The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, AUGUST 16, 1874—SIXTEEN PAGES. NUMBER 358.

COAL.

COAL!

Miner T. Ames & Co.

Office, 134 LaSalle-st.

LACKAWANNA COAL.

We are selling the best Anthracite Coal, free from slate, at lowest market rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. Special attention given to the Wholesale Trade.

Also, the best grades of Blossburg and Lump Lehigh Coals.

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FRANKLIN COAL!

The best prepared Anthracite Coal shipped to this market. It is free from Slate, and will not clinker. We are prepared to furnish Dealers and Consumers this Coal in any quantity. LUMP LEHIGH, BLOSSBURG, BRIAR HILL, and ILLINOIS COAL.

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YARDS—772 Clark-st., 144 Market-st.

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Free from slate, well screened, delivered to any part of the city at lowest market price.

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Office, 146 LaSalle-st.
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COAL. | 68 Kingsbury-st. 51 West Polk-st.

We are now prepared to supply our friends and the public, in city and country, with the best quality of free-burning

Lackawanna Coal

Free from slate (often called clinker); the best Hard Coal in the market for house use.

TOD'S CHURCHILL COAL (the best of all the Brier Hill and Erie Coals) always on hand. Also, Wilmington and other Soft Coals at lowest market prices.

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L. P. WYANT'S

PATTERN ROOMS,

248 WABASH-AV.

Mrs. Wyant has just received a fresh importation of Fall Styles in Paper Patterns. The grand feature of this house consists in the cutting of the patterns by actual measurement, by S. T. Taylor's system, so that no alteration is necessary in making up the garment cut by the pattern. The system being a mathematical certainity, we are safe in warranting such patterns to fit perfectly. Particular attention paid to

DRESSMAKING.

Mrs. E. M. SMITH is Mrs. Wyant's assistant in this department, and with their united effort all orders will be promptly filled.

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For Rent.

Second and Third Floors of 34 and 36 South Canal-st., with or without power. Size, 40x140. Lighted on three sides.

Also Second and Third Floors of Warehouse, 46 and 48 West Lake-st., 37½x80 ft. Lighted on three sides. Rent LOW. Apply at 34 and 36 Canal-st.

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OYSTERS.

C. E. WEBBER,

Successor of WEBBER, SOUTHWICK & CO.,

Cor. South Water and Dearborn-sts.

Will commence the sale of H. M. ROWE & CO.'S celebrated Fair Haven and Baltimore OYSTERS on Aug. 27, 1874.

BILLIARD HALL.

KLARE'S BILLIARD HALL

WILL BE REOPENED ON

MONDAY, AUG. 17.

A FINE LUNCH will be served in the morning, to which friends and patrons cordially invited. Thanking his numerous friends for their former patronage, I hope to see the same continued for the future.
Respectfully, H. KLARE, 70 North Clark-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FLOUR. FLOUR.

To the trade we offer very best St. Louis Family Flour at $8.25; second, $7.50; Minnesota Spring, $6.25; Wisconsin, $5.75; Rye, $5.40; Graham, $5.75. Also have full assortment of Grain, Feed, &c., which we are selling at low rates. All goods guarranted to give satisfaction and delivered free to any part of the city.
G. A. SMITH & CO., 260 South Water-st.

BEDBUGS, COCKROACHES,

can be effectually exterminated by applying to COMAN, 4 West Madison-st.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

STEINWAYS'

Matchless Pianos

Are universally conceded to be the Standard Piano of the world; are sought to be imitated by nearly all makers of Europe and America; are regularly exported to Europe and other parts of the civilized world, in large and constantly increasing numbers; are used whenever attainable, and recommended by the leading artists in both hemispheres, and have received the highest honors ever awarded to any piano manufacturers in the world.

BURDETT ORGANS!

The Model Reed Organs of America!

These Instruments have attained a popularity unparalleled in the annals of the Organ Trade. The inventor, Mr. Burdett, has devoted over a quarter of a century to the improvement of Reed Organs. Beginning with the reed board itself, he has added original device to device, so modifying its ordinary form and developing its latent riches as to bring the Burdett up to its present unapproachable standard of excellence.

☞ Illustrated Catalogues of the various styles of Steinway Pianos and Burdett Organs mailed free by

LYON & HEALY,
GENERAL NORTHWESTERN AGENTS,
State & Monroe-sts., Chicago.

CARRIAGES, &c.

STUDEBAKER BROTHERS,

263 & 265 Wabash-av.

Carriages, Buggies, Road Wagons, Express, Grocery, and Farm Wagons, of our own manufacture, in every style, always on hand. All work warranted.
STUDEBAKER BROS.,
263 & 265 Wabash-av., Chicago.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS.

For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, etc., daily (Sundays excepted)............ 9 a. m.
☞ Saturday's boat don't leave until 8 p. m.
For Grand Haven, Muskegon, Traverse City, Mackinac, etc., daily (Sundays excepted)..... 7 p. m.
For St. Joseph daily (Sunday excepted)..........10 a. m.
Saturday's Boat don't leave until 11:30 p. m.
For Manistee and Ludington, Tuesday and Thursday.......... 9 a. m.
For Green Bay and Intermediate ports, Tuesday and Friday.......... 7 p. m.
For Escanaba and Lake Superior ports, Monday and Thursday.......... 9 a. m.
☞ Office and Docks, foot Michigan-av.

