NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

SINGLE COPIES: FIVE CENTS. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA. TERMS: $1

VOLUME VIII—NO. 95. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 29 1874. WHOLE

RAILROADS.

ROUND TRIP EXCURSION TICKETS TO THE VIRGINIA SPRINGS, VIA LOUISVILLE.

Parties leaving New Orleans will find round trip excursion tickets, at greatly reduced rates, on sale at Milan, Humboldt, Memphis and Montgomery, to all of the celebrated watering places of Virginia.

These tickets are good, going East, for thirty days from date of sale, and good returning until November 1.

By this route passengers have the advantage of through Pullman Palace cars from New Orleans to Louisville without change, a delightful trip on the Ohio river between Cincinnati and Huntington, and a daylight ride over the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, passing through a section of country abounding in scenery of a most beautiful, picturesque and varied nature.

Ask for tickets to the VIRGINIA SPRINGS, VIA LOUISVILLE.

C. P. ATMORE, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

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NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, (GREAT JACKSON ROUTE.)

Trains depart and arrive as follows from Calliope street depot.

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Express	7:00 A. M.	Express	10:30 P. M.
Mail	5:00 P. M.	Mail	8:00 A. M.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars through to St. Louis, Chicago and Louisville.

Only one change of sleeping cars to Eastern cities.

Tickets for sale and information given at No. 22 Camp street, corner of Common.

A. D. SHELDON, Agent. E. D. FROST, General Manager.

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THE MOBILE LINE.

On and after May 21, trains will leave depot foot of Canal street, as follows:

Express and mail, daily	8:00 A. M.
Coast accommodation, daily (except Sunday)	3:15 P. M.
Throught night express, daily	4:00 P. M.
ARRIVE—	
Coast accommodation, daily (except Sunday)	9:50 A. M.
Express and mail, daily	2:00 P. M.
Through night express, daily	11:00 P. M.

The 4 P. M. express train will stop only at regular telegraph stations between this city and Ocean Springs.

This is the only line running through Pullman Palace Cars to Louisville, Charlotte and Virginia Springs.

Office corner Camp and Common streets, opposite City Hotel.

E. P. SHUTE, General Passenger Agent. S. H. SCRANTON, General Superintendent.

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LOTTERIES.

SUMMER SCHEME.

ONLY 10,000 NUMBERS.

LOUISIANA STATE SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY.

Three Capital Prizes of $10,000 each.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY

(Incorporated August 17, 1868).

CLASS K.

To be drawn in public at New Orleans,

On Saturday, August 1, 1874.

SCHEME.

10,000 Tickets.....Tickets only $10

Halves, Quarters and Eighths in proportion.

1 prize of $10,000 is		$10,000
1 prize of 10,000 is		10,000
1 prize of 10,000 is		10,000
30 prizes of 500 are		15,000
200 prizes of 100 are		20,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize are.	1,800
9 approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize are.	1,800
9 approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize are.	1,800
260 prizes, amounting to	$70,400

EXPLANATION OF APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

The nine remaining units of the same ten of the numbers drawing the first three full prizes will be entitled to the twenty-seven approximation prizes. For example: If ticket No. 1246 draws the first $10,000 prize, those tickets numbered 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1247, 1248, 1249 and 1250 will each be entitled to $200. If ticket No. 231 draws the second $10,000 prize, those tickets numbered 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239 and 240 will each be entitled to $200. If ticket No. 450 draws the third $10,000 prize, those tickets numbered 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448 and 449 will be each entitled to $200.

Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2 50, Eighths, $1 25.

PRIZES PAYABLE IN FULL WITHOUT DEDUCTION.

Orders to be addressed to the LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY, Lock Box No. 692, Postoffice, New Orleans.

Send postoffice money order, or register your letter. ja2 1y

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR JULY 28, 1874.

CLASS 177.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	77	63	71	30	14	28	51	16	52	60	3	5	—

The above drawings are published in the principal papers, and are drawn in public daily at the rooms of the company.

Witness our hands at New Orleans, Louisiana, this twenty-eighth day of July, 1874.

E. PERALTA, ADAM GIFFEN, Commissioners.

BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES. ap12

STOLEN.

LOST OR STOLEN.—A NOTE DATED THE thirtieth of June, 1870, subscribed by Frederick Beling to his own order and by him indorsed, for $2000, payable at one year, with eight per cent interest per annum from date until paid, signed ne varietur, by A. Dreyfous, notary, on the second of August, 1870. The public are cautioned against negotiating said note, payment having been stopped. HENRY SIERR.

