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The Beecher Trial Resumed.

And Evarts' Argument Continued.

A Discussion of the Law and Evidence Delivered to us by Telegraph in Badly Muddled Condition.

Beecher Again.

NEW YORK, June 1.—Evarts continued his address for the defendant in the Beecher trial this forenoon. He called the jury's attention to the fact that in December, 1870, Beecher referred Bowen to his wife. There was a point attempted to be introduced into this case that there was an attempt on the part of Beecher to preclude all knowledge of his relations with Mrs. Tilton from his wife, but parties on the other side never sought for any papers in proof of this accusation, but when Bowen was referred to Mrs. Beecher he was told that Mrs. Beecher had letters of her husband's, received from Mrs. Tilton while she was in Marietta. So that the jury could have no doubt but that all of Beecher's correspondence was in the hands of his wife. Counsel referred to the meeting between Beecher and Tilton on December 30, 1870, and said the evidence entirely refuted the theory of the plaintiff, and showed that the testimony was false to his own knowledge. Tilton, in direct examination, denied any separation on account of incompatibility of views between himself and his wife, until the final abandoning of her home by Mrs. Tilton. According to Beecher, these came like a thunder bolt on her, the revelation of cruelty on the part of the wife and infidelity on the part of the husband. This revelation came from Bessie Turner. When spoken to he referred them to his wife. There was a consultation in which Deacon Bell took part, and carried the slip from Beecher to his wife when she was too busy and could not attend to the matter. In the conversation between Bowen and Beecher the whole transaction was disclosed to Bowen. It was referred to Mrs. Beecher as having the best knowledge of the facts bearing on the subject. Evarts then referred to Beecher's taking counsel with Bell on this matter, Mrs. Tilton's leaving her home, and referred to the touching testimony of Bessie Turner on the subject of Mrs Tilton's midnight flight, which was proof of Tilton's cruelty; of Tilton in failing to contradict the stories; the testimony that Tilton called on him January 2, 1871, and asked him to go and see Moulton about the stories which were in circulation about him, all showed the jury that Tilton had tried to mislead their judgment. According to Bowen's own words the stories about Tilton came from him. After his interview with Bowen, Tilton went to his house and announced himself ruined, yet he says he had then property to the amount of $20,000, as he testified. Counsel went on to demonstrate the absurdity and contradictory nature of Tilton's testimony.

Tilton had referred to Mrs. Beecher as his most relentless enemy. She never received any of his confidence. Counsel referred to the acknowledgment of Tilton that had he met his friend Storrs instead of Moulton, he would have made Storrs his confident, and regretted he had not. Storrs testified that in January, 1871, Tilton's ground of complaint was that Beecher, Mrs. Beecher and Mrs. Morse were telling stories against him. Tilton set up the theory that until his removal, they had not been reported to Bowen, and that Beecher had no instrumentality in his removal by Bowen. It was pretended by plaintiff that he was a wealthy and prosperous man until the act of Bowen in discharging him; that this did not, as he formerly represented, strip him. He pretended that it was not until the chimes of St. Ann's were ringing in the year 1871, that he was first aware that any moth had corrupted the garment of his pride.

AFTER RECESS.

Evarts then discussed property sworn by Tilton as his; argued that it was worth less at the close of the year 1870, when business affairs were in a state of complete prostration, and it was then he joined with Bowen in an effort to destroy Beecher, get rid of him as editor of a valuable paper, and leave them masters of the situation. Bowen took the message of Tilton to Beecher, and the result of the effort was, as Tilton testified, that the next time he saw Bowen the latter was in a terrific rage; that Bowen said if Tilton dared to say he was a conspirator with him or had anything to do with the letter, that he would cashier him and turn him out of the office.

That Tilton stood a ruined man and knew it when he found his attempt to intimidate Beecher had only completed his own ruin. Tilton determined to resist him by getting round that great, generous heart, which he testified made him great. The way was to persuade him he had done an injury however slight. Evarts then spoke of the remorse naturally felt by a man of delicate, noble feelings, in believing he had improperly interfered in a household which was friendly to him. Counsel then referred to the testimony of Mitchell as to the dispairing state of mind of Tilton after his removal by Bowen, and his declarations that he was ruined, which caused Bessie Turner to swoon.