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FASHIONABLE FURNITURE.

W. W. STRONG FURNITURE CO.,

266 & 268 Wabash-av.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TO DEALERS IN FRUIT JARS.

It having come to the knowledge of this Company that certain dealers in Chicago and elsewhere have been and are selling spurious imitations of this Company's goods, viz: Mason Jars, with "Boyd's" Porcelain-Lined Cap, and Mason Improved Jars, of which this Company are the sole owners and only manufacturers, the undersigned give notice to the trade that they shall hold all dealers, large and small, responsible for damages arising from the sale of such counterfeit goods. Having already obtained injunctions against the Standard Union Manufacturing Company, Whitney Brothers, and other manufacturers and dealers East, we have instituted suit in the United States Circuit Court, at Chicago, against the following dealers in Chicago: R. Abbey & Co., Brown & Bohner, Abram French & Co., and ordered suit against Case & Whitney.
CONSOLIDATED FRUIT JAR COMPANY.
S. R. PINCKEY, President. C. W. REED, Treasurer.

"To be Given Away, Gratis."

$1,000 Worth of Parian Marble Figures, Vases, &c.

CHICAGO TEA COMPANY,

26 & 251 Blue Island-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF THE

GREAT ADELPHI COMPANY!

Other engagements preclude a continuance of this most successful season.

Last Week and Farewell of all the Favorites.

NEW ACTS! NEW FEATURES!

BEST BILL OF THE SEASON.

RICKEY AND BARNEY'S Famous Political Travestie, AMBITION! AMBITION! Or, HE WOULD HAVE AN OFFICE, with a full and very talented cast.
ALL THE SPECIAL STARS in New Acts!
FAREWELL MATINEES Wednesday and Saturday.
Remember prices. Very lowest in America.

WANTED.

WANTED.

A good business man, with $10,000, in a safe and profitable manufacturing business that does not owe a dollar; this is a rare chance. Address, with real name, O 4, Tribune office.

WANTED

A lot for manufacturing purposes, 100x150 or 200 feet, with or without building. Conveniently located dock property preferred. Any party having such property, desiring to connect themselves with an A 1 Iron Manufacturing business, address O 34, Tribune office.

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MUNGER'S LAUNDRY.

OFFICES—126 Dearborn-st., 126 Michigan-st., 193 West Madison-st.

HORSE SHOE SHAPES.

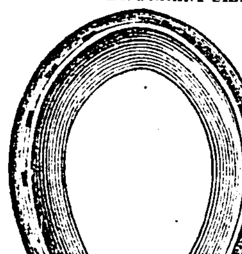
R. HALE & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BESSEMER STEEL

Concave Horse Shoe Shapes!

OF EIGHT DIFFERENT SIZES.



This is a new article, for the first time brought to the notice of the public in this part of the country. The past experience in its use, for strength, toughness, and wearing qualities prove it to far surpass any other metal known in the arts, as shown in the wear and durability of Rails, Tires, Wire, Screws, and other articles beside Horse Shoes, which have worn two or three times as long as shoes made of iron. Several hundred tons of this form of bar, though not of same material, has been used in other parts of the country, and not a single instance has come to the knowledge of the proprietors where perfect satisfaction was not given. Instances are known where one side of a railway track has been laid with this steel, and the other with iron, subject to constant and heavy traffic,—the steel having outworn nineteen (19) sets of iron, and then showing no apparent wear. Experience has shown the same favorable results in wearing of Horse Shoes.

The form of Shoes made from concave bars are superior to any other, being made like the natural foot before shoes are applied, as the sole of the foot is always concave, except in cases of malformed or diseased feet.

They are much better adapted to preserve the natural functions of the foot, and more comfortable to the wearer. For use in the country no other than the continuous calk, which is formed by the turning of the shoe, is required; but for city use, where pavements when wet are very slippery, or on ascending or descending grades, a low toe-calk is necessary on the forward shoes, and low heel-calks on the hind ones.

The expense of making shoes by hand from this form of bar and material, is much less than from any other, as the bars are rolled of the different sizes required by different horses, and used for different purposes, with a groove ready for punching, and only requires to be cut, turned, and punched to be ready to apply. Many smiths, especially in the country, prefer to make their own shoes, having time which would otherwise be lost, while Horse Railway, Omnibus, and other companies prefer the shoes. We shall, therefore, be prepared, in a short time to supply the demand for shoes as we are now prepared to supply the shapes.

To the Agents of State and other Granges we can offer great inducements, as well as to all dealers in shoeing materials. The shoes are now applied in this city on the most scientific and approved principles, by Patrick McGuire, 250 Michigan-st. (North Side). Also by Messrs. King & Co., successors to Brayton, King & Co., 121 Michigan-av., corner Madison-st., and will, no doubt, be applied by other shoers when requested, as the material can be readily obtained at a low price. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. R. HALE & CO.,
Office 110 Dearborn-st.,
AUG. 1, 1874. CHICAGO, ILL.

