

BOHEMIA NUGGET

Published Every Friday.

COTTAGE GROVE, OREGON

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

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

The Rothschilds' agents in New York, deny that they are in the copper trust.

Washington gossips say Miles will be given command of the Philippine army.

Private James L. Gilliland was shot by Lieutenant John Mayeski, during a riot at Augusta, Ga.

The navy department has reprimanded Captain Coghlan, and the incident is considered closed.

The application of American immigration laws suits the Cubans. It will shut out the Chinese and other objectionable aliens.

An important conclave of Roman Catholic prelates from Mexico, Central and South America will be held in Rome on May 28 next.

The rise in copper has resulted in the discharge of 2,000 men in Kynochs, England, where cartridge shells are made for the government.

The cabinet has decided not to send General Wheeler to the Philippines. He will command the department of Texas, soon to be organized.

Three hundred houses in Cuta, Hungary, have been burned. The remains of seven women and four children have been taken from the ruins.

Colorado convicts made counterfeit silver dollars in the penitentiary at Canon City. The coins are so well executed as to deceive any one.

Chicago negroes are to hold an anti-lynching service to protest against the lynching of the Rev. Lige Stokeland at Palmetto, Ga., by a mob of white men.

At Easton, Pa., Edward Harding and J. D. German were buried under 200 tons of slate, which fell in the Pen Argyle quarry. A third man, an Italian, was also killed.

At Dexter, Mo., one of the most fiendish crimes ever committed in Southeastern Missouri was the murder of Mrs. Jane Tuttleton, widow of Wash Tuttleton, a prominent man of that section, and her four children, whose remains were partly incinerated by the burning of their home, 17 miles south of Madden. J. H. Tuttleton, son of Wash Tuttleton, by his first wife, is under arrest for the crime, and all the circumstances seem to point to his guilt.

Henry Brunot, who is confined in the Taylorville jail at Pana, Ill., for the murder of his aunt Jane Brunot, made a second confession implicating his mother, Anna Brunot, in the crime.

James and Joseph Caldwell, brothers, living on a ranch near Williamsport, N. D., quarreled and James shot his brother to death with a rifle. He then committed suicide by drinking carbolic acid.

Edward Scott stabbed his son at Jamestown, N. Y. The father had been drinking and abusing the young man's mother, which resulted in a quarrel. The victim is in a critical condition. The father is under arrest.

Advices received at New Orleans from Bluefields, by the steamship Jarl, state that pandemonium reigned in that city the night of April 18. Drunken native soldiers paraded the streets, firing at inoffensive citizens and into houses. Several persons were wounded.

The first street-railway ordinance which provides for a 4-cent fare, 10 per cent compensation to the city and the option for municipal ownership has been introduced in the city council at Chicago. The company seeking a 20-year franchise under these terms is the Chicago Western Elevated Railroad.

The members of the Samoan commission have arrived in San Francisco and will go to Apia on the transport Badger. Judge Tripp the American representative says that the commissioners are in thorough harmony in their desire to avoid international complications and are in accord on the main issues involved.

John Page, 77 years old, living at Springdale, Wash., applied for a pension. His son, James Page, company D, Second Oregon volunteers, was killed at Manila, March 19. He was 80 years old, single, and the sole support of his father, who is a widower. This is the first application for pension filed in Washington on account of the late war.

A story has reached Victoria from Alaska to the effect that a party of six returning Klondikers, one of whom is said to have been bringing out considerable treasure, have been drowned near Fifty-Mile, where the river trail is now impassable. The story was given at Skagway by a late arrival, but it is unconfirmed by the other late comers. No names were given.

LATER NEWS.

Ex-Governor John P. Altgeld is dangerously ill.

Various Toronto workmen struck for higher wages.

Admiral Dewey cables that ten of the Yorktown's crew are prisoners in insurgents' hands.

Chilkat Indians are reported on the warpath in Alaska, and driving whites off the White Pass trail.

Returning Copper river prospectors bring horrible tales of suffering, sickness and disappointment.

While Americans in Manila expect peace soon, Otis keeps vigorously preparing to prosecute the war.

Captain Baxter, chief quartermaster of the department of the Missouri, has been ordered to Manila for duty.

Fred Whiteside, ex-senator from Flathead county, has brought suit for \$100,000 against the Butte Miner for defamation of character.

Under the terms of the recent naval appropriation law, the department is authorized to enlist 2,500 boys and half that number must be constantly at sea.

Murderer W. G. Magers, under sentence of death in Polk county, Oregon, for the murder of Ray Sink, last September, has been granted a new trial by the supreme court.

A large list of soldier passengers and the families of some arrived in San Francisco Sunday on the transports Sherman and Grant. One fireman died of smallpox en route.

