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SALEM, OREGON, JULY 6, 1877.

Volume IX.—Number 21.

BY TELEGRAPH. FOREIGN.

London, June 30.—A correspondent at Ibrail telegraphs that it is the intention of Gen. Zimmerman to move on rapidly as possible to Shumla. Shumla is fortified by nine large earthworks encircling the town, and is reported to be incapable of being taken by storm. It is armed by 100 guns, including 40 Krupps. In the place there are encamped 51,000 infantry, 5,000 horse and 22 field batteries, under command of Achuid Pasha.

Bucharest, June 29.—The Russian forces at Hirsova, reported to be marching ou Sills-tria, are said to be within forty kilometres of that fortress. The Turks are apparently con-centrating their troops in the principal forts where they will soon be attacked. Every-thing is reported quiet to day on the Danube. It is ascertained now that the principal cros-sing west of Giurgevo was at Petroceni and Parapan just below Simnicza where the Russians crossed on a large number of rafts and small boats, until a position was secured ou the south bank. This accounts for the com-paratively small loss suffered by the Russian troops as the passage was offered in small detachments who were scattered on the river and advanced towards the opposite bank after the manner of skirmishers so as to reu-

or the enemy's fire less effective.

New York, July 2.—Indirect cable dispatches say Roumanian forces are preparing to cross the Danube near Kalafat. A steamer filled with roumanian soldiers was sunk on Saturday by a Turkish monitor hear Rahvin.

London, July 1.—Special from Athens say f. e Brisish Mediterranean fleet will leave Pasierun Bay, Monday, with sealed orders. The German fleet has arrived at Port Said. A special from Shumla reports a large force of Russians advancing inland have been defeated at Bjela with considerable

Constantinople, July 1.-A terrible battle

is reging near Nistova, reinforcements are being hastily forwarded from Rustchuk, Shumis and Nickopolis. The Turks are still Shumls and Nickopolis. The Turks are still bolding their ground and their artillery is inflicting great less upon the Russians. Fagle Pasha telegraphs from Sukum Ealeh that the Turks, having landed at Tchamdjosi and commenced to erect entrenchments, were, on June 27th, auscked by 15,000 Russians. Both sides were subsequently reinforced, the Turkish reinforcements arriving by assa from Baloum. The ments arriving by sea from Batoum. Turks, with the assistance of the tronclads, routed the Russians, with a loss of 2,000

killed and 4,000 wounded. Zimnitza, June 29.-Midnight-A report has just been received here that the Turkish army has lef. Rusiebuk and is on the march towards Sistova. Prince Mirsky's division, which is on the flank next to Rustchuk, is

entrenching itself as a precautionary messure, but it is the purpose and policy of the Russians to take the offensive.

Constantinopie, July 1.—The Porte has published the following dispatch:

The Russians defying the rights of humanity and without military necessity have completely destroyed Ruschuk, which is now nothing but a heap of ruins. They spared neither mosques, churches, hospitals nor public buildings: We hereby make known their act to the justice and humanity of

It is reported that the Russians have suspended operations against Kara in order to refere the army fighting at Soghenti and agaid.

go, July 2. -The Herald's cable spec aye the Turks are devastating a big porof Bulgaria for the purpose of preventing the Russians from provisioning their trans. The harvest has been carried off, the fruit trees have been felled and the torch has been applied to the large grass plains. Everything that would be of any use to an invading army has been removed or destroyed, and the people are left in utter destitution. The utmost consternation prevails among the unfortunate people, who see no prospect before them but famine and peati-lence, added to the horrors of war. The lence, added to the horrors of war. The terrible massacres of last year which startled the world by their atrocties, seemed to fill the cup of Bulgarian affliction, but other horrors are in store for them. The devastation of such a densely peopled country after its resources had been drained almost to the utmost to support the large Turkish army which had been quartered there since the flervian war, is one of those terrible and cruel measures which are directed rather by a ol measures which are directed rather by iris of merciless hate than by military ne-