New Orleans, July 27, 1874. jy28 3t*

STOLEN—NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—FIVE seven per cent gold bearing bonds, Administration series, Nos. 470, 471, 472, 473 and 545 of $1000 each, of the city of New Orleans. These bonds were stolen from the premises of E. A. O'Dowd on Sunday, July 26, 1874, situated on Antoine street, near St. Charles. The public are warned not to negotiate for said bonds, as payment of the same and coupons attached have been stopped. E. A. O'DOWD.

jy28 au3 7

IN BANKRUPTCY.

ESTATE OF EATON & BARSTOW.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, New Orleans, July 23, 1874.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT A WARRANT in bankruptcy has been issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana, against the estate of Eaton & Barstow and John Eaton & Calvin J. Barstow, individually, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, adjudged bankrupts, upon their own petition; that the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden on the eleventh day of August, A. D. 1874, at 10 M., at the Customhouse building, New Orleans, before C. S. Kellogg, Register.

S. H. PACKARD, United States Marshal.

jy29 au11

COURT RECORD.

TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1874.

Superior District Court.

New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company vs. city of New Orleans.—Motion on part of defendant to bond the injunction against opening of streets on the levee, obstructed by plaintiff, dismissed.

City of New Orleans vs. Francois Lacroix.—Rule for mandamus continued indefinitely.

First District Court.

INFORMATIONS FILED.

Assault and battery—Mrs. Adam Ruth, Joseph Gill, John Perry.

Larceny—George Davis et al., August Myers, Samuel Benjamin, S. Maurice, Frederick Kieffer, Harvey Smith.

Wounding, less than mayhem—Tony Herrera.

Knowingly receiving stolen goods—M. S. Hedrick, J. Kean.

VERDICTS.

Entering, etc.—George Robinson, guilty.

Larceny—Victor Johnson, guilty; William Jackson, not guilty; Clem Frederick, not guilty.

Assault and battery—Michael McKearnan, guilty, and recommended to the mercy of the court; Thomas Lightfoot, guilty; Dennis Curn, not guilty.

NOLLE PROSEQUI.

Assault and battery—E. J. Souby.

SENTENCES.

Larceny—Ellen Edinburg, one year, hard labor; Eugene François, eighteen months, hard labor; Alice Fischer, one year, hard labor; Bella Treadwell, two months Parish Prison.

Assault and battery—Johanna Hart, alias Shugerue, alias Hawk, alias Mine Joe, and Dan Cronan, $25 each or ten days Parish Prison.

Keeping disorderly house—Richard and Fanny Carey, $100 and one month Parish Prison, in default of payment of fine one month auditional.

Second District Court.

Successions of Francis J. Oser, Peter Wolf, Margarette McKay, — Shields and Peter Werckle, opened.

Catherine Holtgrave asks to be emancipated.

Parish of Carroll.

The Republicans of the parish met on Monday, the twenty-seventh instant, at Lake Providence, to elect delegates to the Republican State Convention.

The Five Per Cent Funding Loan.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* of the twenty-fourth says:

For several days the bankers, brokers and heavy business men of the country have manifested a grave interest in the subject of the sale of the remaining $179,000,000 of the five per cent funded loan, bids for which were invited by the circular of the Secretary of the Treasury on the second instant. Wall street has been especially interested, and several of the heaviest operators arrived here this morning to be present at the opening of the bids. Contrary to general expectation, however, the bids, which reached an unexpectedly large number, were opened privately, the Secretary, the assistant secretary and the chief of the loan division only being present. The course of the Secretary was rather harshly commented upon, on the ground that the rates offered ought to be given to the business men of the country at the earliest moment in order that the condition of the loan and the credit of the government among the people might be known. It was also urged that if the prices offered and the amounts desired were given to the public at once, the operators and business men throughout the country would have an equal chance, but that if the promulgation of the offers was withheld the government would be liable to the charge of having helped favorites to profitable speculations. Most of the bids are from New York, and embrace the firms of Seligman & Co., Morton, Bliss & Co., Drexel, Morgan & Co., Von Hoffman & Co., and other leading bankers. The aggregate amount of firm bids was $76,000,000, and one bid contained an option clause of six months for the whole of the $179,000,000.

Secretary Bristow says that, beside the formal bids, he has received a large number of applications for the direct purchase of the new bonds at par, the purchasers to pay the gold and take the bonds at once. Some of these bids were very large from single firms. To all of these the Secretary replied that, under existing laws, he was forbidden to accept such offers, as he could not make direct sales of bonds and increase the public debt in addition by calling in the five-twenties. The Secretary is fully satisfied with the responses he has received from his circular, and is in strong faith that he will be able to dispose of the entire loan at advantageous rates. From the tenor of the dispatches and letters opened at the department to-day, the Secretary is forced to the belief, that if he had the power to dispose of new bonds to all comers, upon demand, he could place the whole loan in a very brief time; but to place the whole loan immediately in this manner, and use the amount to call in an equal sum of five-twenties would increase the public debt for a period of three months, and this the law does not allow. The detail of the bids will not be made known until the President sees fit to permit their publication. Abstracts of them were conveyed to the President by the Secretary to-night.

The following is a special dispatch from Washington to the St. Louis *Globe*, dated July 25:

The announcement from Long Branch of the comparatively small amount of accepted bids on funding fives, is a genuine disappointment to most persons who have watched the Secretary's policy. There was nearly $11,000,000 not accepted, outside the Rothschild-Seligman bid of $55,000,000. This rejection is due to an informality, which may yet be arranged. The Secretary's circular was undoubtedly too indefinitely worded. The $55,000,000 bid was made by a pool, represented by Messrs. Seligman, for their four houses in New York, London, Paris and Frankfort; Mr. Lucke, for Belmont & Co., who represented the Rothschilds, and Mr. Fahenstock, for the First National Bank of New York, which bank the Jay Cooke & Co. bond business has passed. The Rothschilds and associates wanted $40,000,000, the Seligmans the other $15,000,000. A London house is said to be joined with the Rothschilds, and, from Fahenstock's appearance in the matter, it is probable that of McCullough & Co. The deposit in gold was $1,100,000, bids to be considered together, the understanding being that the two parties were acting in concert to take the $55,000,000 in ninety days and have the privilege of calling within a specified time for the remainder. It was for par and interest, gold, with one-quarter per cent commission deducted, and on condition that all other bids, except for investments, should be thrown out. The President and Secretary at once rejected this, because of the condition required, and of asking too long option. The condition was waived, but the bid was still declined. New York advices assert the houses embraced believe the terms will be accepted within a week. The Western bank bids accepted are three, amounting to only $900,000, and replace called sixes on deposit to secure circulation. This does not include the California bid, of course.

Representatives of the press here, general and special, feel that they have cause for dissatisfaction in the evident reluctant opposition of the Treasury Department to furnish the public with news relating to the loan bids and other important facts. General press agents will, as special correspondents, have the same complaints to make. Heretofore such matters have been given to the country in detail at the earliest moment. In the present case the Secretary himself, after considerable hesitation, prepared the very meagre paragraph forwarded by the general news agencies.

The Southern Dramatic Club.

The third complimentary performance by this club was given at the St. Charles Theatre last night. The pieces selected for the occasion were Colin H. Hazlewood's domestic drama, in three acts, entitled "Waiting for the Verdict," and the farce called "The Benecia Boy." The drama was presented with the following cast:

Lord Viscount Elmore	Mr. O. A. Benson
Lieutenant Florville	C. J. Bachino
Humphrey Higson	J. J. Negrotto
Blinkey Brown	M. H. Redon
Sir Henry Harrington	W. N. Holmes
Jonas Hundle	W. B. Stevenson
Jonathan Roseblade	John B. Cefalu
Jasper Roseblade	L. J. Llambias
Rev. Own Hylton	Charles Oliver
Lord Chief Justice	W. N. Hammett
Mr. Stanley	Edward Odell
Mr. Grafston	A. L. Donnaud
The Sheriff of Milverstroke	J. B. Boze
Martha Roseblade	Miss Amelia Waugh
Sarah Sawyer	Miss Etta Graves
Mrs. Buraly	Miss Carrie Foster

That the theatre was crowded to its full seating capacity must be attributed to the popularity of the club, for it certainly was uncomfortably warm for the audience patiently waiting for the verdict. The author tells us the drama is founded on the celebrated picture painted by Mr. A. Solomon, bearing the same name as the drama. It is the story of an innocent man judged guilty of murder, and following the trial scene the picture is realized by the last scene of the second act, where the father, wife and children of *Jasper Roseblade* wait the verdict of the jury. The drama is quite effective in speeches and good situations, and somewhat sensational. The humor of the audience last night inclined more to the comic than pathetic, and, consequently, the acting of Mr. Redon and Miss Etta Graves received the largest share of applause. Mr. Redon is not a bad amateur comedian, and Miss Graves, who, it is understood, will adopt the stages as a profession, gives promise of making a capable soubrette. Upon the whole the performance was a good one, and it had the merit of closing at an early hour.

Nineteenth Infantry.

The various companies of the Nineteenth Infantry have been stationed as follows: Headquarters, with Company D, Captain Jacob H. Smith, and Company I, Captain E. H. Liscum, at Fort Lyon, Colorado; Company A, Captain J. S. Wharton, and Company B, Captain W. J. Lyster, at Fort Larned, Kansas; Company C, Captain W. T. Gentry, and Company G, Captain J. H. Bradford, at Fort Dodge, Kansas; Company E, Captain C. W. Hotsenpiller, Company F, Captain P. H. Remington, and Company H, Captain Luke O'Reilly, at Camp Supply; Company K, Captain H. E. Strausburg, at Fort Wallace, Kansas.

Golden Wedding.

Colonel Morse, superintendent of construction of the Customhouse at this port, and his worthy and estimable wife lately visited their old home in Painesville, Ohio. There, among their old-time friends, on the sixteenth of July, they celebrated the fittieth anniversary of their marriage.

The following extract from the Painesville *Telegraph*, in relation to the weeding, will be read with interest by the many friends of the worthy couple in this city; and the people of Painesville may rest assured that every good wish and expression of love and respect uttered on the pleasant occasion, finds an echo in the breasts of the people here:

Colonel Morse is an old resident of Painesville, and closely identified with its earlier interests and prosperity. He was one of the old anti-slavery men of the country, and held a prominent political position, not only at home, but throughout the State. In later years he has held a responsible government position, superintending the erection of extensive public buildings, in which he has shown himself a capable, faithful and efficient officer. His life record is a true one—liberal in all things—just and honorable. We cordially unite with their assembled friends in their congratulations, and wish for Mr. and Mrs. Morse many more years, with the continued prosperity of the present.

Relief.

The following contributions were received at the Mayor's office July 27 and 28, 1874:

July 27—Columbus, Georgia, postmark, contributor unknown, $1.

July 28—Coushohocken, Pennsylvania, amount deposited in box at postoffice in said little borough, through W. McDermott, $1 80; New Haven, Connecticut, through Henry G. Lewis, mayor, the following contributions, viz: Court Street Temple, $60; Court Street Sabbath School, $5; John W. Colfax, $25; Westville Congregational Church, $50; anonymous, signed O, $2 50; Ladies' Industrial Society, Plantsville, $11 25. Total, $156 55.

Total contributions to date, $211,436 39.

IMPROVED REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—Attention is called to the sales at auction to be made this day, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the sheriff of the parish of Orleans. Said sales comprise:

1. A lot or portion of ground, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the First District of this city, on Common, between Basin and Franklin streets.

2. A square of ground, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Third District of this city, bounded by Rocheblave, Laharpe, Lapeyrouse and Dorgenois streets. Also a portion of ground situated in the same district and fronting on Dorgenois, Laharpe and Lapeyrouse streets.

For full particulars and terms see advertisements.

On the first of August next
On the first of August next
The Louisiana State Lottery
The Louisiana State Lottery
Will be drawn.
There are three capital prizes
There are three capital prizes
Of ten thousand dollars each
Of ten thousand dollars each
Get your tickets.

The Murder at Alexandria.

Speaking of the murder of Dennis Sullivan, the *Democrat* attributes it entirely to the impunity generated in this community by the state of lawlessness existing in it, and attributes this deplorable state of affairs to the entirely loose state of justice under Radical swing. While we agree with our cotemporary as to the facts, we do not do so entirely as to the causes. There are two magistrates or justices of the peace here, before whom all minor offenses and breaches of the peace are tried, and both of them are Democrats or White Leaguers, and how Radicals can be charged with their shortcomings we can not see. If Sullivan was murdered in revenge, it was for some act which fell under the jurisdiction of one or the other of these magistrates, and if any one connected with the administration of the laws is to blame which we do not assert, it is one or both of them.—*Rapides Gazette.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

Personal.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Judge Lochrane, of Georgia, and ex-Senator Doolittle are here. Secretaries Bristow and Robeson are at their post.

Instructions for Special Agents.

A circular just issued by the Secretary of the Treasury makes important changes in the organization of the force of special agents. The apportionment by districts will be discontinued after August 1, and special agents will act under the immediate direction of the collector of customs, making a report to him at the end of each calender month of all services performed. The circular contains instructions as to the duties of agents, defining them with great exactness.

The Levee Board.

