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BY TELEGRAPH.

THE GREAT RAILWAY STRIKE. The strike continues, though there is no further record of fighting. The strike has extended to other roads than those mentioned heretofore and has interrupted a business of freight and passenger transportation. The destruction by fire at Pittsburg has been stopped. The general condition of things in that city is terror and demoralization. In New York State the militia have been ordered out to preserve the peace and protect life and property. The Central Pacific and Union Pacific roads have rescinded the order to reduce wages of employees, which gives satisfaction. Vanderbilt has issued an address to men on his roads and they seem to remain quiet through the difficulty. Trains were sent out on time from Chicago, but trouble was feared. Great excitement prevails in many places and more troubles are feared. It is claimed that rioters are not often railroad men, but irresponsible persons who take advantage of the trouble to plunder and rob. Buffalo, July 23.—This afternoon 2,000 rioters captured from 200 soldiers the Lake Shore round house and drove the military off. Subsequently a company of the Sixty-fifth regiment made a futile attempt to recapture the place and were hissed and hooted at by the mob, badly maltreated and driven off. Cincinnati, July 23.—3:30 p. m.—On the Ohio and Mississippi railroad all trains, passenger and freight, are blocked. Rioters are posted short distances from the city. It is determined that no trains shall leave the city. It is evident other roads centering here are preparing for a general strike to night. Baltimore, July 23.—All quiet this morning; passenger trains are running on the Baltimore railroad between here and Washington. Washington, July 23.—Orders have been issued from the war department directing Gen. Pope, commanding the department of Missouri, to send all his available force to St. Louis, and to go to that city himself, if he deems it necessary. Gen. Roper, commanding the department of the south, has been ordered to send three companies of Infantry to Louisville, Kentucky, and Jeffersonville, Indiana. The order for the Powhatan and Swatara to come to Washington has been revoked and they have been ordered to Baltimore, where they will arrive to-morrow morning. They have on board 500 men. The government has taken steps for the protection of the arsenal at Pittsburg and Indianapolis by ordering U. S. troops to those points. Troops for Pittsburg have been ordered from Columbus. It is reported in army circles that Gen. Sheridan has been ordered to Pittsburg. In response to numerous telegrams from the disturbed districts in Pennsylvania, there was a consultation at the executive mansion this morning and another at the residence of Secretary Evarts this evening. It was decided to place troops at once in Philadelphia, who will be under the command of Gen. Hancock, to protect government property and preserve the peace. Washington, July 22.—The President to-night said he did not regard the present disorders as evidence of the prevalence of the spirit of communism, since the attacks had not been directed primarily against property in general, but merely against that of railroads with which the strikers had had difficulties. The President very frankly expressed his opinion that the most vigorous measures should be used in putting down the trouble, and thought it was greatly to be regretted that a larger force had not been thrown into Pittsburg. Indianapolis, July 24, 1 p. m.—The situation is unchanged with the exception that women and children caught in the blockade are permitted to leave in the postal cars.—The Vandals line attempted to place an engine in the depot for the 1 o'clock run, but was compelled to send it back to the yard. Chicago, July 24.—The strike of railroad hands has become general in Chicago. Nearly every dispatch received here tonight, from whatever part of the country it may be, has contained something about the moves of the military, showing remarkable activity in every city in the land, and that extraordinary effort is making to crush the conspirators against peace and law. J. S. Reynolds, commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, to-day issued a general order directing all posts in this State to hold their wives in readiness to respond instantly to future orders from headquarters. Detroit, July 24.—Late information received here states that the strike is general along the Chicago and Canada Southern, main line and Toledo and Detroit divisions. A meeting was held at Gross Island last evening demanding that the company reduce wages. Zanesville, Ohio, July 24.—The citizens are forming a vigilance committee. About a thousand have enrolled themselves. All the manufacturing establishments are lying idle. The men are anxious to go to work, but have been prevented. Wheeling, July 23.—A hundred machinists and blacksmiths struck and left the shops of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway here to-day. St. Louis, July 24.—Two hundred and fifty of Gen. Jeff. C. Davis' regiment have been switched off on a side track at Sedalia. New York, July 24.—The entire reserve of police are ordered to repair to the New York Central Railway station, 43d street, at 8 to-morrow morning. At the armory in the city to-night all is activity and preparation.

