

## EDITORIALS.

## THE BROOKLYN SCANDAL.

THE Beecher-Tilton scandal is in process of revivification, and further statements are going the rounds of the papers. It is such a nasty business that a pair of tongues are needed in the handling thereof, yet it is a matter of such grave moment that public journals can hardly ignore it. While it is a very difficult thing to believe all that has been published concerning this affair, and while there are few persons who credit the whole story as it has appeared in print, still there is a deep-seated feeling in the public mind that there is for the scandal some foundation which is of a nature by no means honorable to some of the principal actors in the drama.

In the Chicago *Times* of May 5 is a rather mixed statement upon the subject, and some things are said which challenge notice. The article appears as a special dispatch from New York. It commences by stating that the *Sunday Review* of May 4th contained "the thunderbolt boomed down which Mr. E. H. G. Clark has fired from the walls of Troy." The "thunderbolt" was prefixed with half a score prurient sensational headings. Then followed the "true story," which was to the effect that Mr. Tilton asserted that in the fall of 1870 Mrs. Tilton, just back from a watering place, was visited by Mr. Beecher, who, "in a moment of fervid pastoral duty," besought her to accord him the favors of wifehood; that Mrs. Tilton declined the honor, told her husband of the circumstance, and at his request gave him the following memorandum—

"Yesterday afternoon my friend and pastor, Henry Ward Beecher, solicited me to become his wife in all the relations which that term implies."

The statement also says that Tilton then was editor of the *New York Independent* and the *Brooklyn Union*, which brought him \$15,000 a year; that six weeks after the above named circumstance Tilton told Bowen of it; that Tilton said that for a year previous Bowen had been accusing Beecher of adulteries and rapes; that Bowen urged Tilton to go for Beecher; that Tilton wrote the following note, which Bowen delivered—

"HENRY W. BEECHER—Sir: For reasons which you will understand, and which I need not therefore recite, I advise and demand that you quit Plymouth pulpit forever, and leave Brooklyn as a residence. THEODORE TILTON."

It is further stated that Tilton told Mr. Frank Moulton of the affair; that Moulton asked if Bowen had signed the note as well as Tilton, and was answered no; that Moulton then said to Tilton, "Then you are a ruined man;" that when Bowen handed Beecher the letter he said, "Mr. Beecher, a letter from Tilton. Tilton is your implacable enemy, but I will be your friend;" that shortly after Bowen discharged Tilton; that eight months after, Mrs. Tilton being sick in bed, Beecher called upon her and demanded a retraction, which she wrote to the effect that Mr. Beecher in his intercourse with her had conducted himself as a gentleman and a Christian; that when Tilton heard of this he besought Moulton to visit Beecher and demanded the retraction paper; that Moulton did so, obtained it, promising to protect it with a revolver if necessary, and has kept it ever since, so that he might prevent Beecher and Tilton "from harming each other."

Next it is said that Mrs. Woodhull became acquainted with Tilton and got hold of the story, and lest she should let it out Tilton grew very friendly with her; that he found that she could not be bought in that way; that when snubbed by the women's rights woman in 1872 "she sent them her tit-for-tat proofs, declaring that if they disgraced her for teaching free-love, she would disgrace them for practicing it;" and that Tilton was very much astonished and disgusted thereat. This is reported as the gist of the "true story" in the *Review*.

The correspondent of the *Times* then goes on to say that in the afternoon he interviewed Tilton upon the subject; that Tilton said he was never more in the dark than now; that letter after letter had appeared in the papers giving him as their author, but of which he knew nothing; that he did not deny his

letter to Bowen, of Jan. 1, 1871, but that published was not a correct copy; that he had no personal knowledge of E. H. G. Clark of the *Troy Whig*, and that the article in the *Review* contained several minor inaccuracies; but Tilton did not deny its general truthfulness, though several passages relating to Beecher and Mrs. Tilton he did deny most emphatically, and yet, says the correspondent, "he read these same passages to me from his own manuscript last Thanksgiving Day," which caused the correspondent to think that Tilton was on his guard, purposely evading and denying, and playing the role of bravado, declaring he did not care a snap what the papers said, or Woodhull, Claflin or Blood did.

