

the Interior and on the commissioner of Indian officers.

The ratifications of the postal convention between the United States and France were exchanged to-day at the post office department, and the convention will be carried into effect on the first of August next.

Treasurer Spinner has issued a letter which says that National Bank notes should not be cancelled before being sent to him for redemption. Redeemed notes will be cancelled in the treasurer's office. National bank notes will be received to make good the five per cent redemption fund, but the first deposit of five per cent must be made in legal tenders. Any excess over the amount required to make good the five per cent fund by the bank forwarding the same will be remitted in legal tender notes, forwarded from the treasurer's office; payment for the excess cannot be made in drafts; and that Assistant Treasurers should receive on account of transfers of deposits such bank notes as are redeemable at their full face value at the Treasury Department.

GALVESTON, 17.—A special says that on the 17th Major Jones, with thirty-four men, attacked one hundred and twenty-five Kiowas, Comanches and Apaches in Lost Valley, Jackson county, killing three and wounding three. He lost four killed and wounded. The fight lasted three hours. The Indians were routed, but pursuit was omitted because of the want of force.

LITTLE ROCK, 17.—John F. Boyle's residence was burned last night; loss \$30,000; insurance \$2,000.

The congressional investigation committee arrived to-day.

SAN FRANCISCO, 17.—The grangers have commenced loading new wheat for the European markets. The first vessel, *Star of Hope*, for Liverpool, will load at Vallejo. The grangers will sell when the ships are full, or when on the way out.

NIAGARA, Ont., 17.—The missing yacht *Foam* was found to-day, three miles out, with only three feet of the mast above water; no tidings of the crew.

NEW YORK, 18.—The jury in the case of Wm. McCormick, who died of hydrophobia, have closed the examination; they regard hydrophobia as an inoculated disease, and as not transmissible from a non-rabid animal. They recommend the excision of the part bitten whenever practicable, and immediately after the bite is received that the wound be allowed to bleed a few minutes, and cauterized with nitrate of silver, nitric acid, caustic, potassa, or a burning coal; and in case a physician is not present to excise the wound a cord should be tied above it, and provided the mouth has no excoriation the wound should be sucked and caustics applied as soon as possible.

The trustees of the Plymouth Baptist Church in this city, state that an attempt has been made to assassinate their pastor, the Rev. Henry Miller, owing to a sermon delivered by him favoring the reading of the Bible in the public schools; two shots were fired into the pastor's study during his absence.

SARATOGA, 18.—The boats started at 10.45 a.m. in the inter-collegiate boat race; Columbia wins the race, Yale second.

Hyman & Macks, manufacturers of furniture, have failed; liabilities about \$90,000, assets \$50,000.

CANASIRAGA, N. Y., 18.—The eastward bound and westward bound trains, on the Erie railroad, collided at nine this morning on the single track, a mile east of here, while running at fifteen or twenty miles an hour; the eastward bound train engine went through the westward engine, baggage car and smoking car, killing the baggage-master Atkin, and severely wounding several persons, but wonderful to state no others were killed. The engines are a total wreck. The westward baggage car was destroyed and the mails soaked. It is stated that the eastward train had the right of the track. The collision occurred at a sharp curve. The crash of the engines was the first warning the passengers had.

CHICAGO, 18.—At a meeting of the common council yesterday, resolutions were adopted looking to the speedy re-organization of the fire department, the removal of inflammable buildings, the addition of water conduits and of corps of sappers and miners to remove or destroy buildings in case of fire. The Chicago Board of

Underwriters adopted resolutions of a similar tenor and intimated their belief that their principals would withdraw assistance from companies unless such means of checking fire were adopted, together with the addition of high power steam engines to reach the loftier buildings, and the construction of fire walls, or some barrier to conflagrations.

SARATOGA, 18.—About fifteen thousand people witnessed the University boat race this morning. The lake was smooth as glass. At 9.45 the first gun was fired, at 10.20 the second starting gun, at 10.47 all the boats got off in handsome style together, Columbia at half a mile, taking the lead, then Trinity made a spurt and overhauled Columbia and at the end of a mile took the lead away from Yale, which in the struggle had got ahead, but at that moment fouled and fell behind. Princeton came up close on Trinity. The other crews were about in line behind. At the mile and a half post Columbia came up to the front again, with Harvard struggling sharply, the remainder maintaining their former positions. At the two mile point Columbia was still in advance, with Cornell making a spurt to overtake her and passed the Harvards. At the 2½ mile point Columbia was still ahead, with the Wesleys, which now showed great vigor, pressing her sharply and steadily. The last half mile was then one continuous exciting pull between Columbia, Wesleyan, Harvard and Dartmouth, and they came in in that order, Columbia ahead about two boat lengths, and making the distance in 16 minutes 50 seconds. The winning crew was greeted with tremendous cheering. On reaching the shore, B. Frank, captain stroke, fainted; he was immediately lifted by the crew and carried on their shoulders up the hill to Moon's Lake House, but before reaching the house he had entirely recovered. The scene following the race was one long to be remembered, and was only marred in its joyousness by the failure of Yale to participate beyond the mile point, at which place Yale took the lead with a good prospect of keeping it.

CHICAGO, 18.—Nathan Isaacson was arrested yesterday on a charge of firing the building which originated the fire on Tuesday night; the examination to-day elicited testimony that he had offered one Wolfson a hundred dollars to burn the building, and then attempted it himself, and finally had boasted that he would have better success next time; the case was postponed till Wednesday next.

Col. R. C. Drum, Lt. Genl. Sheridan's chief of staff, to-day, received the following telegram: "Bradley telegraphs that at 9.45 p.m. last night, a messenger had just got in from the Seminole mines, thirty-five miles north of here, for help; twenty-five miners have been fighting Indians two days; some of the miners are killed. The report is that there are two or three hundred Indians. I have ordered a company of cavalry at once from Russell to Steele, and instructed Bradley to do the best he can in the meantime with his infantry."

(Signed) E. O. C. ORD, Brig. Genl."

Pursuant to a call by many prominent citizens, about a thousand representative men of the city met in McCormick's Hall this evening, to consider means of protection against fire. Resolutions were adopted demanding the demolition or removal of all buildings constructed within the fire limits in violation of the law of 1871, demanding the extension of the fire limits to the city limits, and the prohibition of all wooden structures within the corporate limits. A committee of twenty-five men from each division of the city was appointed to present to the Common Council, through the Mayor, the results of the deliberations of the meeting and also to urge upon the Common Council the propriety of considering carefully the propositions for establishing a park in a portion of the burnt district, and of making a series of boulevards, three hundred feet wide, for protection against conflagrations.

NEW YORK, 18.—Ex-police commissioners Charles and Gardiner gave bail in one thousand on each of the three additional indictments, on charges of violating the election laws.

SARATOGA, 18.—The following is the official decision of the judges in the race to-day: Columbia first, Wesleyan second, Harvard third,

Williams fourth, Cornell fifth, Dartmouth sixth, Princeton and Trinity doubtful, Yale ninth.

BOSTON, 18.—Young Pomeroy has been in prison since April last for torturing and murdering a boy. To-day workmen found, in the cellar of a house where his mother resided at that time, the remains of a little girl who had been missing four months. Intense excitement prevails, and the police arrested his mother and brother, to prevent their being lynched. The remains were found in a decomposed state under a pile of ashes and rubbish.

CINCINNATI, 18.—The *Gazette*, to-day, discharged all its composers, and supplied their places with non-union men.

WASHINGTON, 18.—The President has authorized the appointment of J. H. Marr, as first assistant postmaster general, and John E. Routt as second assistant postmaster general during any absence of postmaster-general Marshall.

The President signed the French American postal treaty immediately on its reception.

DETROIT, 18.—A serious accident occurred near Ionia, on the D. & M. R. to-day. A loaded gravel train was backing up, when a burning tree fell across the end of the flat, throwing nearly the whole train from the track. Six men were killed outright, and one has died of his injuries; fourteen or fifteen more were seriously injured.

WASHINGTON, 19.—The following is one among the recent postal changes: Charles Lammerstorff, appointed postmaster at Homansville, Utah. Discontinued, Ballion, Piute Co., Utah.

The grand jury in the District Circuit Court have found true bills against A. H. Underwood, a member of the late District legislature, and also engaged as a messenger in the district comptroller's office; and against Thos. B. Warwick, a street broker, and clerk in the same office, both colored, charged with forgery and uttering forged orders for certificates of pay of the police and firemen.