Cleveland, July 23.—No through trains of any kind will be run on the Lake Shore and Cleveland and Pittsburg roads for the present. This morning the shopmen of the Lake Shore, numbering about 300, and 200 freight-housemen, struck for a restoration of the last ten per cent. reduction. Reading, July 23.—Several thousand persons assembled along the Reading Railroad this afternoon and stopped the freight, coal and passenger trains, only permitting mail trains to proceed. At 8 o'clock this evening seven companies of the 4th regiment of National Guards of Pennsylvania arrived and proceeded along the railroad to Pottsville street. While in the deep cut extending two squares from Walnut to Pennsylvania street the soldiers were assailed with stones and immediately began firing, it is alleged, without orders, doing bad work among the immense concourse of people in the vicinity, among whom were many respectable citizens, as well as ladies and children. The troops fired down Seventh and up and down Pennsylvania street. The police were stationed along the railroad tracks to preserve order and received the full fire of the military. A number of soldiers were knocked down by the large stones thrown at them. July 24, 2 p. m.—The killed and wounded is 37 infantry killed and 4 soldiers wounded. Pittsburg, July 24.—Mob law has run its course in our community, and order reigns again. Yesterday opened ominously, but by eight a full feeling of security became general, and this morning it is conceded that the crisis has been passed. The committee of public safety has the city under surveillance. Volunteer companies of citizens and local militia cooperate in keeping guard. The police force has been strengthened, and is able to cope with any riot in its inception. The situation on different railroad remains unchanged. Buffalo, July 24, 4 a. m.—Both rioters and troops are resting on their arms; all depots, cars and machine shops are strongly guarded by soldiers. The number wounded cannot be definitely ascertained. An additional company of soldiers from Janesville will arrive at 6 a. m. and the 7th regiment returns to-day from Hornellsville. No trains are now running from this city, the mob having control of the international bridge. 10 a. m.—Troops are driving the mob out of the yards at East Buffalo to give room for moving of cars. No firing yet, though intense excitement prevails.

FOREIGN. London, July 24.—There is considerable agitation in the press and among the people regarding the preparations making for the transportation of troops for foreign service. Constantinople, July 23.—An Adriatic telegraph states that Raouf Pasha defeated the Russians on Friday and drove them behind Yenik Saghara with a loss of 5,000 men. London, July 22.—A Russian official account of the operations in the Balkans dated Firnova the 19th, says: Schlipka pass was taken to-day and occupied by a regiment with two guns. On the 17th last, General Gourka, after an engagement in which he lost 207 killed and wounded, occupied Kazanlik and the village of Shpika. Constantinople, July 22.—The Porte has communicated to the British embassy a dispatch from Plevna, stating that Osman Pasha had arrived there en route to Nikopol, after defeating the Russians in two days fighting. Paris, July 20.—Information from the palace was volunteered to English correspondents generally that they would be permitted to telegraph that the Russian occupation of Constantinople was imminent. They were however informed subsequently that telegrams of only certain correspondents would be allowed to be sent. It is believed here that the palace party would welcome the approach of the British fleet.

2500 PREMIUM. As there is quite an interest with the farmers of this Northwest coast to secure or improve the common stock of horses, that they may have animals of an increased size, with fair action that will make good farm horses, and as there has been several animals imported to supply this want I have for some years past rewarded the State Agricultural Society to offer a liberal premium for this class of animals, that those interested in this stock might see and learn more fully about them. Their answer to me has been that the Society was in debt and could not give a liberal premium for this class of stock as its merit desire. By an examination of the premium list it will be seen the Society has heretofore and is now offering thousands of dollars for runners and trotters, this may be all well enough in their place, but it is not from this class of stock that large heavy plow horses are produced. To induce a general exhibition of draft horses I make the following proposition: I will give a premium of \$200 at the coming State Fair for the best family of draft horses as follow: To be a stallion, one or more mares and colts or fillies, full blood. Their size, form, style, action at a walk and trot, and disposition. Their various crosses from full blood mares, and their grades and common mares of the country, to be five or more colts shown.

The Superintendent and Committee to be selected by the Executive Committee and consist of personal farmers not interested in running or trotting stock. W. O. MYERS.