The shapes are for sale by Messrs. KIMBARK BROS. & CO., of this city, at manufacturers' prices.

We have published a pamphlet setting forth the merits of the shoe and material, with letters from a great many gentlemen who have used them, and which contains the best essay on shoeing that has been published, by one of the most eminent Veterinary Surgeons, which we will cheerfully mail to any gentleman making the request.

FINANCIAL.

DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Chartered by the State of Illinois.

Exclusively a Savings Bank.

105 CLARK-ST., Methodist Church Block.

Six per cent compound interest on deposits. Pass books free. Money also invested for others on Bond and Mortgage in small sums at 10 per cent interest; no charge to lender for abstract or legal examination of title.
GEO. SCOVILLE, President.
WM. KELSEY REED, Cashier.
NOTE—Deposits made now draw interest from the first of next month.

MONEY TO LOAN!

We have on hand to loan on Real Estate, for three or five years,

$500, $600, $1,000, $1,200, $1,600,

And desire applications (to be filled in two weeks) for three loans of $2,000 each, and one of $2,500. TURNER & MARSH, 102 Washington-st.

TO LOAN.

$10,000 at 9 per cent interest.
5,000 at 9 per cent interest.
3,000 at 10 per cent interest.

Also $20,000 to invest in first-class Chicago Real Estate Purchase-Money Mortgages at reasonable rates.
SAM'L GEHR, No. 10 Tribune Building.

BUSINESS CARDS.

CASH PAID

For Old Gold and Silver, Gold Dust, Silver Bars and Bullion, Diamonds, Watches, &c., &c., at GOLDSMID'S old-established Loan and Bullion Office.

FOR SALE.

Two first-class Singer Sewing Machines.
One Surveyor's Level, complete.
One Scotch Bagpipe, cheap for cash, at

A. GOLDSMID'S

LOAN OFFICE,
118 Clark-st., between Madison and Washington.

MICHAEL COHEN & CO.,

Agents for Hall & Manning Standard Spool Cotton,

AND JOBBERS IN NOTIONS,

124 South Franklin-st., near Madison.

PLEASURE EXCURSIONS.

PLEASURE EXCURSION TO LAKE SUPERIOR.

Lake Superior People's Line of Steamers,

Dock between Madison and Washington-sts.

The new, magnificent, low-pressure steamer

PEERLESS,

ALLAN McINTYRE, Commander, will leave Chicago on TUESDAY, Aug. 18, at 8 p. m., on a grand pleasure excursion trip to Duluth (head of Lake Superior).
Staterooms secured and all information obtained by applying to LEOPOLD & AUSTRIAN, 72 Market-st., corner Washington.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. ALFRED G. SCHLOESSER,

After graduating at the Rush Medical College of Chicago, left for Europe, when after a practical experience of three years, especially in diseases of the

Throat, Skin, and Obstetrics

In the famous hospitals of Wurzburg, Berlin, Vienna, Paris, and London, has returned to Chicago and may be consulted at his office from 10 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 5 p. m.,

Room No. 3 Schloesser Block, 204 LaSalle-st.

RHEUMATISM.

DR. H. TONGUE, Rooms 3, 4, 5 and 6, 187 and 189 East Washington-st., cures, by his galvanic process, Rheumatism, Erysipelas, also various eruptions of the skin. Unexceptionable references given. Consultation and first day's treatment free.

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BLANK BOOKS,

STATIONERY, and PRINTING furnished promptly and at fair prices by

J. M. W. JONES,
101 & 106 MADISON-ST.

BEECHER-TILTON.

Another Interview of The Tribune Correspondent with Tilton.

Extract from a Letter of Mrs. Tilton, Written in October, 1870.

She Has "Taken Her Fault to Her Savior, and Made Her Peace."

She Declares that She Never Renewed That Woeful Intimacy.

Moulton, It Is Said, Will Soon Bring Forward His Documents.

Testimony to Disprove Mr. Beecher's Blackmail Charges.

ANOTHER TALK WITH TILTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BROOKLYN, Aug. 15.—If anybody supposes that Mr. Beecher's long and perfumed statement has settled the case of Tilton's desolate house against Henry Ward Beecher's work, then he must sleep the sleep of Rip Van Winkle to be perfectly happy. I came down from Saratoga to-day, and went over the field in person. Beecher had gone off like a traveling menagerie and wax-work show. Tilton stood guard in his home, with his old Irish housekeeper. His daughter Florence was at Cornwall, on the Hudson, near West Point; the little children were at Mont Clair, N. J.; Mrs. Tilton was jealously hidden away, as Tilton said, because the Beecherites thought she might fall into his hands sooner or later. "It may be many years," he said. "She will confess the whole truth. Confession, with her, is absolutely necessary for the repose of her soul. Poor child, they will not let her cleanse her soul by speaking. I told my daughter Florence," continued Mr. Tilton, "that before these people were done with Elizabeth they would reject her, disgrace her, and cover her with contempt. Beecher did just that day before yesterday. It is a part of his plan to disbar her, and make her unworthy of belief. I do not know where she is. I cannot learn."