The prospect of peace in the Philippines is hailed with satisfaction in Madrid as likely to lead to the early liberation of the Spanish prisoners in the hands of the Filipinos.

An officer is missing in the Philippines. He has not been heard from since April 28. Captain Rockefeller, of the Ninth infantry, went to visit outposts, and no trace of him has since been found.

An order has been received from the war department to the commander of the department of the Lakes, to have his troops ready to move to Wardner, Idaho, where the miners are rioting, as a result of labor troubles.

Brigadier-General Harrison Gray Otis, lately in high command in the Philippines, has arrived home in California, having voluntarily resigned. He will at once resume the editorship-in-chief of the Los Angeles Times.

Action has been taken by the navy department which will result, it is believed, in the submission of several bids in the forthcoming armor-plate competition. The department has reduced the amount of the check each bidder will be required to submit with his bid from \$1,000,000 to \$100,000. Bids will be opened on May 31.

The beef court of inquiry has completed its report and adjourned.

The specie imports at New York for the week were \$20,326 gold, and \$24,257 silver.

At Butte, Mont., Lathrop D. Wallace, aged 17, died from the effects of being struck by a baseball while practicing.

Dewey day was celebrated formally or otherwise in a patriotic way from Maine to Hawaii, and Alaska to Porto Rico.

England and Russia have signed a self-denying agreement regarding China which is intended to put an end to the contention over railway and other concessions in that country.

Seventeen farmers of Pemisocot county, in Southeast Missouri, have been arrested on a federal indictment charging them with cutting the levees. No denial is made by the farmers.

L. M. Pitkin, president of the Variety Iron Works Company, and one of the best known business men of Cleveland, O., was struck and instantly killed by a Lake Shore flyer, at Coits, a suburb.

The report of the Nicaragua canal commission will be presented to the president soon, with the report of the Nicaragua route. The practical cost of completing the canal and opening navigation to vessels of all nations is: Maximum, \$135,000,000; possible minimum, \$100,000,000.

The United States collier Abarenda has sailed for Pago Pago, Samoa. In addition to structural material for the coal pier at Pago Pago, the Abarenda carries 3,000 tons of coal for the warships at Samoa. The steel pier is to be put down on "T" shape piles, which will be screwed into the coral bottom.

Three persons were killed and more than a dozen seriously injured, and 50 less seriously injured, as the result of a wreck on the Rochester & Lake Ontario railroad, near Rochester, N. Y. Two cars of an excursion train filled with passengers left the track while rounding a curve at full speed, and were completely wrecked.

Five men were killed and one fatally injured by the explosion of a powder press at Dupont's smokeless powder works at Carney's Point, N. J. The dead are: Captain Stewart, U. S. A., powder inspector; Harvey Smith, Joseph Yeager, Isaac Frient, Amos Morris, Jr., workmen. A workman named Russell was horribly mangled about the body, and lost the sight of both eyes. He is not expected to live.

BLOWN UP BY DYNAMITE

Strikers Demolish Bunker Hill & Sullivan Mill.

EXPLOSION SHAKES WARDNER

Property Valued at \$250,000 to \$300,000 Destroyed—A Train at Burke Seized by a Mob of 800 or 1,000.

Spokane, May 2.—A Wardner special to the Spokesman-Review says: Wardner today has been the scene of the worst riots since the early labor war of 1892. One man is dead, another is thought to be mortally wounded, and property valued at \$250,000 has been destroyed by giant powder and fire. The damage was done by union men and sympathizers from Canyon creek, about 20 miles from Wardner.

This morning a mob of from 800 to 1,000 men, all of them armed and many of them masked, seized a train at Burke, at the head of Canyon creek. There were nine box cars and a passenger coach, and they were black with the mob. The visitors brought with them 3,000 pounds of giant powder.

After a parley of two hours, 140 masked men armed with Winchesters, Burke in the lead and Wardner following, started with yells for the Bunker Hill & Sullivan mill and other buildings, a third of a mile from the depot. They sent pickets ahead, and one of these pickets fired a shot as a signal that the mill was abandoned.

This was misunderstood by the main body of the mob, who imagined that non-union miners in the mills had opened fire on them, and they began firing on their own pickets. About 1,000 shots were thus exchanged between the rioters and their pickets, and Jack Smith, one of the pickets, formerly of British Columbia, and a noted figure in drill contests, was shot dead. The fatal error was discovered after a few seconds' firing and Smith's body brought down from the hillside.

By this time the strikers had taken possession of the Bunker Hill & Sullivan mill, which they found deserted, the manager having directed his employees not to risk their lives by battling with the mob.

