom door, and Elizabeth rushed in and the door was closed and bolted. Theodore pounded on the outside of the door and demanded admittance, but Miss Anthony refused to admit him. So intense was his passion at the moment, that she feared he might kill his wife if he gained access to the room. Several times he returned to the door and savagely demanded that it be opened, saying, "No woman shall stand between me and my wife." Susan said, "If you enter this room it will be over my dead body," so the infuriated man ceased his demands, and withdrew. Mrs. Tilton remained with Susan throughout the night. In the excitement of the hour with sobs and tears she told to Miss Anthony the whole story of her own faithlessness and Mr. Beecher's course. Her deception and her anguish fell upon the ears of Susan B. Anthony, and were spoken by the lips of Mrs. Tilton.

Mrs. Stanton denied the allegation by Tilton in his cross-examination, that Mrs. Tilton was not friendly with Miss Anthony.

Mr. Wilkinson came to the ladies who knew about the matter, and besought them not to make it public. He said that to him it was a matter of money, he was a stockholder in Plymouth Church, in the

*Christian Union* and in the *Life of Christ*, and the destruction of Mr. Beecher would be the destruction of all these, and Mr. Wilkinson expressed it, "It would knock the *Life of Christ* higher than a kite," hence his concern in keeping the matter secret.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., 27.—Constables seized \$800 worth of liquor in Westfield, Mass., on Saturday; three men in the employ of its owner recaptured it, but they were compelled to abandon it. On the constables taking it again, a mob partly armed prevented its removal, and a compromise was made, so that the liquor should remain with the officers during the night, but it was stolen from them and carried into Connecticut. To-day, a large force of constables arrested Elisha Tobey, owner of the Liquor, Jack Frud, ring-leader of the mob, and others. Many more arrests will be made. Westfield is ablaze with excitement.

MEMPHIS, 27.—There is considerable excitement here, caused by the publication of an extra, with what purported to be a confession by Beecher of the truth of Tilton's charges, and a defence from a biblical standpoint, of his conduct. It was very well written, and thousands of extras were sold.

COLUMBUS, 27.—Heavy rains last night did much damage, the water destroying property stored in cellars. Two barns east of the city were struck by lightning, and one entirely destroyed, with much valuable property.

LOUISVILLE, 27.—The damage to the Louisville and Cincinnati railroad, last night, by the storm, is estimated at \$30,000.

ST. LOUIS, 27.—There have been about twenty cases of sunstroke here since Saturday, half proving fatal.

CHICAGO, 27.—Two diabolical attempts at incendiarism were discovered this morning. At 219 North Clark St., in a house occupied by Nicholas Staaden as a hardware store and dwelling, a lighted candle was placed in the grate with a pile of clothing saturated with kerosene oil; from this ran a train of rags soaked in kerosene and two kegs of powder, one open. When discovered the fire had made great progress and would soon have reached the powder. Staaden has been arrested on a charge of arson with attempt to murder, and his bail fixed at \$14,000; he appears to be an old offender, and the people to-night threatened to hang him. His house was insured far beyond its worth in the North British Mercantile Company.

CINCINNATI, 27.—A storm passed over Kentucky last night, doing much damage to railroads and bridges. On the short line to Louisville, a train near Sparta went through a bridge; three men were seriously, probably fatally, hurt. Great damage was done to the corn crop, the total loss is estimated at \$100,000. A large number of coal barges were sunk or torn from their moorings and damaged.

SAN FRANCISCO, 27.—At Anaheim, in this State, to-day, Constable D. Y. C. Davis tried to arrest Jose Moreno, for rape on Mrs. Eldridge; Moreno drew a pistol and Davis shot him near the heart. Moreno ran, and Davis shot again and killed him. Moreno fired once at the officer without effect.

NEW YORK, 28.—A Berlin letter on the International Congress at Brussels, says the Prussian project which it is proposed to discuss, is called an "International convention concerning the laws and customs of war," and lays down certain general principles as to what war is, which it says is, "A struggle between two nations and their armies, and not between subjects." It contains eighty-one sections, devoted to a detailed statement of what should or should not be permitted in war. With regard to military authority on the territory of a hostile state the doctrine is decisively laid down that the occupation of a portion of a Territory or of a State completely suspends the legal authority in that State and substitutes the enemy's, so that if any of the population are subsequently found in arms they will not be treated as prisoners of war; however, the army of occupation has no right to seize churches, establishments of charity and other public institutions. The seizure of monuments and works of art or museums is severely reprehended. Among the means of war which are forbidden are the use of poison to treacherously murder prisoners and the refusal to give quarter, the

threat of extermination toward garisons that obstinately defend a fortress, the employment of arms causing useless suffering, such as projectiles filled with powder and glass, or explosive balls of less than four hundred grammes in weight; none but fortified cities can be besieged; an open city which is not defended by troops can neither be besieged nor bombarded; no city can be bombarded without notice, nor pillaged after capture; persons captured in balloons are not spies; correspondents and other persons who accompany armies, although non-combatants, can be made prisoners of war; they are not criminals, but legal enemies, and they must therefore be exposed to no violence or ill-treatment; they can be condemned to a city fortress or locality, but cannot be imprisoned like criminals. Prisoners of war may be killed while trying to escape, but if recaptured they cannot be punished, though the surveillance can be increased. Prisoners of war can be employed on certain public works which are not fatiguing nor humiliating, considering the grade and social position they occupy in their own country, provided these works have no relation to the operations of the war.

It is understood that Tilton and Moulton were in consultation yesterday and Sunday; Moulton is acting under the advice of General Butler. When Moulton is invited by the committee, it is believed that he will testify; Tilton thinks, however, that only a court of law can compel him to speak.

The Beecher committee decided, last evening, to call Francis D. Moulton as the next witness, asking him, in their invitation, to produce all the documents in his possession that relate in any way to the case. It is said that he has Beecher's consent to tell everything he knows. If Moulton does not answer the call to testify Beecher's testimony will be taken without further delay.

A special from Topeka to the *Tribune* about the trial of Senator Pomeroy, says the grounds of the motion to quash the indictment are various and mostly quibbling, the principal being that the office of Senator of the State of Kansas, mentioned in the indictment, has no existence in comprehensive law, and fails to set forth that York received a bribe during the session for the performance of a specific act, and that such a contract was fulfilled. The ex-senator is looking well and is in apparently exuberant spirits. It is understood that he has abandoned the national bank theory of defense, the witness Page having so stated, and that if forced to trial, he will raise the black flag, and make a general discovery of all his political dealings. By this means he hopes to palliate his offense by showing that political ambition and hope of advancement were impracticable unless obstacles were removed by the liberal and constant crossing of palms with bribes. Some deem this a movement on his part to intimidate politicians and bring a pressure to bear to stay proceedings pending the approaching election; but it is certain that he has sent out a large sheaf of subpoenas to different parts of the State. He can "a tale unfold" that will make havoc with political reputations, and on the principle of "in for a penny in for a pound" he may find it pleasant and profitable to do so just now.

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