Judon, July 1 -Suspicions and suggesof treachery are rife. Russophile wri-n, however, find the explanation in the riction that the Turkish army liself has heart in the struggle and that its unid legions and their equally unpaid officer are not strongly adverse to a change in their condition, knowing it cannot be worse. Should they be shut up in their entrenchments they may resist with characteristic obstinacy, but there seems to be n otter ab-sence of that activity which is always the result of heartiness in a struggle, and it would not be astonishing to see the whole Turkish forces strangely collapse. This view is markedly variant from accounts of the Turkish-Dinube army given by corre-spondents within its lines. The truth probthe Turkish line was weakest through spies and deserters and took an intelligent advan that the Turks have an army within speak-ing distance of every point available for erossing on a line of nearly 300 miles.

New York, June 30.—The steamship Anchoria to day takes out 52,070 packages of butter, the largest shipment ever made to Great Britain from this country in one vessel.

Middle States, creating great disaster in Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York. The hurricane damaged crops, fences and buildings, injured railroads, and the rain caused floods in some places. In some towns immense damage was done to residences, churches, academies and public buildings, Many lives were lost. were lost.

Two men named Ballinger and Pierce were lately carried over Niagara falls.

A grandson of Cornelius Vanderbilt is in jail for stealing a watch.

President Hayes is determined to enforce

his order that no Federal office holder shall take active part in management of partisan

Rainy Summers.

These over bountifuly rains are rather a strange phenomena to occur in Oregon in July but there have been numerous instances when the glorious Fourth bas been rainy, which do not need to be instanced to any of the old residents. Thirty-one years ago it rained bard—or regular down pour—on that day, and yet the patriotic citizens of that can be mined. Both divisions of the grove on the bill side, south of Mill creek bridge, part of which grove still stands as the oaks that shade the house of Mr. S. A. Clarke. That same day (1847), was succeeded by a heavy frost that did much damage, and destroyed all the hopes of rossting ears in the new settlements. But the year 18th was most phenomenal of all with respect to Summer rains. That was a year that has never been equalled since, and we trust will not be soon again. It rained all through the harvest months and of course there was little wheat saved from injury, most of it being sprouted in his fields and some destroyed. It is probable that such loss could not occur again as our fatmers have the best machinery for hervesting and could make the the most of what pleasant weather was to be had. Imagine that the rains which have sef in of late should continue through the most of the strangers and could make the the most of what pleasant weather was to be had. Imagine that the rains which have sef in of late should continue through the most of what pleasant weather was the best months of July and August! What have sef in of late should be desired.

Water Lilies.

Mr. Seo, P. Holman, seeds us a heautiful

Mr. Seo. P. Holman, sends us a beautiful Mr. Sec. P. Holman, sends us a beautiful water lily, grown in the basin of the fountain of his front yard from a root imported from the East by Mr. W. L. Wade. The water lily of the East, white, with yellow petals, and loaded with fragrance, is not native to be Pacific, but those who remembers to be provided in the success. A corporate meeting, which began with resolving to keep out of debt, fitly closed by the stockholders instructing the directors to devise and present to them, at a future meeting, a plan to raise means to extend the road west of the Missouri river into Montana territory. ber them from Eastern States, greet them as old friends restored. It has been difficult to acclimate them; Mr. Wade failed to propagate them though making repeated efforts, but this root, given to Mr. Holman has thriven for two years, and its blossoms add to the beauty of his lawn, which is cultivated with great taste and contains many floral gems and much beautiful shrubbery. So far as we know this is the only genuine white lily in our State, but we hope to see them cultivated successfully in many places.

Going to Leave Us.

Mr. J. C. Rounds, who has been for a long time connected with the Pioneer Oil Company as book-keeper, leaves to-day to take up a permanent residence on his ranche, in Washington Territory, four miles from the Columbia river, opposite St. Helens, where he proposes to be a farmer, sheep-grower, and stock raiser, having a good place to work on. Many friends of Mr. Rounds wish him success in his efforts, and if pru-dence and industry count over there, Johnny will certainly make his way.

