

BOHEMIA NUGGET

Published Every Friday.

COTTAGE GROVE.....OREGON

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

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

The Red Cross Society of New York has shipped \$20,000 worth of medical supplies and delicacies to the soldiers at Manila.

A rupture is imminent between Italy and China, over the latter's refusal to cede a coaling station to Italy at San Mun bay.

The British cruiser Talbot, which was sent to New York to convey the remains of Lord Hershell to England, has sailed.

The Madrid authorities have offered Aguinaldo a ransom of \$1,000 for each officer, \$100 each for the privates, and \$50 for each civil servant.

Advises from Honolulu dated March 1 state that Princess Kaulani was not expected to live 24 hours. Rheumatism of the heart was the cause of her illness.

Both houses of the Oklahoma legislature have passed a bill prohibiting the practice of Christian science in Oklahoma. The governor, it is said, will sign the bill.

The Canadian government has decided to construct a telegraph line to the Klondike country. The plan is to build a line between Lake Bennett and Dawson City at once.

The Whitinsville cotton mill, at Whitinsville, Mass., and the cotton mills at Linwood and Saundersville have announced an advance in wages. About 3,000 operatives are affected.

The British minister has informed the Chinese foreign office that any attempt to repudiate the railway contract will be regarded as a breach of faith meriting retributive measures.

The government has concluded to inaugurate stringent sanitary measures in Cuba and Porto Rico. Apparatus for destroying garbage is being shipped to the principal cities of both islands.

An army winter hospital at Savannah, Ga., of 47 buildings, has been opened for patients. The first shipment of invalid soldiers from Cuba have been received by the hospital ship Missouri.

Welcome A. Botkin, husband of Cordelia Botkin, convicted of the murder of Mrs. John R. Dunning, of Dover, Del., has applied for a divorce on the ground that his wife has been convicted of a felony.

The 12 dynamite cartridges found back of the exploded arsenal at Toulon, France, are of foreign manufacture, and French authorities are now convinced the destruction of the arsenal was due to foul play.

At Tien-Tsin, China, 200 persons broke through the ice where three rivers meet, and 106 were drowned.

Another rebellion has broken out in China. An army 10,000 strong is committing serious depredations in the central provinces.

The Argentine training-ship, with President Sarmiento, has arrived at Valparaiso, where great festivities have been prepared in his honor.

The republican deputies at a meeting held at Madrid, have decided upon a vigorous republican propaganda. Pais, the republican paper, has been seized.

A message received at Harvard college observatory from the European Association of Astronomers announced the discovery of a faint comet by Dr. Wolf.

A severe earthquake shock was experienced at Yokohama, the disturbance visiting localities of the great shock of 1891, with some loss of life and property.

Governor Smith, of Montana, has vetoed a bill passed by the late legislature legalizing boxing contests. Such contests are absolutely forbidden by the law in force.

Ex-Commissary-General Egan, who has remained in Washington since the court-martial suspended him from the service for an attack on General Miles, has left Washington for the West. He will go to Honolulu, where his son has large interests in coffee plantations.

A sensation has been caused in France by a report that 12 dynamite cartridges were found behind the Toulon arsenal recently destroyed, and by the further report that some person not yet identified fired three revolver shots at an arsenal sentry, none of them, however, taking effect.

A suit for \$70,000 damages against James J. Hill, as president of the Great Northern Railway Company, has been commenced in the superior court at Seattle by W. F. Hays, who claims that the state granted him an exclusive contract to fill in tidelands at Smith Cove recently purchased by President Hill for docking purposes.

LATER NEWS.

The torpedo-boat Fox, built at Portland, has arrived at San Francisco. She made the run from Astoria in 45 hours.

The navy department has abandoned all hope of the recovery of the armored cruiser Cristobal Colon, sunk in the battle of July 3, at Santiago.

The navy department is informed by Admiral Dewey that the supply ship Nanshan has left Manila with supplies for the new naval station at Guam.

A correspondent of the state department, writing from Ponapi, Caroline islands, says the inhabitants like everything that is American. They are hoping and praying, he says, that the Americans will take possession of all of the islands, and, if not all, at least the island of Ponapi.

The differences between the Raisin-Growers' Association and the packers of California, have been finally adjusted. The association will make the sales and the packers will receive a liberal commission. The packers will form an organization with a capital of \$500,000, of which \$10,000 is to be in cash.

The city of Pasig, east of Manila, has been captured by American troops after an hour's fight. The loss to the Filipinos was 30 killed and 16 prisoners. The Americans' loss was one man killed. Six were wounded. The man killed is Private C. E. Thorn, of the Twentieth Kansas. The battle was fought by Wheaton's divisional brigade.

