

BOHEMIA NUGGET

Published Every Friday.

COTTAGE GROVE, OREGON

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

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

The hospital-ship Missouri has arrived at Fortress Monroe from Havana, with 212 sick soldiers.

One thousand United States militiamen will take part in the queen's birthday celebration in Kingston, Ont.

The sixth annual convention of the Association of Railroad Air Brakemen is in session in Detroit, with about 100 delegates present.

The British house of commons has rejected the bill providing for the compulsory reinstatement of Irish tenants evicted since 1879.

A miner has reached Dyea, Alaska, who claims to be the survivor of a party of three, two of whom were murdered by Chilkat Indians near the village of Klukwan. The men killed were Sidney Vance, an Englishman, and Chaires Ericksen, a Swede.

In the battle between the revolutionists under Pando and President Alonso's army, near Oruro, Bolivia, 200 were killed. General Pando occupied Oruro without confusion. President Alonso, with a small body guard, is a refugee at Antofagasta, bay of Morona, Chile.

Ensign Monaghan, who was brutally killed at Apia, Samoa, was born at Chewelab, Wash., in 1873. He was educated in private schools of San Francisco and Portland, and in Gonzaga college, a Jesuit institution of Spokane. His father is now a resident of the latter city.

The Maryland Steel Company at Sparrows Point, has received an order for 75,000 tons of 67-pound steel rails, for the Chinese Eastern railroad. The mills are working day and night on a large order of similar rails for the trans-Siberian road, of which the Chinese Eastern will be a continuation.

Prospectors who have arrived from Alaska bring news that there are at least 400 prospectors on the Edmonton trail between Dease lake and the Hudson's Bay post on the Liard river, most of whom are in destitute circumstances. Many of the men are said to be suffering from scurvy and frost bites. The sick cannot receive proper medical attendance, and many are dying.

The Cleveland carpenters' strike was settled by compromise.

The American Smelting & Refining Company organized in New York by electing directors.

The Cuban railway strike has ended. Trainmen, afraid to lose their jobs, surrendered without condition.

President Barrows, of Oberlin college, announced the anonymous gift of \$50,000 for building and equipping a chemical laboratory.

At Bridgeport, Conn., Dr. Nancy A. Guilford pleaded guilty to manslaughter, and was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment.

The ratifications of the peace treaty have been exchanged. Bellamy Storer, now minister to Belgium, will be the new minister to Spain.

The Victoria trades and labor council protests against the importation of 20 men from Pennsylvania to work on a steamer at Lake Bennett.

The president has appointed Lawrence Townsend, of Pennsylvania, to succeed Bellamy Storer as United States minister to Brussels.

In a scuffle for possession of a rifle, Albert Pemberton, a private of the Twenty-fifth infantry, was killed at Fort Logan by a comrade, Peter Horn.

John E. O'Brien, chief of the Santa Fe fire department, was instantly killed by the California limited train as it was passing through the yards in Topeka.

Ex-Secretary Whitney has organized a trust in New York to control electric transportation. It is said the trust will in time extend its operations to the Western cities.

Two thousand miners who went out at Danville, Ill., last week, have decided to lay the matter before the state arbitration board, and will resume operations.

Five children of Ole Peterson, of Viborg, Turner county, South Dakota, were poisoned by eating wild parsnips. Two are dead, one dangerously ill, and two will recover.

John D. Sims and Leonard Hale were drowned at Shorebar, Cal., on the north side of Feather river. They attempted to cross the stream in a canvas boat, which upset.

The private bank of L. P. Hunsner and McKinzie, at Alma, Wis., has been closed by order of the state bank examiner. The bank owes depositors \$80,030, and has very little cash on hand.

LATER NEWS.

President McKinley was entertained at a dinner given by Associate Justice Gray, of the supreme court.

The Canadian Pacific railway's roundhouse at Fort William, Manitoba, was destroyed by fire. Seven new Mogul engines were ruined. Total loss about \$80,000.

An order for 37,000 rifles of light power has been placed by the Mexican government in New York. The order is the largest one in this country by a foreign power in the last 25 years.

Herr Polack, a well-known engineer and electrician, has discovered, says the Vienna correspondent of the London Chronicle, a means of telegraphing 60,000 words per hour over a single wire.

While the Denver fire department was working to extinguish a fire at the Pintech gas works, an explosion of gas occurred inside of the building, injuring eight men, all connected with the department.

The British house of commons has passed a second reading of the bill introduced by Chamberlain, empowering local authorities to advance money to enable occupiers to acquire ownership of small houses.

Mrs. Catherine Woods, aged 74 years, was burned to death at Sacramento, and a 4-year-old grandson was so badly burned that his recovery is doubtful. The child dragged a lighted lamp from a table.