The board of engineers recently appointed by the President under an act of Congress, passed at its last session, to devise a plan for reclaiming the overflowed lands of the Mississippi river, met at Newport, Rhode Island, on the twenty-first instant. Present—General G. K. Warren, Captain W. H. H. Benyaurd, General H. L. Abbott, United States engineers; ex-Governor P. O. Hebert, of Louisiana; Colonel J. E. Sickles, of Arkansas.

The board was in session several days deliberating on the various proposed plans of reclamation. It distributed the duties of its members as follows:

To ex-Governor Hebert was assigned the district of Louisiana; to Captain Benyaurd, the district of Mississippi, and to Colonel J. E. Sickels, the district of Arkansas and Missouri. To General H. L. Abbott was assigned the duty of investigating the course and effect of the flood of 1874 as compared with previous floods. To General Warren was assigned the duty of collecting all information now in the Department bearing on the question.

The board adjourned subject to the call of the president, which will be made so soon as the reports come in from the various States. It will be prepared to make its recommendations at an early day in the next session of Congress.

Generals Warren, Abbott and Hebert are probably more familiar with the levee question, in all its phases, than any other three men in the country, except, probably, the distinguished Chief of Engineers, General Humphreys.

The Five Per Cent Funded Loan.

The negotiations for the balance of the five per cent funded loan were concluded by the Secretary of the Treasury to-day with Messrs. August Belmont & Co., on behalf of N. M. Rothschild & Son, of London, and their associates, and J. & W. Seligman & Co., on behalf of themselves and their associates. These parties made an absolute subscription for $45,000,000, coupled with the option of taking the remainder of the loan at any time within six months. The loan is taken at par, to be paid for in coin or five-twenty bonds, the parties to receive one-fourth of one per cent commission, and to defray all the expenses of the transaction, including the delivery of the bonds. From the well known reputation of these bankers, no doubt exists at the Treasury Department as to their ability to place the entire loan.

NEW YORK.

The Investigating Committee.

NEW YORK, July 28.—The *Sun* says: Beecher's committee decided last evening to call Moulton as the next witness, asking him, in their invitation, to produce all documents in his possession that relate in any way to the case.

Tilton says Moulton won't testify before the committee as now constituted. Mr. Shearman said last evening that no testimony of Tilton's bearing on the alleged confession of Mr. Beecher to him of adultery was ever elicited in the reported cross-examination or omitted in the publication of it. Beecher's stenographer says no such testimony as Tilton speaks of in his card was regularly presented before the committee.

Beecher returned from Peekskill yesterday, and chatted pleasantly with some of his church members on the door steps in the evening.

If Moulton does answer the call to testify, which he will receive to-day, Beecher's testimony will be taken without further delay.

Mr. Tilton was visited this morning by a number of members of the press, but his answer to all was, "I have nothing further to say in regard to the case, and I decline to be interviewed." It is said a complaint for libel is to be brought against him in one of the justice's courts, and that he will then bring forward witnesses whom the committee refuse to call.

This course, it is said, is the only way by which the matter can be solved. The committee have concluded to close their labors in a short time.

Later.

Theodore Tilton was arrested on a civil action for libel to-day, at the suit of one Gaynor, taken before Judge Walsh and released on his own recognizance to appear to-morrow.

Gaynor claims to be an interested party and brought suit to compel the production of all facts. His action is regarded as a movement to bring the case into the courts.

What the Papers Say.

The Brooklyn *Union* says not one-half of the evidence has been received by the Beecher investigating committee. Mrs. Tilton will be again called, and, possibly, Tilton.

Edward Avington, at whose house Mrs. Tilton is stopping, says she is perfectly calm and serene. She read the interview with Mrs. Stanton and pronounces it false.

Her children have gone to Mount Claire.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* says, Dr. Storrs is to be summoned as to his interview with Tilton when the statement of the alleged offense of Beecher was made.

Beecher will not appear before the committee to-night or to-morrow night, as he can not testify satisfactorily to himself or others until he has seen the alleged original of the letters written by him. He has kept no copies of any letters.

Some committee men say Beecher's examination, when made, will be most rigid, but whether written or oral, they could not say.

The *Graphic* reporter had an interview with several of the committee men, who say Beecher has no intention of resigning, and stories to that effect are mere gossip.

Tilton in Arrest.