Another Victim.

The dread scourger. di, theria, has made sad many parents' hearts, and desolated many homes in this city the past year, and its latest victim is our little neighbor, Bertie Pratt, aged about seven years, the son of Mr. R. A. Pratt. The little boy had a happy disposition, and a sunny face, that will be missed by those who so of ou saw it smile at them as they passed and it will be missed still more from the home where the mother's heart counted it her chief treasure.

Probably Stolen.

This morning the large tron grey horse of Mr. E. M. Piamondon's was missing from the yard adjacent to his residence on Piety Hill. The enclosure was a strong one and there is a strong probability that the snimal was stolen during the dark hours of last

Divores Granted.

This morning Hon. R. P. Boise issued his mandate declaring that Mr. and Mrs. Dixon were no longer husband and wife. The case has been on the boards for several days, and attracted large and lences.

Officers Elected.

The following officers for the ensuing term, of Silver Lodge I. O. O. F., No. 21, of er, and expects to open an office on his Silverton, were elected at their last regular return from a trip to Southern Oregon. econvocation. William Simpson, N. G.; E. He is a pleasant gentleman and an Clymer, V. G.; William Lissner, Recording convocation. William Simpson, N. G.; E. Clymer, V. G.; William Lissner, Recording Secretary; and H. D. Mount, Treasurer.

NORTHERN PACIFIC BAILBOAD.

The annexed article is from a recent number of the Philadelphia Raticoad World:
The stockholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company had a most satisfactory surprise at their recent meeting, in that, instead of being confronted by a directorial scheme to raise money to build and equip the company's branch to coal, they were met with a resolution adopted by the board the day previous, that the revenues of the road had so increased, and were so increasing, as to suffice for the completion of the branch, and to make a resort to a mortgage unnecessary.

unnecessary.
The reorganized Northern Pacific Railroad

way, and the entire nation is interested in

for young folks, and is interesting to "Children of a larger growth." This number seems to contain a good deal pertaining to the fourth of July; for irs ance, an article on Gunpowder," and an account of how "The Peterkins celebrated the Fourtb."

"Nellie in the Light-House," is interesting, and "Geo. the Third," by Noah Brooks, is especially so. Noah Brooks is a fascinating writer, and his story, published last year in the St. Nicholas, concerning a trip scross the plains, is said to be perfectly true to the experience of old pioneers, and takes them back to the days when they started for the far West, "Where rolls the Oregon,"

Besides these there are many excellent con tributions in art, postry, and prose, breathing the hope and smiling with the sunshine of the season-July.

The July Scribner begins with an illustraed article on "Bow Shooting, by Maurice Thompson. "The Battle of Bunkerloo," an engagem nt not hitherto reported, is described by William Hanry Bushop; in an illustrated paper on " Tue last Indian Council on the Genesce," David Gray describes the meeting in 1872 of the grandebildren of Red Jacket, Joseph Brant, and Complanter, and descendants of other celebrated chiefs; Miss Jane Stuart has a paper of reminiscences of her father, Gilbert Stuart, the painter, which is even more interesting than her former artele. Miss Trafton's new story " His Inheritatice," begins in the coming August number, and "Nicholas Minturn," is finished in the present number.

The editors expect "The Midsummer Holiday Number,' will surpass it : predecess or of last year.

There are a great many interesting articles in this July number besides those we have mentioned.

CALLED TO ALBANY.—Dr. G. H. Davis, of Salem, is in town, having been called here by a telegram to counsel in a critical case. The Doctor has removed from Scio to Salem, where he owns a nice home, shared by his moth-

[From the Oregonian.] Cause of the Outbreak.

Mount Idaho, June 22, 1877.

In the Oregonian of June 18th, I find an article which purports to give the cause of the Indian massacre, which occurred here and on Salmon river at about the same time, (viz. Thursday afternoon and night, 14th

The article reflects severely on the dead as well as the living, and is incorrect in what purports to be the cause of the outbreak.

