

THE FIELD AND FIRESIDE

sugar-making could be very well carried on, and if there is really as much sugar in the corn as is represented, corn sugar-making ought to be especially a Western institution. It would not only open up a use for surplus corn, but serve to employ many people who would also be consumers of Western farm produce, thus working for good in several ways.—*Germanian Telegraph.*

The Turkish War.

London, July 28.—The Times' Vienna correspondent has the following, confirmation of the defeat of Suleiman at Kara Burun, near Yag Sagra, yesterday:

Suleiman Pasha's advance guard of ten battalions and two batteries has been defeated, losing ten guns and a considerable quantity of munitions. Suleiman himself was killed at Adrianople. In consequence of the reverse at Kara Burun, the prisoners were immediately taken to Constantinople.

The same correspondent telegraphs that the English intend to enter the Bosphorus, but it is supposed that Russia will be slow in seizing Gallipoli and the Hellespont. The dispatch of English troops to the Mediterranean is inconsistent with this conclusion. Although Prince Gortschakoff has not made a declaration, he would not treat of peace with Turkey, yet public opinion throughout the continent is in favor of the settlement to be made by Europe. Austria and England, the two powers most immediately interested, must throw off their reserve and make their voices heard when the terms of peace are under discussion. England and Austria can then intervene with all the more force, because they are neutral during the struggle. England has abandoned her intention of going to Gallipoli, and Austria has hitherto abstained from entering Bosnia. Austria and England have never been so united, and it is to be hoped that nothing can be definitely concluded if proposed by Austria and England. It is generally believed that the other powers will proceed in accord with Austria and England.

The Times' Bucharest correspondent says that the Russian loss at Plevna included 400 prisoners and two standards. It is believed that the Russian forces now preparing to operate against Plevna are overwhelming, and that unless Osman Pasha retires he will pay dearly for previous successes.

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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 present has arrived for Austria to demand the departure from the post of Hungary. The present has been ordered by at least partly mobilizing her army.

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erally attributed to his refusal to hoist the sacred flag. It is generally believed that the Sultan will shortly leave for Brussa, unless Turkish success makes his position more secure. It is feared he may never return if the Russians occupy Constantinople, hence those who wish the present Government to remain strongly urge that an English force should be sent with a full fleet to Gallipoli.

A Constantinople dispatch to the Standard states that great numbers of European residents are leaving. The steamer for Trieste on Friday took 252 passengers. All berths are already taken aboard the French and Italian steamers sailing on Wednesday.

Bucharest, July 29.—The fourth Romanian division under General Manu crossed the Danube to-day and occupied Nikopolis.

VIENNA, July 30.—The Political Correspondence has a telegram from Bucharest stating that General Manu the Romanian commander at Nikopolis, has received instructions from the Russian headquarters to co-operate in certain necessary cases with the Russians, and even, if requisite, take an active share in the fighting.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 31.—An official dispatch from Adrianople to-day says Suleiman Pasha's corps has effected a junction with Osman Pasha near Yenik Sacha, where an engagement is proceeding.

Osman Pasha telegraphs from Plevna, July 30, as follows:—Three strong Russian corps attacked this morning. The cannonade lasted two hours. Then a general engagement ensued, which lasted until 10 o'clock at night, when the Russians retired. Prisoners say the Russian numbered 60,000 men, infantry and three regiments of cavalry, and had 50 guns. It is expected the battle will recommence to-morrow.

London, July 31.—The Standard's Bucharest correspondent writes: "It is reported that the Russians have again attacked Plevna, and that the fighting continued throughout Saturday and Sunday. According to the latest reports the Russians were gaining ground."

The Times' Bucharest correspondent telegraphs as follows: "A dispatch from Sistova states that an important engagement was fought on Sunday near Kluch between the Czarevitch and Ahmed Eyoub Pasha. The Turkish corps is reported to have been defeated with the loss of 5,000 prisoners. The 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. The Russians will probably now take the offensive and follow up their advances."

ADRIANOPLE, Thursday evening, July 26.—Suleiman Pasha has been defeated at Karabunar. He lost ten guns. His army is retreating on Adrianople.