The arrest of Tilton this evening was procured on two affidavits, the first of which reads as follows:

"State of New York, King's county. William J. Gaynor, being duly sworn, deposes and says that on the twentieth of July Theodore Tilton did falsely, maliciously and scandalously frame and make a writ compose, and cause to be published in the Brooklyn *Daily Eagle*, published in the city of Brooklyn, in the said county, on July 20, 1874, a certain false, scandalous and libellous writing of, concerning and against Henry Ward Beecher, of the city of Brooklyn, to the purport and effect following, to wit:

"Here articles two and three of Tilton's statement are cited and affidavits constitutes, wherefore deponent prays the defendant may be apprehended and dealt with according to law.

"Sworn to before me, this the twenty-eighth day of July, 1874.

"THOMAS M. RILEY,
"Justice of the Peace of the City of Brooklyn."

The other affidavit is in similar terms and quotes Tilton's card of yesterday in regard to the omission of a portion of his testimony in the report of the cross-examination given to the press by the Beecher investigating committee.

When Tilton came before the judge the following colloquy took place.

Mr. Tilton (smiling)—"I hear you want me, judge."

Justice Riley—"Well, there's a charge of libel here against you." The affidavits were read, and also the warrant. "What do you say to that charge?"

Mr. Tilton—"Everything is true."

Justice Riley—"Yes, but how do you plead?"

Mr. Tilton—"Well, not guilty. Before you take that, I want to ask if it makes any difference in regard to the case as to the way I plead?"

Justice Riley—"You plead not guilty, and, of course, you are entitled to an adjournment and a hearing."

Mr. Tilton—"Not guilty."

Then the justice took the plea and as he wrote it down said: "Mr. Tilton, you will be here to-morrow morning at ten o'clock. I will allow you to go on your own recognizance." This ended the matter and Mr. Tilton after asking if he had better have counsel in the morning, and being answered in the affirmative, left the courtroom.

What it Means.

Mr. Gaynor, at whose instance Tilton was arrested, is recently from Boston; he is now a member of the Brooklyn *Argus* staff. Mr. Gaynor says his only object in causing the arrest is to bring out all the facts.

Awarded to the Rothschilds.

The *Commercial* says the Rothschilds and their associates have been awarded the five per cent loan, and now have charge of $168,000,000 of the $179,000,000 recently placed in open competition. This means the early fall of gold to 105.

A New York Murderer Who Has Been Sojourning in New Orleans.

On the fourth of August last year Jeremiah Fuller beat James Hadwin in such a manner as to cause his death. Shortly afterward Fuller was indicted for murder, but fled to New Orleans whence he returned to this city two or three days ago. He was arrested and brought to the district attorney's office, who directed him to be sent before judge Flammer at the Tombs police court.

THE TURF.

The Opening Day at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 28. — The first meeting of the Great Quadrilateral Trotting Union opens to-day. The weather for the past three days has been unfavorable, considerable rain having fallen. This afternoon it is cool and threatening. The track is in splendid condition, and the horses for to-day's races in good shape. The attendance is good, considering the weather, about 2000 people being present. Much interest is manifested in the 2:24 race, in which Castle Boy and Lulu are the favorites.

The Races at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, July 28.—Before the first race was called the sky cleared, and the weather was all that could be desired.

The first race was a 2:24 race, purse $5000; $3000 to the first, $1250 to the second, and $750 to the third. Castle Boy and Lulu were the favorites, the latter leading in the pools for the first choice. The race was won by Lulu, who took the second, third and fourth heats, the second place being hotly contested for by Bodine and Triumph.

SUMMARY.

Lulu	2	1	1	1
Bodine	1	2	2	4
Triumph	3	6	3	2
Badger Girl	4	4	5	3
Castle Boy	5	3	4	5
Derby	7	5	6	6
Brother Jonathan	6	drawn.		

Time—First heat: Quarter, 35; half, 1:09¾; three-quarters, 1:46; mile, 2:24¼. Second heat: Quarter, 34; half, 1:09½; three-quarters, 1:45; mile, 2:20¼. Third heat: Quarter, 38; half, 1:15; three-quarters, 1:52½; mile, 2:23¼. Fourth heat: Quarter, 35; half, 1:9½; three-quarters, 1:46¾; mile, 2:24¾.

The next race was for the 2:34 class, in which were eleven entries, for a purse of $2500—$1250 to the first, $625 for the second, $375 for the third, and $250 for the fourth. In this race Monarch, Jr., was the favorite, selling in the pools three to one against the field. There were ten starters. Red Oak, being drawn. The race was won easily by Monarch, Jr., in three straight heats.

SUMMARY.

