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BY TELEGRAPH.

THE GREAT RAILWAY STRIKE.

Pittsburg, July 28.—The freight blockade at this point is pretty well broken. Strikers on the Pacific Central and Fort Wayne roads are still out, but offer no resistance to the movement of trains. Five trains of stock left over the Pacific road for the east to-day. Two trains of freight came west from Darry and were transferred to the Panhandle road. Passenger trains on all the roads are running. Strikers are firm, and claim the roads cannot resume full operations for want of men. The city is very quiet.

police commissioners and executive committee of the committee of safety will hold a conference with a view of making arrangements for the permanent organization of a safety committee. While the recent urgent necessity for services of citizens is believed to be practically at an end, it is considered proper in view of the large and vicious hoodlum element in the city, and the ever present danger of the commission of outrages on Chinese, to have a force behind the police which, while ordinarily passive, can at a moment's warning be called into active service fully armed and organized ready to put down anything in the shape of a public disturbance.

FOREIGN.

The Times' Bucharest correspondent says it is believed the Russian force now preparing to operate against Plevna is overwhelming, and unless Osman Pasha retreats he will pay dearly for previous successes. Adrianople, July 28.—Suleiman Pasha has been defeated at Kava Pasha; he lost ten guns and his army is retreating on Adrianople. Shumla July 27.—The second Russian army corps has invested Silivria. Adrianople, July 27.—12,000 Russians are at Osman Bazar. Russians also occupy Kasan at the foot of the northern slope of the Balkan. Fighting has been going on since July 25 between Russians and the forces of Raouf Pasha near Eski Sagira, south of the Balkan. July 27.—Great unhappiness prevails here. The British fleet has left Bosna Bay. It is believed it has only come for a cruise. Shula, July 27.—Aziz Pasha, one of the best Turkish officers, has been killed in a skirmish. Montenegrins have blown up the outworks of Nicos. They are now bombarding the fortress on both sides. New York, 28.—Herald's cable conveys details of a splendid naval victory by Russia on the Danube. London, July 28.—The Times' Vienna correspondent confirms the defeat of Suleiman Pasha near Yen Sagira yesterday. It is feared the Russians, encouraged by this success, will again begin marching rapidly on Adrianople and southern Roumelia. Of 150 Bulgarian prisoners recently brought to Constantinople, fifteen were immediately shot. A correspondent telegraphs that the English fleet is not to enter the Bosphorus, because it is supposed that Russia would not be slow in seizing Gallipoli and Dardanelles ports. Peace thus becomes daily not more probable. The dispatch of English troops to the Mediterranean is not inconsistent with this conclusion. London, July 28.—Since the dispatch of British troops to Malta, a regular campaign has been opened by the British press against England. Some private laugh at the insignificant force England can spare for an Eastern war. Others fiercely declare that odious England is fighting Russia even now, seeing that the Egyptian troops have been equipped with English money, while all agree in regarding English antagonism as entirely indifferent and not to be dreaded by Russia. The Times' Bucharest dispatch says: The Russians are organizing municipal governments in Kalafer and other towns held by their south of the Balkans. Vienna, July 29.—The Hungarian premier and minister of finance have been summoned to take part in a cabinet council, at which the question will be considered whether the moment has not arrived for Austria-Hungary to depart from the passive attitude she has hitherto observed by at least partially mobilizing her army. London, July 29.—It is said the Turks lost 8,000 killed and wounded at Karabounar. It is now positively settled that when the Russians reach Adrianople the sultan and government will go to Broussa, on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus. An official report from Osman Pasha, a body of Turkish troops to Plevna, was published yesterday. The capture of Shumla was effected after six hours' fighting. The fourth Roumanian division crossed the Danube to-day, and occupied Nikopolis. London, July 29.—Gladstone's magazine article criticizes the reinforcement of the Mediterranean garrisons as a perfect example of the art of disquieting and annoying one side without entering the smallest advantage on the other. London, July 31.—Official papers laid before the parliament contain the following: The English consul at Sivevo informs Minister Layard, under date of July 14th, that the Russians stir up the Bulgarians and arm them; that they tore out the eyes of Mussulmans whom they killed at Sivevo and filled the sockets with bread. Minister Layard telegraphs Lord Derby under date of July 24th that the Sultan has sent him a message entreating the Queen to use her influence with the czar to stop the shocking cruelties committed by Russian troops. Men, women and children are outraged and murdered in a horrible manner. Bucharest, July 29.—Reported Russians again attacked Plevna, and fighting continued throughout Saturday and Sunday. According to latest reports Russians are gaining ground. A dispatch from Sivevo states that an important engagement was fought Sunday near Rusebuk between the Czarovitch and Ahmed Eyoub Pasha. The Turkish corps is reported defeated with a loss of 30 guns, 10 standards and 5,000 prisoners. Later official dispatches confirm the foregoing. The number of Turkish prisoners is now given as 8,000. Ahmed Eyoub's army is stated to be completely routed. Brasova, July 31.—A dispatch from Vienna states that at the ministerial council to-day a resolution was adopted ordering the mobilization of the army. The resolution authorized Count Andrassy to effect the mobilization within limited grounds, should he deem such a course necessary. Berlin, July 31.—The North German Gazette says it learns from a reliable source that the military measures which Austria may determine upon, would not interfere with the excellent relations existing between Russia and Austria. The Russians are vigorously engaged in strengthening their position in Bulgaria. The Roumanian forces not being great enough to advance on Adrianople and keep up the line of communication, there is danger of a repetition of the campaign in Armenia, where too much was undertaken by insufficient troops. It is believed that two great battles, one north and one south of the Balkans, are imminent or in progress. Austrian intervention is liable to be immediate in case a decisive victory uncovers Constantinople. England's action will be guided somewhat by Austria in combination.