I was

IN SEARCH OF MOULTON,

and a letter of inquiry was sent to his business house. The following answer came back from one of his partners: "Frank is, I think, in Portland, Me., to-day; at least, in a letter received from him this morning, dated the 13th, he said he should go there to-morrow." Whether he is still there or not, I cannot say. Should think he would hasten back under the circumstances, and I look for him Monday morning.

I was gratified, yet made sad, to-day, by the sight of

A LETTER FROM ELIZABETH TILTON

to her husband, written in October, 1870, three months after her confession. I will not say how or where I saw it, but that is not vital. Seduced, confessed, penitent, miserable. She addresses duplicate letters to her mother and husband from a point in the West where she was living out her year of contrition. All this time her mother, Mrs. Morse, the evil genius of the house, was preparing the public mind for the day of wrath, and nerving on her daughter to desert Theodore Tilton forever. The wife, getting her ideas of her household while absent from this unhealthy source, wrote upbraidingly, and yet in shame to her husband, seeking, it appears, to give him strength in his affliction to bear his woe. The latter said nearly as follows, though I could not copy it. I am telegraphing entirely from memory, two hours after I have seen the letter:

> Theodore, I have taken my own fault to my Savior and made my peace with Him. Oh, why do you keep intimating it to my mother, and say in your intense moments that after I am dead you will give the world a depiction of Mr. B. Every time you throw a dart at him you make my heart bleed, for have I not already wrung his heart and clouded his usefulness enough. When I told my secret fear, I knew that it was a wrong to you. I never renewed that woeful intimacy. When you break out in these strains of ferocity, everybody suspects what you mean. Even our daughter, gathering the meaning of the offense, asked me one day over the table whether I was an adulteress. Think of the children born to us, of the one still unborn, and pray God's forgiveness upon us both. I know the ruin in our household, the gap between us who loved so well; the agony of spirit that is driving us on and on. If you cannot live for me, live for yourself and those little ones. Part from the company you have become entangled with—Susan A. and Mrs. Stanton. In the present awful state of things, meekness, new resolutions, prayer to God through Christ, and a consent to live until He calls us hence is, all that we can hope for. I long to return to my home and children, but I cannot come until this agony be passed. Some say my mother is a bad adviser, but, if I cannot go to my mother, where on this earth can I go? Do not distress my father's heart with the imputation of his daughter's fall. Although he is separated from mother, it gladdened my heart to hear him say that to her: "She was still his wife." Oh, that cruel fate could make it possible for me to be at your side and stay your hands, and guide your feet. My heart is still pure; my husband and family are still all to me. For pity's sake, let silence rest upon this thing, and, if we can never love again, let us spare the dear offspring God has given us.

The letter is about eight or nine pages long. A duplicate was sent to Mrs. Morse, with orders to destroy it, and never mention its contents to the husband, but to read it that she might be advised what was being said from her daughter to the husband. The letter strictly

BEARS OUT MR. TILTON'S THEORY

that Mrs. Tilton fell without the knowledge of guilt; that she was awakened to the fact of guilt by some such circumstance as reading the story of Catherine Gaunt; that she then made a voluntary confession of her offense; was put in despair by the consideration that she had destroyed Mr. Beecher's usefulness as well as her husband's peace of mind, and that the household was going to pieces before her sight. She saw her husband backsliding, tippling to drown his misery, and Beecher equally smitten with fear and despair. Through all it is

A RATIONAL TRUTH-SERVING DOCUMENT,

and it is closed by an imploration to destroy all correspondence, and speak nothing that will spread evil report. Not a point in this letter is met by Beecher's labored defense.

I also saw

TWO LETTERS FROM REYNOLDS AND FORD,

Tilton's attorneys, written in 1871, while the suit of Tilton against Bowen was pending, which wholly refute Mr. Beecher's statement that he settled Tilton's case with Bowen, put $7,000 in his pocket, and enabled him to establish the *Golden Age*. These lawyers write letters, each of them, and enjoin Tilton not to submit to any arbitration, because his case is perfectly sound in open court; and they say "if you submit to an arbitration it must be in the interest of a third principal to avoid disclosures and not to get deserts. What I advise is that you prosecute your own rights. Be not diverted by sympathy with any outside party, and play your part like a man of business, open and above board." When Mr. Beecher, therefore, says that Tilton used him (Beecher) to get what was belonging justly to Tilton, he prevaricates and alleges to himself

AN ACT OF GENEROSITY HE NEVER PERFORMED.

On the contrary, Mr. Beecher was the man who had Tilton discharged from both Bowen's publications, immediately after he found Tilton had knowledge of guilty intercourse with his wife, as the following memorandum will show: Mrs. Tilton confessed to her husband, July 3. She failed to tell Beecher that she had confessed until Dec. 30. Tilton had his celebrated interview with Beecher the same night. Next day, Dec. 31, Bowen, in a curt note, broke his recently revived and strengthened connection with Tilton, thereby involving himself in the following penalty, to-wit: He agreed but two or three weeks before to pay Tilton $5,000 a year as a contributor to the *Independent*, and $5,000 a year, besides 10 per cent in the profits, as editor of the Brooklyn *Union*. Ten thousand dollars, added to 10 per cent, made the sum of forfeit to be paid by any violent cancellation of the engagement. Mr. Tilton never knew until Mr. Beecher's statement that it was Beecher who waited on Bowen and demanded him to get rid of Tilton.