Monarch, Jr.	1	1	1
Ben Smith	4	2	2
Kitty D.	2	4	6
Jean Ingelow	2	3	5
Tom Britton	7	6	3
Effie	8	5	7
Lady Alice	9	8	4
Bowman Clark Chief	10	7	8
Frank	5	9	10
Jerry Pastell	6	10	9

Time—First heat: Quarter, 35½; half, 1:12½; three-quarters, 1:51; mile, 2:28. Second heat: Quarter, 36½; half, 1:12; three-quarters, 1:51½; mile, 2:28¾. Third heat: Quarter, 38; half, 1:15; three-quarters, 1:52½; mile, 2:30¾.

The third and last race of the day was for the 2:50 class; purse $1500; $750 to first $375 to second, $225 to third, $150 to fourth; five entries, four starters. Limber Jim being drawn in this race, Ben Mace's James Howell, Jr., was favorite, selling in the pools at three or four to one against the field, with Major Root second. The race was won without effort in three straight heats by the favorite.

SUMMARY.

James Howell, Jr.	1	1	1
Lewinsky	2	4	2
Major Root	4	2	3
T. J. Stevens	3	3	4

Time—First heat: Quarter, 36; half, 1:16; three-quarters, 1:53½; mile, 2:32¼. Second heat: Quarter, 36; half, 1:13½; three-quarters, 1:52½; mile, 2:32¾. Third heat: Quarter, 36¼; half, 1:14; three-quarters, 1:53; mile, 2:30¾.

In the first race a large amount of money was lost on Castle Boy, he being the prime favorite up to calling the race. In the second and last races the favorites won with ease.

A very enjoyable feature of the day was the music furnished by Gilmore's band.

The programme for to-morrow is the free for all, in which Goldsmith Maid, American Girl and Fullerton are to go; the 2:29 race, in which there are seven entries, and mile heats, the running race of seven entries.

Pool selling to-night is confined almost entirely to the 2:29 race, in which Lucille Gold Dust is the favorite, with Stuart Maloney second.

The Goodwood Races.

LONDON, July 28.—This was the first day of the Goodwood races. The principal event was a race for Steward's cup; value 300 sovereigns. The race was won by Lord Wilton's b. m. Modena; Truman's ch. c. Chingachook second; R. Keith's ch. f. Princess Theresa third. Betting before the race was ten to one on the field against Modeno; twelve to one against Chingachook; twenty-five to one against Princess Theresa. Twenty-five starters.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, and other members of royalty and nobility were present. No ready money was allowed on the course.

The Saratoga Races.

SARATOGA, July 28.—First meeting, second day.

First Race—The Alabama stakes, a sweepstake of $50 each, p. p., with $1000 for fillies foaled in 1871; one mile and one eight; forty-two nominations; seven started; won by Regardless, with Countess second and Madge third. Time—2:00¼.

Second Race—Purse $500, for all ages; three-quarters of a mile, won by Katie Pease; Minnie Mac second, Marmion third. Time—1:17¼.

Third Race—Free handicap steeple chase. $700 to the winner; $150 to the second horse. Distance about three miles. George West took the lead from the start and won easily, Bullet falling next to the last hurdle. Time—5:56.

Alabama stakes—After several ineffectual attempts, a good start was obtained, Regardless getting first. Countess, however, determined to make a run, went to the front and led Regardless by a length; passing the grand stand first time, her stable companion Beatrice having the third place; Valdine, Moonbeam, Madge and Bonaventure bringing up the rear; on the back stretch almost the same order was preserved; Countess still leading with Eclipse, filley scarcely a length in the rear and well in hand at the distance pole. Regardless got her head, and with a brilliant burst of speed won the well contested race by a length, Countess leading Madge two lengths, Moonbeam fourth, Bonaventure fifth, Beatrice sixth, and Valdine seventh.

In the second race there was considerable difficulty in effecting a start, but when the flag did fall Katie Pease took the lead and had the race all her own way to the finish, winning with the greatest ease by fully two lengths. On the home stretch Minnie Mac and Dublin drew out from ruck, the former securing the second, and the latter the third place; Cameron's Warminster filly fourth, Calesby fifth, First Chance sixth, Quits seventh, Theodora eighth, Governess ninth, Mildew tenth.

In the steeple chase George West went to the front at the fall of the flag, and had soon increased his lead to six lengths. Bullet closed up on the second mile to within two lengths, both horses jumping well. The water jump was reached and passed in safety, West again widening the gap between them on the third mile, but it was apparently much distressed, and being unable to recover himself after taking the second to the last hurdle he stumbled, both horse and rider rolling on the ground. George West gallopped home the winner. Neither Bullet nor his jockey are injured.

DISASTER.

