

The Great Strike in the East.

It is stated that out of over a hundred and fifty arrests in Baltimore, for complicity in the riots there, not a single person was a railroad employe. This is a significant fact. It strengthens the conviction that the great riots of the last few days, which have exceeded anything of the kind ever known before in the United States, have received their impetus to a great extent from the tramps and professional roughs whose harvest time comes in the day of riot and confusion and when great fires are sweeping like whirlwinds through the cities. But the strikers themselves made this state of things possible, and however much sympathy we may feel for those who really suffer from the grinding tyranny of great moneyed corporations, we dare not go far enough to sanction acts which inaugurate anarchy and confusion in the place of law and order. We cannot defend mob rule, nor assassination and arson. Assume that such a right belongs to any class and we at once inaugurate a principle which is at variance with all government. No man has a right to dictate to his employer what his compensation shall be, and compel him to pay it, nor has he a right to require his fellow laborer to quit his employer's service unless a certain compensation is paid. At that moment when men put themselves in control of property in which they have no proprietary interest, they place themselves outside the protection of the law, and then should law-abiding men withdraw from them their sympathies and prepare to use if necessary, the most forcible means at hand to check the illegal proceeding and restore the reign of law. Is there any good reason for supposing that had the railroad employes who considered themselves aggrieved, withdrawn from their labor, which of course they had a right to do, and appealed to the great railroad corporations that some satisfactory adjustment could not have been made? In such an effort they would have had the sympathy and moral aid of a great majority of the people of the nation. Thus did the employes of the California roads appeal to their employers when a reduction had been made, and the companies on reconsidering the situation found they could afford to return to the old rates and yet live themselves—it would pay better than to have their whole business brought to a stand still by a strike. And what has been gained after all, by this fearful outburst, this loss of life, this wholesale destruction of property, this disregard of law, which would have been more in order for semi-barbarians than for a people claiming to stand on the very topmost round of the ladder of civilization? Nothing only to make times inexpressively harder with them than ever before, to impoverish the very companies upon which they must depend for their bread and butter, and to rebel from them the sympathies of a people who have all along felt a kindly sympathy for them rather than towards the great moneyed organizations for which they have labored.

THE STRIKE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The great strike seems to be something of a contagion; having swept all over the east and actually visited the metropolis of the Pacific, though in a mild form. In San Francisco however it seems more of an outbreak against Chinese and their employers, by the tramp and hoodlum element. Several attempts have been made to fire establishments in the city where Chinese are employed, and papers full of mysterious threatenings have been widely circulated. But the people of San Francisco have shown a creditable degree of promptness and pluck, and have organized a very effective committee of safety. All known roughs are being arrested and locked up on a charge of vagrancy, and the probabilities are that whatever designs may have been entertained by the roughs, will soon be abandoned and the city resume its usual tranquility. There was, doubtless, more reason for dissatisfaction with wages in the east than anywhere on the Pacific, and yet had the same promptness and spirit been shown by the law-abiding people of Pittsburg we might have been spared the recital of the atrocities of a few days ago.

The Pioneer Reunion.

We propose from time to time to call attention to the doings of the Southern Oregon Pioneer Society. We believe it may succeed in gathering many of the historic traditions of the early days ere they are lost forever, and in keeping bright in the breasts of the pioneers that friendship which is usually the result of association and assistance in times of privation, trouble and danger. The annual reunion will take place at the old Camp Ground below Phoenix, on the second Tuesday of September next. Come out and let us light up the camp-fire and talk over the days of pack trails and foot logs, of meal ground in the coffee mill, of buck skin leggings and blanket overcoats.

THE STRIKE.

Latest News by Telegraph.

Quiet Restored in Pittsburg and a better state of feeling throughout the country.

(Condensed from CALL Dispatches.)

Washington July 27.—The cabinet was in session about an hour to-day; a number of telegrams were received showing a more hopeful state of things throughout the country. It was determined that additional instructions be issued to District commanders to insure the utmost watchfulness and immediate action in cases of outbreak.

Harrisburg, Pa., July 27.—Freight trains started this morning east and west on the Pennsylvania road, and are running on the Philadelphia and Reading road.

On the 28th of July the situation in the large cities remained substantially the same and the excitement was still subsiding. The entire line of the Pennsylvania was open to freight and passengers, and the Baltimore and Ohio was unobstructed. Some trouble was threatened in Albany N. Y., and Columbus, O. and a strike had occurred in Plymouth district Pa.