"Why did he do it?" said I to Tilton.

He answered, "Because he knew that, with my knowledge of his guilt, I must be degraded before the public, and put out of influence and the power to harm him. Therefore, while he seeks to parade his patronage of me as something chivalric, he was really taking the bread out of my mouth and out of the mouth of the woman he betrayed and her children."

Said I, What do you think of the Brooklyn *Eagle* attacking you as a blackmailer?

It is

A PURELY MERCENARY BARGAIN,

said Mr. Tilton. Tracy, attorney for Beecher, is also the attorney for Field, whose wife Kinsella, the editor of the *Eagle*, debauched and seduced. Now there is a bargain that when Tracy comes to prosecute Kinsella he will let up lightly on him if Kinsella takes the part of Tracy's other client, Beecher. Kinsella's house is filled with pictures presented to him in order to bring him to the side of Beecher.

Correspondent—Why did the Woodhull women leave New York for Europe just before Beecher's statement was made?

Tilton—Because Beecher had resolved to make my offense of praising the Woodhulls the main point of attack in his argument, and they came in opportunely. They were sent off by mingled terrorizing and bribing.

Correspondent—What do you think of Beecher's statement?

Tilton—It is below Becky Sharpe. It is craven and malicious. When Moulton speaks, as he must, Mr. Beecher will be seen as he is, a man capable of treachery and lies, forced to unman himself; a crawling thing, unsound from texture to kernel.

Correspondent—Did Moulton say anything harsh of me for giving his statement?

Tilton—Not one word. It was a handful of rattling shot you threw in there. All they could do in reply was to sail at you like a pack of geese.

Correspondent—That is of no consequence, said I; I have got my second wind. GATH.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—A reporter has had a brief talk with Theodore Tilton. He denied that he had received any money from Mr. Beecher, and if Moulton had received the amount stated, it devolved upon him to account for it. Shortly after Mrs. Tilton's confession of Mr. Beecher's criminality, the servant who was then living with Mr. and Mrs. Tilton became aware of the fact, from having overheard conversations which had passed between them, and she began to whisper to her friends in Brooklyn. As soon as this state of things was discovered it was determined to send the girl out of Brooklyn as a protection to Beecher. She was sent to a boarding school. Beecher paid her expenses through Moulton. This might have amounted to some $2,000. It is stated in the Brooklyn *Eagle* that this servant-girl business will wear another complexion when the story of the girl, now in possession of the Plymouth Church Investigating Committee, is made public. The allegation is that Tilton, not Beecher, was interested in her removal from Brooklyn. It seems from her statement now leaking out is that she was an adopted child in the Tilton household, taken when an infant, and always treated as a member of the family. During the absence of Mrs. Tilton, this adopted daughter left the house, and, on Mrs. Tilton's return, related to her occurrences leading to that act. After a while the story crept out, and Mrs. Tilton was sent by Mr. Tilton to more than one house to deny it, and finally, finding it did not die easily, the girl was induced by Mr. and Mrs. Tilton to sign the statement denying what were called wicked stories set on foot against Tilton. After this retraction was obtained, Tilton had the girl sent West to school, and Francis D. Moulton paid her tuition and board bills. This is the girl's own story as she has told it to the Committee, to her school-teacher, and Mr. Sherman.

BEECHER

left for Peekskill this morning, and Mrs. Beecher says she does not think he will return before October.

The *Argus* states that Frank Moulton will speak. That he will do as Gen. Butler advised him, "Come in last."

THE TILTON LETTERS.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Perhaps you are not aware of the great service which you have done humanity in the publication of the marital correspondence of Mr. and Mrs. Tilton. Nor can one, except with the eye of prophecy, contemplate its full effect. But I apprehend that no book, sermon, or printed document published this year, will exercise so healthy and elevating an influence as will those pen-sketches of two hearts.

We had almost come to lose faith in humanity. It seemed as if the flukes of society's anchor were giving way, and that faith in innate goodness and virtue was being rent asunder. At this moment THE TRIBUNE, as a business-enterprise, steps in and procures these letters, and spreads them before the world. And you did well; but, like many another, you have wrought better than you knew. The country's ideal man had been tumbled from his high eminence, and lay broken in pieces; and society was left without an incarnate God. (For, say what you will, man has ever had, and will have for some time to come, his worldly ideals.) Their bright particular star had paled, and was sinking to the horizon.

> But never paled a single star
> From out the bright blue sky,
> But came another in its place,
> To warm the heart, to glad the eye.

And who, after reading those letters of Theodore Tilton's, can fail to see that star. The world's idol-niche is again occupied: again may we believe that there is Virtue, there is Honor, there is Truth; that there is yet something in human nature which is high and noble; and that there are some who shadow in their lives this nobleness, and thereby give all hope of ultimate perfection in themselves.