NEW YORK, 19.—The *Herald* prints the statement of Daniel Wilkinson, before the Beecher investigating committee, of which the following is the substance:

"In March 1872, Tilton came to his office and showed a press proof of a letter he proposed to publish in the next number of the *Golden Age*, unless Henry Ward Beecher did him justice. The letter was dated January, 1871, and was from Henry C. Bowen, acknowledging the receipt of a notice breaking his two contracts with the *Independent* and *Brooklyn Union*. It states that Bowen first intimated to him that Beecher had committed acts of adultery which, if exposed, would drive him from the pulpit; that thenceforward Bowen's references to the subject were frequent, he having called Beecher an unsafe visitor in the houses of his parishioners. During an interview in his own house Bowen had mentioned one case where Beecher had improper relations with a woman now a widow. He also mentioned the case of another woman, on whom Beecher had successfully and forcibly accomplished his devilry, and suggested a demand that he quit the ministry; that this letter was shown to Mr. Beecher by Mr. Bowen, and the latter, shortly afterward, with anger upbraided Mr. Tilton for informing Beecher of these statements, and compelling Bowen to adduce evidence to sustain the demand for Beecher's withdrawal. Bowen threatened to deprive Tilton of his engagements with the *Independent* and *Union*, and to eject him from his office if he appeared there, and soon after the threat was executed."

"Wilkinson says he remonstrated against the publication of the above-mentioned letter, and Tilton, in a noisy and passionate manner, complained that Bowen had disgraced him without cause, and ruined him in fame, prospect and estate, and he had crowned this wrong by refusing to pay a large debt for editorial services, of which he was in pressing need, compelling him to bring suit to collect it; that Beecher had not made the slightest effort to help him in his troubles, and had appeared very indifferent. Tilton tramped through the room in a rage, and said: 'I will have my revenge on him, I will pursue him to his grave.'"

"Wilkinson says he observed that Tilton's object was money, and when he outlined to him the plan for obtaining it from Bowen he left the Beecher happy and calm. The

result of this interview was the famous tripartite agreement, in which Bowen agreed to immediately pay Tilton's salary, and to publish a reparatory card in the *Independent*. Tilton was very anxious to sign the paper when prepared, and overflowed with love and admiration of Beecher. The terms of the agreement were read in a meeting of four gentlemen. Tilton professed willingness to subscribe twelve times if Bowen would once. It was suggested that Bowen would prefer to sign it before Tilton.

"Wilkinson says that in a later conversation with Tilton, he put a direct question to Tilton, and the latter said that the only wrong that Beecher ever did him was to address improper language to his wife, and for this he had amply apologized in writing. He denied, spiritedly, any graver offence on Beecher's part, and denied the truth of the rumors that such had been committed. He expressed amazement that any one had pretended to have information that Beecher's conduct had been criminal, and denied such an allegation. He reiterated that the only offence of Beecher was in language, and that it was amply atoned for."

"Tilton afterwards came to Wilkinson's office in a sullen mood, and said abruptly that money matters were not going smoothly, and he would not sign the agreement unless altered. He had been left out in the cold, while Beecher and Bowen had been provided for. He refused to listen to words kindly spoken and, in a rage, said he would never sign the paper prohibiting him from pursuing Beecher. He began to rewrite and interline his part of the agreement, but left the work unfinished. Subsequently Bowen paid the full amount of Tilton's claim, and another tripartite agreement, a modification of that drawn by Wilkinson, was signed. Tilton, on his part, backed out of his disavowal of the imputations on Beecher, and secured himself liberty to pursue the great preacher forever with unrelenting hate. Parts of the agreement are obliterated from the final one, which is as follows:

"I, Henry C. Bowen, know nothing derogatory to Mr. Beecher's reputation as a clergyman or man, and I expressly disavowed the charges, imputations and innuendoes imputed to have been made by me and set forth in a letter written to me, by Theodore Tilton, on the first of January, 1871, a copy of which letter is hereto annexed; and I declare that these charges, imputations, and innuendoes are without any foundation in fact to the best of my knowledge and belief."

"I, Theodore Tilton, returning, of my free will, to the man whom I have revered and loved as a father, hereby confirm my faith in Henry Ward Beecher as a grandly good and generous man. I, too, disavow each and all imputations and charges, in said annexed letter repeated and contained, and any and all other imputations upon his character and conduct, which have been said to come from me, I disavow, and I covenant never to repeat or renew them."