The correspondent says, "Notwithstanding this statement, that what Tilton read to me as his story tallies exactly with what the thunderbolt says in reference to Mr. Beecher soliciting Mrs. Tilton," and other matters in which the honor of a wife was attacked; that Tilton alluded to "the fact, well known to those who are au fait in this matter, that Mr. Bower's first wife, now dead eleven years, was also a victim to Mr. Beecher's lust;" that Mr. Beecher's friends had offered \$125,000 for a controlling interest in the *Brooklyn Union*; that during the incarceration of Woodhull and Claflin in Ludlow Street jail, a Western Pennsylvania gentleman, named Westbrook, ex-minister and ex-lawyer, and now a coal operator, called upon them, heard their story, then interviewed Tilton, who read to him the statement now published in the "thunderbolt" and supplemented the same with reading the recital of a case of gross violation by Mr. Beecher of a lady named Proctor; that Tilton interviewed Miss Proctor, and asked her if she had told Bowen of the outrage; that she said yes and swooned; that Tilton admitted to the correspondent that he had such interviews with Westbrook and Proctor, but evaded direct questions about the lady and said the story was exaggerated; that Tilton said the original statement of the scandal was in the hands of Moulton, which the latter confirmed; and that the correspondent in answer to inquiries by Tilton as to how the town talked of the scandal, said, "Every man I had met that morning, among them several prominent members of Plymouth church, believed it now, while they never did before, and gave as their opinion that Mr. Beecher must come down from his pulpit."

Thus we leave this scandal for every one to think as he pleases about it. A sorry and mysterious piece of business it is at best.

## THE LATE CHIEF JUSTICE.

SALMON PORTLAND CHASE was born at Cornish, N. H., January 13, 1808. When he was seven years old his father removed to Keene. Two years after his father died. At twelve young Chase went to Worthington, Ohio, Bishop Philander Chase superintending his tuition. Salmon entered Cincinnati College, of which his uncle was President. After residing a year at Cincinnati, Salmon returned to his mother's home in New Hampshire. In 1824 he entered Dartmouth College, and graduated in 1826. The next winter he opened a classical school for boys in Washington, having among his pupils Clay, Wirt, Southard, and other subsequently distinguished men.

In 1829 he was admitted to the District of Columbia bar, having qualified himself therefor under Mr. Wirt. In 1830 he returned to Cincinnati, which he made his place of residence.

Mr. Chase prepared an edition of the statutes of Ohio, which soon was regarded as an authority. This helped him to gain a valuable practice. In 1834 he became solicitor of the bank of the United States in Cincinnati, and soon after of one of the city banks. In several cases he maintained that slavery was a State law affair, and was to be left exclusively to the disposal of the several States, without sanction or support from the national government.

In 1840 he supported general Harrison. He wrote the address of the Columbus Convention in December 1841, which organized the liberty party of Ohio. In 1843 in the National Liberty Convention at Buffalo he opposed the resolution to nullify the third clause of the constitution when applied to a fugitive slave. In 1843 he prepared an ad-

dress on behalf of the friends of liberty, Ireland and repeal, in Cincinnati, to the Loyal National Repeal Association in Ireland, in reply to a letter from Daniel O'Connell. In 1845 he projected a southern and western liberty convention, designed to effect the extinction of slavery, which convention was held in Cincinnati and was attended by 2,000 delegates and 4,000 persons. Mr. Chase prepared the address. In 1847 he was a member of the second national liberty convention. In 1848 he prepared a call for a free territory state convention at Columbus, and presided at the consequent national convention at Buffalo, the platform of which was chiefly his work.

In 1849 he was chosen U. S. Senator from Ohio. He withdrew from the Baltimore convention of 1852, on account of its platform approving the compromise acts of 1850, advocated an independent democratic party, and prepared a platform, substantially adopted by the Pittsburg convention of that year.

In the Senate he opposed Clay's compromise bill and the Nebraska-Kansas compromise bill. He upheld the rights of individuals and States, was in favor of government aid to a transcontinental railroad, the free homestead movement and cheap postage, and opposed extravagant appropriations.

In 1855 he was elected governor of Ohio, and at the close of his first term was re-elected by acclamation by the Republicans, receiving the largest vote ever given for a governor in Ohio.