London, July 30.—Though the reported defeat of Suleiman Pasha at Karabunar has not been officially denied, there are indications in later despatches from Romania that the wholly false or greatly exaggerated.

Seven hundred and twenty Russian wounded have arrived on the northern side of the Danube in two days.

The Press of St. Petersburg correspondent reports that the Czars has ordered the withdrawal of the Russians from Turkish Armenia. Great despondency prevails among the troops in consequence. General Melnikoff tendered his resignation and requested a court martial a fortnight ago. The Grand Duke Michael refused any longer to incur the responsibility of carrying out General Melnikoff's strategic operations.

A special correspondent of the National Zeitung writing from Tils, July 3, says: "The Achaean, Circassians, and Lezghians are in full rebellion and have killed many thousands of Russians. Only the middle part of the mountains with an important road from Vladivostok to Tils, is still faithful and to be relied upon."

We are prepared, with new type, new presses, and good workmen, to do all kinds of Job Work, at short notice, and at prices lower than the lowest.

Russian Barbarities.

A London Times dispatch from Shumla on the 18th ult., says: "From all directions fugitives in large numbers are coming in who agree in stating that in the districts occupied by the Russians the most horrible cruelties are perpetrated daily. The Cossacks and Bulgarians, Mahomedan children and old men are slaughtered and women violated and carried off."

Official dispatches substantially corroborate these statements. The greatest panic exists among the Mohammedan civil population who are fleeing as fast as they can. Up to Saturday no engagement of importance had taken place. The Russian advance is on the bank of the river Lom.

The London Daily Telegraph's Shumla dispatch says: "Five thousand wagon loads of Turks—old men, women and children—are on the road from Eskjuma to the Bazar at Shumla. Horrible massacres have been committed by the Russians and Bulgarians at Tirnova, Grabova and Ilyana."

The Porte officially declares that the Russians have burned alive inhabitants of the town of Tirnova, who had taken refuge in a mosque.

The Times' Thessalonica dispatch says official telegrams report that the Ottoman Government has established a military tribunal at Selvi to try Mussulmans accused of complicity in the Bulgarian massacres, and are executing men convicted on Bulgarian testimony.

And various correspondents at Shumla concur in stating that they personally witnessed the results of the Russian attacks on the unarmed Turkish populations in the shape of wounded, old men, women and children. Refugees say that the Russian troops attacked wagon trains leaving to Shumla, and murdered the people indiscriminately. They fired on some parties with artillery. On the other hand, the correspondent of the Daily News at the town of Orbitz, which is on the high way between Biela and Ruskuch, writes: "I may mention that a about fifty Turkish families of Tirnova remain after the general exodus, and are living unmolested under the special protection of the Russian military authorities. Speaking as a perfectly impartial man who would have no hesitation in bearing testimony to the contrary were the contrary true, and who has had excellent opportunities for observation, I do not believe that in Bulgaria there has been a single instance of persecution against a Turkish civilian at the hands of Russian soldiers." It should be observed that this correspondent accompanies the headquarters of a Russian corps, while the atrocities are all against advance guards and Cossacks. The Russian Telegraphic Agency publishes a general denial of the reports of Russian atrocities.

The strike of the firemen on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad which began on Monday, the 18th July, spread not only to all the great trunk lines, completely suspending the transportation of freight between the West and the East, but also to many workmen employed in mills, factories and the mines. Reinforced by immense numbers of the unemployed and the toughs, rowdies and tramps now infesting the North and West, the strikers precipitated bloody and fearful riots in Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Reading, Buffalo, Harrisburg, Chicago and other places; occupied towns after towns along the lines of the roads; burned many thousands freight cars, engines, destroyed bridges, depots and tracks, and defeated the militia sent against them in several engagements. In every city and town north of the Potomac and east of the Mississippi, there was intense excitement and alarm existed. All the Federal troops in the Atlantic and Gulf States, except Texas, were concentrated at Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Pittsburg.