Notes of Travel in Marion and Clackamas Counties.

We left home on the thirteenth of July, passing through the Gear neighborhood, which is one of the choicest spots in the famous Waldo Hills. We passed the farm of T. W. Davenport, where there is a field of the heaviest Fall wheat we have seen this season. This field is badly fallen and will be hard to save. Passing through Silverton, we stopped with Mr. Hall, on the Sam Allen place, located on the bank of the Abiqua. Mr. H. has some of the finest wheat in this vicinity, and is a good farmer. I observed a field of wheat part put in with a cultivator and part re-plowed and harrowed in. The part re-plowed was in appearance two weeks later than the part cultivated without re-plowing, and much the best wheat. This field was plowed in early Winter. This experiment plainly showed we must not depend too much on the cultivator, as it cannot be depended on, either to kill the weeds or to thoroughly pulverize the soil. From here to Butte creek the land is good, but mostly covered with brush, with some good farms by the way. We put up for the night with Bro. Skirvin, Past Master of Butte Creek Grange No. 82. Bro. Skirvin is a mixed farmer and this class of people are generally the most prosperous. This farm is well adapted to mixed farming. Here is fruit, grain, dairy, vegetables, meadow, flowers. Why, you can hardly get in at the front door for flowers and vegetables, and last, but not least, he is a hog man too. His dairy enables him to keep a lot of pigs which saves all the waste. Such farming can't fail. Such a thing is hardly possible. Talk of good living, Bro. Skirvin has it in a nut-shell. On this farm there is a fine field of Noah Island wheat which is considerably gawn here. It will do soon as late as the middle of May; will yield from twenty to thirty bushels in this locality. It is claimed to make sweeter flour for home use than other wheat though it does not sell so readily in market for shipment; but it stands up better than the Ohio club.

July 14th we left here, and passing Butte Creek Grange hall, for they have a good hall of their own and this grange is one of the live ones and no foolishness, we finally brought up on the picnic ground, where the crowd were already in attendance. Together with the speaking and the music made by the Silverton band we passed a pleasant day. There was a jolly good dinner and I must say the Silverton band, for the times they have trained, excel anything I have met. At the picnic we fell in with Wm. and Robert Jack, with whom we crossed the plains. We accepted invitations from both to stay all night and put up with the first one we came to. Wm. Jack has some very rich bottom land on Butte creek and gave us a hearty welcome. He has an interesting family growing up around him, but I was sorry to see he did not take the Farmer. We talked of old times and thought we would attend the Pioneer's meeting. Bro. Jack was a volunteer in the Cayuse war, and told me many incidents of that campaign. From here home we found a dusty road, and got there pretty well tired out.

I notice your correspondent over in Polk differs with me in regard to the Peach plum. I will say here that I did not base my opinion on what I saw on Bro. Teller's farm, as he has a fine location for the plum and many of his trees (the larger part) were healthy. Now, if your correspondent will take a general observation of the Peach plum for one year, on different localities, he will then fully agree with me when I say it is short lived. There are some fine trees of this variety around and in the vicinity of Portland (which is its most natural home as far as Oregon is concerned) but I know of several cultivators of Peach plums in which there is not a healthy tree left, and in my own orchard, under good culture, there is not a healthy one over six years old. I could give many such instances. Now I am planting this variety rather extensively, but we may as well open our eyes to facts, unadvised though they be, and I very much fear several other varieties, such as Coe's Golden Drop, Dr. P. D'Or, Coc's Late Red and Duchesne du Barry, are fast losing their grip and are not worth planting any longer. In fact I fear we are passing into a stage of progress unfavorable to most tender varieties of plums, and shall advise my friends to go slow on the plum mania, and plant the pear as well as plum, as I think there is less risk, especially on exposed situations. G. W. HUNT.

Eliza McDaniel Esq., is at home from the Yakima sale and sound, notwithstanding he has had several close calls from the noble red men of that country.

An Iowan's Opinion of Oregon.