In justice to the community, I desire to call your attention to the facts in the most cordial manner, believing as I do that you

cordisi manner, believing as I do that you would not knowingly do us injustice, or endeavor to saddle on the innocent people the charge that they had in any way caused or instigated the present Indian war.

It is to the public press that we look for aid and sympathy, as the press, in a great measure, moulds the minds of the people, and through that source we expect the public to become informed, and the authorities hear and listen to our appeal.

Some of us have resided here since 1862, know all the persons murdered, and they were among our best clitzens. Never have I heard any charge made against them of wrongful acts towards the Indians. But on the contrary, there had existed good feeling between them. Ban. Norson had not made any horse trade with them or had any trouany horse trade with them or had any trou-ble or seen any Indians for several days. He was fleeing from his home with his family in the night when they were attacked, him-self and two others killed, and others

I will in a few, words give you what I consider a true statement of the Indian out-

break.

The Indian department had ordered that Joseph's and other roving bands of the Nez Perces should be put on their reservation, and as I learn the military authorities were directed to aid should they be required.

About the first of May Gen. Howard are rived at Fort Lapwai. The Indians were called together in council by the agent and General difference in the council by the agent and council by the agent and the council by the agent and to go upon the reservation, and locations were selected for them. It was generally understood by the citizens that the Indians should have till the 18th or 19th of June to

understood by the chizens that the Indians should have till the 18th or 19th of June to report themselves on the reservation, or they would be moved by force.

Some two weeks before the time expired they began to collect on the prairie, eight miles from here, and close to the settlement, and from their manner and actions the people who lived near their camp became alarmed.

On the 13th I wrote the commanding officers

On the 13th I wrote the commanding offi St. Nicholas for July, comes to us filled, as usual, with just the right kind of reading for young folks, and is interesting to "Chilmon river that day.

Mr. Lew Day volunteered to go as measur-ser to Fort Lapwai for help; left here at 6 p m: arrived safely at Norton's house at Cotser to Fort Lapwai for help; left here at 6 p m: arrived safely at Norton's house at Cottonwood, and started on; was overtaken by the Indians before he had gone far, and shot in the back. He made his escape back to the house, when Norton with all the people there started in a wagon for Meunt Idaho; they had nearly reached a place of safety when they were fired upon. Norton, John Chamberlain and child killed; Mrs. Norton, Mrs. Chamberlain and child, Jo Moore, and Lew Day wounded; Mr. Day has since died. Miss. Lin Bowers and Norton's little boy made their escape on the prairie, were found early in the morning by our pickets and brought to town; teams and men went out and brought in the dead and wounded.

During the day we learned that the Indians commenced the massacre at White Bird creek, eight unites away, at about 4 p. m.. They killed J. J. Manuel, his wife and child, James Barker, Peter Bertard, Samuel Benedict, Augast, Harry Mason, French Etank, Mr. Osborn, Victor and others on Salmon river, and H. C. Horton on the prairie. "Thus tie war began." No cause or provocation can be assigned to the settlers. They had lived, most of them, here for years. Knew all the Indians well, and were en the most friendly terms with them

It should be distinctly understood that the trouble grew out of the course pursued by the government, in attempting to put Joseph, of the Wallows valley, and other renegades, on the reservation, and the Indians commenced the bloody deeds before

renegades, on the reservation, and the In-dians commenced the bloody deeds before I am certain Gen. Howard will corroborate the above statement and vindicate the people from all blame.

The people are forted up at Mount Idaho for safety. Horses and cattle have been driven away or kided, and the whole business of the county has been destroyed for

Gen, Howard has been prompt in sending us aid, and is making every effort to chas-tise the villains. He has here, and on the road from Fort Lapwai, 400 men, and takes the field blowed.

the field bimself. Being Examined.

