

## NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Washington, May 3.—The Secretary of the Interior yesterday received the following from Governor Ferry, of Washington Territory:

There are strong indications of hostility among the Indians of this Territory. Envoys from the Modocs have been probably visited them. Settlers have called on me for arms, but there are none in the Territory. I await instructions.

The telegram was referred to acting Secretary Robeson who authorizes the issue of arms to the extent of the Territory's quota of militia, on requisition of the Governor, who must understand that the General Government in no way authorizes any military operations not instituted by its direction and control.

The Senate Committee on Transportation proposes to hold sessions at several points through subcommittees, to obtain statistics and views from the Boards of Trade, Commercial Exchanges, Chamber of Commerce, etc., in order to ascertain the best method for legislative action to cheapen transportation of Western produce to market. This covers the whole question of the canal against the railroad. Among other inquiries as to the power of Congress under the clause of the Constitution giving authority to regulate the commerce between States, to regulate control freight rates on railroads, etc., for produce, and under the clause to establish post routes, power to fix the compensation for carrying mails. Some members of the committee already claim that Congress has absolute power in these particulars. Another question to be considered is the power of Congress to charter trunk line railroads through States, and the feasibility of loaning the credit of the Government to establish trans-continental lines of water communication.

In his official report of the battle at the Modoc caves, fought Jan. 17, Col. Wheaton says: "I have been 23 years in the service, and have been employed, during the greater portion of that time, on the frontier, and generally engaged in operations against hostile Indians. I have never before encountered an enemy, civilized or savage, occupying a position of such great natural strength as the Modoc stronghold; nor have I ever seen troops engage a better armed or more skilled foe." Col. Wheaton, after describing the gallant conduct of officers and men of the regular troops, acknowledges, in warm terms, the valuable services of Gen. Ross and of his Oregon volunteers, together with those rendered by Capt. Fairchild's Company of volunteer sharpshooters. Col. Wheaton likewise acknowledges valuable services rendered by Colonels Miller, Thompson, and Bellinger, and Captain Ivan Applegate, of Oregon.

Some of the Commissioners at Vienna, against whom no charges have been made, telegraphed to Secretary Fish protesting against their suspension, and appealing to him to let them go ahead and open the American department, which presented yesterday a most humiliating appearance. The Secretary is much embarrassed by the situation but has done nothing beyond telegraphing to Minister Jay to make all possible haste to get the Government out of trouble. Gen. VanBuren's explanation is expected daily at the department.

Chicago, May 3.—A Washington special says when the President returns there will be a Cabinet consultation, whereat the Indian question will be fully discussed and some plan adopted to meet any outbreak among the savages that may occur this summer. The President is expected here in the beginning of next week. Meantime no new arrangements will be made, either as regards the Modocs or other hostile tribes. A proposition has been made to hunt the Modocs from their stronghold in the lava beds with blood hounds, as was done in Florida during the Seminole war. This, however, finds no favor at the War Department and is not likely to be adopted until all other means of dislodging them have failed. General Sherman regards this, as he does scalp bounty business, rather dishonorable warfare, even against so heartless and treacherous an enemy as the Modocs. There are officers of the army, however, who think it will be impossible to get the Indians out of the lava bed in any other way.

New York, May 3.—Felix Brunot, Chairman of the Indian Commissioners, gives it as his opinion that the rumors of a threatened general Indian war are groundless, and that nearly all reports of Indian outrages are untrue. He says speculators are largely to blame for present outcry against Indians. He expressed his approval of the policy of President Grant, and says four years of such a policy have proved its efficiency, for with the exception of a few nomadic tribes the Indians have been peaceful. Brunot deprecates the cry of holding the Indian race accountable for the acts of individuals, or for even a whole tribe, and he insists that General Sherman's ideas of the proper treatment of Indians is in accordance with those of President Grant.

Dixon, Ill., May 4.—A terrible accident, involving fearful loss of life, occurred here this afternoon while the rite of baptism was being administered to a number of recent converts to the Baptist Churches here, at a point on

Rock River just below the trestle iron bridge. About two hundred persons, including many ladies and a number of children, had gathered on the bridge to witness the ceremony, when suddenly the bridge gave way and precipitated its living freight into the stream below. The scene which ensued was indescribably terrible, as the struggling victims endeavored to free themselves from the ruins of the bridge and from each other. Large crowds on the banks rushed wildly to and fro, many of them so distracted with terror as to be unable to render any assistance; others, more self possessed, speedily brought ropes, planks and boats, and went nobly to work. Some of those that were on the bridge when it fell were so near the ends that they were able to reach the bank without assistance, while others were fortunately within reach of those on shore. Up to 6 p. m., thirty-two bodies had been taken in. It is almost certain there are others still under the wreck of the bridge. Seventy-four were rescued alive but more or less injured, some fatally.

