

BOHEMIA NUGGET

Published Every Friday.

COTTAGE GROVE, OREGON

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

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

China has flatly refused to cede San Man bay to Italy.

Secretary Alger and party have left Washington on a visit to Havana.

The British, German and American ministers at Peking have addressed notes to the Tsung-li-yamen, demanding a settlement of the Shanghai foreign settlement extensions question.

Work in the ruins of the Hotel Windsor, in New York, continues with unabated vigor. A great many charred bones are being found, but cannot be put together to form entire skeletons.

The Erie Limited jumped the track 10 miles from Akron, O., the engine and baggage car going into the ditch, almost instantly killing the engineer, and seriously injuring the fireman and one passenger.

A rear-end collision between two freight trains on the Flint & Pere Marquette railroad near New Boston, Mich., in a heavy fog, killed the fireman and badly injured the engineer of the rear engine.

According to a report from Seoul, capital of Korea, the whole Korean cabinet has been dismissed and two of the ministers have been banished because of wholesale changes made by the cabinet in provincial offices.

Queen Victoria is likely to receive an unprecedented honor by the city of New York. On May 24, the queen's birthday, the national, state and city flags will be flying to the breeze from all public buildings in Greater New York in honor of the queen.

General Porter, United States ambassador at Paris, answering an inquiry of a correspondent, said he was unable to discuss rumors to the effect that he may succeed Alger as secretary of war, as all information on the subject ought to come from Washington.

The Spanish government has ordered the prosecution of General Weyler's organ, El Nacional, and of several republican and Carlist newspapers for publishing, with offensive comments, a report that the queen regent was about to abdicate and to marry an Austrian archduke. The offending papers have been seized.

According to a prisoner captured by our troops, Aguinaldo has announced that he will personally mass the reserves at Malolos and march on Manila within 30 days, unless the Americans withdraw in the meantime. The concentration of the rebel forces in the vicinity of Malabon gives color to the statement of the prisoner.

Five thousand homesteaders are on their way from St. Paul to North Pacific coast points.

A dispatch to the London Evening News from Brussels revives the rumor that Cardinal Gibbons may be the next pope.

Another battle has occurred at Ho Ho, in which one American was killed and 15 wounded. The rebels lost 20 killed and 300 were wounded.

General Otis informs the war department that he cannot spare at present the volunteers now in the Philippines, but hopes to be able to do so soon.

During the absence of John Dian and wife, of Greenfield, Manitoba, from their farm, their residence caught fire, and their five children were burned to death.

Severe weather continues throughout Great Britain. Great loss has occurred among livestock, and London has experienced the heaviest snowfall of this winter.

The Argentine transport Villa Reina has been wrecked in Cameron bay between Cape Raso and Cape de Bahias, Northern Patagonia. No loss of life is reported.

Ex-Secretary John Sherman, whose death was reported on board the steamship Paris while en route home from Kingston, Jamaica, is still alive and hopes are entertained of his recovery. He will be brought to the United States on the cruiser Chicago.

According to advices from the Orient, the emperor of Korea has created a sensation by appearing in a full uniform cut in American fashion. His attendants have also been attired in American style. The emperor, it is stated, has cut off his topknot or short queue, which from time immemorial has adorned the top of the Korean emperors' heads.

The Peking correspondent of the London Times says: The Deutsche Zeitung publishes a long article showing how the United States is slowly but surely obtaining a commercial footing in Turkey and the East generally. The writer warns Austria and other European states of the danger of which they are threatened. America is described as a "serious trade rival."

LATER NEWS.

Polo has been burned and abandoned by the Filipinos.

Japan is considering a project for the nationalization of railways.

A school of psychology will be held at Chicago from April 3 to 5, inclusive.

The Twelfth New York volunteers have arrived home for muster out.

Secretary of War Alger has arrived at Havana on a tour of inspection.

Two thousand men are idle as the result of the pantsmakers' strike at Philadelphia.

Half the business portion of Harrison Valley, Pa., was destroyed by fire. Loss, \$40,000.

By a collision between freight trains near Pittsburg two men were killed and two fatally injured.

The funeral of ex-Governor Francis Harrison Pierpont, of the Virginia, was held at Pittsburg.

Demark proposes to demand cession of a treaty port in China, and will send out a cruiser for the purpose.

Arrangements have been completed for construction of a railroad from Alvarado to San Andreas Tuxteco, Mexico.

War department officers express unqualified satisfaction with the work of the volunteers before and around Manila.

The search of the Windsor hotel ruins, at New York, for dead bodies continues. Parts of human remains were found.

Two carloads of Eastern oysters are on their way to Willapa harbor for an artificial propagation experiment by oystermen.

