

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 English annual naval maneuvers have begun.

Agricultural implements have advanced in price.

General Joe Wheeler's seat in congress will probably be declared vacant.

An industrial commission will investigate the smelter troubles in Colorado.

Great Britain's argument in the Venezuelan boundary dispute is completed.

A war department order permits soldiers' families to purchase fuel and supplies at post prices.

A tobacco trust has been formed. It will be the third largest steel and iron incorporation in the world.

Subscription books have been opened in this country and Europe for the gold loan to Mexico. It will amount to \$110,095,000.

The president has appointed Colonel Alfred E. Bates paymaster-general of the army, to succeed General Asa B. Carey, retired.

The Second Oregon regiment has arrived safely in San Francisco. The health of the regiment is good, and there were no casualties on the trip over.

Seven persons already have died at or near New York from lockjaw, resulting from Fourth of July pistol accidents, and others are in a precarious condition.

The Atlantic liner Paris, which was stranded on the Manacles, off the English coast, and given up for lost, has been floated and is now safe in Falmouth harbor.

The cruiser Olympia from Colombo, Ceylon, has arrived at Suez and has entered the canal. Admiral Dewey said that his men and himself were in very good health.

A copy of the Independencia has reached Manila containing the speech which Aguinaldo made during the recent celebration at Tarlac of the annual anniversary of the proclamation of Filipino independence. It is very flowery, and in it he calls attention to the anti-expansion sentiment in the United States.

An offer from a prominent firm of shipbrokers, to purchase the Reina Mercedes and any and all of the other war craft captured during the late war has aroused a suspicion that Spain is trying in this indirect manner to obtain possession of the vessels and thus remove the offense to Spanish pride caused by the floating of the American flag over her ships. The navy department will not sell any of these vessels, and that answer will be returned to the writer of the letter.

General Joe Wheeler has started for Manila.

New York, Wednesday, shipped 170,000 ounces of gold to Europe.

Roosevelt is being boomed in some sections of the East for secretary of war.

British soldiers have been ordered to proceed to the Cape, presumably to fight the Boers.

After a thorough cleaning the battleship Iowa has been floated out of the Port Orchard dry dock.

Dr. Tuttle's "thorite," the new high explosive, was tested at Sandy Hook and pronounced a success.

Captain Watkins frankly admits that his miscalculations caused the accident to the steamship Paris.

The educational convention opened at Los Angeles. The delegates were welcomed by Governor Gage.

The Austin, Tex., cotton exchange says the heavy rains benefited and ruined an equal proportion of the cotton crop.

General Gillette de Sanguiseppe, the Italian officer recently sentenced to five years' imprisonment as a spy, has been pardoned.

The French government is attempting to raise revenue by letting out the backs of match-boxes, which are a state monopoly, to outside advertisers.

The New York World says the president is preparing to submit to the Cubans to vote upon whether they will have independence or annexation.

The president has confirmed and commissioned the officers recommended by General Otis for the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh volunteer regiments, now being organized in the Philippines.

The war department has announced that the customs receipts at the port of Havana for June were \$1,012,899. The total receipts for six months of 1899 are, to be exact, \$5,146,830. The monthly average for six months is \$857,805.

LATER NEWS.

Admiral Dewey has filed his claim for naval bounty.

Aguinaldo is said to be negotiating with General Otis for peace.

Sacramento river steamers are tied up on account of a deck hands' strike.

The new French cabinet wants to end the Dreyfus agitation and hush the scandal.

Near London, Ky., as the result of a feud, five men were killed in a pitched battle.

Senators and representatives are said to have dictated appointments of new volunteer officers.

C. B. Winn, of Albany, has been appointed census supervisor for the first district of Oregon.

Americans have gained another victory at The Hague in securing the right of revision of arbitral awards.

McKinley will recommend that congress give Eighth army corps members, including Oregon volunteers, special bravery medals.

All of the bodies of the dead in the Second Oregon regiment will be brought home for burial at the government's expense.

Dissolution of the O. R. & N. voting trust means that hereafter the road will serve Union Pacific and itself rather than Northern roads.

The Colorado supreme court has decided the eight-hour law unconstitutional. The smelters will resume operations on the old schedule.

There are now at St. Michaels between 200 and 300 stranded prospectors, who do not know where their next meal is coming from. The government station on the island is besieged with piteous appeals for aid.