Walter Gray, aged 60, assistant bookkeeper in the subtreasury at St. Louis, was arrested for embezzling \$700. He admitted having taken the money, to get medical attention for his crippled child, and intended later to repay it.

The Twenty-first United States infantry, the famous Indian fighting regiment of early days, and later very active participants in the Cuban campaign, have departed from San Francisco for the Philippines on the transport Hancock.

During election riots at Bilbao, Spain, 26 persons were wounded. Popular feeling runs high in Valencia and surrounding districts. There was a serious affair in the town of Portos, province of Tarragona, where the official candidate being beaten, the municipal officials fired guns at the crowd, injuring a number of persons.

A Presbyterian Sunday school has been established in Havana.

Sarmento, a Brazilian village, has been destroyed by an earthquake. Three persons perished.

S. W. Ginstead, a Humboldt, Nev., bank cashier, committed suicide. His accounts were \$10,000 short.

Mrs. Ida Ewing, charged with having murdered her sister-in-law, Mrs. Lizzie Ewing, was acquitted by a Maryville, Mo., jury.

The schooner Mary Bidwell, that left St. Michaels, Alaska, in August last, for Alaska ports, has been heard from at Port Clarence, waiting to sail for the south.

Arrangements have been completed whereby President McKinley will push an electric button which will start work on the San Pedro breakwater.

Vice-President Hobart, who is sick at Washington, is holding the gain shown last week. He is able to partake of more hearty food, and sits up about half an hour daily.

The Americans plan to trap Aguinaldo by sending troops via the sea route to the north of him. Then he will be between two lines of Americans, and it may result in his capture.

A verdict of \$5,000 damages against T. J. Carson, a Kentucky racehorse breeder, in favor of W. F. Singleton, photographer, who was shot by Carsons, was returned at Lexington.

By the explosion of a sawmill boiler, near Chippewa Falls, Wis., Lem Wilcox, John Brisenois and William Olson were killed and Engineer P. A. Briggs and four others were injured.

Naval orders posted at Washington announce the promotion to the rank of rear-admiral of Sampson, Schley and Farquhar, the latter commandant of the Norfolk navy-yard.

The Madrid official gazette contains a royal decree appointing the Duke de Arcos to be Spanish envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States.

The United States consul-general at Berlin, Frank Mason, has revised figures showing that in the last three months there was an increase of \$4,307,034 in the exportation to the United States from Germany.

The 26th annual meeting of the national conference of charities and corrections will be held in Cincinnati May 17 to 23. Every state in the Union will be represented except perhaps Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Utah and Washington.

In order to controvert the claim of the Washington agricultural department that German toys contain certain poisonous dyes and paints, the German minister of commerce has ordered an investigation to be made in all the toy-making centers of Germany with a view of gathering evidence to the contrary.

GEN. LAWTON'S EXPEDITION

Returns From Its Sortie Into the Country.

NOW QUARTERED IN MANILA

Filipinos in Lake Region Get a Taste of American Power—Lawton Declares That 100,000 Men Are Needed.

Manila, April 18.—Major-General Lawton's expedition to the Laguna de Bay district re-embarked last evening, anchored for the night at the head of the river Pasig and reached Manila this morning, bringing all the men and the captured insurgent boats. Its objects, namely the capture of the insurgents' boats and the distribution of the proclamation, emphasized by a lesson of American power throughout the lake region, have been attained. General Lawton immediately began preparations for an important expedition on land. There has been no fighting on the lake for three days.

Lawton returned to Manila according to orders from Otis. Lawton declares that America needs 100,000 men to pacify the Philippines. He says that with the present force he could go through all Luzon, but to maintain government the United States must garrison all the towns. It has not the men, therefore the need of a large army.

All the towns in the La Gunda bay district captured must be abandoned, much to Lawton's regret. They include Peate, Santa Cruz, Longos, Lumban, Pagsasajan. A second campaign is to be made in this country in the rainy season, when boats of greater draught can operate in the lake owing to higher water, thus giving the boats a chance to help the army. Lawton's troops will be used in the operations northward, and may be sent around by boat to the north of Aguinaldo to cut him off and force him between two lines. With Lawton one side and MacArthur at Calumpit on the other.

THE RALEIGH WELCOMED.

Great Enthusiasm at New York Over the Cruiser.

New York, April 18.—The celebration attending the return of the United States cruiser Raleigh from Manila, which had to be postponed yesterday owing to the warship's late arrival, occurred today. The Raleigh, accompanied by two small war vessels, captured from the Spaniards last summer, and a fleet of about 25 excursion steamers and tugboats, paraded from Tompkinsville to Grant's tomb and from there back to anchorage in the North river, off Thirty-fourth street.