The steamship Tacoma, which has arrived at Tacoma from China and Japan, brought 327 Japanese, most of them of the laboring class.

Rear-Admiral Sampson arrived at Santiago de Cuba on board the cruiser New York, and was given a royal welcome by the people.

Queen Victoria has been petitioned to force President Krueger, of the Transvaal, to reform existing abuses, which bear heavily on the Uitlanders.

The statistics of fire insurance business transacted in the state of Washington for the year of 1895, shows risks written amounting to \$52,33,715.

In the victorious charges on the insurgents at Polo, Sunday, General Irving Hale fell wounded—it is thought seriously—while directing the advance.

Hon. William S. Mason, mayor of Portland, Or., died his home in that city after an illness of about six weeks. Liver complications, superinduced by an attack of the grip in February, caused his death.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred C. Girard, chief surgeon, has been ordered to Vancouver barracks, Wash., as chief surgeon of that department. Acting Assistant Surgeon T. G. Holmes has been ordered to new Fort Spokane, Wash.

The Paris correspondent of the London Observer telegraphs that a furious fight occurred on the Boulevard St. Michael between parties of Dreyfus and anti-Dreyfus students. Several persons were injured and two cafes were wrecked.

Fifteen hundred employees of the Philadelphia clothing manufacturers have struck for increase of wages, abolition of sub-contractors and an agreement that the wages will not be reduced. Other operatives were thrown out of work, making in all 3,000 persons out.

The American army, some 10,000 strong, is advancing against the Filipino insurgents, numbering 12,000. The Americans are successfully driving the rebels from their strongholds after stubborn resistance. The American loss is quite heavy, but not nearly so large as that of the insurgents.

In the storming of the rebel capital the killed in the Second Oregon were: Company B, Private H. B. Adams; D. William W. Cook; L. Charles Herbert; Guy Millard. Thirty-eight were wounded. The First Washington infantry had seven wounded, one mortally, Captain Fortson, whose home is near Seattle.

The Cuban military assembly has decided that dissolution of the assembly at the present time would be prejudicial to the interests of the army. The assembly has sent Senor Heirs and Villalor to Washington to endeavor to obtain the president's cooperation in its efforts to raise more money for the Cuban troops.

Spanish officers at Madrid acquainted with the Philippine islands continue to predict the failure of Major-General Otis' campaign, notwithstanding the American success. They say that while the Americans will undoubtedly win all the battles, they will lose the campaign itself, owing to the aptitude of the Tagalos to conduct a war of surprises and ambushes.

The United States district attorney at San Francisco has been instructed by the United States attorney general to bring suit against the San Francisco Dry Dock Company to secure possession of Mission rock, in that harbor. It is proposed to establish a naval coaling station there. The dock company claims the rock under a title from the state.

THE AMERICANS ADVANCING

A Great Battle Near the Rebel Capital.

REBELS SET FIRE TO MALABON

The Stubborn Resistance of the Insurgents Has Surprised the War Department—Many Thousands Engaged.

Washington, March 28.—The war department tonight received the following:

"Manila, March 28.—Adjutant-General, Washington: MacArthur's advance is beyond Newcanayan, two miles beyond Polo, nine miles from Manila, and fifteen miles from Malolos. The railroad will be repaired to the advance point tomorrow, and the troops will be supplied by cars. MacArthur will press on tomorrow. He is now in the open country. The insurgents are stoutly resisting behind encircling lines of intrenchments, from which our troops continually drive them. Manila is perfectly quiet, and the native inhabitants appear to be relieved of anxiety and fear of insurgents. Captain Krueger, commissary lieutenant, Third artillery, is mortally wounded. OTIS."

Manila, March 28.—The United States troops under Brigadier-General Wheaton captured the town of Malinta, beyond the Tullahan river, today, after a sharp fight. Colonel Harry C. Egbert, of the Twenty-second regular infantry, was killed. Prince Loewenstein, formerly aid-de-camp on the staff of Brigadier Miller at Ho Ho, somehow got in front of the firing line and was shot in the side, dying almost instantly. A German who accompanied the prince was wounded.

The United States gunboat Helena and other gunboats have been shelling Malabon, about a mile northwest of Calocan, for several hours. The insurgents made a fierce resistance to the American advance up the railroad at Malinta. In addition to the fatal wounding of Colonel Egbert, several men of the Twenty-second infantry and several men of the Oregon and Kansas regiments were killed.

Evidently anticipating a bombardment by the fleet, a thousand rebels vacated Malabon last night, leaving a few to burn the town. General Wheaton's brigade, composed of the Second Oregon regiment and the Twenty-second and Twenty-third infantry, stretched out along the railroad from Calocan to the Tullahan river, was powerless to prevent the withdrawal, owing to the natural obstacles and the strong opposition. A column of smoke at daybreak was the first intimation of the enemy's intention, but others followed at various points, all soon blending in a dense balloon-shaped cloud. The flames of the burning rice mills and large buildings could be plainly seen from Calocan, despite the strong sunlight.

