

# THE DESERET NEWS.

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DAVID O. CALDER,  
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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## By Telegraph.

### AMERICAN.

LARAMIE CITY, WY., 25.—While Sheriff Brophy and Deputy Fee were attempting to arrest the notorious desperadoes, Jack Wadkins and his pal, yesterday, on a peace warrant, they resisted the arrest, and Wadkins shot and seriously wounded the deputy sheriff and slightly wounded the sheriff, and then jumped upon his horse and escaped into the Black Hills; a thousand dollars reward is offered for Wadkins' capture, and various parties are in pursuit. He is thought to have gone toward the northern forts.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., 25.—The General Assembly, to-day, elected Henry Lippett, Governor, and Henry T. Lissom, Lt. Governor.

BOSTON, 25.—The recent defalcations of A. Jackson, the missing lawyer, have swelled to \$700,000; it is stated that he is in Vermont, but it is believed generally that he is on the way to Europe. No steps have been taken to secure him.

WASHINGTON, 25.—American Horse with his five followers returned to Tremont House to-day.

NEW YORK, 25.

After recess Porter continued his address to the jury. He spoke of the extraordinary fact that a man like Moulton, according to his own statement, delivered over his wife to the companionship of a man he knew to be a hypocritical debauchee, and that he had a portrait of this adulterer hanging in his drawing room. But wherefore Moulton needed an explanation it was forthcoming, and if no other was possible he had a ready forged lie. Moulton swore that he assumed no attitude of hostility to Beecher, until the latter accused him of blackmail in his statement published on the 13th of Aug., 1874, yet the fact was developed that before this Moulton refused to let Beecher even see the original documents in his possession, and when General Tracy asked for them for verifying the copies Moulton denied that he had permitted Tilton to copy them, although copies had already been published broadcast. Moulton refused even to permit his own clerk to copy these papers, on the plea that he was going to Narragansett; but when he left he took the papers in his pocket to show B. F. Butler, to be woven into the statement designed to crush Beecher. When he returned with this statement he found a letter from Beecher, asking permission to see the papers; he then wrote him a letter, or rather copied a letter which Butler wrote for him, declining to let him see them on the ground that he held them in trust. He discussed the passages in the letter in detail, as showing Moulton's steadfast determination not to aid Beecher in his statement, in order to cloak this design. Up to this time Beecher had trusted to the friendship and

honor of Moulton; but when he received this letter, this man, whom Morris called a coward, sent a response demanding the return of his private papers, such as letters from his brother, and brothers and sisters. He did not go to Narragansett to consult a lawyer, but answered the letter on the spur of the moment, thinking he was writing to Moulton, not to Butler. This was not the conduct of an adulterer in dealing with a man who knew his secret. Judge Porter said that no one who heard the testimony could doubt that this was a case of blackmail. As long as money was coming there was no charges, they were kept quiet; when money was not coming charges were brought forward. If Moulton believed in the truth of the charge of adultery, this was a blackmailing transaction. He admits that he received money from Beecher. Of course Tilton didn't know where it came from; it would not have been respectable to know if he was cognizant that it was bed money for his wife. If Tilton and Moulton didn't know it was blackmail why were they afraid to have it known? Referring to the letter of May, '74, from Tilton to Beecher, counsel commented on it, quoting the testimony of Storrs in relation to Tilton asking Storrs what was the matter with Claflin, as he didn't seem disposed to furnish part of the funds to establish a paper in New York, which was to bring fame to Beecher, Tilton, Moulton and Carpenter? When Moulton told Beecher that Tilton threatened to publish the scandal unless Bowen paid him \$7,000 Moulton said he would pay it out of his own pocket to save Beecher. He wanted counsel to force the payment of this money out of Beecher and his friends. The original aim of Moulton was to get Tilton back on the *Independent*, but the plans were changed, as Tilton wanted to be thought the most magnanimous man on earth in forgiving Beecher.

CHICAGO, 26.—Major Bluford Wilson, Solicitor of the Treasury Department, arrived in this city from Washington, yesterday, and will remain three or four days for the purpose of giving legal advice to government officials who are investigating the whiskey frauds. Many discrepancies have been found whereby the government has been swindled, and the officials have recently truck a new lead, and intend examining the books of all the railroad companies leading from Chicago, for the purpose of learning the quantity of high wines and spirits they have carried away within the last four months. The books of the Lake Shore railroad company and the Star line have already been looked into, and information criminating several wholesale dealers has been accumulated. When the U. S. grand jury meets it is probable that two-thirds or three-fourths of the wholesale liquor dealers of this city will be indicted for defrauding the government. The *Tribune's* Washington special says the examination of the stubs of the gaugers from one Chicago house furnishes an illustration of the methods pursued to defraud the government. The contents of a certain number of packages sent from one Chicago house to New York, according to the stamps, were 67,000 gallons; but when the stubs were examined they covered only 10,000 gallons, showing a clear swindle of 57,000 gallons. A comparison of the stamps on another package of illicit whiskey showed where a single stamp, according to the stub, covered only sixty gallons, while the stamp in reality covered eighty gallons.