Attorney-General Blackburn has rendered an opinion at the request of Newt Livingston, sheriff of Grant county, Or., in which he expresses the opinion that sheriffs are not entitled to constructive mileage in serving papers.

Newspaper correspondents in the Philippines have made a vigorous protest against the close censorship of dispatches, and say they are forced to indulge in misrepresentations. Otis has appointed a new censor and promises a more liberal policy will be pursued in the future.

A fruit canners' combine, including 11 corporations and 22 plants, has just been formed in San Francisco. The new combine includes almost every important cannery in California, and will cut a prominent figure in the fruit industry of the state, besides controlling prices and dictating terms to the fruit-growers.

Two American ships are quarantined at Japanese ports with the plague.

Near Birmingham, Ala., two negroes were killed and one wounded by striking miners.

Bleak winds and pneumonia-breeding fogs are threatening disease to Oregon's brave soldiers camped at the San Francisco Presidio.

To July 1, 1899, the United States government has paid in pensions \$2,523,428,212.91. Nearly double this sum is yet to be paid.

The civic federation of Chicago, that will investigate trusts, has sent letters to 450 trusts and combinations asking 20 pertinent questions.

Fifteen Austrian coal-miners, who came to this country in violation of the contract-labor law, are being deported from Nebraska and Iowa.

The Indians of Oklahoma Territory are largely engaged in dancing, in spite of the efforts of the government to prevent the practice and trouble is feared.

Another trolley strike is on in Brooklyn, N. Y. So far it has not been as effective as the strike of 1895, but there is no telling how far-reaching it may become.

At Libertyville, Ill., following a family quarrel, Mrs. George Treiter shot and killed her mother, Mrs. Christian Foss, wounded her husband and killed herself.

The new treaty between Argentina and the United States gives a reduction in duties on Argentine sugar, hides and wool, and on American canned goods, timber and certain foods.

Captain Andrews, "the lone navigator," who left the Atlantic coast in June for England in a 12-foot boat, has been picked up 700 miles from the Irish coast in an exhausted condition.

Japan is now on a new basis, and the friction of extra-territoriality is at an end. New treaties between Japan and the United States and European and South American countries have gone into effect.

A bad derailment occurred at Blue cut, near Delta, Cal. The car on which Governor Geer and party were returning from San Francisco jumped the track, and narrowly escaped going off a bridge. No one was seriously injured.

Tinplate workers throughout the country, to the number of nearly 50,000 have resumed work after an idleness of two weeks. They will receive an advance of 15 per cent and 20 per cent further because of the recent rise in tinplate.

WORLD'S GREAT MARKET

Pacific Coast Destined to Hold All of Asia's Trade.

IMPORTANCE OF EXPANSION

Secretary Wilson Says the People Are in Favor of Keeping Old Glory Flying in the Philippines.

Seattle, July 18.—Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson will remain in this city several days, or until he has seen every farmer from whom it is possible to obtain any information. He said today:

"I am very sorry to learn that out here in Washington you are importing a great deal of stuff that should be grown at home. You do not even make all the butter you use. That is no way to build up the Pacific coast.

"The time has come when the coast is in a position to command the trade of the Orient and the Pacific. Millions of dollars of trade in butter alone await the Pacific coast as soon as it can supply the demand. The Pacific coast is destined to yet be the great market of the world. It has the rich country and more people in and across the Pacific to deal with.

"The coast can and will handle all of this trade in time, and it is the ambition of the department that the state of Washington shall be one of the first to enter actively into the manufacture of butter and tin cans to export to China, Japan and the Philippines.

"Expansion is going to be a great thing for the coast. It will open up and develop a market that would otherwise be stagnant for many years to come. The people are all beginning to see it in that light. Why, I can say that a great majority of the people of the states from here east are in favor of keeping the flag where it is.

"The feeling of President McKinley and the administration regarding the Philippines is the same as that which took us to Cuba. I believe it is our duty to teach self-government to all those whom we happen to come in contact with, and we came in contact with the Philippines through our war, in the name of humanity, with Spain. Aguinaldo is a cut-throat in Luzon, as Weyer was in Cuba. He and his followers must be brought to a realization of what self-government means. He insulted our flag and that brought on the present punishment. It is the belief of the administration that as soon as the rainy season is over peace will soon be declared—that same peace which Cuba is enjoying, after which a policy of self-government in the Philippines will come up.