The Flood at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, July 28.—Details of the flood show that the disaster is greater than supposed. Fully 200 lives were lost. The damaged district is twenty-five miles in diameter. The prevailing theory is a water spout of some kind did the mischief.

Our papers are filled with details of the disaster. Over 100 bodies were recovered. The list of the dead in Alleghany is 125; Lower Alleghany, 9; Saw Mill Run, 14; Big Branch Saw Mill Run, 6; Little Branch Saw Mill Run, 27; Chartier's Creek, 20; other suburbs, 18. Total, 219.

Another Heavy Storm.

CINCINNATI, July 28.—The storm night before last was very severe in Kentucky, and although a heavy rain fell here it was not as heavy as at other points.

The Marietta and Cincinnati and Louisville Short Line are the only trains delayed to-night. The bridges near Lynchburg, on the Hillsboro Branch of Marietta, had been washed away. The main line, up to noon, was unobstructed. The roads west and north are not affected.

At Sparta, on the Louisville Short Line, the Southern bound freight train went through the bridge and was damaged by water. No one was hurt. A mile and a half south of Sparta the engine, baggage and one passenger car went through a bridge, the Pullman car escaping. Three men were seriously and one fatally hurt. Five miles further south five baggage cars were ditched. Between Cincinnati and Walton two bridges are down. The damage is principally to rolling stock.

The officers of the road say trains will run regularly in two days. Great damage is reported to the corn crop by the wind breaking the corn down in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky. The Ohio river here raised nearly five feet in a few hours and is still rising. Licking river early this morning came down with water three or four feet higher than the surface of the Ohio, and shot across the stream, driving the drift wood against the boats.

At the public landing on this side of the river the greatest damage was from tearing coal boats from their moorings and sinking them.

The loss is now estimated at $100,000, with a possibility of its being much less, according to the number of boats recovered. About 1000 saw logs were driven out of the Licking at Swift's iron works. Fourteen empty barges were torn loose and carried out into the Ohio, together with the new iron steamer Alexander Swift. The latter boat was safely landed at West Covington. Black & Philips lost six barges, most of them containing coal. T. J. Williamson's coal elevator, twelve barges and and a float, with twelve cars, were washed away. A number of valuable rowing boats were also carried away.

Probabilities of the Freshet.

River men to-day feel hopeful that the river will not rise much more. If it falls soon, which is probable, much of the sunken coal will be recovered, as will also many empty barges. It is now hoped the loss will not exceed $25,000. Should the river rise to fifteen feet, the loss will be over $100,000. The river now is a trifle above eleven feet and stationary, but rising above, and the Kanawha, at Charleston, is rising an inch per hour.

Seven bodies are reported to have been found in Wood's run this afternoon; two of the bodies are unaccounted for in the list of missing, and indicate there must have been loss of life not yet reported. Men and teams are busy to-day all along the valley of the run, clearing away the accumulated rubbish and making an effort to restore the streets to something like their former condition.

William Duffey, his wife and child, and a lady visitor named Mrs. Bigby had a very narrow escape. They heard the roar of the coming flood and fled to the hills. They had hardly crossed the threshold when the house was lifted up by the roaring torrent and borne down the stream with the crashing wrecks of other buildings.

The following is a recapitulation of the bodies found, up to this time: Upper Alleghany district, 32; Woods' run, 9; Temperanceville, 9; Chartier's creek, 11. Total found, 61. The number reported missing, is still very large. From the best information that can be obtained, the total loss of life will reach 150.

THE WAR PATH.

More Bloodshed.

FORT UNION, New Mexico, July 28.—The Indians killed five men twenty miles below Fort Bascom. No details.

From Fort Sill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28.—General Meigs, Quartermaster General, forwards to the Secretary of the War extracts from the annual reports of Captain A. G. Robinson, assistant quartermaster at Fort Sill, giving a description of the country south and west of Fort Sill, and of a march of 400 miles by seven companies of cavalry.

In speaking of the Indians, the report says the Indians (Kiowas and Comanches) have not reformed or improved whatever on the statements of their agents, but on the contrary were never more daring or predatory than during the past year. They have constantly raided in Texas, murdering the inhabitants and driving off stock, and twice recently—once within a month—have run off the stock from their agency on the military reservation close to the post.

One night in June they made a dash for the corral gates opened to receive the night police wagon, but receiving a volley as they approached from the guard without, and finding another guard within the corral, thus placing them between two fires, they beat a hasty retreat and have not since paid their respects.

Lone Wolf recently crossed the Indian reservation with the horses of a company of the Ninth Cav