Powder was called for, and 60 50-pound boxes were carried from the depot to the mill. The heaviest charge was placed among the machinery of the mill. Another charge was placed under the brick office building. Other charges were placed around the mill. Then the hoisting-house, a frame structure, was fired. Fuses leading to the charges were lighted, and the strikers carrying the dead body of the picket, retired to a safe distance.

At 2:36 P. M. the first blast went off. It shook the ground for miles, and buildings in Wardner, two miles away, trembled. At intervals of about 30 seconds four other charges went off, the fifth being the largest and completely demolishing the mill. The loss to the Bunker Hill & Sullivan Company is estimated from \$250,000 to \$300,000.

In a few minutes the strikers went back to the station, the whistle was blown for stragglers, the mob soon climbed aboard and at 3 o'clock, just three hours after its arrival, the train pulled out for Canyon creek.

During the fusillade from the guns of the mob, Jim Chayne, a Bunker Hill & Sullivan millman, was severely shot through the hips. It is reported that he was carried off by the strikers, and his wound is probably fatal. J. J. Rogers, a stenographer in the employ of the company, was shot through the lip, but his wound is trivial.

GREAT RUSSIAN FAMINE.

Harrowing Stories From the Province of Kazan.

London, April 29.—Letters from the famine provinces of Russia tell a harrowing tale of distress. In the province of Kazan, the center of the famine district, the Red Cross Society alone is feeding 132,000 people. The relief delegate in the province of Ufa reports that peasants ran after him and begged for food on their knees in the snow. The St. Petersburg Skyya Viemomosti, in a vivid description of the misery and disease prevalent in Kazan, says:

"Crime, mortality and the murder of still-born infants have increased, and now scurvy and typhus are devouring the population like a conflagration fanned by the wind; but this is a case not of houses and barns, but of human lives being destroyed."

The Conference at Manila.

Manila, May 2.—The conference today between General Otis and Colonel Manuel Argulezes and Lieutenant Jose Bernal, who came from General Luna under a flag of truce yesterday to ask for a cessation of hostilities, was fruitless. It is understood the Filipino commissioners were given the terms upon which the Americans will consent to negotiate. The Filipinos admit they have been defeated, and it is expected will return with fresh proposals from General Luna.

Dewey Will Soon Return.

Washington, May 2.—The moment peace is declared in the Philippines Dewey will start for the United States.

ATLIN LAKE MINES.

The Status of Americans in the Territory.

Washington, May 2.—To meet many demands for information as to the status of American miners in the gold fields of the Atlin lake region, of British Columbia, the state department has published a report from Consul Smith, at Victoria, embodying a copy of the placer mining act, passed by the legislative assembly of British Columbia, January 18 last. This act prohibits the holding of claims by aliens, and its passage has done much to complicate the settlement by negotiation of the issues over the boundary question. The consul says that there has also been trouble since the discovery of the Atlin lake gold fields over the loosely defined boundary between British Columbia and the Northwest territory. At first these fields were believed to be in the Northwest territory; now they are declared to be in British Columbia. The immediate result is that a number of American citizens are to be dispossessed, although they hold their claims under certificates of the gold commissioner.

Consul Smith includes in his report an interpretation of the laws in regard to the holding of claims in United States territory. This was obtained by him upon application of Secretary Hitchcock, of the department of the interior. In substance the secretary's opinion is that the right to occupy and purchase mining claims within the United States is reserved exclusively to citizens and persons who have declared intention, and this statement is not modified by the provision of the act of March 2, 1897, which declares that the act shall not be construed to prevent aliens from acquiring and holding mining claims, and also the provision authorizing Canadian citizens to acquire in Alaska the same rights enjoyed by United States citizens in British Columbia and the Northwest territory. As to this latter section, Secretary Hitchcock says it has been found impracticable thus far to promulgate or enforce any rules or regulations to give it effect, for the reason that while the Canadian law permits the leasing of mineral land upon royalty, the United States law has no such provision. There is, therefore, a conflict that cannot be reconciled.

CHANGE OF FRONT

Kautz and Coghlan Escape Easier Than Was Intended.

Washington, April 29.—There is considerable comment upon the manner in which the administration has handled the Coghlan and Kautz affairs.

I was decided at first to relieve Coghlan of the command of the Raleigh, but this was reconsidered, and a reprimand was addressed to him. The president did not think the offense very grave, considering that he went aboard the Raleigh and was very chummy with the captain. As to Admiral Kautz, it was first decided to recall him because of his letter to his cousin. This was modified to writing him a letter saying such letters tended to bring ridicule on both himself and the government. The change in the programme is only explained by the belief that the administration believed it would be more unpopular to humble two gallant naval officers than to have the Germans feel piqued.

In this same connection, it may be said there is every indication that the Germans or some other power unfriendly to the United States has been encouraging the Filipinos.