These letters are a fitting sequel to the lamentable story which preceded; and almost make us glad that the tale was told which resulted in giving them to us.

If the world can keep steadily in view the bright and noble nature which shines and beams through those letters, it can well afford the sacrifice for their attainment, and will be all the better for it. The whole story is but a tale of human nature, and a picture of its weakness and its strength; and teaches us that there is no ground for us to stand upon so strong as that of doubt.

> Where Doubt, there Truth, is;
> 'Tis her shadow.

Doubt of our own strength, that we put it not to too severe a test, lest we break under the pressure; doubt sufficient in our own moral rectitude to be constantly on the watch lest we be surprised by a temptation too great for us to stand. Behold the two men! The one, climbing to and occupying the upper rounds of Fame's ladder, proud of his own strength, but unmindful of the fact that his higher position brings greater dangers and temptations, swings himself free from tethers, and he falls. The other, steadily working his way up the same ladder, perceives that, the higher he gets, the stronger is the force of gravity; and that, if he would keep his hold, he must exercise renewed caution with each advancing step. Like a cautious climber of some dizzy mountain-height, he lashes himself anew, from time to time, to his guide and rock, determined not to depend upon his own strength alone; and there he stands to-day,—grand, noble, self-questioning, doubting, manly. May he have strength to maintain his hold!

By giving these letters to the public you have redeemed the putridity of the stream; have shown that even to this dark tale there is a bright, a compensating side; and have turned the eyes of society upon a purer, sweeter stream.

ISAAC GANNETT.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14, 1874.

"HIGH RELIGIOUS LOVE."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: As you, in common with other papers, have opened your columns so freely to the discussion of this matchless Beecher-Tilton scandal, I thought I might be allowed space for a few words on a feature of it that seems to have been comparatively lost sight of. I mean this "high religious love" that Mr. Tilton descants so loftily about. Now, we matter-of-fact persons make no pretensions of being able to ever form the faintest conception of that ideal realm that his glowing genius and sentimentalism lead him to, where the lines are so finely drawn that we are told the most perfect religious lives pass on step by step to an ultimate invisible blending with the carnal. Here is a flight of fancy that we instinctively turn from as from a loathsome picture, in which there is nothing but what is revolting to our higher natures; for it is not only incomprehensible, but impossible, that persons truly filled with high religious hopes and emotions could commit so gross a sin, and conscience only warn them that they were sinning by practicing deception enough to hide it. In all Mr. Tilton's efforts in that vein, we can only see a fruitless attempt to place a single prop under a character he is laboring otherwise to tear to shreds; for, if his charges are proven, the world cannot cover those vile sins with this gossamer veil woven in his fancy. For they see crime as no less crime because done in the name of Heaven, by an eminent religious teacher and a professed religious devotee. C.

BEECHER'S STATEMENT.

[The following portions of Mr. Beecher's statement did not appear in our telegraphic report of that document:]

TILTON AND WOODHULL.

I have no knowledge of Mr. Tilton's friendship for Victoria Woodhull, other than that which the public already has. That he manifested his admiration for her publicly, that he wrote her biography, and that he presided at her Steinway Hall lecture. I mention only because he aroused against himself great indignation and odium.

The winter following (1871-72), Mr. Tilton returned from the lecture-field in despair. Engagements had been canceled, invitations withdrawn, and he spoke of the prejudice and repugnance with which he was everywhere met as indescribable. I urged him to make a prompt repudiation of these women and their doctrines. I told him that no man could rise against the public confidence with such a load. Mr. Tilton's vanity seldom allows him to regard himself as in the wrong or his actions faulty. He could never be made to believe that his failure to rise again was caused by his partnership with these women, and by his want of sensible work, which work should make the public feel that he had in him power for good. Instead of this he preferred or professed to think that I was using my influence against him; that I was allowing him to be traduced without coming generously to the front to defend him, and that my friends were working against him, to which I replied that, unless the laws of mind were changed, not Almighty God Himself could lift him into favor if these women must be lifted with him. Nevertheless I sought in every way to restore peace and concord to the family which I was made to feel had been injured by me, and was dependent on my influence for recovery.

[Mr. Beecher stated that Moulton showed him a proof of an article prepared by Tilton for the *Golden Age* (and since published in the Brooklyn papers), in which Bowen was charged with making scandalous accusations against Beecher's moral character; and that he (Beecher) protested against its publication. Mr. B. goes on to say:]

THE TRIPARTITE AGREEMENT.

On its being shown to Mr. Bowen, he was thoroughly alarmed, and speedily consented to the appointment of arbitrators to bring about an amicable settlement. The result of this proceeding was that Mr. Bowen paid Mr. Tilton over $7,000, and that a written agreement was entered into by Bowen, Tilton, and myself of amnesty, concord, and future peace. It was agreed that the offensive article, the publication of which had produced such an effect upon Mr. Bowen, and secured a happy settlement, should be destroyed without seeing the light. It was an act of treachery peculiarly base that this article was permitted to get into hands which would insure its publication, and that it was published. I was assured that every vestige of it had been destroyed, nor until a comparatively recent period did I understand how Mr. Tilton secured its publication, without seeming to be himself responsible for the deed.