Midnight.—Up to this hour no other bodies have been recovered at this point, but several others are reported picked up at Sterling, six miles below, and doubtless the swift current has borne others still farther down the river. The general estimate of the number lost is from ninety to one hundred. It was stated in previous dispatches that thirty-two bodies were recovered before dark. Five other bodies floated past those engaged at the wreck, and have not yet been recovered. There are supposed to be at least fifty bodies that have not yet been found. Most of them, it is thought, are under the wreck of the bridge.

New York, May 5.—The members of the United States Darien Exploring Expedition have returned. They report that the ship canal via the Kahlpic and De Creado rivers will be 28 miles long, with a tunnel 3 miles long. It is estimated the entire work will cost \$70,000,000.

A detachment of 50 United States soldiers, left here yesterday for the Modoc country.

Lieut. General Sheridan arrived in this city yesterday from his tour of observation on the Texas frontier.

Watertown, May 5.—Lieutenant J. D. Worden, an army officer stationed at Sackett's Harbor, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a carving knife. The death of his wife, some months ago, is supposed to have deranged his mind. He was a son of Admiral Worden, who commanded the Monitor in her fight with the Merrimac.

New York, May 4.—A great calamity has fallen on a town called Prescoba, caused by a land slide from a neighboring mountain, by which 41 houses were destroyed and 36 persons perished. The great mass which destroys the town dammed up the river, and the destructive effects of inundation are expected to be added to the other misfortunes.

New York, May 6.—The board of Indian Commissioners, unanimously adopted a report yesterday on the President's Indian policy. Speaking of the causes of the recent revolt of the Modocs, and alluding to the assassination of Gen. Canby and Peace Commissioner Thomas, they say a treachery so base admits of no palliation, nor can any punishment meted out to the perpetrators of the crime be too severe. The Modoc war, it is held, however, cannot be charged against the President's peace policy. It is also affirmed that the misdeeds of individual Indians, or bands, should not be charged against the innocent or upon a race. The red man has no one to take his side of the story. No degree of exaggeration or falsehood is too gross to be unhesitatingly accepted by the public mind against him. The reports say it has never been the expectation of the friends of the Indian policy that it would in a short period of a few years civilize the savage tribes, nor could they be expected to bring the red men in two years to become as free from crime as the white. It is the opponents of the policy who expect the Indians to be made more free from criminality than people of our most civilized community. Four years of trial has proved the peace policy to be a success and with the exception of the contest with a few bands of Apaches, and the present unhappy struggle with a handful of Modoc graves, the country has been saved from Indian wars.

THE CHILD SAVED FROM THE ATLANTIC.—The New York Commercial says: "Little Tommy Hanly, the only child saved from the Atlantic disaster, was in Wall street Thursday. He has been adopted by J. H. Amery, of the firm of Glendinning, Davis & Amery, of Broad street. As soon as it became known that the sturdy little waif—he is but seven years old—was 'on the street,' a crowd of brokers gathered round him, and Tommy became the lion of the hour. They took him into the Stock Exchange, where the little fellow became bewildered by the noise and turmoil. He was kissed and hugged and petted until the demonstrative endearments became a little too much for his childish endurance. A subscription was started for him in the Stock Exchange, and in a very short time \$233.80 were put down to the credit of 'Little Tommy.'"

## Bethel Farmers' Club.

The Club met at Bethel, May 30, 1873. President Ira Townsend in the chair. Minutes of previous meeting read and adopted; the Constitution read, and three farmers joined the club.

Mr. Kyte, chairman of the committee appointed to wait upon Abrams & Co., reported that he had no communication to make, except that they could obtain no satisfaction from Mr. Abrams.

The motion was made and carried to appoint Messrs. Comegys, Robbins, and Hawley, on order of business.

Mr. Abrams being present looking after his own interest, he submitted the following proposition to the Polk county farmers:

First, I will store wheat for 4 cents per bushel in the granary, the farmers furnishing their own sacks. I will not claim the refusal of their wheat.

Second, If the farmers draw sacks from me to haul their wheat in free of charge, I will claim the refusal.

Third, I will receive and ship wheat in their sacks for \$1 per ton, or 3 cents per bushel, holding their wheat for two months, if not sold sooner; after two months I will charge 25 cents per month per ton storage until sold.

Fourth, I will not ship wheat belonging to the farmers without their order.

Motion was made and lost to embody Mr. Abrams' written proposition in the report of the committee that was appointed to interview him.