At Pittsburg, the rioters seemed to be the most furious; and entered into a regular battle with the State militia, whom they defeated, and caused to retreat. A correspondent in December, and of the rioters besieging the militia in the round house, where they attempted to roast them alive, by pushing cars of burning coke and petroleum against the round house, in which the strikers had taken refuge, says: "Out of the roar of the hungry flames came the rattle of musketry and

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the sharp report of the revolvers and Springfield rifles, and over all was heard the hoarse roar of thousands of throat, of men maddened by blood and drink and revenge, the burden of which was 'Death to the Philadelphia Society!' The devoted nine hundred hemmed in on three sides by roaring torrents of fire and pelleted with cannon shot and small arms. There was danger everywhere. Women with children in their arms were shot down; the gunners of the attacking party were picked off by the sharpshooters of Brinton's command and fell about their pieces of artillery, to be carried to the hospitals or the undertaking offices. Shouts, yells, and cheers mingled with the groans of the dying and the shrieks of the wounded, while the fire flames surged and leaped high in air swept down to the ground in long lines like osiers before the blast, and it seemed as if hell itself had yawned and turned loose its hosts in the heart of the city."

MOE AT CHICAGO. Chicago, July 26.—The mob of lack of information, and renewed its depredations and acts of violence. They began with some 2,000 and swelled to a multitude before noon. They showed a brave, and seemed fearless of death itself. However, when some 300 police, under officer Kane, charged them, they broke up after that encounter. They re-united again shortly, and prepared for another encounter and did so this morning, and renewed their depredations. An interchange of shots and invectives succeeded. Then, the police, being reinforced, broke into the mob with a yell and it could be heard for blocks a way. The mob was broken up, consisting of a squad of armed cavalry, under Col. Agaramoff, made in conjunction with the police, a deadly onslaught, the results of which are imperfectly known and are reported variously. One report, says that two were killed and 150 wounded. Another says that three were killed and fifty more than three are certainly dead. This broke up the mob for a time, but they soon gathered again. A gang of the mob ran a passenger train of the Erie railroad, this morning, and after the passengers had escaped, smashed the windows and furniture of the several cars. The second regiment, the mounted police and the regular force of Chicago are on the scene of the riot. The Governor this morning appealed for United States troops.

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interfering with traffic. The strikers at Pittsburg are still out, but offer no resistance to the movement of trains. The Lehigh valley and Northern Central railroads are still closed. At Scranton, Mayor notified the Delaware and Lackawanna men, Monday, that trains should run after that date if it took an army to protect them. It took ten thereupon voted to go back to work upon the strike condition that the strikers should receive immunity for their action. This was promised, and trains began running at once. A passenger train had been sent after Pittsburgh from Northumberland to Scranton was stopped near Plymouth at ten o'clock at night by a gang of 500 armed men who drove the engineer from his post, drew the fire and switched the engine. To free the strikers, the passengers in the train fled up the track to Plymouth.

The Baltimore and Ohio officials furnish the following statement of the situation on their road: "The strike is virtually ended between Baltimore and the Ohio river. Trains are going out from Grafton, Keyser, Cumberland and Martinsburg in large numbers, and with the assistance of the military. We anticipate no further trouble. Numbers of the old men are turning to work, and more are offering than we have use for."

The Baltimore Sun has the following from Keyser, W. Va., dated July 25: "A band of about 500 men made two miles west of here last night. Battery E, fifth artillery, left from here for Piedmont to do duty. When they reached a point two miles west of here, the locomotive tender and one car were thrown from the track by a displaced switch. The train was moving at the rate of three miles an hour. With greater speed the train would have been thrown down a deep embankment, with serious loss of life. The only personal injury was to a private, who had his leg badly crushed between the cab and tender. Upon examination it was found that the three switches of the main track were unlocked and thrown open. The locks were found on the track near by."

The blockade of the Lake Shore road was broken on the 28th, and trains are now running regularly. The Michigan Southern road was opened its entire length for freight on the 30th.

The Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis railway officials announce that they will receive freight from shippers to all points.

The Miami trains are running without interruption. Several attempts to send trains from Columbus to the Panhandle road have proved fruitless, the strikers driving the men off.

The strikers on the St. Louis and South-eastern road at Nashville still hold the road. The strike on the Canada Southern ended on the night of the 28th ult., the men surrendering.

The strike on the Texas Pacific road came to an end on the 30th. The company agreed to pay the amounts due the employees prior to June 1 by Aug. 25, and amount due prior to Aug. 1 by Oct. 1, and to make their wages uniform with those paid by other Texas roads.