A steady downpour of rain fell from noon on. The air was raw, and the officers and men of the Raleigh stood upon the decks three hours drenched to the skin and shivering with cold. Great crowds assembled in Riverside Park, overlooking the Hudson, and men, women and children stood there for hours under umbrellas watching the vessels on their way up the river and on their return. By far the greatest gathering of people was in the vicinity of Grant's tomb, which was the turning point of the parade. A national salute was fired there by the Raleigh, and also by the captured Spanish prizes, and the scene was rendered a memorable one by the shrieking of a hundred steam whistles from excursion boats and locomotives and cheers from thousands of people on shore, and on the vessels in the river.

SOLDIERS IN A RIOT.

Burn a Saloon Where a Comrade Had Been Mistreated.

San Francisco, April 18.—Tonight 300 United States soldiers are under arrest on the Presidio reservation. They are encamped on the open, and are guarded by cavalry and the Twenty-fourth infantry regiment, colored, the force being in charge of Adjutant Lieutenant Harris. The offense of the men was the burning of a saloon just outside of the reservation lines, in which Private Charles L. King, company G, Twenty-third infantry, was brutally beaten last night.

Private Stark, of company F, also of the Twenty-third regiment, is in the guardhouse, charged with the assault, but the soldiers assert that the saloon people are responsible, and claim that the proprietor, A. L. Rehfeld, was the chief assailant of the injured man. A report being circulated today that King was dead, the place was set on fire tonight and destroyed as an act of retribution.

Porto Rico Laws.

San Juan de Porto Rico, April 18.—The following general orders from the headquarters of the department of Porto Rico were issued today:

The war department having forbidden the issue of rations to Porto Ricans, commanding officers of posts are authorized, to prevent suffering among the people in their respective localities, to purchase necessary articles of food at a rate not to exceed 10 centavos a day for each needy person and to send the bill for same to this office for payment from the moneys of the island, as directed by the authorities at Washington.

REBELS TALK PEACE

Commission Will Be Appointed to Confer With Otis.

Manila, April 19.—A large commission of Filipinos is said to have been appointed to confer with General Otis to the end of securing peace, according to General Lagarda. The Americans, however, believe this commission, which will number a score or more of wealthy Filipinos, want to protect their property rather than end the war. The object of the rebel commissioners is said to be to secure as many rights of self-government as possible, demand that all the offices be reserved for Filipinos and Americans, and restore peace. One of Aguinaldo's late chiefs in Manila declares the rebel chief would now be glad to receive overtures, and would sign a peace treaty.

Aguinaldo is said to have moved his headquarters to Tarland, far to the northward. At Calumpit the forces of the Americans have been largely augmented.

Recall of Lawton.

New York, April 19.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: When shown a dispatch announcing the recall of General Lawton, Brigadier-General Schwan, acting adjutant-general, said it was in accordance with the understanding at the war department as to the purpose of General Lawton's campaign.

"General Otis sent this expedition to Southern Luzon," he continued, "for the purpose of destroying any insurgent forces that might be found there, to make a careful reconnaissance of the territory and to spread broadcast the recent proclamation of the Philippine commission, setting forth the purposes of this government with respect to the islands. I expect he will clear all the prisoners he has taken, and they will be sent to their homes. By this action it is hoped he will prove to the Filipinos that the Americans are not as barbarous as the insurgents pretend we are and that we propose to treat the Filipinos humanely."

"Why is General Lawton needed at Manila?"

"General Otis has not communicated his plans to the department, the matter being left entirely to his discretion. The insurgent leader has established his headquarters at San Fernando, to the northwest of Malolos, and I suppose General Otis contemplates a movement against that city. General Lawton had only 1,500 men under his command, and it was of course impossible for him to divide his force by stationing detachments in every village captured. His command will be useful, however, in assisting in the advance on Malolos, or in reinforcing the line about the city of Manila. It is possible that when the lake rises, General Otis will resume the campaign in the southern part of the island."

GERMAN KING IN CHINA.

Report of Prince Henry's Ambition Not Credited.

Washington, April 18.—Official German circles here are not a little amused at the latest Chinese news, which ascribes to Emperor William the intention to make his brother Henry a German king on Chinese soil. The statement is characterized as a wild and baseless invention, and the same, it is announced on the highest authority, can be said of the alleged interview published by the Paris Soir and cabled to some American newspapers, quoting the first secretary of the German embassy in Paris as saying that the Americans must take the responsibility for all that has happened in Samoa and that they, intoxicated by their victories over the Spaniards, consider themselves a military nation of the first rank.

The Alaska Boundary.