In 1860 he was a candidate for the Presidency of the United States. He was subsequently appointed Secretary of the Treasury by President Lincoln, and in 1864, on the resignation of Chief Justice Taney, Mr. Chase was appointed to succeed him.

## A GOOD BUSINESS.

MINING and merchandising have charms for many men. There are and have been marvellous profits sometimes attending those occupations, investing them with a glamour which has lured multitudes on to disappointment, while some have found enormous wealth. Both businesses are very exciting, acting like champagne on the nervous system. But the very fact that they sometimes bring rapid and great wealth causes them to have an injurious effect morally, by giving those individuals who secure this wealth an exaggerated notion of their own excellence and importance, separating the community into classes by building up an aristocracy of riches and hardening men's hearts to nobler sentiments than the mere worship of gold. In a late issue of the *New York Sun* is a remark by Mr. Walton W. Evans, a distinguished engineer, lately engaged in railroad building in Peru. Mr. Evans was interviewed by a *Sun* reporter, and is represented as delivering himself thus—"Too much prosperity will hurt a people as much as adversity. Gold and silver will ruin people quicker than anything in the world." The history of Central and South America and of the entire Spanish nation, also of other nations, as well as the individual observation of every person, is corroborative of this statement.

There is a business, however, of a more healthful character, more steady and less excitable, though quite as pleasant, and that is the production of something to eat with our bread, the production of butter, cheese, beef, and mutton. In America bread-stuffs are abundant and cheap, the extent of their production is almost marvellous. But in this country and also all through the civilized world the prices of the other articles we have named are gradually and steadily enhancing, and the prospect is that they will continue to do so. Science has not yet given cause to suppose that this tendency will be very soon checked. Here then is a pleasant and physically and morally healthful business, with promise of constant markets and increasing prices, a business in which the family can assist and thus increase the income thereof. Of this business grass is the basis, and consequently we find that next to mining and building lands, good grass land is generally considered most desirable. But grass can be produced on almost any land if water is obtainable, and water, either on the earth or in the earth, is obtainable almost anywhere. There is sufficient water

available to grow grass all over Salt Lake and Utah valleys, if properly secured and employed. What a difference in the meat and the butter and the cheese production of these valleys would be made under such a judicious development of the capabilities of this part of the Territory, and consequently what an improvement would soon be seen in the appearance of these valleys and the circumstances of the people!

But in this business, especially in the production of butter and cheese, the particular thing to be aimed at is excellence of quality. Dealers throughout the country say that about five per cent. of the butter they receive is a first-class article. What a fearful amount of inferior stuff is thrust on the market! Butter-buyers in this city know too well the difficulty in procuring "butter that is butter," and many of them gladly pay a good price for a No. 1 article. There is always room for the best, and there ought to be a great deal more best than there is. There is room for many more to engage in the production of best butter, and beef and mutton have been at a good round price the past winter. This is a business that deserves the investment of capital, enterprise and judgment. If it does not promise so glowingly as mining and merchandizing, it is in advance of them in the matters of agreeableness, healthfulness, steadiness and certainty.

U. S. GEOLOGICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL SURVEY.—The *Denver News* notices the arrival in that city, May 5, of Mr. James Stevenson, for many years associated with Prof. Hayden in his western explorations, Mr. Stevenson coming in advance of the party for the purpose of making preliminary arrangements for the work the ensuing season. The party will rendezvous at Denver, divide into three divisions, each to be provided with a topographer, geologist, naturalist, and meteorologist, each working party to explore a parallel belt, in conjunction with the others, from north to south. The party numbers about twenty-five scientists, and is expected at Denver by the 20th of the present month, and soon after to be at work in the field. Mr. J. T. Gardner is to conduct the topography of Prof. Hayden's explorations this year. In addition to the scientific investigations to be made, it is the intention of Professor Hayden to make as large collections in geology, mineralogy, botany and zoology as possible, for the purpose of distribution among the various colleges in the country.