The following letter was written by Mr. John B. Hymor, who has lately come to Oregon, from Iowa. The writer is father-in-law of Mr. S. Robbins, Polk county, and the letter is written to some children: DEAR ISAAC AND ELLA: This leaves us all well here. Isaac, you will recollect that I left you in Appanoose county on the 10th of May last, not expecting to return to Iowa again, as I am old now—only about two months more will count me four-score, and left Omaha on the evening of May 11th, and reached San Francisco without any serious casualty on the way. I came to Portland not very well, but now my health is as good as I ever enjoyed through life. This is the most pleasant climate, and the surest and best for health and comfort. Oregon, the Queen State of the Northwest, holds in her right hand long life and unusual health, and in her left great wealth and power, and in her eyes the industries from all parts of the world to come and partake of them. I can not say half of what I would like to say—a few words must suffice for the present. I would like to take a volume to write all, I will leave it to the descriptive geographer to give you some tolerable account of this country. I will just say, in short, that I can walk in fifteen minutes up on an eminence on which is a large field of fine wheat, and take a view of the valley and its beautiful scenery, of the golden fields of wheat and other grain, and the great number of fine white houses for some 30 miles up and down and across in the great valley of the Willamette, and see the wheat bending toward maturity, and the fruit laden trees, and gardens well filled with small fruits, which are all fine. Tell all you see coming to Oregon that if they want the seeds with them, namely, burrs and Spanish needles, smart weed, pursley, rag weed, pennyroyal, and a host of other big weeds that grow in Iowa. Oregon is not easily surpassed in agriculture, commerce, and finance; they are king in three combined. Come, and see for yourself, and live on horses and fishes and other good things while you stay. Yours truly, JOHN B. HYMER.

I. Hamilton and family. We have just received a copy of the new temperance song, "Redeemed," just issued by F. W. Heimick, Cincinnati, Ohio. It is a beautiful and soul-stirring piece, and every one, temperance people especially, should possess a copy of it. It can be procured by sending 35 cents to the publisher, F. W. Heimick, 50 West 4th St., Cincinnati, Ohio. Sherman and Hyde's Musical Review for July comes to us filled with attractive music and reading. The music is always good. We are just in receipt of the latest publications of Sherman and Hyde. "The Golden Gate Lancers," which is all the rage, is being played at all the fashionable parties. "Little Birdie, Sing and Cheer Me," is an exceedingly pretty song and chorus. It has been sung with success, the melody being exquisite. Price 35cts. Ask your music dealer for them, or address Messrs. Sherman and Hyde, San Francisco. Mounted Rifle Company in the Waldo Hills. ED. FARMER: Being present at the final election and organization of the McAlpin's Mounted Rifle Company, I forward you a list of the officers elected upon that occasion: Capt. W. F. Greiss, 1st Lieut.; Wm. Capps, 2d Lieut.; P. Dyer, 1st Sergeant; H. J. Nott, 2d Sergeant; E. T. Perkins, 3d Sergeant; E. A. Downing, Messrs. Frank Wrightman, Chas. Cartwright, F. B. Patton and L. W. Hunt, Corporals. This company is composed of fifty mounted men and under leadership of Capt. Greiss, and Lieutenants Capps and Dyer who are all men of several years experience, and under their leadership will soon make a formidable appearance. JAS. K. JAMES. McAlpin, July 21, 1877.

BACK BALL.—Ed. Farmer: I notice in a late number of your paper an account of the game of base ball played at Roseburg, on the 4th of July, between the Jacksonville and Roseburg boys. There was a mistake in saying the Roseburg boys won by eighteen to fourteen. The Jacksonville boys won by forty to sixteen; the first game, and thirty two to twenty the afternoon game, and also won the prize club, which is a very handsome one. The Jacksonville boys are well satisfied with the kind treatment they received at the hands of the citizens of Roseburg. I will state that the club that played at Roseburg are only the second nine of Jacksonville. The first nine played a game with the victorious club on their return, and beat them nine innings. W. B. Jacksonville. An Old Subscriber. Roy. J. L. Parrish of our city, has taken the Christian Advocate forty nine years. He commenced with the first number issued and kept it up forty-four years in succession when by a mistake at the publication office he was four years without it. In early times it often came by sailing vessel via the Sandwich Islands and he would get six months papers at a time. Mr. P. will probably take it as long as he lives.