The Indian War.

Battle of the Clearwater.

The following account of the fight of the Clearwater (July 11th and 12th), is obtained from an eye witness: At an early hour on the morning of the 11th, Capt. Wilkinson, in company with Capt. Trimble, made a reconnaissance of the enemy's lines. The party arrived on the bluff overlooking the South Fork of Clearwater at 10 o'clock. The Indians were seen in considerable force encamped in the valley, with a large amount of stock; herded, and evidently waiting for a fight. Capt. Babbitt and Lieut. Oils opened a fire on their camp, but owing to the great distance, the howlers failed to reach them. Gen. Howard took position at once on the bluff on the right of a deep and rugged ravine, and ordered all troops to his support. At 1 p. m. Gen. Howard made a personal reconnaissance, and ordered forward two Gatling guns and two howlers, supporting them by all the command except Capt. Trimble. Capt. Chapman of the volunteers pointed to the bluff beyond the rear canon and says: "The ravine, the Indians are ascending, can be reached from there." It is a mile back by the way to go. Gen. Howard ordered the howitzer to go with all speed to the summit of the bluff. Winters' company and with Gatling guns. Col. Mason fearing the support might not be strong enough, anticipated Gen. Howard's order and brought over another company of infantry. The firing had hardly opened when the Indians appeared in strong force going around to the left with great boldness. At 2 p. m. Miles' command appeared by Gen. Howard's instruction, and prolonged the fight. Soon after firing became very brisk and at 2:15 the General ordered Col. Perry's cavalry, exclusive of Winters' and Trimble's companies, to prolong the left. The enemy in force began to work vigorously to the left, galloping on their ponies just out of reach of the troops' guns. Winters' battalion of artillerymen was ordered to maneuver, except one company, to prevent flanking. Soon the remaining company followed with a howitzer. Meantime, the command being directed to be the position taken is completely enveloped by an extended line, and the enemy makes several mad attempts to break through. The boldness of the Indians is checked by a charge made about 3:30 p. m. on the right, some of Miles' and some of Miller's men participating. Many of the Indians were posted up in trees, behind rocks and prominent points, and their sharp shooting was very annoying to the troops. Quite a number of the enemy were killed and wounded by these sharpshooters. Gen. Howard ordered another charge with the hope of carrying the ravine where the Indians were strongly posted behind trees and rocks. This charge was supported by a brisk firing of howitzers swiftly conducted by Capt. Winters on the right. Some ground is gained by the charge in the center, but the ravine is not secured. The fighting was brisk in open country, mostly carried on behind ridges and continued from 1 to 8 p. m. From the point where the enemy was first assailed, the Indians were driven back about one mile and a half. The behavior of the men was remarkably good, not one endeavoring to shirk his duty. The entire force of Gen. Howard numbered about 400, encumbered with a pack train. The enemy numbered about 300 warriors, well mounted and provided with plenty of ammunition. The fighting was mostly done on foot. Firing ceased about dark, and both the troops and Indians draw off for the night. Early on the morning of the 12th Gen. Howard made a personal reconnaissance between 3:30 and 4:30 o'clock. Firing commenced as soon as it was fairly light, and very soon both sides were warmly engaged in the fight. General Howard ordered Captain R. dney's company to the rear as a reserve. The Indians drove about 300 head of ponies toward the pack train for the purpose of stampeding the mules, but the horses were turned back and the red devils were felled. Meantime about 25 Indians circled around the rear, evidently with the intention of cutting off the troop from the spring, which was situated nearly three-quarters of a mile away. They succeeded in cutting off the water supply, but were at length driven back by the sharpshooters.

Rations were very scarce, and packers and all who could were detailed to bake bread, as the troops had not eaten much for 24 hours. At 9:30 a. m. a plan of action was arranged by General Howard for the day. The camp was to be held by the cavalry, and artillerymen to be relieved for special work, it being determined to charge the enemy and drive them from their stronghold. At 2 p. m. Capt. Jackson appeared, guarding a pack-train laden with supplies, and Miller was ordered to throw out his line and bring it in. Captain Trimble was ordered to guard the train on the left, followed by Captain Winters. In a few minutes, just as the Indians were reaching the rear of the train, they were intercepted and driven off by the troops. However, the Indians managed to kill two packers and ran off several mules. At about 3 p. m. Miller's command was diverted to the left with great vigor, and the Indians were dislodged from their entrenchments. The Indians retreated precipitately from behind their fortifications down the mountain side toward their camp below. The howitzers and Gatling guns were then brought to the brow of the bluff and a steady fire kept up on the retreating Redskins, which greatly demoralized them. They did not remain at their camp, but continued their flight across the Clearwater. Gen. Howard at once ordered Miller's command to deploy and move down the mountain and to destroy their entire camp, which was done. Gen. O. O. Howard telegraphing from his headquarters on the Clearwater, near Kamis, I. T., under date of July 27, says in part as follows: Have asked to have troops at Missoula to detain Joseph until he (Howard) can a rike his rear; the two companies at that point with a little help from volunteers being considered ample, taking into consideration the present demoralized condition of the hostile Indians. Howard's troops will push through rapidly. Another dispatch dated at the same point under date of the 28th inst. says the infantry, artillery and Jackson's company of cavalry are now across the Clearwater, waiting for Sanford. They will be off on the Lolo trail by Monday (30th) at latest and Gen. Howard will use every effort to co-operate vigorously with Gibbon. Another dispatch from Gen. Howard, dated Sunday, the 29th, says: All my column, with 20 days' rations, are now south of Clearwater. The march will be made in the shortest possible time. Col. Green is to-day one day's march this side of Florence. Wheaton is at Lewiston. Everything in the best possible condition for the present and capture of the enemy, providing Montana troops can check his advance. Col. Green sends word from Indian valley that he left Capt. Collins there with seventeen men to protect the farmers who are harvesting. We leave to-day for the buffalo country in pursuit of Joseph, who is it expected to be there. The impression is that he will try to get into British America any try to escape the consequences of his manifold murders as the Sioux did. Col. Sumner will command the troops at Croisdale near Mt. Idaho till Col. Green's arrival. Dear Lodge, Mt. July 30.—Gov. Potts returned from Missoula this afternoon. On Saturday, Looking Glass and 300 Indians, a few squaws and some horses passed out of Lolo fork around Raw and up Bitter Root. Some settlers had been in the Indian camp. The Indians assured them they would pass through the country without destroying life or property. The citizens therefore did not care to fight, and Hawk declined to open fire with his small command of regulars, and there was no pursuit made. On the governor's arrival here he ordered the volunteers, who had gone to Big Hole, to return, the force being insufficient. There will be a party left in Big Hole valley to observe and report the actions of the Indians. Commissioner of Agriculture. WASHINGTON, June 27.—The President has appointed General W. G. Le Duc, of Minnesota, and recently of Ohio, to be Commissioner of Agriculture, the appointment to go into effect July 1. General Le Duc was an officer in the Union Army during the late war. After the surrender of Lee he resumed his commission and engaged in railroad construction in Minnesota. It is said that he is thoroughly in sympathy with the course of the President in regard to southern affairs. The announcement to-day that General Le Duc had been appointed to this position, out of the line of thirty applications, caused no little surprise here. I now appears that it was decided on ten days ago. He was recommended for the position by General Sherman, General Meigs and a long list of military officers with whom he served in the army. He has been engaged in railroad business in Minnesota, and has had no practical agricultural experience. He is a warm personal friend of the President's secretary, Mr. Rodgers, and it is further claimed for him that he has executive ability enough to elevate the Agricultural Bureau into a department and to secure representation for it in the cabinet, which seems to be occupying already in the appointment in the White House talk. The Mountaineer learns that the Kinney Brothers of Astoria, will engage in the leaf canning business again this fall, and that they intend obtaining their leaf from east of the mountains. A railroad from Roseburg to Coos Bay is now the theme in Douglas county. The company was organized a month ago. A final survey will shortly be made. Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D. D., of the Rocky Mountain Presbyterian, published at Denver, Col., is in Oregon for the purpose of sight-seeing. He is now at Salem.