A search steamer which has returned to Brisbane, Queensland, from Cooktown, on the Endeavor river, this colony, reports that three schooners and 80 luggers were lost and that 400 colored persons and 11 whites were drowned during the recent hurricane that swept the northwest coast of Queensland.

There has been a popular demonstration in Christiania, Norway, against Crown Prince Gustaf, Duke of Wornland, who was recently appointed regent on account of the illness of his father, King Oscar. The prince was returning from the military club when he met a crowd of people, who hooted him, hissed him and pelted him with snowballs.

A determined though unofficial effort is being made to secure the exercise by the United States of its good offices in behalf of China. The matter has not yet been brought officially to the attention of Secretary Hay, but it is understood that he is aware of the wishes of certain interested persons, and the advantage, from their point of view, which would accrue to this government in case of such action.

A wind with the velocity of 45 miles an hour swept through St. Louis, and five people are reported injured in different parts of the city from falling signboards.

Proposals for an arrangement between the contending forces in Bolivia are now under consideration by the leaders, and it is hoped they will result successfully.

A severe snow storm has been raging in Minnesota and over into South Dakota on the west and into Wisconsin on the east. The snow drifted badly, and traffic was delayed.

Three tugs for use among the Philippine islands have been purchased by the United States at Hong Kong. They are each of about 100 tons, 87 feet long and draw eight feet of water.

A terrific wind storm visited Oklahoma City, O. T. For half an hour it blew a perfect gale, while the rain fell in sheets. Nearly 100 houses were blown down. The damage is estimated at \$50,000. No lives were lost.

The ship Marion Chilcott will take from Puget Sound 800 tons of hay, oats and bran, and 400,000 feet of lumber to Manila for government use, in response to a recent order received by Quartermaster Robinson at Seattle.

The dispatch from the Italian government asking from China a concession of the port of San Mun, has been changed into a note of demand, and China, which had refused to cede the port, in answer to the request will now probably yield to the demand.

The Cuban assembly has impeached Gomez and dismissed him from the army for having agreed with United States authorities to disband the Cuban army without consulting the assembly. When Gomez was informed of the action of the assembly, he replied: "All right; I enjoy the situation."

Admiral Sampson has sailed with his flagship the New York, and the Brooklyn, from Havana for Puerto Cortez, on the coast of Honduras. The Indiana and the Texas, of the North Atlantic squadron, sailed from Havana for Cienfuegos. The ships will meet again in the course of a week, probably off the Venezuela coast.

The men under Admiral Dewey at the time of the naval battle at Manila have put in claims for \$200 a head for each Spaniard on the captured and destroyed Spanish vessels. There is a law which provides that \$100 per head shall be awarded for each person on such vessels captured or destroyed and \$200 in case the conquered force is superior to the attacking force. With the assistance of the shore batteries at Manila it is claimed the Spanish fleet was superior to that under Dewey at the time of the memorable battle.

CITY OF PASIG CAPTURED

Wheaton's Brigade Forces Back the Enemy.

NO FIGHT IN THE INSURGENTS

After an Hour's Stand the Filipinos Desert Their Defense Works and Fly to the Jungle.

Manila, March 15.—At daylight today Brigadier-General Lloyd Wheaton's divisional brigade, consisting of the Twentieth infantry, the Twenty-second infantry, eight companies of the Washington volunteers, seven companies of the Oregon volunteers, three troops of the Fourth cavalry and a mounted battery of the Sixth artillery, was drawn up on a ridge behind San Pedro Macati, a mile south of town. The advance was sounded at 6:30 A. M., the cavalry leading the column at a smart trot across the open to the right, eventually reaching a clump commanding the rear of Guadalupe.

Supported by the Oregon volunteers, the advance opened a heavy fire on the rebels. The response was feeble and desultory, apparently coming from few men in every covert. While the right column was swinging toward the town of Pasig, the left advanced, pouring volleys into the bush.

A small body of rebels made a determined stand at Guadalupe church, but was unable to withstand the assault.

At 7:30 a river gunboat started toward Pasig. The rebels were first encountered by this vessel in the jungle near Guadalupe. Steaming slowly the gunboat poured a terrific fire from her galling guns into the brush. For an hour the whirring of the rapid-fire guns alternated with the booming of the heavier pieces on board.

In the meantime Scott's battery ashore was shelling the trenches and driving the enemy back. The artillery then advanced to the bridge of bamboo and drove a few of the enemy's sharpshooters away with volleys from their carbines. The artillery then advanced and met with no opposition.

The infantry had been sent forward in extended order, the Washington regiment resting on the bank of the river, each regiment deploying on reaching a station and furnishing its own support. The entire column wheeled toward the river, driving the enemy toward his support and then advancing on Guadalupe. The artillery moved to a ridge commanding Pasig and Pateros. By this time the enemy was in full flight along a line over a mile long, and the firing was discontinued temporarily, in order to give the troops a rest before making the attack on Pasig. The enemy's loss was believed to be severe, but only eight Americans were wounded at this stage of the engagement. It was raining heavily.

After a short rest, General Wheaton resumed the attack on Pasig. Scott's battery, supported by two companies of the Twentieth regiment, advanced on Guadalupe by the road along the river bank, the remainder of the Twentieth regiment and the Twenty-second regiment following with the reserve of Oregon volunteers.

At 11:30 A. M. the column came in contact with the enemy, and the gunboat steamed to the firing line and cleared the jungle on both sides while the battery took up a position on a bluff at the right. The first shot from the American field pieces at 1,200 yards' range dislodged a gun of the enemy at Pasig. After the town had been shelled the Twentieth regiment lined up on the bluff and the Twenty-second took up a position on the left of the place, with the cavalry in the center, whereupon the enemy retreated to the town. The gunboat then moved into a bend opposite, and a hot fire on the rebel position was maintained along the whole American line until 2:20 P. M., when preparations were made for the attack.

At 3 P. M. our gunboat started in pursuit of the enemy's armed tug, chasing her to the lake.

At 3:30 P. M. a large body of the enemy was discovered working around the right flank, and the Twentieth regiment was moved to a commanding ridge. The rebels were met opposite Pateros, but bolted. Thirty of the rebels were killed, 16 more taken prisoners, and the Americans lost six men wounded. The whole American bivouacked at 5 o'clock.

About 700 rebels were reported to be marching northward a few miles to the southwest.

Spain Cannot Pay.

Madrid, March 15.—The position of the Spanish prisoners in the Philippines, it is said here, must remain in abeyance, as the sum demanded by Aguinaldo is so enormous that the government cannot pay it. General Rios, the Spanish commander in the Philippines, in an official dispatch acquainting the government with the fact that Major-General Otis has stopped the negotiations for the release of the Spanish prisoners in the hands of the rebels, says:

"I protest in the name of humanity, and believe the time has arrived to appeal through the consuls to the good offices of the powers."

FAIR WAY OF SETTLEMENT.

Satisfactory Understanding Reached in Regard to Samoa.

Washington, March 15.—After numerous conferences and the exchange of notes between Secretary Hay, the British ambassador and the German ambassador, a satisfactory understanding has been reached between the three powers interested in Samoa as to the conditions there. This seeks to open a new account of Samoa and to obliterate the troubles among officials which have recently occurred there. To this end, Dr. Wilhelm Salf, who has been nominated by Germany as president of the municipal council at Apia, to succeed Dr. Raffel, will be recognized by the British and United States authorities. Already this recognition is assured, but it remains for the consuls at Apia to carry it into formal effect, in accordance with the letter of the treaty of Berlin. Dr. Salf will reach Washington the latter part of this month. He will then proceed to Samoa, reaching there in May. His assumption of the municipal presidency, with the approval of the three powers, is expected to smooth out matters among the officials and go a long way toward adjusting the entire matter.

In reaching this conclusion, the officials of the three powers have decided not to attempt a settlement of the Samoan kingship for the present. In the meantime, the status quo is to be maintained. According to the understanding reached, there will be no move to establish, permanently, one or the other of these claimants on the throne. The kingship will be settled by a full conference as soon as all the information on the subject is obtained.

CALIFORNIA BANK FAILS.

The Drought Responsible for the Financial Situation.

San Luis Obispo, Cal., March 15.—The bank situation here is still unsatisfactory. The County and Commercial banks are still closed. President Venable, of the Commercial, said today: "If it does not rain very soon in order to make better times, our bank will not be reopened." J. P. Andrews, president of the Andrews Banking Company, the only bank now doing business here, stated that he was receiving deposits and would weather the storm. It is stated that if too much pressure is brought to bear in making collections for the closed banks, several business houses may be forced to suspend. Bank Commissioner Barrett is investigating the affairs of the County and Commercial banks.

SURRENDERED VOLUNTARILY.

Two Men Charged With the Murder of Colonel Fountain and Son.

Denver, Colo., March 15.—A special to the News from Santa Fe, N. M., says: Oliver M. Lete and William Gilliland, charged with the murder of Colonel A. J. Fountain, of Las Cruces, and his little son, on the white sands of the Sacramentos, in February, 1897, surrendered this morning to Judge Parker, at Las Cruces. These men have defied the officers for the past 18 months. Deputy Sheriff Casey having been killed while trying to arrest them. Upon the assurances of the governor that they would be protected from mob violence, the men surrendered voluntarily. The Fountain murder was supposed to be the result of the prosecution of cattle rustlers.

Impeachment of Gomez.

New York, March 15.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Washington says: News from Havana of the Cuban assembly's action in deposing Maximo Gomez from command of the army will cause no change in the administration's policy. The American military commander authorities in Cuba will continue to recognize Gomez and to deal with him. It is not believed the turmoil which has been created temporarily will make necessary any change in the plans for the withdrawal of the volunteers, though if the developments seem to require it, the plans will be modified.

Hurried Trip to Cuba.

Washington, March 15.—Postmaster-General Charles Emory Smith will leave here next Wednesday on a hurried trip of three or four days in Cuba. The object of the trip is a conference with Director of Posts Rathbone over a number of postal matters that have arisen on the island which require personal investigation.

Pottlatch at Fort Rupert.

Victoria, B. C., March 15.—The steamer Willapa brings news that a big pottlatch is now going on at Fort Rupert, where nearly 1,200 Indians are said to be gathered. Dancing and the making of presents is being carried on in great style. The chief of the Rupert tribe is trying to induce all the other tribes to join with him in a big peace society, intended to put an end to jealousies and intertribal quarrels.

The Fox at San Francisco.

San Francisco, March 15.—The torpedo-boat Fox, built at Portland for the government, arrived here today. She made the run from Astoria in 45 hours, but at no time was going at full speed. She did not come to anchor on her arrival, but went direct to Mare Island.

AN ALLAN LINER STRUCK

She Goes Ashore ON SCOTIAN COAST.

TUGS SENT TO THE RESCUE.

Passengers Taken off Without Harm.—A Dense Fog Prevailed at the Time of the Stranding of the Vessel.

Halifax, N. S., March 14.—The Allan line steamer Castilian, bound for Portland, for Halifax, went ashore on Gannet rock light, near Yarmouth, this morning at low tide, in a dense fog. Her compasses being deranged, compartments are full of water. Tugs have gone from Yarmouth to the scene. The Castilian arrived at Yarmouth on Monday 10 days ago on her maiden voyage, and went to Portland to load cargo for return. She is not registered tonnage, being the largest Allan line steamer. The ship is in charge of Captain J. H. Parison, the entire crew of the vessel having been transferred to the boat. The steamer was due to sail for mails and passengers here for a week.

The steamer began leaking immediately after she struck, but the discipline prevailed among the passengers. They returned to their berths, and called out again to don life jackets, which many were wearing when they reached Yarmouth on tugs at 10 p. m. The passengers and crew saved their baggage. The vessel went on at low tide, which was her favor.

The place of the disaster is miles from where the Moravian, an Allan line, was lost some years ago.

STAYED IN THE TRENCHES.

Rebels Could Not Muster Cause Venture Into the Open.

Manila, March 14.—The Filipinos apparently had planned an attack on the lines of General Otis and General Hale this morning, but their plans seemed to flinch, though they fired and kept up the fusillade. The American front for some time was in obedience to orders, but refrained from shooting, with the exception of two companies of newly arrived men, who replied until they had pressed the regiment of Filipinos. This body of rebels seemed to prefer leadership than most of them. A white man was seen among the rebels, endeavoring to lead them in attack, but apparently all efforts to induce them to leave the trenches were futile.

The American authorities believe that the city is now so effectively guarded that a serious outbreak is impossible. They believe that the rebels are cowed.

The presence of the families of officers is discouraged, and many are on board the United States transports, some going to Japan for military residence. General Otis is marked: "Manila is no place for women. This is war, not a picnic."

The British cruiser Narcisus sailed for various ports in the Luzon, having on board British subjects who desire protection.

IN A FEARFUL STORM.

Steamer Pavonia's Boilers Heated Their Cradles.

Liverpool, March 14.—The steamer Pavonia, of the Cunard line, bound for Boston, was struck by a heavy gale on the morning of the 13th, and was driven into the harbor of Ponta del Gado, Azores, maintaining utmost reticence regarding the vessel's experiences. It was gloomed that the crew, however, that the vessel passed through a terrible ordeal. Troubles began with a terrible gale on January 30. For three days the engines were slowed and mounted seas tossed the Pavonia like a cork. Then her boilers began to heat in their cradles and to bump each other. Eventually the engines after the most arduous labors, the boilers with ropes and chains, the bumping ceased, but it was found that the steam pipes were broken. The crew assert that the vessel was so tremendously that it would have been impossible sometimes to walk on her innersides. Three boats were carried away, and the boiler was stove in. As the Pavonia is in a deplorable condition, it is believed that she will be abandoned.

Deaths of the War.

Washington, March 13.—The following statement has been received showing the total number of deaths reported to the adjutant-general's office between May 1, 1898, and February 1, 1899: Killed in action, 829; died of wounds, 125; died of disease, 5,731.

Cheyenne, Wyo., March 13.—One of the worst storms of the season is being here today. Stockmen say the blizzard, following the extremely severe weather of the past six weeks, undoubtedly cause heavy losses in cattle and sheep.