Then followed the visits of Moulton to the house and the secret interviews with Mrs. Tilton. Moulton's peculiar memory could give no specific information. It was a good thing to command all faults even memory. All testimony, however, thought that Tilton's movements at this time were inspired by a knowledge that he was ruined. Counsel then commented on the reality of stories which influenced Bowen to discharge Tilton. These Tilton attempted to lightly brush aside, and treated as almost nothing. The contract of Tilton with Bowen provided that if Bowen discharged Tilton without justification the latter was to have damages. It was not desirable that Tilton and Moulton should appear as blackmailers who compelled Bowen to pay money not legally due by threats of publishing a document involving him in the scandal. Therefore it was necessary that they represent this Winsted matter and others as wholly unfounded, therefore defence considered the truth of these stories. It appeared from testimony that the alleged school girl was a matured young lady, and the circumstances of the affair justified Bowen's action. In the horrible conversation between Tilton and Bowen, Tilton alleges that the latter told of Beecher's profligacy from Indianapolis to the present date, but the whole was eclipsed by Tilton's suggestion of improper proposals to his wife. This was not cloudy calumny, but something tangible—plausible—and Bowen urged its use. Tilton asked why Bowen didn't use the facts in his possession. Bowen said honor forbade him because of the settlement of difficulties between him and Beecher. Why didn't Bowen think of this before using Tilton. These letters to Beecher demanding his instant retirement were then prepared at the instance of Bowen, who knew that if he had not got Beecher, the editor of a rival journal, he had at least got Tilton in his power. Bowen on the way down closed the letter and Beecher received it saying, this man must be crazy. That was meant for Bowen. He knew if an unexpected appeal to Beecher's own consciousness by Tilton had been founded on fact, his face and mein would have shown it. These conspirators, Tilton, Bowen and Moulton, thought that when they were together no eyes saw nor ears heard their machinations. Bowen hastened to leave the companionship of Tilton. Beecher told him the horrible cruelty of Tilton to his wife, her flight, and Bessie Turner's story, and thought him unfit for the Independent. Evarts hear appealed to the jury as commonsense men, whether Beecher, occupying his high position, would be the paramour of a lady whose husband, after eighteen months, heard of it, and that she would then pick a quarrel with her husband and leave him, who had condoned the offense, and leave her shame in the hands of her husband. Would Beecher turn this woman over to his wife? Profligacy would harden the heart, not make it tender, as Beecher's was. Counsel thought the interviews between the alleged adulterers and the wronged husband eighteen months later was most significant. Whatever confession in part accused had then got from his wife appears to have been of the same character and import, by his untiring effort in her sick room. Tilton demanded that paper and Moulton gave it to him to destroy, which was treachery self-confessed and absolute. The only paper burned, however, was a missive from Mrs. Tilton.

Adjourned

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 1.—E. P. Leslie, a member of the state legislature, is reported to have absconded. He is charged with defrauding the state while land commissioner. Proceedings against him were directed by the state authorities. Bail fixed at $40,000.

The Indian Delegation

Conference Between the Secretary of the Interior and the Sioux Chiefs Yesterday.

The Remarks of Secretary Delano and the Reply of Red Cloud.

Salt Pork vs. Rice, Hominy and Store Tea.

The Indians Agree to Relinquish a Portion of their Hunting Grounds in Consideration of $25,000.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—All the delegations of Indians assembled in the rooms of the Secretary of the Interior this morning to have another council. All the agents and interpreters were present. The Indians were gaudily dressed and paintad. Bishop Hare came in with Secretary Delano. Commissioner Smith told the Indians that when they were here last he made a proposition to them to go to the Indian territory, and also asked them to consider the offer of the government of $25,000 to relinquish a part of their hunting grounds; also of the desire of the whites to go to the Black Hills and the difficulty of preventing them. They had expressed themselves opposed to going to the Indian territory. Unless they had changed their minds there was no need of further talk about it. In regard to this $25,000 offer, the Secretary told them that unless they accepted it within thirty days they might not get it at all. It was hoped they could give definite answers about the Black Hills to-day, and render more talk unnecessary.

Red Cloud said: "Great Spirit hear me! have mercy on me! pity me!" He called heaven and earth to witness before he spoke. He had not forgotten what had been spoken. The President must have made some mistake in telling, when he first came here, that their arrangements were for 35 years. The President told him at that time to select a country for hunting grounds; he had done so; he had heard of the $25,000 last summer, and said, wait till I see the President and see if he has got the money. I don't want to make my children poor. This $25,000 will only pay for the land to Pawnee creek; we want to retain the rest. When he came here before nothing was said about the Indian territory, and this time he had seen but little of the President, and thought it hard he should be asked to go there and live. He told them twice he would not go there. His country was a good one, and he wished to keep it. He did not like running the Nebraska line through his country, and considered it robbery. He wanted more goods for his people, who didn't get their supplies last winter, on account of being away. He was not satisfied with the food sent them; didn't like salt pork, and thought his children died from eating it. He wanted bacon, rice, hominy and tea. He was looking to the future of his people.

After further talk, the Indians agreed to accept the $25,000, and relinquish the largest portion of their hunting ground in Nebraska. The Secretary is willing to concede them considerable territory ten or fifteen miles south of the Nebraska river.

The treaty was drawn up, but Spotted Tail refused to sign until he received the $25,000 appropriated by congress. It was explained to him that the money could not be obtained until the treaty was signed, and the Indians were given a copy of the treaty to take to their rooms to consider.

Cheerful News from the Coal Regions.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., June 1.—A number of miners went to work to-day at reduced wages at Mahony City, and at Tremont several furnaces will resume work soon. Business prospects generally are brightening and a decided improvement in the coal and iron trade will probably soon develop itself.

Destitution in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, June 1.—Letters from masters of granges in Britt county, Ky., attest that they are suffering for the necessaries of life, and if no assistance is given many will die. The corn crops have failed for three seasons in succession. Cattle are dying for want of food.

WASHINGTON.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The debt statement shows a reduction during May of one million one hundred and eighty-nine thousand dollars. Balance as follows: Currency, four millions and a half; special deposits of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposits, fifty-five millions and a half; coin sixty-four and a quarter millions; outstanding legal tenders, three hundred and seventy-five millions. Reduction of debt since June 30th, 1874, is thirteen millions.

FIRES.

FIRE ON THE MOUNTAINS.

NEW YORK, June 1.—Fires have again broken out on the mountains of Delaware and Sullivan counties, New York, doing much damage. The village of Bethel, Sullivan county, was surrounded by fire two days, and only saved after hard fighting. A prominent and wealthy farmer, Wm. Corbin, of Delaware county, was surrounded by fire while fighting flames in his woods, and burned to death. Two more men, similarly engaged, were badly burned, and narrowly escaped with sheir lives. Near Manayunk Valley, Sullivan county, a fire was accidentally started and in a few hours thousands of acres of valuable timber, a mill and three hundred thousand feet of lumber were destroyed. The conflagrations are so fierce that families have been obliged to fly from their homes to save their lives, leaving all household goods, stock, &c. to be destroyed.

NEW YORK, June 1st.—This afternoon a fire destroyed a plaining mill on 9th street and the public school building, one of the finest in the city. The children had just been dismissed from school. Other property also destroyed. Total loss $123,000.

CAIRO, Ill., June 1st.—Fire in Missouri opposite Cairo last night, destroyed saw mill and lot of lumber belonging to Stephen Bird. Loss estimated $10,000 to $20,000; no insurance.

MEMPHIS, June 1st.—A fire at Ripley Sunday night, destroyed the principal business portion of the town. Loss $30,000.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, June 1.—The statement regarding the failure of Sanderson & Co. and G. A. Smith, with £600,000 liabilities, should have been that their creditors are for the most part secured. James Dawborn is also involved. The latter's liabilities are estimated at £34,000, and assets £25,000.

LONDON, June 1.—Two hundred houses were destroyed by fire at Cabinal, Spain.

A Bardore iron company, whose failure was announced this morning, gave employment to 5,000 persons.

LONDON, June 1.—Official inquiry into the loss of the steamer Schiller began at Greenwich to-day.

FROM NEW YORK.

BREWERS' NATIONAL CONVENTION.

NEW YORK June 1.—Delegations left this city, Brooklyn and Staten Island yesterday to attend the brewer's national convention in Cincinnati.

SCHILLER VICTIMS.

The steamer Germania brought the embalmed bodies of Henry Friend and wife, of Milwaukee, who perished in the Schiller disaster.

National Temperance Convention.

CHICAGO, June 1.—The convention of the National Temperance Association began this forenoon at Farwell Hall, a large number of delegates being in attendance from all parts of the union. Vice-President Wilson made the opening speech, after which a letter of greeting from Hon. Schuyler Colfax was read. Officers for the ensuing year were then elected, as follows: Hiram Price, Davenport, Iowa, president; Hon. J. M. Nyer, first vice-president, with a large number of assistant vice-presidents; also the following vice-presidents at large: Hon. W. E. Dodge, Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Hon. Henry Wilson, Mrs. J. Willing, Rev. Jno. Russell, Theo. P. Hunt and Rev. Mrs. Livermore; Jno. M. Stearns, secretary.

In the afternoon session, Rev. A. E. Kitridge delivered the address of welcome, in which, after a few appropriate remarks on the occasion which brought them together, he gave some statistics to show the dire evils that the advocates of temperance are called upon to combat.

An Enemy of the Grasshoppers.

ST. LOUIS, June 1.—A Republican Kansas City special says a farmer near North Salem has found by inspection that the grasshoppers contain well developed maggots, which threaten their lives, and which he is confident will soon exterminate the pests in that country.

CASUALTIES.

CHICAGO, June 1.—Charles Graham, a resident of the south side, was to-day struck by lightning and instantly killed while standing in the door of his house talking to his father. Another gentleman sitting near was knocked from his chair. Subsequently he was seized with spasms which nearly proved fatal.

Sheridan.

CHICAGO, June 1.—An elegant banquet was given to Lieutenant General Sheridan at the Grand Pacific Hotel to-night by a number of his personal friends, including General Anson Stager, Hon. C. B. Farwell, John B. Drake, Hon. Chas. L. Wilson, Col. Henry W. Farrar, W. F. Coolbaugh, Col. H. Hill, Col. Benj. Campbell, and N. B. Judd. It was strictly a private affair and a complete suprise to General Sheridan, who was simply invited to the hotel to meet some friends. After dinner a further surprise awaited the military hero in a present from these friends, of a suberb solid silver tea set of six pieces. The affair was very creditable to those concerned, and was heartily enjoyed.

The marriage of Gen. Sheridan to Miss Rucker will take place at the residence of the bride's parents at 8 o'clock Thursday evening.

Salt Lake Items.

SALT LAKE, June 1.—A deputy postmaster at Corrinne was to-day brought before the U. S. commissioner charged with robbing the mail. He was held in $5,000 bonds to answer to the charge.

G. A. Smith, second president of the Mormon church, is not expected to live.

A fire at Ogden to-day destroyed Delmonico's hotel and several old western union telegraph buildings.

The Weather To-day.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Probabilities for upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys: Lower but rising barometer, southwest to northwest winds. Lower temperature, occasional rain and cloudy followed by clearing weather. Rivers will rise below Omaha and fall from Cairo to New Orleans.

Adjourned.

CLEVELAND, June 1.—The Presbyterian General Assembly adjourned to-day *sine die*.

DENVER, Col., June 1.—The Colorado stock exchange board was formally opened in this city to-day.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 1.

FLOUR—Dull.

WHEAT—Opened weak and lower; No. 1, 94½@95c; No. 2 fresh, 91½@92c, closed 91¾c; No. 3, 90¾@91c weak, closed outside cash or June, 93¾@99⅝c closed 94⅞@94⅝c for July; rejected, 80½c.

CORN—Opened moderately active and closed steady; high mixed, 64@64½c; No. 2 fresh, 63¾@64c outside; 63@64½c closed at 63¾@64c; No. 3 receipts 62[illegible] 63½c for cash or June; 67@67½c closed 67½c bid for July; 67½c for August; rejected, 60½c.

OATS—Quiet and extra lower; No. 2, 57¼@57⅞c, closed 57½c for cash or June; 55¼@50c closed 55½c for July; rejected, 52¾c.

RYE—Inactive, dull and lower; No. 2, $1.00.

BARLEY—Quiet; No. 2, $1.16@1.18 for cash.

PORK—Weak; $20.00@25.00 and lower; $19.00 for June, $20.00 for July, $20.30 for August.

LARD—10@10½c lower for cash or June, $14.52½ for July.

BULK MEATS—Quiet and firmer; shoulders, 8c; short ribs, 11½c; short clear, 11¾c.

WHISKY—Dull at $1:15.

BUTTER—Weak and lower; choice grass butler, 24@25c; fair to good, 18@20c; medium, 14@17c.

EGGS—Slow at 14@14½c.

LATER.

On Call Board—Wheat firm at 91⅞c for June, 96½c for July. Corn firm at 68c for June, 67⅞c for July. Oats strong at 58½c for June, 56½c for July. Pork lower at $19.60 for June, $19.85 for July. Lard weak and lower at $14.45 for July, $14.65 for August.

	RECEIPTS.	SHIPMENTS.
Flour, bbls	10,000	4,000
Wheat, bu	102,000	120,000
Corn, bu	94,000	3,000
Oats, bu	50,000	38,000
Rye, bu	....	....
Barley, bu	2,000	700

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, June 1.

FLOUR—Dull.

WHEAT—Weak; No. 2, 95½c for cash; 96c for July.

OATS—Dull and lower at 57½c.

CORN—Unchanged at 61⅞c.

RYE—Dull and unchanged; No. 2, 95c.

BARLEY—Unchanged.

New York.

NEW YORK, June 1.

FLOUR—Heavy.

WHEAT—Lower: No. 2 Chicago, $1.12; No. 2 Northwestern, 97½c; ungraded Iowa and Minnesota spring, $1.08; winter red western, $1.22@1.30.

RYE AND BARLEY—Nominal.

CORN—Lower; mixed western, 69c; yellow do, 65c.

PORK—Firmer, at $20.00@20.25.

LARD—Firmer.

WHISKY—$1.18.

EGGS—Firmer; western, 17½c.

BUTTER—Steady; western, 12@15c.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, June 1.

Money 2½@3 per cent.

Gold 116⅜.

Governments strong.

U. S. 6 per cent. bonds of 1881			124¾
U. S. 5-20 bonds of 1862, May			117¼
U. S. 5-20 bonds of 1864, May			118¼
U. S. 5-20 bonds of 1865, July			120
U. S. 5-20 bonds, new			123
U. S. 5-20 bonds of 1867, July			124¼
U. S. 5-20 bonds of 1868, July			117¼
U. S. 5-20 bonds, new 5's			117⅛
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 bonds			118½
U. S. currency 6's			122½
W. U. T.	76	St. Paul	34½
Pacific Mail	33¼	St. Paul pfd	86
N. Y. Central	103⅛	O. & M.	23¼
Erie	18⅝	Lake Shore	56½
Erie pfd	31	Wabash	8¾
N. W.	46½	Wabash pfd	15
N. W. pfd	54	Union Pacific	74
Rock Island	101⅝		

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 1.

FLOUR—Nothing done.

WHEAT—Firmer and a shade higher; No. 2 red winter, $1.29 for cash; $1.31⅛ for June; soft Chicago, 95c.

CORN—Firmer; 63c for cash or June, 67c for July.

OATS—Dull and lower at 58@59c.

RYE—Scarce and higher at $1.09.

WHISKY—Dull at 70c.

PORK—Dull at $21.00 delivered.

BULK MEATS—Dull and nominal.

LARD—Nominal.

Live Stock Markets.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, June 1.

CATTLE—Receipts, 500; firm and good demand; native steers, $6.25@6.40; good do, $5.75@6.10; mixed poor to good, $2.00; Texan, $4.12@4.34.

HOGS—Receipts, 700; active demand; shipping, $6.25@6.75; bacon, $6.90@7.25; butchers, $7.35@7.65.

Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, June 1.

BREADSTUFFS—Dull. White wheat, 8s 1d@9s 1d; spring, 8s 2d@8s 9d; winter, 9s; club, 9s@9s 5d. Corn, 30s.

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