WASHINGTON, 26.—The Sioux Indian delegation called to-day, on the President, by appointment, accompanied by General Cowen, Acting Secretary of the Interior, and Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Smith. They were received by the President in his private office. As the Indians entered each advanced to the President and, being presented by the interpreter, shook hands with him. The Indians then arranged themselves around the table, Spotted Tail and Red Cloud having prominent positions. A large number of ladies and gentlemen

were present, including Governor Pennington, of Dakota, Governor Thayer, of Wyoming, Ex-Gov. McCook, of Colorado, and Senator Hamilton, of Texas. The President then, through Wm. Fulder, the interpreter, addressed the Indians as follows:

"I want to say to the Indians, to-day, something about the object of bringing them here, and a few words for them to reply to at present. I have always been a friend to the Indians, and am very anxious to do what I think best for their good. The country where they now live, as they must be well aware, is entirely incapable of supporting them should the government cease to give them aid. By the treaty of 1868 clothing is granted to them for thirty years, and provisions for only five years. The food and provisions therefore which have been given them the last two years have been gratuitous on the part of Congress. These may be taken from them at any time, without any violation of treaty. My interest now is to make some arrangement by which they and their children will be secure for the future." (Several Indians expressed their approval of these sentiments by exclaiming "Ugh.") "As I said in the beginning, it must be evident to them, that if the supplies of food be withdrawn by the government, it will be impossible for them to live where they are. Another thing I would call their attention to is this, they must see that the white people outnumber the Indians now, about 200 to 1, taking all the Indians within territory owned by the United States. This number of whites is increasing so rapidly that before many years it will be impossible to fix any point within the line of our territory, where you can prevent them going, and it will become necessary that the white people shall go from one place to another, whether occupied by Indians or not, the same as they go from one State to another. For this reason it is very desirable that the Indians should have friends here to look after their interests. They should be situated where they would be able to get support beyond any contingency. I do not propose to ask them, without their consent, to leave their homes where they were born and raised, but to point out to them the advantage to themselves and their children if they will accept such arrangements as may be proposed to them. There is territory south of where they now live, where the climate is much better, where the grass is much better, and the game more abundant, including large game, such as buffalo, where there is good pasturage for animals, and where teachers could be sent among the Indians to instruct them in art, civilization, self-preservation and support. This year we have had great difficulty in keeping the white people from going to the Black Hills in search of gold, but so far we have prevented them. Every year the same difficulty will be encountered, until the right of the white people to go to that country is granted by the Indians, and may, in the end, lead to hostilities between the white people and the Indians without any special fault on either side. Should such trouble occur and become general it would necessarily lead to withholding, for a time at least, the supplies which the government has been sending them. All this trouble I wish to avoid. I want to see them well provided for, and in such a way that the arrangements will have to be respected by my successors and other administrations for the future. I want the Indians to think of what I have said. I don't want them to say anything to-day; I want them to talk among themselves, and be prepared to hear from the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner on Indian Affairs, who are authorized to speak for me, and will be governed by my advice. This is all I want to say to them."

After a brief conversation between the President and the Rev. Mr. Hinman, the President turned to the Indians and said, through the interpreter, "I will say to them that what I have said will be writ-

ten out, and they will have the words repeated to them by the interpreter." Spotted Tail then advanced toward the President, and looking towards the representatives of the press who were talking, and made a short explanation relative to the published statements to the effect that the Indians had stigmatized the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs as liars. He said such charges were not made by him, and whoever put them in the papers made them up themselves, as he did not call his strongest friends liars. The Indians then withdrew, evidently disappointed in not having an opportunity to reply to the President. They were in full costume, with a plentiful supply of paint and feathers.

NEW YORK, 26.—H. J. Jewett, President of the Erie Railway, was appointed the receiver of the company by the supreme court this morning.