Letter from Jackson County. ANHLAND, July 17, 1877. We are in the midst of a bountiful harvest. The headers and threshers are busy in all directions. I can see hundreds of acres of rich yellow grain from my window, awaiting the harvest. We are expecting the heaviest yield that we have ever had, but as we are entirely shut in from the outside world by the rim of surrounding mountains, the urgent demand for breadstuffs caused by the European war does not affect our market, as a consequence we have not much anticipation for a high price for our wheat, although there will be considerable home demand this season, as there are hundreds of people from the dried out Southern portion of California coming to our beautiful green oasis in the mountains. They all seem to express surprise at finding a beautiful valley with such a mild climate and producing so many varieties of the choicest fruits and vegetables, and a never-failing crop of the cereals. Quite a number of emigrants, direct from the grasshopper plains of Kansas and Nebraska are settling amongst us, glad to take homesteads wherever they can find a few acres of good land. W. BAZON. TO DRIVE AWAY RAT.—A lady, writer, in a recent number of a New York Journal discourses in the following style concerning her treat ment of rats and mice: We cleaned our premises of these detestable vermin by making a white-wash yellow with copperas, and covering the stones and rafters of the cellar with a thick coating of it. In every crevice where a rat might tread we put crystals of the copperas, and scattered the same in the corners of the floor. The result was a perfect stampede of rats and mice. Since that time not a footprint of either rat or mouse has been heard about the house. Every spring a coat of the yellow wash is given to the cellar, as a purifier, as well as a rat exterminator, and no typhoid, dysentery or fever attacks the family. Many persons deliberately spread all the same in the neighborhood by leaving fruit and vegetables uncovered in the evening, and sometimes even the soap suds left over for their regalement. Cover up everything storable in the cellar and pantry, and you will soon drive them out. The Umatilla Indians. Governor Chadwick received a telegram a few days since from the Agent at the Umatilla Reservation asking that a recent order to keep those Indians on their Reservation be no enforced. The Governor telegraphed President Hayes in relation to the matter, and to-day received the following dispatch in reference to the order mentioned: LAFWAVE, July 22nd, 1877. Governor Chadwick—Salem, Oregon: "My orders to Umatilla Agent were to keep Umatilla Indians on Reservation during pending troubles. This is what is being done. No action will be taken that will lead to a conflict with renegades at present." E. C. WATKINS, Inspector. END TO THE SENATORIAL INVESTIGATION. Be it known to all men that are aspiring for the United States Senate, that no vacant place exists and therefore S. Friedman, AUCTIONEER and COMMISSION MERCHANT, do say and warn all persons from purchasing until all my stock of clothing, Dry Goods and Boots and Shoes are all exhausted; and I furthermore, openly and above board, say that I have examined carefully into the "Investigation," and therefore I exonerate L. F. Grover and demand that he retain his seat in the United States Senate; but before departing it is expected he will buy his uniform of S. Friedman. Take warning by this and avoid litigation by trading with S. Friedman, and you won't be called upon to explain how you got your clothing. Do you know Silles? Yes; have known him a long time, and I never saw him have an overcoat. Now, Mr. Silles, you can buy a good BEAVER OVERCOAT of our get Friedman for \$18, worth \$25, and you can get FURNITURE for 5 cents. Now, as I am in need of money, I want all those who testified to the Hon. Mr. Silles' bad character to pay to S. Friedman what they are indebted to him, or somebody will say "YOU ARE A DEAD BEAT." Now, one more cannon; I want you to all know that I am no politician, and don't want an office, and it makes out little odds to me which one goes to the table first, but whenever you come to do with me I want you to endorse yours if to the TRUTH only, or you may expect I am a Russian—we are now sailing Turkey. The last canon: Take this advice; buy what goods you can find at S. Friedman's; because he spends his money here; because he sells cheap; and because he gives good bargains. You can buy a good pair of beaver pants for \$5, a heavy coat for \$10; a good cassimer suit for \$15. It is your interest to trade where you get the best bargains. Therefore, trade with S. Friedman. You will find him next door above the Post Office, at Salem. Why is it? Friedman can sell cheaper than others? First, he invests in the incorporation and has no duty tax to pay. Next, his rent is low. Then he buys on credit, never pays for his goods, and sells for CASH. 25th Street, above the place—next door to the Post Office. S. FRIEDMAN. Done at Salem, July 23, A. D., 1877.