L. Frazer's report from the county convention held at Dallas, was received and adopted.

The report of Ira Townsend and A. Stephens, delegates to the State Convention, was received, with the hearty approval of the Club.

Motion made and carried to take up Mr. Abrams' proposition for discussion.

A. Stephens wanted to know if Abrams would give the same receipt under all circumstances. Abrams said yes, but if he furnished sacks he would claim the refusal of the wheat.

John Hawley said it was very plain, if farmers furnished their own sacks they would receive a negotiable receipt, but if they used his sacks to deliver their wheat in, that Abrams would claim the refusal.

The Secretary said we had gone to work to right this wrong, and we will do it before we quit, but we will not gain any valuable advantage here. If Abrams would ship for nothing, if the steamboats would take it to Portland for nothing, we would still receive a very low price for our wheat, the millers and shippers combine and give us just enough to keep us going; that is all we will ever get as long as we depend on selling to them; if 25 cents a bushel would do, we would get no more. If a man could hold his wheat for twenty years it would do no good; so many of us must sell, and there is so much wheat in the country; unless we combine and ship our wheat ourselves, we will never throw off this oppression, this thralldom.

E. Richardson said it would be all right if we did not borrow Abrams' sacks.

George Comegys said at the last meeting I opposed building a warehouse, but in debating this question we receive more and more light on the subject; as, for example, Hawley sends his eggs and butter to Allen & Lewis to be sold, but, if he ascertained that they were agents for a hotel, do you think he would do it? no, he would say you are agent for buying butter and eggs, it is your interest to buy them cheap; I want an agent to sell butter and eggs, it is to my interest to have them sold dear; I cannot trade with you; I must get another man, one that will work for my interest. Now, gentlemen, it is not good policy for a farmer to store with a man who is the agent of a mill; such a man is not the proper custodian of our wheat. We want a man who will sell our wheat to the highest bidder; not a man who will buy our wheat at the lowest figure. We must hire a man to store our wheat; he must be our man; he must work for us; we pay him, we must control him. We don't want a miller or

shipping man to work for us, too much of our wheat has been on board of a ship bound to Liverpool, before it has been sold, by hiring these fellows to store for us. We must now put a stop to that forever.

George Bell has had this matter under consideration for sometime; we have too many middle men, they must be done away with as much as possible, but if we have to hire one he must be our man. It is absurd for us to store our grain in the hands of millers and shippers, with the understanding that they will pay the highest market price when we want to sell. There is no inducement for them to raise the price when they have all the grain. We are here for business, not to talk too much, but I must tell you last year when I sold my wool, an agent for a buyer told me he could give only 50 cents, no more. I declined to sell, and in a little while he said he could give me 56 cents. That was evidence he was not working in my interest, but in the interest of his employer. It may cost just as much to store and ship wheat if we build a warehouse and do it ourselves, as if we hired it done, but if it does it will be done by men in our interest; which will be some advantage over the old plan, and in the course of time it must have some effect upon the market.

John Hawley—What is good for one is good for all. Will Mr. Abrams' proposition be considered? One of the things I wanted last meeting has been conceded, to wit, the farmer holding the grain in his own control, "in a horn." It is to the interest of the storekeeper to hold up the price of wheat. Abrams is not in control of your wheat if you take his receipt. Next thing to consider is, if Abrams has offered to do the business as cheap as we can; if he has, then it is best to let him do it.

Comegys—What is the legitimate business of a warehouseman?

Abrams—To charge the commission.

Comegys—Then your work for the miller or exporter is a labor of love, is it?

Hawley said, I can prove it, nobody ever got more in Portland than he got from the agent. Abrams said if a mill furnishes sacks it must have the refusal of the wheat, but if a farmer uses his own sacks he can do as he likes with it. What has been done is not before the house.

Mr. Kyte did not see that the receipt can make any difference; if Abrams is the miller's agent, he can not be our agent.

The President said the farmers find that they cannot run and support their families. Abrams is the agent for a mill; he will store or pass through for a certain price, but all the wheat he gets his employers call it theirs. If a shipper wants wheat he goes to the miller and gets what wheat he wants; they will not buck against each other. When we sold for the rise we did wrong; the combination of the millers will hold good. When the McMinnville mill gave an advance of 2 1/2 cents and the rise until a certain time, before the time expired the combination raised the price to 80 cents, and for two days it was one dollar. They did this to teach the McMinnville mill a lesson. I have no objection to pay Abrams if he will be our agent, but we cannot hire him to work for us if he is working for the interests of another man.

The Secretary said: Mr. Abrams, is this question so abstract that you cannot see it? We want to know, if we hire you for our agent, will you forego all other agencies, sell our wheat to the highest bidder, and work hereafter in our interest?

Mr. Abrams replied: That is a question I cannot answer, I may buy a mill [hosh!] before you have wheat to sell.

L. Frazer would oppose employing Abrams, or any one who was agent for a mill.

Mr. McGrew said commission is one thing, and storage is another.—The warehouseman ought to be in the interest of the farmer. If he has an agency from a mill, he must pay just what they order; if he pays one cent more out of his commission, he will get a blowing up. But, in relation to Mr. Abrams' receipts, you all know they would be negotiable.

Mr. McLinch said, you want to tie Abrams' hands; will you furnish money for him to buy the wheat from the farmers who want to sell? Several voices answered No, but if we hire Abrams we would have him sell it to the highest bidder.

The President said the State Convention recommended to abolish this agency business, and we are going to do it. Don't want to invest in a warehouse if we can get the present warehousemen to do our business, but must break up this agency affair at any cost.

The Club adjourned to meet at Perrydale on May 17th, at 1 p. m., to finish this business.

H. ALEXANDER, Sec'y.

A NORTHERN GIRL.—Acts of heroism are not alone performed by men. They are not limited to battle fields or to the decks of sinking vessels. Lottie Dougherty, of Millville, New Jersey, a young schoolgirl, studied telegraphing last summer, and in August accepted a situation at Radnor, a station on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, boarding at Eagle Station, a mile or more distant. One evening, on her way to the station, a thunder storm came up. The lightning struck the instrument and burned out the magnet. She supplied another and was ready for business. Going to the door, she noticed by the light of a flash of lightning, that a large tree had been uprooted by the storm and blown across the track. An express train of cars was due in a few minutes and local trains would follow it. She comprehended the situation in a moment, and though opposed by several men in the station, she seized a signal lamp, ran through the fearful storm up the track, and swung her lamp till she heard the engineer whistle down breaks. The speed of the train was checked, so that the cars were not thrown off the track, though the locomotive struck the tree with such violence as to hurl a heavy branch against the girl's shoulder, throwing her down the embankment into a ditch. She was taken out and carried to the office, where she telegraphed the news of the accident and remained on duty all night. A large sum of money was collected for by the passengers, which she refused. Six months afterwards the poor girl died from the effects of the injury she received in saving the trains. Men and women, whose lives she saved, a great corporation, whose property was preserved, took little thought of the poor girl who had hazarded so much. Struggling for home and parents, she remained at her post of duty almost till the time that death came to her.—*Patriot Farmer.*

## THE EPIZOOTY AND ITS REMEDIES.

—The Epizooty is upon us. As a sanitary measure, rigid cleanliness and a full and perfect ventilation in any place where horses are kept in buildings or stables, but never exposing them to drafts of cold air.

Feed warm bran mash twice a day and take the liquor of boiled flaxseed to mix the mash with.

A little pure whisky daily, say half a pint, to stimulate. Liniment for external application on throat, composed of hartshorn and sweet oil.

Sponge the nostrils with a solution of salt and hot vinegar; also wash the mouth with weak solution of the same. Wet the hay slightly with vinegar. Blanket thoroughly, and give a little exercise daily.

In Pennsylvania, horses kept warm and clean, not worked or exposed, with light feed, such as bran and boiled oats, with little hay, were successfully treated without medicines.

In Tennessee, a warm dry bed, mild food, avoiding exposure to wind and rain, constituted the remedy.

In New Jersey, those did best who kept their horses in stables, without giving any medicines or resorted to and other treatment than a due regard to cleanliness.—*S. E. Rural Press.*

## THE WOMAN QUESTION.—A recent

decision of the Supreme Court of the United States has settled the vexed question as to whether the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution affects in any way the rights of women so far as concerns State Constitutions or laws. The case passed upon came up on appeal from Louisiana, and the report of its decision by the Supreme Court says:

The decision was delivered by Mr. Justice Miller, and was that this constitutional provision was for the protection and benefit of the emancipated colored race, and was not intended to interfere with State regulations. "If the plaintiffs have privileges they are such as depend on citizenship of the State and not on citizenship of the United States." This decision was concurred in by Justices Miller, Clifford, Davis, and Hunt, while the Chief Justice and Justices Field, Swayne and Bradley dissented. This decision virtually disposes of the case of Mrs. Myra Bradwell, of Illinois, who claims the privilege of practicing law in that State under the clause of the Fourteenth amendment.

The *Plaintdealer* says: "Quartermaster General J. N. Barker has forwarded to Jacksonville over five tons of freight, consisting of gun, ammunition, rations, blankets, etc., for the use of the State troops which have been called out by Gov. Grover. If there was a deficiency in the supplies in the former expedition, it is evident that the Governor intends that no similar cause of complaint shall exist with the present.