In the Beecher case this morning, Porter resumed his argument for the defense. He said the first object of Tilton and Moulton was to reinstate the former on the *Independent*, and when that failed the *Golden Age* was established, and the friends of Beecher were asked to contribute the sum of money needed to keep the paper afloat, and a *Golden Age* article was prepared, which brought not only money but, in the language of Tilton, it brought spoils; and in the meantime the two thousand had been got from Henry Ward Beecher for Bessie Turner's school bills, and five thousand for the support of Tilton's family, for which latter sum Beecher had to mortgage his house. The Bacon letter had then been published containing a garbled edition of the letter of apology, and Beecher thought it called for an investigation, but Moulton said that would be a breach of faith, and yet these men were the parties who published the Bacon letter and the letter of apology. Were these the men to advise silence? It was the policy to be observed by Beecher and broken by Tilton and Moulton. If Beecher was guilty and had debauched one of his own communicants; if he had confessed to Tilton, Moulton and Mrs. Moulton; if he had authorized Moulton to tell Judge Morris and Judge Tracy, or any other person, why did Beecher refuse to sign the card prepared for him by Tilton, and to be read in his own pulpit? Porter, commenting upon the testimony of Mrs. Moulton, said her words were poisoned, not by herself but by her husband. It had been suggested by Beecher's enemies that counsel had dealt discourteously with the perjured blackmailer, but he would leave it to the jury; they had heard the severity with which Morris had spoken of his, Porter's, client, and they would yet hear the deadly but polished eloquence of his learned friend who had yet to speak to them on the other side. The counsel then reverted to Mrs. Moulton's testimony, in which she urged Beecher to go down to the church, that he could never appear in the pulpit with this on his mind, and Beecher replied that she seemed to him like a section of the day of judgment. Was this latter an expression like Beecher's? No, it was framed by the same lips as the "paroxysmal kiss," and "brink of moral Niagara," it was an expression of Tilton, for Beecher never thought of splitting the day of judgment into sections. There is a grain of truth in her narrative, it is true; there were conversations between them, but no one saw all as another saw it, nor could any two persons give the same account of anything that has occurred at which both were present. Few would report alike even a conversation of an hour's length after it had taken place. No two commanders gave the same account of a battle at which both were present. The counsel enlarged on the difficulty of remembering and repeating a conversation occurring several years ago, and the liability of a person, even well intentioned, to avoid mistakes in attempting to report such conversations.

It might be true that Mrs. Moulton was misled by her husband, and Tilton. He left it to the jury

to say whether Mrs. Moulton's testimony outweighed that of Henry Ward Beecher. He had hoped to be able to present to the jury the contradictions of the testimony, but he had no time. Referring again to Moulton, he said there were 17 honest men who had sworn falsely if all that he had testified to was true. If all that Tilton said against his pastor was true, there were 34 men of worth and esteem who had sworn, all sworn, falsely. Counsel then referred to the attempts made to throw discredit on the character of General Tracy, and he said that he thought he acted justly, he thought he was right in taking a retainer of Beecher after these men had broken faith with him. If there was any error on Tracy's part it was due to the counsels of Evarts and other lawyers associated with him. He then concluded his speech with congratulating the jury on their patience during the hearing of the case, and the court on its uniform kindness, and with the expression of his firm belief that no such a verdict as asked for by Judge Morris would be rendered, but that the verdict would be such a one as would gladden many hearts, and send an electric thrill of joy throughout Christendom. The conclusion of Porter's speech was greeted with a burst of applause from the spectators. The foreman of the jury announced that one of the jury was too ill to appear this afternoon, and the court adjourned till to-morrow.

NEW YORK, 26.—Panama advices to the 16th report that the elections are the only topics of interest throughout Columbia. The coast states are expected to go for Munoz and the interior for Parra, and it now looks as though the vote of Panama will decide the question. Panama continues in a state of feverish uncertainty and fear that the national forces may interfere, and bring on a conflict to secure the state for the government candidate, Senor Parra. There is little doubt that the Panama state majority will be for Munoz, in which case intriguing between Bogota and Parristas may lead to a conflict, which all peaceable people now regard with horror. Don Pablo Arosemena is likely to be elected president of the state. Messrs. Aizpara, P. N. Herrera and A. Major Vegal have been banished the state for a conspiracy to upset the government of Senor Miros.

Mr. Jewett, who has been appointed receiver of the Erie R. R., is to assume the duties of that position as soon as he shall have filed bonds in the sum of \$500,000.

S. L. M. Barlow, Homer Ramsell, and C. D. Morgan, became sureties for Jewett, as receiver, each justifying in half a million dollars.

BOSTON, 26.—This evening, at a late hour, a terrific explosion occurred in J. D. Dow's drug store, on Washington St. The wildest rumors are current, but nothing definite is known as to the cause. At the time of the explosion there were known to be 22 persons in the building, nearly all of whom were more or less seriously injured. The first intimation of the disaster was a deep rumbling sound, similar to the report of an earthquake, and almost simultaneously the walls of the building burst outward in every direction, falling in one confused mass. The scene of the wreck was such a one as has seldom before been witnessed, being more complete than that of any building blown down by gunpowder during the great fire. The building at once took fire. Two dead bodies were taken out, and three others extricated will undoubtedly die. A dozen more were sent to the city hospital. The estimated loss to the building will reach, \$40,000, and the terrific explosion and general shaking of the adjoining buildings will probably bring the loss up to \$100,000.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., 26.—Detective Wood, from Boston, arrested Abraham Jackson, the Boston defaulter, at Ausable House, Keeseville, N. Y., this evening, and will proceed to Boston at once.

Of all things in the world that are, "better late than never," going to bed certainly ranks first.