It is not believed the latter have been carrying on the war unassisted. It is certain that the Filipinos have found it easy to obtain ammunition, and Dewey's fleet has not been large enough to patrol the entire coast of Luzon and cut off the supply.

TAKING NO RISK.

Otis, While Waiting for Peace, Prepares for War.

Manila, May 2.—While it is the general expectation among Americans that the Filipino emissaries will return with revised proposals from General Antonio Luna, Major-General Otis is not letting this prospect interfere with his preparations for pushing the war. Yesterday he ordered Major-General Lawton to return to Angat, a few miles northwest of Norzagaray, and not to advance aggressively while the negotiations are pending. General MacArthur is apparently acting on the same policy, but he is repairing bridges and strengthening the lines of his force, which is stretched out with a four-mile front and within a quarter of a mile of the enemy.

The possibilities of peace are gratifying to a great majority of the army, who have regarded the war as an unpleasant duty that must be performed according to American traditions.

Manila is cheerful over the prospects of a return to normal life, though there are skeptics who remark that a truce would enable the insurgents to rest until the rainy season, upon which they have been depending as an important aid.

The Lynching Question.

Atlanta, Ga., May 2.—A state convention, which shall have for its mission the discussion of rape and lynching, and whose object shall be to find a remedy for existing conditions, will probably be called to meet in Atlanta as soon as delegates can be selected from the various counties of the state.

MUST KEEP THE PHILIPPINES

Their Necessity as a Base for American Trade.

THE ONLY GATEWAY TO CHINA

Recent Anglo-Russian Agreement on the Matter in a New Light—Alliance With Japan.

Washington, May 2.—The demand for holding the Philippines has been greater than ever, in view of the Russian agreement regarding the Philippines. If the United States is to take place in the Eastern trade, it will require an important base like Manila and the rich islands of the Philippines. This is conceded by all who have discussed the matter.

If the United States should be shut out of the China trade, as some English journals seem to indicate, it will be a very serious setback to a scheme which has been under consideration in the United States, originated by James J. Hill, of Great Northern railroad, and was a market in China for an immense amount of surplus cereal produced in the United States. The discussion of this particular phase of the subject in Washington indicates that the market that the United States needs to secure in China would, under concession claims of Russia and land, be supplied by the product of Russia and British India.

Already there is talk of closer relations with Japan, which, together with the Philippines, and other concessions we already have in China, the way of entrance to treaty relations will still build up an immense trade.

With this new alliance between land and Russia, the necessity for early construction of the Nicaragua canal and a Pacific cable, under control of the United States, has become more imperative. With these promoters of commerce in the United States, and the growing Pacific coast trade, it is believed by informed persons here that the United States would still be able to trade with European governments, retaining the game of grab which has been going on in China.

COMMISSIONERS DISAGREED

No Report Yet on the Proposed Nicaragua Canal.

New York, May 2.—A special Herald from Washington says: On account of the difficulty of reaching a unanimous conclusion as to the merits of the proposed waterway, the Nicaragua canal commission has not yet submitted a report, and it is not expected to do so for some time.

When the report is submitted, the president will appoint the international canal commission, authority here is given in the river and harbor appropriation bill. Rear-Admiral Halsey and Civil Engineer Haupt are generally agreed on the question of cost. General Haines, the third member, thinks the estimate of his colleagues is too low. When all the figures are added up, the amount of material to be used and required in the construction of the canal, with the conditions previously reported an agreement on the cost of each feature of the work. Admiral Walker was quite willing to let this sum, with an additional 10 per cent for contingencies, stand as an estimate of the construction, but General Haines thinks the canal will cost more than the sum estimated by Admiral Walker and Mr. Haupt.

When the preliminary report of the mission was submitted, Rear-Admiral Walker and Mr. Haupt estimated \$125,000,000, but General Haines added a minority report, which he approved the route selected by his colleagues, added 20 per cent to the estimate of cost.

Payment of Cuban

Havana, May 2.—Governor Brooke proposes to bring the payment of the Cuban bond head immediately. He sent a note to General Maximo Gomez, the latter and the junta of constitutional generals should come to a decision as to whether the Cuban bonds are to stand now as they are or are to be reduced as General Haines has been expecting. If he consent to his own desires, General Brooke would pay \$100 per man to the Cuban army, entitled to share in the \$3,000,000 if General Gomez continues to fight for 39,930 troops, payment will be made without further delay on that basis.

Samoa Rebels Quiet

Apia, Samoa, via Auckland, N. Z.—The rebels, since advice was given of April 18, have retired from their fortifications at Vailima, which they demolished, together with other places along the coast.

There has been no further fighting, although some skirmishes between the rebels and friendly forces has occurred in the vicinity of Apia.

The British armed sloop Porpoise arrived with ammunition from New York, N. S. W.