A Havana letter to the *Herald* furnishes the details of the trial of Dockery, at Puerto Principe, and his condemnation to death. His sentence was a declaration that he was an American citizen out of the jurisdiction of the court or any council of war, and the statement of the facts in his case. He grants that he communicated with the insurgents, writing letters to Maximo Gomez, to the Marquis de Santos and to President Ceseride. He wrote an account of the battle at Maranje, and brought out some letters from the insurgents, but says that his motive was self-defence. He compromised himself to save himself. Through weeks of exposure, danger and half starvation, he says he was held against his will in the insurgent lines, and it was in escaping therefrom that he did the acts for which he is charged, viz., with being an active insurgent. The Spanish fiscal appears to have accused Dockery of being an agent of the U. S. government, sent to Cuba in the interest of the belligerent rights of the insurgents. The *Sunday Mercury* publishes an account of an attempt to kidnap two young working girls of this city, to a house of ill-fame in Havana; they were hired by a man giving the name of Dr. Binder, as cook and chambermaid, and were sent out on the steamer *City of Havana*, and on their arrival were claimed by a woman of ill-repute

calling herself Binder's wife, but, under the advice of the steamship officers they refused to accompany her, and returned to New York, the officers paying their fare.

The following items are from the foreign mails: A Brussels telegram says the Washington Government has given notice of the termination of the treaty of commerce and navigation with Belgium, on July 1st, 1875.

Bread riots occurred at Pisa and in several towns of the Roma Quia, in consequence of the bakers making no material reduction in the price of bread, notwithstanding the recent considerable fall in the price of flour. Riots also occurred at Phanari, in Levadia, on account of the discovery of the body of a Greek child in the sea, and the ignorant belief that it had been sacrificed in a religious rite by the Jews.

BOSTON, 19.—The body of Kate Curron, found yesterday, is mutilated with a knife, much as the boy killed for whose murder Pomeroy is held.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., 19.—The body of Augustus Laney, the last missing victim of the Mill river flood, was recovered at Leeds, on Saturday morning.

## Correspondence.

About Bees—To Beekeepers.

MILL CREEK,  
July 1st, 1874.

July is the month for the bees to get through with their swarming and to store much surplus honey in their hives, and if not watched closely they will infringe upon the queen in her dominion, by storing honey in the brood chamber, which will prevent her from laying eggs, to keep up the strength of the colony at the time when they are at work the busiest in the field, subjected to the greatest loss through many causes; to remedy this, use the honey extractor upon the outside combs of honey and return those empty combs to the centre of the hive to be used by the queen. There are many kinds of surplus honey receptacles; some use boxes, others inverted glass tumblers for curiosity, &c., to entice bees to work up into the top boxes, place a piece of comb in the box, and if you use frames above, raise the lower frame up into the upper chamber.

We suggest to beekeepers to notice at what times the honey-producing plants bloom, and at what time there is a scarcity of honey in the field, so that by a judicious and timely sowing of certain seeds we can have a continual honey harvest for bees to work and gather from; for instance, the sanfoin will bloom between fruit and clover, blossoming also; the white mustard is a very good honey-producing plant, and good for table use also. Our bees have been at work vigorously for two weeks up on it. It will bloom before the milk or silk weed, or at any time you choose through the summer, by sowing it at a certain time. The white clover, the Alsike clover, and the sweet clover are all good honey-producing plants, but the latter is a troublesome weed to the farmers.

We find that our honey harvest differs according to locality. For instance, Tooele County, ten days ago, was in the height of its honey harvest. Beekeepers should be wide awake, and not let the workers crowd out the queen, in storing such an amount of surplus honey, and depriving her of empty combs to deposit eggs in, to keep up the strength of the colony. Be sure to take the honey from the outside frames, with the extractor, and put the empty combs in the centre of the hive, so that the queen can take the advantage before the workers fill it with honey, and cause your bees to make some surplus honey in the cap boxes. If you have any weak colonies you should strengthen with combs containing brood nearly hatching. Honey boxes should be removed as fast as filled. A few days delay may greatly reduce the amount of box honey.

S. H. PUTNAM,  
JOHN MORGAN,  
GEO. B. BAILEY, } Committee.

## PRICE OF GOLD.

Corrected daily, by Desert National Bank  
Buying at \$1.08; selling at \$1.10.

READ the advertisement of pure Cotswold Bucks on sale, at Payson.