THE WOODHULL PUBLICATION.

Finally, after vainly attempting to obtain money both from myself and my wife as the price of its suppression, the Woodhull women published their version of the Tilton scandal in the November of 1872. The details given by them were so minute though so distorted that suspicion was universally directed towards Mr. Tilton as the real author of this which he so justly calls "a wicked and horrible scandal," though it is not a whit more horrible than that which he has now fathered, and not half so wicked, because those abandoned women did not have personal knowledge of the falsity of their story as Mr. Tilton has of his.

TILTON'S "TRUE STATEMENT."

To rid himself of this incubus, Mr. Tilton drew up a voluminous paper called "A True Statement, but which was familiarly called "Tilton's case." I had some knowledge of its composition, having heard much of it read; but some documents were only referred to as on file, and others had not yet been manufactured. Tilton's furor for compiling statements was one of my familiar annoyances. Moulton used to tell me that the only way to manage Theodore was to let him work off his periodical passion on some such document, and then to pounce on the document and suppress it. This particular "true statement" was a special plea or abatement of the prejudices excited by his Woodhull partnership. It was a muddle of garbled statements, manufactured documents, and downright falsehoods. This paper I know he read to many, and I am told that he read it to not less than fifty persons, in which he did not pretend to charge immorality upon his wife; on the contrary, he explicitly denied it, and asserted her purity, but charged me with improper overtures to her. It was this paper he read to Dr. Storrs, and poisoned therewith his mind, thus leading to the attempt to prosecute Tilton in Plymouth Church, the interference of neighboring churches, and the calling of the Congregational Council. After the Woodhull story was published, and while Mr. Tilton seemed really desirous, for a short time, of protecting his wife, I sent through him the following letter to her:

[Here follows the letter published some time ago, in which Beecher commended Mrs. Tilton to his mother's God. He proceeds:]

THE PUBLICATION OF THE "TRIPARTITE COVENANT."

The whole series of events beginning with the outbreak of the Woodhull story repeatedly brought me a terrible accumulation of anxieties and perils. Everything that had threatened before now started up again with new violence. Tilton's behavior was at once inexplicable and uncontrollable. His card "To a complaining friend" did not produce the effect he pretended to expect from it, of convincing the public of his great magnanimity. Then his infamous article and letter to Mr. Bowen made its appearance in the *Eagle*. It had been suggested that the publication of the "Tripartite Covenant" would have a good effect in counteracting the slanderous stories about Mrs. Tilton and myself which Theodore professed to regard, but which his foolish card and the publication of that article had done so much to revive and render mischievous. Mr. Moulton urged me to get from the gentleman who held the "Tripartite Covenant" a copy of it for us, when suddenly Mr. Wilkeson came out with it on his responsibility. Its publication in this manner I made strenuous but unavailing efforts to prevent. He had originally kept a copy of it. (Everybody in this business seems to have copies of everything except myself.) On the appearance of that paper Theodore went into a rage. It put him, he said, in a "false position" before the public, and he said he would publish another card giving a statement something like what he afterwards wrote to Dr. Bacon; that is, as I recollect the matter, declaring that I had committed an offense and that he had been the magnanimous party in the business. It was necessary to decide what to do with him. Moulton strongly urged a card from me exonerating Theodore (as I could honestly do) from the authorship of the particular scandals detailed in his article to Mr. Bowen and alluded to in the covenant.

[After the covenant appeared, Beecher says: "The alarm was sounded on me immediately that Theodore would do something dreadful if not restrained," and he wrote the letter to Moulton, saying, "I have determined to make no more resistance. Theodore's temper being such . . . as to render me liable at any hour or day to be obliged to stultify all the devices by which we saved ourselves;" and "I have a strong feeling that I am spending my last Sunday and preaching my last sermon." Beecher's statement proceeds:]

EXPLANATION OF THE LETTER.

There are intimations at the beginning and end of this letter that I felt the approach of

(See Sixteenth Page.)

FOREIGN.

Holland, Italy, and Belgium Recognize the Spanish Republic.

An American Vessel Furnishes Arms for the Carlists.

The Old Catholic Movement Extending to Southern Germany.

SPAIN.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—A special dispatch to the *Times*, from the North of Spain, states that Marshal Zabala, with 24,000 men and forty-seven guns, left Miranda on Thursday last with a convoy, for the relief of Vittoria, which place is very closely beleagured by the insurgents. The Carlists oppose his march at intrenched positions. At Puebia, Gen. Moriones awaits the result of Zabala's movement, when a united attack will be made upon the Carlists at Estella.

MADRID, Aug. 15.—Official dispatches have been received announcing that Marshal Zabala, in order to check a threatened movement of the enemy (the Carlists), returned to Miranda, after throwing supplies of meat and provisions into Vittoria.

Holland and Italy have recognized Spain.

The Carlists have cut the railway and telegraph line between Saragossa and this city.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 15.—The Spanish Republic has been recognized by Belgium.