"The people everywhere are enthusiastic over President McKinley, and will back up his policy of keeping Old Glory aloft, instead of allowing the Philippines to trample it in the gutter or anti-expansionists to place the old blood-stained banner of liberty under the bed.

On leaving Washington the secretary will proceed to other Pacific coast states, where he will endeavor to encourage an increase in agricultural products.

FIRE AT FORT DUCHESNE.

Said to Have Been Set by Indians to Cripple the Post.

Denver, July 18.—A special to the News from Price, Utah, says: The second fire within a week occurred at Fort Duchesne, last night, when the quartermaster's stables and contents were entirely consumed. Nineteen mules were burned to death. The loss also includes 20 wagons, besides a number of ambulances, light spring wagons, buckboards, pack saddles, harness and hay and oats. The wind was blowing a gale, and at one time the officers' quarters were threatened. The loss is placed at \$20,000.

Fort Duchesne is 95 miles from here, and news was brought on horseback to the first telephone station, and from there sent in. An officer telephones that both fires were incendiary and some believe that it is the work of old Sowowoc and his band of White river Utes, who are preparing to go back to Colorado, and are trying to destroy the cavalry equipment, so that the soldiers cannot follow them.

Atlin Troubles Settled.

Vancouver, B. C., July 18.—The steamer Cutch arrived here last night from Skagway with Yukon miners aboard. Purser Turner reports \$200,000 gold dust deposited in the ship's safe. Hugh Lancaster, of Liverpool, England, returned with \$120,000 in drafts. He went into the Yukon 18 months ago and is now returning home.

From Atlin comes news of the amicable settlement of past troubles. Judge Irving's dealing out of justice in Atlin is giving the utmost satisfaction. Americans who staked claims prior to the passing of the alien law are now allowed full privilege and title to the same.

Had a Wooden Leg and Was Drowned.

Sacramento, Cal., July 18.—The body of an unknown man was today found in the Sacramento river nine miles below Freeport. The corpse is that of a man 60 years. He had a wooden leg.

SOLDIER TO CITIZEN.

Work of Mustering-Out the Oregon Volunteers Begins.

San Francisco, July 19.—The mustering-out of the Second Oregon regiment practically began today with the arrival of the mustering officers, Captain C. L. Beckurts, Sixteenth infantry; Captain C. R. Chisman, Twentieth infantry; Lieutenant John Robertson, Sixth infantry, and Lieutenant Owen-shine, Sixteenth infantry.

These officers commenced by giving instructions in the preparing of rolls and accounts, which work will consume most of the time required to make of the regiment 1,000 citizens. Physical examinations will be quickly made.

It is now estimated that the regiment will be ready to start for Portland the first week in August.

The health of the regiment is good. Private Barrett, of company H, has recovered from symptoms of pneumonia. But few of the boys are taking colds, contrary to the expectations of medical officers. The big dinners have caused more discomfort than anything else.

The San Franciscans are as hospitable as when the regiment was here before. Invitations are accumulating and the men and officers find themselves expected at banquets and entertainments.

The men will drill every day while in camp, and will appear on dress parade tomorrow for the first time since their return from Manila.

PEACE OVERTURES.

Aguinaldo Said to Be Negotiating With General Otis.

Chicago, July 19.—A special to the Times-Herald from Washington says: Important cablegrams have been received at the state department from the Philippine commission, and at the war department from General Otis, concerning a new move in the direction of peace.

These dispatches have been in the hands of the president for several days, but he has declined to make them public, because the ultra-optimistic views heretofore received from the same source have not been borne out by subsequent events. The latest dispatches, however, are more encouraging than the previous ones, but the president wishes to have some positive results before making them public.

All that can be learned definitely about them is that direct overtures for peace have been sent to General Otis by Aguinaldo and some of his principal leaders.

It was said by a cabinet officer tonight that if the promises are fulfilled, the volunteers now being enlisted will not be needed.

RECIPROCITY TREATIES.

Little Time is Left for Their Negotiation.

Washington, July 19.—The present week closes the period of two years prescribed by the Dingley tariff law within which reciprocity treaties may be negotiated, and, as a result, there is much activity in those foreign quarters having reciprocity negotiations pending.