By 11 o'clock in the morning the only building of importance not destroyed in the center of the town was a large stone church, but even at noon fresh fires were started among the native huts in the outskirts of Malabon, although the general exodus took place much earlier. Many of the rebels sought refuge in the suburbs, Navotas and Casag, or were driven inland by the shells of the Helena, Callao, Ningdapan and Laguna de Bay.

Washington, March 28.—General Otis' dispatch, received at 10 o'clock tonight, recording MacArthur's advance to Newcanayan, marked a direct and important step by the American troops, in the opinion of the acting secretary, Meiklejohn, and Adjutant-General Corbin. Both expressed their satisfaction at what had been accomplished. The former dispatch regarding this branch of the operations, had not been so promising, inasmuch as they had stated that General MacArthur, although he had driven the enemy, could not gain a point north of Polo on account of the roughness of the country. With easy railroad communication to the advanced point, the difficulty in forwarding commissary supplies will be considerably lessened. Every step forward is regarded as so much ground gained, and an approach nearer the insurgent headquarters at Malolos—now stated to be but 15 miles from the vanguard of the American army. The tenacity of the Filipinos in the past few days' fighting has somewhat surprised the war officials here, who did not think them capable of putting up and maintaining the contest they have.

Washington, March 28.—The war department has received the following cablegram:

Manila, March 28.—Adjutant-General, Washington.—MacArthur has driven the enemy, strongly intrenched in large force, north of Polo. He will continue to press them. The insurgents have strong intrenchments from Calocan to Malolos, which have taken them months to construct. OTIS.

London, March 27.—A dispatch to the Times from Buenos Ayres says that the Punta de Atacama award recognizes part of the Argentine and part of the Chilean boundary lines.

GOOD WORK OF VOLUNTEERS.

Army Men of Washington Are Well Pleas'd.

Washington, March 28.—The good work done by the volunteers in Manila is commented upon by army men here, who say that the discipline which they have had in the several months since they were organized is apparent. These men have been long enough in service to become practically seasoned volunteers. It is also known that the volunteers that went to the Philippines have been ready to fight at any time, in fact, glad of the chance. Another comment made is that these volunteers have been so far away from home that politics have not been able to disturb the discipline they have undergone. They have been a part of the army, under army officers, and too far away to receive favors or exercise a pull with their senators and representatives. It takes too long to write and cable has been too expensive. This is why army men are everywhere commending the bravery and splendid exhibition of soldierly qualities the volunteers in the Philippines are giving the country. Western men proudly say that the section where the men come from has considerable to do with it, and that troops raised in the West and sent to the Philippines are the very choicest in the volunteer army.

NEWS OF THE ORIENT.

Japan Considering the Nationalization of Railways.

Port Townsend, Wash., March 28.—Late Japanese advices state that the Japanese government is seriously contemplating the nationalization of railways. A commission recently appointed to investigate the subject met at Yokohama March 6.

A bill has been introduced in the Japanese house of representatives granting special navigation subsidies for a period of 10 years to steamship lines plying between Japan, Europe, Seattle and San Francisco. The European line is to receive annually 2,673,894 yen, Seattle line 654,030 yen, San Francisco line 1,013,580 yen. The conditions of the subsidies are that 12 steamers of more than 5,000 tons gross, maximum speed of 17 knots, for the San Francisco line; three steamers of more than 6,000 tons gross for Seattle line and speed of 15 knots. The steamers for Europe must sail 26 times each year, for San Francisco 14 times and Seattle 13 times.

KILLED WHILE SHE SLEPT.

Dr. Charles Corey, of Tacoma, Shot His Wife Twice.

Tacoma, Wash., March 28.—Dr. Charles Corey shot and killed his wife this morning while the two were lying asleep. Corey was ill, and his story of the affair is that he was laboring under a nightmare, believing his wife was being pursued by a stranger who was intent on killing her. In his dream Corey says he followed the two from Tacoma to Washington, and just as he fancied the man was about to stab his wife, he fired twice with his revolver. He awoke with a start to find himself sitting in bed with a smoking revolver in his hand. His wife lay beside him, shot twice through the head. Corey had drawn his revolver from its place under his pillow and killed his wife. The relations between Corey and his wife have been very affectionate, and the authorities believe his story. He is nearly crazed with grief, and friends are watching him to prevent his suicide.

Mrs. Corey was a leader in the social club circles. She was afraid of a revolver, and frequently suggested a fear that she would some day be killed by one. Corey was not arrested.