MADRID, Aug. 15.—A dispatch at the War Office from General Moriones reports that the Carlists lost 700 men in the engagement at Oteiza.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, received to-night, says a Bayonne paper gives a circumstantial account, ostensibly written by a Carlist officer, of the landing of guns and ammunition at Bermeo, a short distance from Bilboa, by an American vessel, the London, of Boston, commanded by Capt. Thomas Jefferson. Jefferson, according to this statement, was so pressing in his offers to supply the Carlists with artillery that on his depositing $100,000 in bank at Bayonne a Carlist agent accompanied him to New York. There the agent bought twenty-seven guns, with 250 cases of ammunition, and hired a tug to convey them to Boston, where Jefferson had been making every preparation for the voyage. The latter was about to take the guns on board when the United States Government warned him that the transport of arms to be used against a friendly power could not be allowed; but, on his repairing to Washington, where he had a brother-in-law in the Navy Department, and representing that the vessel was destined for Japan, he was subjected to no further surveillance. On the 24th of June the London started for Japan, but at night put back, anchored under Cape Farewell, and, meeting a tug there, the guns and ammunition were transshipped. On the 5th of July the mouth of the Gironde was sighted, where the agent left the ship in a pilot-boat, landed at Arcachon, and, passing through Bayonne, reached Bermeo. Four Carlist battalions were stationed there to protect the debarkation, and, on the evening of the 8th, the London entered port, leaving the next morning without having been observed by the Spanish fleet. A few days previously the Governor of Madrid had received a telegram from Bilboa stating that an American cruiser had been sent to the coast to prevent any American vessel from landing arms for the Carlists, but on the Government thanking the United States Minister for this friendly act he knew nothing of it, and telegraphed to Washington, receiving a reply on the 9th that no cruiser had been sent. The Government, therefore, had its suspicions aroused, and telegraphed to the fleet in the Bay of Biscay to watch any American vessel, but she had already left.

It is added that the guns were so disposed on board that the London might have been taken for an advice boat of the American navy.

GERMANY.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—A London *Times* correspondent writes: The Old Catholic movement is extending to Southern Germany. In Bavaria, at Limbach, Bishop Reinkens has just consecrated a new church, the first building which the Old Catholics have erected in Germany.

It is stated that the Emperor William presented a quantity of metal from the French guns captured in the late war to be cast into a bell.

An Old Catholic community has just been formed at Stuttgart.

Three Socialist members of the German Reichstag—Haszelmann, Regner, and Hasenclever—were tried at Berlin for attending meetings of the Workingmen's Society after it had been ordered by the police to discontinue its gatherings. Hasenclever was convicted, and sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

RUSSIA.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Ten persons recently convicted at St. Petersburg of revolutionary propagandism were from 20 to 26 years of age, and included two married ladies in affluent circumstances. Eighteen months ago the overseer of some tin works formed acquaintance with some young men of much higher social position, and discussed economical questions with them. Some peasants afterwards attended the meetings, and having agreed that all property ought to be held in common, they built a house in a remote quarter outside the city and set up a press, and distributed pamphlets advocating the new creed. In the meetings they had carried out the fusion of classes, the workman and peasant sitting beside the gentleman. Six of the members have been condemned to from three to ten years' hard labor, while the other four, including the ladies, will undergo imprisonment from three days to two years.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—Gen. Marchi, the Governor of the Island of Sainte Marguerite, protests his innocence of complicity in the escape of Marshal Bazaine, and accuses Col. Villette, the Marshal's Aid-de-Camp, of having perfected the plan to secure his flight. Eight persons are now in custody on suspicion of having aided Bazaine to escape.

La Gazette des Tribunaux says that the night of Marshal Bazaine's escape one soldier was twice on guard, and each time a jailer engaged him in conversation and kept him in the sentry-box. The jailer has been arrested.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Marshal Bazaine has arrived at Cologne, where he will remain a few days awaiting the arrival of his children. He declares that only his wife and brother-in-law assisted him to escape.

SOUTH AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The Navy Department, this morning, received its first official dispatch by cable from Rio de Janeiro, and which is, perhaps, the first business dispatch received by the Government over the newly-laid line. It is dated to-day, and was received at 10 o'clock, from Admiral Leroy, at Rio de Janeiro.

A BRILLIANT METEOR.

CAIRO, Ill., Aug. 15.—Many of our citizens were aroused from their slumbers this morning about 1 o'clock by a terrific explosion, which shook the earth and houses, and made the windows rattle. Many believed that a steamboat or steam-mill had blown up, and expected to hear the ringing of the fire-bells, but as this did not occur they passed an uneasy and sleepless night.

This morning the explanation was given by parties who were awake and on watch at the time mentioned. The sky was clear, when an enormous meteor, described to be as large as the full moon, and almost as bright as the sun, appeared in the northern heavens, moving with great rapidity, with a tremendous stream of fire following it, toward the horizon. Before reaching the horizon, however, it burst, with a terrible noise, into several fragments, some of them bursting in their turn. For nearly a half-minute the streets were light enough to read. It was beyond doubt the grandest phenomenon ever witnessed in this region.