## RURALISTIC.

It is now near the middle of May and vegetation has made little progress. Some other season may have been as backward as this, but we do not recollect one. Considering that the season has been such a dry one, it is exceptionally cool. With a little more rain the small grains and grass would grow much faster, but for fruit perhaps it would not be so favorable as at present. For small seeds and for grass on the range this has not been a congenial Spring. Warm, moist weather is the weather for growing, but we have had little of it this season. Nevertheless, the atmosphere is pleasant, and it is a capital time for work, neither too hot nor too cold, but just about right. So far as we have seen, the prospects are good for fruit. Pears seem to be coming into good repute for prolific productiveness in this Territory—they promise finely, and although last year was a very fruitful one for apples and for plums and cherries, the prospect is very good for the ensuing season. Peaches also show favorably for a large crop. Apples, pears, peaches and currants are the most useful fruits we have, either for summer or winter use, and they are all easily raised, grasshoppers permitting and spring frosts not too severe. It is getting rather late for tree planting but not altogether too late for either fruit or shade trees, particularly the latter, as some varieties leave out late. Those who have not finished that part of their spring business should take advantage of the remaining opportunity. Now also is the time to finish the business of clearing the trees of young or embryo caterpillars. It will be found that many of them are already on the move, and have begun to strip the trees of foliage. If the grubs are not "nipped

in the bud," they will not fail to nip the trees in the bud and in the young and tender leaf.

HARD ON THE JUDICIARY.—The Rochester *Democrat*, after saying the hardest kind of things of the "Mormons," talks thus of the judiciary: "There is but one institution in this country wickeder and meaner than that known as Mormonism, and that is the judiciary, and as far as owlish stupidity and tenderness as to its own all-sufficient dignity go, the Mormons can never hope to touch the hem of its awful and portentous growth."

## CALIFORNIA AND EMIGRATION THERETO.

THE San Francisco *Chronicle* is exercised upon the matter of the slow progress California makes, and the backwardness of emigrants to go there and settle. That paper makes the startling statement that "California is the only State in the Union that has made no progress in the last decade," and that the increase of Missouri in the value of her manufactured products in that period is four hundred per cent., although the last named State has fewer persons engaged in manufacture than California has.

There are some other statements made by the *Chronicle* which deserve notice, as they speak strongly of the advantages of California. The *Chronicle* says that the most profitable interest of that State is agriculture; that in 1872 less than 50,000 persons, including women and children, raised \$75,000,000 worth of agricultural products, and exported nearly \$50,000,000; that the State has 40,000,000 of acres fit for the plow, and less than 4,000,000 under cultivation; that there are also 3,000,000 acres of tule lands, which, when protected by embankment and drained are the most productive lands in the world, one acre being equal to three of the best acres of the Mississippi Valley or of the prairies of Illinois; that California has millions of acres of the most fertile lands, with a climate unequalled for comfort and health; that the same energy and capital devoted to farming that are now expended in mines and mining and stock operations, would in ten years make the people of that State the most independent and wealthy of any in the Union; that there is no legitimate industrial occupation in any country so absolutely certain to produce a profitable return for the capital and labor expended as farming in California. Here is a summary of the advantages of that State in an agricultural point of view—no winter, no inclement season, no suffering to men or animals from cold or storm, no housing of cattle, double crops in many parts, certain and abundant crop of fruit wherever planted, forming as safe and nearly certain a venture as anything can be, cheaper lands in all parts of the State and in many places free of entry and everywhere purchasable at low prices on long credit, tule land at \$20 and the best of valley lands at \$5 per acre, frequently one successful crop paying the cost of the land. Says the *Chronicle*—

We do not understand why there is not an immense immigration to the Pacific States. It would seem to us to be the most natural thing in the world if all the farmers of New England should pull up stakes and come to California, and it passes our comprehension that anybody should attempt to till the soil in any of those Northwestern States within the influence of Polar waves. Why will the farmer remain in a country where he is liable to freeze to death while cutting firewood at his kitchen door when such a country as California invites to occupation?

It is passing strange that such a glorious country, with such wonderful advantages, should languish for want of tillers of the soil, when there are so many brawny arms laboring for small remuneration both in eastern America and in Europe. If the writer were not so strongly anchored here in Utah, he would be very likely to trouble California with his presence permanently. But there are many others who are otherwise situated.

The Sacramento *Record* takes up the subject where the *Chronicle* leaves it, and shows the causes of the dearth of immigration to California, which are in brief—lack of information among people at a distance concerning the resources of California and its advantages as a place for emigrants, to the ma-