LAND DECISIONS.

Declaratory Statements of Edward Maloney and Others Canceled.

Washington, March 29.—The commissioner of the general land office has canceled the declaratory statements of Edward Maloney, J. J. Chadwick and George Trask for lands in the Roseburg land district, Oregon, it having appeared that these parties were notified that they would be allowed 60 days within which to show cause why their filings should not be canceled, and they all failed to avail themselves of this opportunity. This action of the land office closes the case.

Similar action was taken in the case of Lucius Sabin, which involved lands in the Spokane land district, Washington. Sabin failed to make proper appeal within time allowed him, his original application to make homestead entry having been rejected. The action of the local land office in his case was sustained by the general land office, and the case closed.

Warning to Oom Paul.

London, March 29.—The Johannesburg correspondent of the Times says: A petition to Queen Victoria, signed by 21,000 British subjects in the Transvaal, has been handed to the British agent at Pretoria, praying her majesty to secure reform of the abuses from which the uitlanders are suffering, and complaining that their position is intolerable.

The Times, in an editorial based upon the dispatch, says: "Will President Krueger continue to disregard these warnings until it is too late."

INSURGENTS FALLING

In Full Retreat Toward Malolos, Their Capital.

AMERICAN ARMY IN PURSUIT

MacArthur's Division Has Crossed Marilao River and Is Pushing Forward—Filipino Circumstances.

New York, March 29.—A dispatch to the Herald from Manila says: The gunboat Laguna de Bay and the insurgents at Italaan, near Malolos, were wounded.

MacArthur's division has crossed the Marilao river, and is advancing northward.

The insurgents attacked the Americans last evening at Marilao, but repulsed with severe loss. One was five killed and 14 wounded.

Later, Garcia, a native who came down from Dagupan by night with 1,000 riflemen and 4,000 horses and took positions at Marilao. A battle was between the Americans and insurgent forces.

The South Dakota volunteers, the Third artillery, acting as infantry, were thrown forward. The South Dakotas charged brilliantly across the space on the east of the railway, and killed and 11 wounded, including lieutenants.

The Third artillery, on the right of the railroad, charged and was wounded, two mortally.

On the left, the insurgents' line east of the river, made a stubborn stand.

Lieutenant Critchlow, with two of the Utah battery, and Leonard Davis, with a navy coil gun, have insurgents in a long trench on the opposite side of the river to surround the close quarters of 100 yards. Most of the insurgents got out with very loss. Ninety dead insurgents counted.

Advance of the American Troops.

Manila, March 28.—General MacArthur's division spent the night, morning at Mayanayan, the next morning beyond Polo. After reconnoitering his front, he pushed along the road this afternoon toward Malabon.

If the statement of the 25 men captured today is true, the main body of the enemy has retreated to Malabon. There are no more trenches to meet, although over 30 villages, including the larger settlements of Baguio and Guadalupe, intervene.

At every railroad station there have been posted signs by the Filipino commander-in-chief, An Luna, ordering all spies and bearers to the enemy to be shot without trial, and instructing that all bearers and ravishers be treated in that manner. Further, all towns about the railroad must be burned. While deplored the statement of war, the circular maintains the undeniable right of the Filipinos to defend their homes, lives and against "would-be dominators" who would kill them, their wives and children," adding that this motive impel all Filipinos to sacrifice anything.

The Washington regiment had exciting experience today, and played much gallantry. The soldiers found a band of insurgents concealed in a stone house over which the flag was flying. A private approached to set fire to the building. He shot and the troops approached while the burning, and the Filipinos had apparently fled, but they were greeted with a sudden volley from the balcony of the house, resulting in the killing of being cleared of the enemy in short order.

THE BOYS PRAISED.

Noble Work Done by the Second Oregon Volunteers.

Washington, March 29.—There is nothing but high-sounding praise about the war department for the boys of the fighting in the Philippines during the past few days. The fact that the regiment's losses were much greater than any other organization, and every company in the regiment shows that the whole regiment has been exposed to the fire of the enemy.

The entire volunteer army in the Philippines is highly praised, and this evening, giving it a half column editorial commendation. It speaks the lack of complaint among the volunteers in the Philippines and their soldierly qualities. It is well to remember that the army in the Philippines has been handled by soldiers, and not by politicians. There is no desire on the part of the volunteers to go home.

France Wants Gambia and Sokoto.

London, March 29.—The Paris correspondent of the Times says: M. Liberté suggests that Great Britain should cede Gambia (at the mouth of the river Gambia, Western Africa) and Sokoto (the most important of Hausa kingdoms, on an affluent of the Niger) in exchange for the fishing rights of the French on the Newfoundland treaty shore. I believe, however, that the compensation for the rights will be pecuniary.