The strikers on the St. Antonio road have secured an advance of ten percent, to take effect August 1. Freight trains are running freely on the Rock Island and Pacific and Western Union roads.

The Texas and St. Louis road runs only passenger trains. The Chicago and Alton and Vandalia roads are still blocked.

The Ohio and Mississippi running trains regularly, the blockading having ended on the 30th. Mr. Ackerman, vice president of the Illinois Central, has telegraphed that the strikers are holding the road at Mattoon, Decatur, Edinburg and Carbondale. The Governor issued an order to the sheriffs along the road to protect it in running its trains at all hazards, and notified them that all necessary assistance will be afforded.

The jails are filled with riotous strikers. Arrests have been made at Jersey, Benton, Phillipsburg, Easton, Pittsburg, Buffalo, Altoona, Harrisburg, Scranton, Philadelphia and many other places. Many have been convicted. The penalties varying from a small fine to 3 months imprisonment.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The dispatches received by the United States Government officials last night from Governor Carroll, Governor Hartruff, Generals Hancock and Barry and Colonel Gedy, at various points of the

Baltimore and Ohio railroad and Pennsylvania Central railroad are all of an encouraging and satisfactory character. General Hancock reported that there was still some trouble in the coal regions of Pennsylvania, but he thought it could be easily overcome by co-operation between the United States and State troops. Col. Scott, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, telegraphed here to-day that everything is going on in a satisfactory manner on that important road, and General Hancock regarded this as a solution of the question in Pennsylvania. Freight has been moved in numerous trains on portions of the Baltimore and Ohio road to-day, and to-morrow an attempt will be made to move freight trains from this city to Cumberland, and probably beyond. If this be successful, as is expected, the Baltimore and Ohio railroad will be regularly open.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The dispatches received by the United States Government officials last night from Governor Carroll, Governor Hartruff, Generals Hancock and Barry and Colonel Gedy, at various points of the

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At Pittsburg, the rioters seemed to be the most furious; and entered into a regular battle with the State militia, whom they defeated, and caused to retreat. A correspondent in December, and of the rioters besieging the militia in the round house, where they attempted to roast them alive, by pushing cars of burning coke and petroleum against the round house, in which the strikers had taken refuge, says: "Out of the roar of the hungry flames came the rattle of musketry and

the sharp report of the revolvers and Springfield rifles, and over all was heard the hoarse roar of thousands of throat, of men maddened by blood and drink and revenge, the burden of which was 'Death to the Philadelphia Society!' The devoted nine hundred hemmed in on three sides by roaring torrents of fire and pelleted with cannon shot and small arms. There was danger everywhere. Women with children in their arms were shot down; the gunners of the attacking party were picked off by the sharpshooters of Brinton's command and fell about their pieces of artillery, to be carried to the hospitals or the undertaking offices. Shouts, yells, and cheers mingled with the groans of the dying and the shrieks of the wounded, while the fire flames surged and leaped high in air swept down to the ground in long lines like osiers before the blast, and it seemed as if hell itself had yawned and turned loose its hosts in the heart of the city."

MOE AT CHICAGO. Chicago, July 26.—The mob of lack of information, and renewed its depredations and acts of violence. They began with some 2,000 and swelled to a multitude before noon. They showed a brave, and seemed fearless of death itself. However, when some 300 police, under officer Kane, charged them, they broke up after that encounter. They re-united again shortly, and prepared for another encounter and did so this morning, and renewed their depredations. An interchange of shots and invectives succeeded. Then, the police, being reinforced, broke into the mob with a yell and it could be heard for blocks a way. The mob was broken up, consisting of a squad of armed cavalry, under Col. Agaramoff, made in conjunction with the police, a deadly onslaught, the results of which are imperfectly known and are reported variously. One report, says that two were killed and 150 wounded. Another says that three were killed and fifty more than three are certainly dead. This broke up the mob for a time, but they soon gathered again. A gang of the mob ran a passenger train of the Erie railroad, this morning, and after the passengers had escaped, smashed the windows and furniture of the several cars. The second regiment, the mounted police and the regular force of Chicago are on the scene of the riot. The Governor this morning appealed for United States troops.

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