The most important negotiation is that of the Franco-American treaty. These negotiations reached a rather critical stage last week, as neither side was quite satisfied with what had been given, but today the prospects have brightened materially, and it is said in high official circles that there is every prospect of a final and satisfactory conclusion of the negotiations.

Three treaties with Great Britain, relating to the West Indian colonies of Jamaica, Bermuda and Guiana also remain to be signed.

GOLD FROM KLONDIKE.

Two Steamers Will Bring Six Million Dollars.

Victoria, B. C., July 19.—The manager of a Dawson branch of a Victoria firm, writing from that city, says:

"From reliable sources we have learned that the steamships Roanoke and Garonne will take from St. Michaels to Seattle and San Francisco \$6,000,000 or a little more. The Canadian Bank of Commerce shipped \$1,500,000 to each place, and the Alaska Commercial Company a little over \$500,000, and the North American Trading & Transportation Company \$500,000.

"We are informed by the Bank of Commerce managers that they had in sight here, at one time this spring, \$4,000,000. The bank people declare that the total output this year from the spring cleanups and summer workings will be not less than \$18,000,000, and will probably reach \$20,000,000."

Havana Celebrates an Anniversary.

Havana, July 19.—The anniversary of the surrender of Santiago de Cuba was observed here today on several ships and over the American Club and other buildings United States flags were flying. Tonight, a banquet was served army and navy officers who participated in the Santiago campaign on July 15 and 17.

Strikes in Chicago.

Chicago, July 19.—Sixteen hundred members of the Boilermakers' and Iron Shipbuilders' Union struck here today. They ask for an eight-hour day, 30 cents per hour and a half-holiday Saturdays during the summer.

Two hundred and fifty men employed as ore-shovelers also struck today for more pay.

CENSORSHIP OF DISPATCHES

An Effective Protest Made by the Correspondents.

FILIPINOS NOT DEMORALIZED

Their Army is Not Made Up of Brigands.—The Americans Have Not the Situation Well in Hand.

Manila, July 11, via Hong Kong, July 19.—The constantly increasing strictness of censorship of the press in patches which has prevented the getting to the United States of any news that did not reflect the official version of important events and conditions, resulted in a united effort on the part of correspondents here to secure an abatement of the rigor of censorship. The initiative in this direction was taken a month ago, and resulted in the forming of a statement which was sent on Sunday, July 9, to General Otis, commanding the military forces of the United States in the Philippines, with a request for permission to telegraph it to the United States.

Correspondents also asked for permission to cable their papers all the important and different phases of events as they transpired here. The correspondents had two long interviews with Otis in the course of which they stated the evident purpose of the censorship was not to keep information from the enemy, but to keep from public knowledge the real condition of things here. It was also asserted by correspondents that newspapers printed in Manila which reach the enemy were permitted to publish statements similar to those which the correspondents are forbidden to cable. Otis had actually promised greater liberality, agreeing to pass all matter that he considered not detrimental to the interests of the United States.

General Otis appointed Captain Green, of his staff, as censor. A statement of the correspondent is as follows:

"The undersigned, all staff correspondents of American newspapers stationed in Manila, unite in the following statement:

"We believe that from official dispatches made public in Washington, the people of the United States have not received a correct impression of the conditions in the Philippines, but that these dispatches have presented an ultra-optimistic view that is maintained by general officers in the field. We believe that the dispatches in question represent existing conditions among the Filipinos in respect to discipline and demoralization resulting from the American campaign, and to the legal character of their army. We believe the dispatches err in the declaration that the situation is well in hand, and the assumption that the insurrection can be speedily ended without greatly increased force.

"We think the leniency of the Filipino purpose has been underestimated, and that the statements are unfounded that the volunteers are unwilling to engage in further service. Censorship has compelled us to participate in the misrepresentation by exercising or suffering uncontroverted statements of the facts on the plea, as General Otis stated, that they would alarm the people at home, or have people of the United States by the ears. Specifications, prohibition of reports; suppression of full reports of the field operations in event of failure; numbers of heat prostrations in the field; systematic minimization of naval operations and the suppression of complete reports of the situation.

"John T. McCutcheon and Harry Armstrong, Chicago Record; Oscar E. Davis and P. G. McDonnell, New York Sun; Robert M. Collins, John P. Manning and C. L. Jones, the Associated Press; John F. Bassand, