

# BOHEMIA NUGGET

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## THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week Called From the Telegraph Columns.

Rev. Dr. William Maxwell Blackburn, president of Huron college at Pierre, S. D., died at the age of 65 years.

Margaret Livingston Chanler and Anna Bouling, heroic women who served without pay as nurses in Porto Rico during the war, have been recommended for that rare honor, the thanks of congress.

It is reported from Peking that Russia has demanded a lease of the Miao Tao islands as a torpedo station. These islands lie across the entrance of the Gulf of Pe-Chi-Li, south of Port Arthur. The acquisition of these islands would still further strengthen Russia's hold on the approaches to Peking.

The quartermaster's department is preparing to disinter and bring to this country the remains of the 1,200 heroes of the Spanish war who were either killed by bullets or died of fever in Cuba and Porto Rico. Colonel Moore, assistant quartermaster-general, says the expedition of disinterment is well under way.

Senator Teller, of Colorado, has introduced a bill for the amendment of the war-revenue act, so as to provide for a tax upon the actual value or selling prices instead of the nominal value of certain stocks. The bill is intended to relieve the cheaper mining stocks from what is claimed to be an enormous burden upon them.

A petition from ex-Queen Lilioukani of Hawaii has been presented to the house, protesting against the United States' assertion of ownership to the crown lands of Hawaii as taking of property without due process of law, and appealing to the president, congress and the people for a restoration of these lands. A like petition was presented to the senate.

A Havana cable to the New York World says: "The graves of the Maine victims in the Havana cemetery are neglected. Two small, sickly shrubs, one weather-beaten pot with a dead plant and two blasted stalks of three slips are all there is to show that anything has been done in this beautiful burial place for our nation's dead. A month ago, upon the interment of some sailors of the Resolute, their comrades put an 18x24 inch calico American flag on the mound. This little faded flag is the only thing given by either the army or the navy."

The monthly statement of the collections of internal revenue shows that during November, 1898, the receipts amounted to \$22,404,405, against \$13,959,296 for November, 1897.

The president has sent these nominations to the senate: Charlemagne Tower, of Pennsylvania, now minister to Austria-Hungary, to be ambassador to Russia; Addison C. Harris, of Indiana, minister to Austria-Hungary.

At Hong Kong, the Filipino committee has broken off all relations with United States Consul Wildman. The committee has issued a writ in the supreme court to recover the sum of \$47,000, which the Filipinos claim to have been deposited with Wildman as treasurer of the Filipino independence fund in June last.

The gunboat Yorktown has sailed from San Francisco for Manila, via Honolulu. She will go all the way under a full head of steam, and should make the run in three weeks if she is not delayed at Honolulu. She is the bearer of full instructions to Admiral Dewey and General Otis in regard to the situation in the Philippines.

The New Year's honors include Lord Dunraven being appointed privy counselor for Ireland, and Sir Edward Chichester, R. N., being appointed companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George in recognition of his services as captain of the British first-class cruiser Immortal, which was stationed at Manila during the war.

Senator Mason, of Illinois, occupied the attention of the senate for nearly an hour and a half Tuesday, with a speech in support of his resolution declaring that the United States will never attempt to govern the people of any country without their consent. In many respects the speech was one of the most notable utterances from the senate thus far this session.

At Kokomo, Ind., there are 18 tramps in the Howard county jail slowly starving to death. Two weeks ago the hobos refused to work on the stone pile, and Sheriff Harnes put them in jail on a diet of bread and water, mostly water, until they signified a willingness to work. At the close of the second week of the strike, the jailer reduced the bread supply to two loaves a day for the entire gang. They declare they will starve to death in their cells rather than hammer stone.

### LATER NEWS.

A cable censorship has been established by the United States government at Manila.

Commissary-General Eagan has sent to the war investigating commission a revised statement in place of that originally made in response to Miles' charges. He has omitted the objectionable portions.

Austria's hesitancy in raising the rank of her diplomatic mission to the United States is due entirely to her desire not to give offense to Spain. Information to this effect is in the possession of the state department.

West Point appointments are to be made by the present congress. One will be from the first Oregon. The list will include eight cadets, all of whom must enter West Point next June. No further vacancies will be filled until 1900, when 58 cadets will be named. The present class will graduate February 15.

Commodore Watson, now in command at the Mare island navy-yard, has applied for the command of the Asiatic station to succeed Admiral Dewey, when that officer shall have ceased duty. Dewey will retire from active service next December, providing the law be not amended in his interest.

French sentiment is once more being worked up against the United States on account of the Spanish war. Hostile newspaper criticism, which temporarily was shut down by the victories of Manila and Santiago, is now reassuring itself in consequence of the difficulties which President McKinley's vacillating policy has caused in the Philippines.

The steamship City of Macon, from Boston, brought into Savannah, Ga., Captain Kennerly and the crew, nine men all told, of the schooner Aloha, of Bath, Me., abandoned Saturday night, 250 miles southeast of Georgetown light, in a sinking condition. The Aloha left Fernandina a week ago with a cargo of phosphate rock, bound for New York.

At Pana, Ill., the scene of the recent labor trouble, Ike Ingles shot and killed Dave Evans, a fellow-negro miner, at the Springside mine. The trouble arose over dividing their wages. Frank Jones and James Palmer, non-union white miners, were assaulted today and seriously injured. Their assailants are unknown. Three companies of militia, which have been doing guard duty for several months, have been ordered home.

The first detachment of the Seventeenth has left Columbus for New York, en route to the Philippines.

The entire military department of Santa Clara, Major-General J. C. Bates commanding, is quiet. Twenty-seven thousand Spaniards still remain in the vicinity of Cienfuegos, but one transport has loaded and 12 others are expected to arrive at an early date. It is impossible, however, that the evacuation will be completed much before the middle of February.

Great fear is felt for the safety of the naphtha launch Paul Jones, hailing from Louisville, which left the mouth of the Mississippi river January 3 for Pensacola, Fla., with a party of ladies and gentlemen from Chicago and Indianapolis on board. Nothing has been heard there of the launch, and one of the fastest tugs has left to make a thorough search on the Gulf.

A train of empty cars on the Oregon Short Line, while leaving Butte, ran into an open switch near the city, and crashed into a switch engine. Both engines and some of the cars were wrecked. The crew of the train and that of the switch engine all jumped. Conductor Joseph Grant, of the freight, was thrown under the wreck and killed. Fireman Dowling was injured. The rest escaped unhurt.

A Madrid dispatch says the government, on the reassembling of the cortes, will immediately ask La Reforma for authority to sell the Marianne (Ladrones), Caroline and the Pelea islands, since Spain is powerless to maintain a sufficient force to defend them. The government arrived at this decision in consequence of advices from General Rios that an army of 4,000 men, a man-of-war and two gunboats would be necessary for the purpose.

Official dispatches from Ilo Ilo, island of Panay, indicate that the natives are disposed to be friendly, although absolutely opposed to the landing of the United States forces without order from Malolos, the seat of the so-called Filipino native government. Some of the officials at Ilo Ilo are not in accord with the revolutionary government, but are willing to accept an American protectorate, and will go to state the case to Aginaldo if furnished transportation by the Americans.

The Berlin correspondent of the London Times quotes from the Cologne Gazette that "rumors as to the annexation of Vauva, one of the Friendly Islands, by Germany, are an invention of those who desire to stir up ill-feeling between Germany and the United States. He says, however, as the Cologne Gazette was among the most active originally spreading reports of German's intention to annex the Philippines, its excessive indignation in the present instance is somewhat overdone."

## MONEY FOR CUBAN ARMY

### Will Probably Be Advanced Three Years' Pay.

#### GOVERNMENT'S AGREEMENT

The Amount Is Forty Millions—Customs Receipts of Cuba Will Be Pledged for Its Repayment.

New York, Jan. 18.—According to Brigadier-General Jose Miguel Gomez, a member of the Cuban commission in Washington, the Cuban army is sure to receive the three years' pay to which it is entitled, \$40,000,000 being advanced by the United States, with the custom-houses of Cuba as security for its payment.

Brigadier-General Gomez, who has just arrived in this city from Washington, is grateful for the way the commission has been received. The negotiations, it is expected, will be completed by the end of this month, when the commission will return to Cuba. General Gomez said last night:

"Our hopes have all been realized. At first, however, things looked dark for us. Poor General Garcia was the most pessimistic member of the commission. He had little hope for the success of our plans when he left for Washington. The rest of the commission argued, however, that as the Americans had taken charge of Cuba and thus prevented us from raising money, we had a right to request a loan with which to pay off our men. General Garcia asked for only \$100 for each man.

"The other commissioners protested because of the small amount. Then came the general's death, and for the time being negotiations were suspended. At our next meeting it was agreed that an official list of the men in the Cuban army would be required before any agreement could be reached. Accordingly, I left for Cuba, whence I returned on January 6 with the required document.

"There are 47,000 men to be paid in the Cuban army. The amount we have requested is \$40,000,000, to be turned over to us either in one or three payments. We will give as security the custom-houses in Cuba. Should the government not care to lend us that sum, we are willing to take one-third of it and later pay the men the rest.

"As affairs now stand, I think we will receive the amount in three payments. This, however, is not decided yet. The late Mr. Dingley was in favor of giving us the amount in one payment."

Speaking of the present condition of affairs in Havana, General Gomez said it was bad.

"There appears to be much disagreement among the American soldiers," he continued, "and no one seems to know what his power is. Some one gives an order, and the next man countermands it. As a result the government of Havana is not as smooth as it might be.

"General Brooke, however, is well liked, and the Cubans are more than willing to help him. General Ludlow's orders preventing the Cubans from taking any part in the 'evacuation parade,' caused a great deal of ill-feeling. This is now done away with, and there need be no fear of a clash between the Cubans and the Americans.

"The American soldiers are a fine set of men, and do not give any trouble. We are done with war, and want peace, but nevertheless we would never tolerate the condition of affairs which is reported to exist in Porto Rico.

"General Brooke, I am told, is about to name a committee of Cubans, who will act as his advisers. Mendez Capote, president of the assembly at Santa Cruz del Sur, will be placed at the head of the commission.

"General Maximo Gomez will remain in the field until the army is disbanded. He will then make his home in Havana. After the men in the army are paid off, we will try to prove to this country that we are fully able to govern Cuba.

"The paying off of the army is the most important move toward establishing tranquility on the island. If we should not be able to raise the money trouble with the men would follow."

#### Ships on the Way.

Washington, Jan. 18.—The navy department was informed today that the Bennington sailed from Honolulu on the 7th inst., for Guam, in accordance with the orders of the navy department. On the way over she will stop at Wake island and take possession of it for use as a cable station. The Castine sailed yesterday from San Juan de Porto Rico for Gibraltar. She is going to the Philippines to reinforce Dewey's fleet.

#### Baldwin Will Rebuild.

San Francisco, Jan. 18.—The Bulletin says that Lucky Baldwin has decided to erect an eight-story fireproof building on the property occupied by the old Baldwin hotel, which was burned several months ago. The building will cost \$3,000,000, and as soon as the ruins of the old building can be cleared away, the work of construction will commence.

### INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Oregon Legislature Is Far Ahead of the State Printer.

Salem, Or., Jan. 17.—The legislature is as yet devoted chiefly to the preliminary work of receiving new bills and is still so far ahead of the printer that committees have nothing to do. But one measure has reached the acute stage, and that is the bill to add two justices to the supreme court. Having passed the house last week it is now in the senate, where it rests awaiting its second reading. The bill is warmly supported, and it looked last week as if it were bound to pass; but it loses steadily under discussion, and its chances are now very dubious. Objection to it so far as it is expressed appears to rest chiefly or wholly on the question of its constitutionality.

The general proceedings today were of a perfunctory and monotonous kind. Introduction and first reading of bills occupied the whole time in both houses. This is likely to be the order for the balance of the week. The usual flood of propositions, wise and otherwise, is pouring in, the greatest number of course, being destined to die in committee. Twenty-two bills were introduced in the senate this afternoon. Half a dozen were read the second time, and one authorizing the town of Antelope to borrow \$5,000 to build water-works was passed. A house joint memorial to congress for pensions for Indian war veterans, the same as Mexican war veterans, was concurred in.

A house resolution for the investigation of the affairs of the school land board was concurred in.

#### The House.

The house convened at 2:30 this afternoon, pursuant to adjournment. The proceedings opened with the second reading and reference of bills, but owing to the fact that the state printer had not caught up with printing, the house returned to the first reading and introduction of bills. Eight bills were read the second time and referred to the proper committees. One was passed and two were withdrawn. The bill that passed was Whitney's, to amend the city charter of Albany.

### WASHINGTON'S SENATE.

Protest Against the Exclusion of Aliens From Lake Atlin.

Olympia, Wash., Jan. 17.—In the senate on motion of Land, Judge McGillvra, of Seattle, was granted permission to address the senate. Inasmuch as it had been announced that Judge McGillvra had up a senatorial lightning rod, there were some quizzical expressions on the faces of several senators who are prominent in state politics. Judge McGillvra, stepping inside the circle, referred, in a forensic style of oratory to the death of Congressman Dingley, and, at the conclusion of his statement, asked for the consideration of a resolution petitioning the president to appoint in his stead on the joint American-Canadian high commission a resident of the Pacific Northwest.

Senator Preston suggested that it might be well to wait until Dingley was buried before proceeding to fill his shoes. A discreet smile passed about the circle, whereupon Senator Schofield proposed that the resolution be made a special order for tomorrow.

Senator Hamilton then asked, inasmuch as the resolution had been presented by a gentleman not a member, in what position it came before the senate. There was a moment's hesitation, during which the chair thought it possible to receive the communication, and finally Senator Preston said he would stand back of it. That was acceptable to Hamilton, and, on motion of Crow, the document was referred to the committee on memorials.

The house resolution protesting against the exclusion of aliens from the Atlin mining district by the Canadian government was adopted—27 to 4—Hall, Preston, Reinhart and Wilshire voting no.

#### Senatorial Choice on Ticket.

In the house the veto messages of the governor were taken up. The veto of the bill providing for the survey and location of a roadway from Montesano, Chehalis county, to Brookfield, Wahkiakum county, was sustained.

The bill creating a state road along the Columbia river from Lyle to Washougal, was vetoed, because the proposed road parallels a navigable river, the governor holding this to be against good public policy in the straitened condition of state finances.

Representative Moore, as the author of the bill, stated it to be his wish that the veto be sustained, because there is no time now to enter into the merits of the bill, and his wish was simultaneously respected.

Colonel Patterson, of Kitsap, presented a petition for a fish hatchery in Kitsap county.

Colwell presented a petition from Cowlitz county for a law restraining live stock from at large.

Judge McGillvra was accorded 10 minutes in which to present his Lake Atlin and Dingley resolutions, which were adopted.

A concurrent resolution by Brown, requesting the respective political parties of the state to place upon their tickets the choice of the party for United States senator at elections prior to senatorial elections, that the people may express their choice, was adopted.

## SHIP ANDELANA GOES DOWN

### Wrecked at Tacoma With Fifteen Men Aboard.

#### SUFFERED A SWIFT DEATH

Met Their Fate While Asleep—Captain and Mate Among Those Lost—Vessel Capsized During a Heavy Gale.

Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 17.—The most appalling marine disaster that has ever occurred in the history of Tacoma happened early this morning. During a terrific gale which swept over Puget sound, the British ship Andelana, anchored in this port, awaiting cargo, capsized, and Captain G. W. Stalling and his crew of 16 men, who were asleep below decks, were dragged down to a sailor's death without an instant warning. The full list of those who met their fate while asleep—captain and mate among those lost—was as follows:

Captain G. W. Stalling, of Annapolis, Nova Scotia; E. H. Crowe, aged 25 years, Londonderry, N. S., first mate; E. G. Doe, aged 23 years, 145 Essex Talbot Road, Blackpool, England; Nemy Jossain, Victoria, B. C., steward; Joseph M. A. D'Holyere, of Oostend, Belgium, apprentice; Richard Reginald Hanze, of Oostend, Belgium, apprentice; Charles Smith, of United States, boatswain; James Daly, of New York, boatswain; J. R. Brown, of Barre, Vt., cook; H. Harsson, Sweden, able seaman; Antone Jensen, Denmark, seaman; John Nielson, Norway, seaman; E. Ostrom, Finland, seaman; Fred Hindstrom, Norway, seaman; Edward Letz, Rega, Russia, seaman; August Simonson, Holland, seaman; Pat Wilson, St. John's, N. F., seaman.

Just what time the disaster which resulted in such appalling loss of life occurred is not known, as every person on board the vessel went to the bottom of the Sound with it.

The ship, which was of English build, and worth probably \$150,000, entered this port several days ago. She was to have loaded wheat under charter to Kppinger & Co., of San Francisco, for Europe. Yesterday she was taken to the Eureka dock and all but last removed and the hold cleaned, preparatory to receiving cargo. She was then towed to an anchorage over hundred yards northeast of the Paul & Tacoma Lumber Company's deep-water wharf, at which point disaster overtook her. She had, according to the best information obtainable, the starboard anchor, weighing at least three tons, while to either side of the vessel were attached ballast logs used to keep a ship upright during the absence of cargo or ballast.

The ship was riding the waves serenely when the skippers of other vessels anchored close by retired the night before. When daylight dawned no signs of the Andelana were visible. Over the spot where she rode serenely at anchor the night before only a danger-signal lamp was visible. When the absence of the ship was discovered, Captain Doty and Captain Burley took the Fairfield and made an investigation and it was soon determined beyond possibility of doubt that the ship had gone to the bottom.

One of the ballast logs was found. To it dangled part of the chain which it was originally fastened to the ill-fated ship. In addition, one of the lifeboats, a matters with the name of the ship on it, and several oars, were found. Beyond these no other wreckage has been discovered.

All on board perished, only six misses as to the cause of the disaster are prevalent. Judging from indications, shipping men say, the ballast log was from the port side of the vessel. She was, according to all accounts, was headed in a southerly direction, or toward the head of the bay at the time the gale swept down it. The heavy winds caused the ship to train on the chains, making the log on the weather side taut and giving a tendency to lift the log from the water, but the strain was too great for one of the chains, and it snapped. This released the towering craft from the greater restraint on the weather side, and she lifted with the wind, there being little restraint from the other end of the log, raised it enough to allow the right or mooring chain to slip off. Thus freed from ballast and floating like a chip, the ship capsized under the pressure of the heavy gale, and shipped great quantities of water, filling completely the hold and fore-castle, causing her to capsize and sink to the bottom, all in a very few minutes.

The situation was further aggravated by the fact that the tide was just setting in at the time the ship went down. This in all probability forced the stern of the vessel amid and exposed the broadside to a gale's fury.

Late this afternoon the ill-fated vessel was located. She lay on the bottom of the Sound, on her broadside, under 23 fathoms of water, close by the spot where she had been anchored.

#### Lived Over 70 Years.

Utica, N. Y., Jan. 17.—Mrs. Emily J. Moseley, who would have been 102 years old had she lived until April, died at the Home for the Homeless tonight.