Toronto, Ont., April 18.—An Ottawa dispatch to the Globe says: The government has had under discussion the suggestion of the Washington authorities of a tentative settlement of the Southern Alaska boundary question, and an order in council has been passed agreeing in the main to the United States suggestion for the adoption of a modus vivendi, but stipulating in terms the determination of the government of Canada to consent to no such arrangement unless it is agreed by the United States that there shall be taken speedy steps to have the boundary settled finally.

The Deaf Hear.

Mobile, Ala., April 18.—Reese Hutchinson, a young electrician graduate of Auburn college, Alabama, is exhibiting here his apparatus for making the deaf hear. He augments vibration and enables deaf mutes to hear words spoken in ordinary tones. The apparatus is the size of a pocket-book, and is connected by wires with an audiphone, which is held at the ear. Two totally deaf men were experimented with. They stood 50 feet from the piano and marked the time of the music, laughing with delight over the novel experience.

In the Maw of the Trust.

Denver, April 18.—The Globe smelter has been turned over to the new combine, the American Smelting & Refining Company. Intimation has been given to the workmen that their wages will be reduced provided the new eight-hour law is observed. The Omaha & Grant smelter will be transferred to the trust May 1, and the Argo will follow.

THE SAMOAN ONSLAUGHT

The Rebels Were Led by German Planter.

SWORN EVIDENCE PRESENTED

He Has Been Arrested by a British Naval Officer and Is Now Confined in the German Warship Falke.

London, April 19.—The parliamentary secretary for the foreign office, Right Hon. William St. John Broderick, replying in the house of commons today to Michael Davitt, manager of the German plantations in Apia, said that the British consul in Apia was arrested by the senior British naval officer on sworn evidence that he was seen directing the natives to ambush the naval landing party. This action, Mr. Broderick added, was taken without the naval officer having an opportunity of communicating with the home government. In concluding Mr. Broderick said:

"We are informed that he was handed over to the commander of the German warship Falke on the promise that he would be detained on board."

Replying to a further question from Samoa, Mr. Broderick said that he had been given the British representative at Apia to join, if he deemed it advisable, in a joint proclamation to the other consuls, calling upon the inhabitants to abstain from hostilities pending the arrival of the Samoan commissioners. But, he added, her Majesty's commanding officer would be bound to take measures for the protection of British lives and property should either be threatened by one of the rival factions.

Continuing, Mr. Broderick said telegraphic reports received do not afford sufficient material from which to judge the cause of the recent hostilities, but so far as ascertainable the action of the United States and British naval commanders was caused by an aggression against British subjects, United States citizens, or their property, which they were bound to defend.

Answering a question regarding the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, Mr. Broderick remarked:

"Communications regarding proposed modifications of the treaty have been exchanged between Washington and London, but no agreement has been reached. Under the circumstances, it is impossible to present papers on the subject."

The first lord of the admiralty, George J. Goschen, on being questioned respecting the subsidies paid to auxiliary cruisers, said that he had been given to terminate the agreements with the Canal, White Star and Peninsular & Oriental steamship companies, in order to place the admiralty in a position to review the conditions of the contracts and the selection of vessels subsidized. He said he had no intention, he added, of abandoning the subsidy policy.

EMMA NEVADA HISSED IN SPAIN

Queen Regent Did the Right Thing in the Sincer.

London, April 18.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily Mail, reconstructing an interview with Madame Emma Nevada, the first American operatic star who has visited Spain since the war, says:

"Madame Nevada's manager had arranged an operatic tour, but on the night at Seville, though the house was bought up, the curtain rose on empty seats. The opera was 'Lucia de Lamermoor.' In the second act all the elite arrived, together, but turned their backs to the stage and talked conversationally until the end of the opera, when, on returning to acknowledge a burst of applause, Nevada was roundly hissed. At Madrid the queen regent was informed of the occurrence, and majesty invited Nevada to a dinner at the palace, and presented to her a diamond and sapphire bracelet. Nevada arrived here in a state of the greatest indignation."

THE HONG KONG UPRISING

British Drive the Chinese Back With Artillery Fire.

Hong Kong, April 19.—On the British lines at Taipohu Noon, seven thousand Chinese attempted an artillery attack. Their long-range guns were ineffective. General Gascoigne made a sally with a battery, clearing the hills of rebel Mongolians with sharpshooters, and followed it up with supporting column of Indian infantry. The Chinese retreated far into the interior, firing houses and pillaging. The British had no losses, and the casualties of the Chinese are unknown. They carried off their dead and wounded. Hong Kong is guarded by volunteers and a small detachment of English troops. The English forces will advance tomorrow.

Attempt to Kill the Ameer.

London, April 18.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Mail says: An Afghan has been arrested after making an attempt upon the life of the ameer of Afghanistan. The attempt missed the ameer and wounded an Afghan general standing near.