The examination of S. D. McCauley, charged with administering a dose of medicine by mistake to Alice Townsend, thereby causing her death, commenced at 1 o'clock r. M. before H. A. Johnson, Esq. Many witnesses are being examined and at present writing the testimony is not all in. The result will be given to-morrow.

LATER.—At the conclusion of the examination he was bound over in the sum o

\$5,000, to await the action of the Grand Jury!

School Matters. Clymer, V. G; William Lissner, Recording Secretary; and H. D. Mount, Treasurer.

MARRIED.—At the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Calvin T. Hale, by J. U. Jennings, J. P., Mr. J. L. Duckworth and Miss phomes in Oregon.

J. W. Cox. E-q, the efficient clerk of this School District. received the amount of the State appropriament to this district to-day, phomes in Oregon.

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The Indian War.

In the present Indion outbreak we must realize the inefficiency of the government policy towards the Indians, and we must also acknowledge that the hostile bands have more than usual excuse for their hostility , that is, if we are to take it for granted that they have rights which the government must extinguish by treaty and contract. We consider this the great fault, that government has treated with them for the soil they have formerly occupied and have granted them the consideration due independent nationalities. They have been treated with consideration in the formation of treaties and then the government has failed to sustain its own credit and honor by the faithful execution of its promises and contracts, and so great has been the neglect of the government in this respect, that the Indians of the Nez Perce tribe who are not hostile, areju a measure justified in considering themselves greatly imposed upon.

No treaty made with the Nez Perces has ever been faithfully performed on the part of the whites. In 1861 their reservation was overrun by thousands of miners and this continued years. A new treaty was made and more territory ceded by the Indiana: this was repeated in 1865 when the discovery of additional mines caused still farther tresspass by whites, and in all respects the Nez Perces have ever kept faith and waited for weary years for the government act up to its promises, to be defrauded when the promise was pretended to be kept.

The non-treaty Nez Perces are those who signed the treaty of 1855, but have always out down the reservation limits still more than was done at that time. They have acted consistently in refusing to accept any of the benefits that were secured by those treaties, declining any portion of the annuities received. They remained generally off the reservation and claimed the use of the lands their. fathers occupied of which they had never been disposeesed by the treaty of 1855 to which they had acceded. They stood they deserve respect for their conduct in comparison with the Modocs, who signed treaties which they refused to fulfill and went to war without a reasonable pretext.

Another point in relation to these nontreaty Nez Perces, is that they were contending for the soil on which they were born. The rest of the bands had from time immemorial had their home spots on the land reserved to them, so that their birth places and traditional homes were secured to them by treaty, but those now hostile found the old home spots and immemorial camping ground of their fethers deeded to strangers against their will, and the Indian has the strongest possible attachment to his native land. All these things have combind to make Joseph's band at last turn hostile, and the act that was wanting was the order given this spring that they should make their homes upon the reservation, which order drove them to rebellion.

These facts exist as excuse for the hostility of Joseph's band, though we do not accept the theory that they have any excuse for commencing the murder of peaceable settiers. We cite these facts to show that the fault lies with the government and that some change of policy is necessary, some course that shall command both the respect and confidence of the Indian tribes, and convince them that the government will be just in executing its promises and that its power cannot be trifled with.

DALLAS, June 28, 1877.

There will be held a piculo temperance meering on the camp ground at Dallas, Polk county, Or., July 14th, for the purpose of organizing a county temperance society. All who are interested in the cause of tem-

J. W. MILLER, A. SHREEVE, C. W. TEAL, Committee.

CLERK WANTED.

The Lincoln Warehouse and Shipping Co. The Lincoln Warehouse and Shipping Co. will receive proposals for a clerk to conduct the business of the company under the supervision of the directors for eleven months from the 4th day of August, 1877. Persons making application will meet the directors at the Co.'s warehouse at Lincoln on said day at 12 o'clock, noon, presenting at the same time their recommendations and sureties.

sureties. IRA S. TOWNSEND, Pres. Board of Directors.

July 6, 4w. The wise man does not speak of all he does, but he does nothing that cannot be spoken of.