New Orleans July 29.—The past two days rumors of strikes have been prevalent; the entire local military received orders to be in readiness. No blank cartridges will be used.

Chicago July 19.—Scarcely a vestige of the late troubles has been visible to day; a few dissatisfied tailors assembled at Lakeview, a suburban town, but they scattered on learning that a troop of cavalry was in pursuit of them. Gen. Sheridan and Crook arrived this morning from St. Paul and Gen. Pope from St. Louis.

Chicago July 29.—Braidwood miners subdued by military; 400 negro workmen have returned to begin work.

Evansville—It is feared that a general strike of all branches of trade will be attempted and trouble is anticipated.

St. Louis July 29.—To day passed quietly and matters are beginning to assume their usual aspect.

Terra Haute—The employes of the Vandavia road have concluded to resume work in the morning, at the old rates.

St. Louis—The strike on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas road has terminated, the company acceding to the demands of the employes.

Philadelphia—The soldiers of the 1st Division have been ordered to join their commands at Pittsburg.

Pittsburg—The freight blockade at this point is pretty well broken. The strikers on the Pennsylvania Central at Fort Wayne roads are still out but offer no resistance to the movement of trains. Passenger trains on all the roads are running. The city is very quiet.

THE IDAHO WAR.

(Condensed from dispatches to the OREGONIAN.)

Portland, July 27.—P. McGuire and several others just returned from Lewiston report the discovery of an Indian cache on Joseph creek. They found tons of camas root and other Indian supplies and other stuff, including buffalo robes, cattle hides with the settlers' brands on them, etc. They propose to go back and burn the balance of the articles if possible. There were also about 60 horses at the place, which would indicate that Joseph intended to return. There were no Indians save one old squaw, in the camp.

Capt. E. A. Bancroft, who was erroneously reported killed, has arrived in Portland.

Deer Lodge Montana July 28.—Capt. Rawn had an interview with Joseph, White Bird and Looking Glass on the 26th; another talk was set for the 27th. Our people are sparing for time which the Indians seem willing to give.

Missoula, M. T. July 28.—Indians seem determined to force a passage to the buffalo country. The proclamation of the Governor, of the 26th, calls out all organized companies in Deer Lodge and Missoula counties. The Flatheads are co-operating with Rawn, and have already sent a number of warriors to Rawn's camp.

A letter from Gov. Potts says Joseph's band passed Capt. Rawn's entrenchments yesterday, late in the afternoon, within gun shot, and not a gun was fired at them. The Indians are going out by the head of Bitter Root and Big Hole, and are about 400 strong. Sec'y Mills says he will have 300 men in Big Hole valley by noon to-morrow. Volunteers are leaving town by all kinds of conveyances, for Big Hole Basin.

An Unpleasant Outlook for Brigham.

It seems that one Captain Tobin has lately come to the front claiming to have documentary evidence proving Brigham Young's complicity in the Mountain Meadows Massacre and other bloody doings of the Destroying Angels. He claims to have once been a guide to a party of Gentiles who were deliberately murdered by a son of Brigham Young, acting under orders from his father who feared the slaughtered band was en route to California and that they would report the condition of things in Utah. It seems that Captain Tobin claims to have been once in the confidence of King Brigham, and thus gathered facts which will make it tropical for Mormonism. He is to appear as a witness at Salt Lake in the coming trials. All over the country the people will anxiously await the result. It is to be hoped that at last the courts will be able to reach some evidence sufficiently tangible to display to the world the hideousness of this den of assassins, and make possible the punishment of the leading preachers of the hellish doctrine of blood atonement.

"THE WRECK OF THE WRIGHT."

It seems but a year or two ago, but it must be now six or seven, since the steamship Geo. S. Wright was lost on the coast, somewhere south of Alaska. For a long while the whole affair was shrouded in mystery, but it is now pretty well authenticated that the Captain and a few of the men succeeded in getting off the wreck, all but one of them—an Indian—afterwards to be murdered by the treacherous natives. Elsewhere we publish the sworn testimony of this survivor as given before the police court in Victoria. In "The Wreck of the Wright," one of Sam Simpson's most beautiful poems, he tells the sad story of the long vain battle with the storm, and how, after the fated ship had "plunged downward in the gloom of warring waves hoarse with doom," none alive was left to tell the tale, and—

They sailed one day, and came no more! All else is wrapped in mystery; The surge fell upon the shore And laid their sorrows out and o'er And still above the northern sea A native spirit pale and slow, The grey mist, shrouding and fro, Keeps watch and ward eternally.

The Geo. S. Wright Mystery.

The following is the statement of the Indian, Billy Coma, with regard to the murder of the few survivors of the wreck of the steamer Geo. S. Wright, elicited in the Police Court last Wednesday on his examination before Judge Courtney at Victoria:

Billy Coma, a Mimiquan Indian, sworn—I know Wee-han-tum, the prisoner; I worked on the Geo. S. Wright as coal-passer two months and two weeks before she was lost; when the boilers exploded, I heard a noise upon the maindeck; I was in bed at the time, with my pants on; I got up and went on deck, where I found four soldiers; the soldiers woke up the captain and mate, and tried to wake up the balance of the crew; the four soldiers lowered the boat and tried to get the captain into it; the captain said he would not leave the steamer, but would die right there; the soldiers then took hold of the captain and put him into the boat; I followed the captain into the boat; there were a number of passengers on board, I cannot say how many; one of the soldiers was an officer—a big stout man with dark black whiskers and dark complexion, gold on his arms and brass buttons, a stripe on each shoulder of a gold color, and a small eagle on his cap; the mate got in the boat; we were three hours getting to the land; when we landed we made a fire; the captain had nothing on but his undershirt and pants; we gathered a lot of brush and covered ourselves up with it in order to get warm as we were cold; the captain told me to look out for the fire and not let it go out, as if went out we should all die of cold; at 4 o'clock in the morning we had a big fire, and some Indians in a canoe kept a distance off in the water; the captain told them to come and take them where was white people; he told the Indians he would give them \$500 to take them to Bella Bella where there were white people; the Indians replied wait awhile, we'll go and get blankets; I interpreted this to the captain, and he said all right; we stopped there all night waiting for the Indians to return; the captain laid his watch down close to the fire; four soldiers lay on one side of the fire; the mate lay alongside of the captain, and I sat down by the fire to watch it; the captain, and I sat down by the fire to watch it; the captain, the mate and four soldiers were all asleep and I was awake; about 11 o'clock that morning four Indians came in a small canoe, and came stealing through the brush to where we were; I heard the old man, Ah-it-see, one of the prisoners, propose to shoot me; I called to them not to shoot me; and if they did not, they would get lots of blankets; I then woke up the Captain, and told him the Indians had come to do them harm; as the Captain was getting up the prisoner, Wee-han-tum, fired two shots; one shot entered the Captain's stomach and the other entered his breast; he fell and crawled upon his hands and feet a short distance and then dropped over; another Indian, one of the prisoners, shot the mate while he was lying down; the guns used were the flint trading guns; he fired three shots at the mate; one hit him on the head, one on the breast and one on the back; while this was going on, Ah-it-see brought out the powder and helped to load the guns; the mate died; the soldiers got up and ran away, when Wee-han-tum, two other Indians and the prisoners fired at them and they were all killed; an Indian not here, picked up the Captain's watch, and Ah-it-see picked up the box that contained the money; one of the men they had shot groaned, which scared them and they went towards the beach and got into the canoe, taking the money box with them; they returned in a short time, put all the dead men into the canoe, tied heavy stones to their necks and sank them in the water; I had eat nothing for four days; they wanted me to go with them in the canoe; I started to walk on foot to Bella Bella; the Indians said that I did not go in the canoe they would shoot me, and I then went with them to Wat-kee-na; I stopped there for some time, and they gave me an Indian woman to say nothing about the murders; she is now up amongst the Indians; the first white man I told of the murders was Tom Stafford, the convict guard; I was in the chain-gang when I told him; it was in the Summer time; the old man, Ah-it-see, Chief of the Wat-kee-nas, told me that if I informed upon the murderers he would kill me and my whole people; I heard that the murdered mate's pipe was in possession of a different tribe of Indians; it was silver mounted around the mouth and where the stem fits in; the stem was made of a sort of rope, so that you could put it in your pocket; the pipe was a bunch claw; I would not have spoken of these matters now if Mary alias Harkness had not spoken of it; I might have been up there four months, but I don't know how many days there are in a month; it was a new boat painted white that we landed in from the G. S. Wright, and she was afterwards burned for firewood; there was two large boats and a small one on board the Wright; the big boat was too heavy to move.

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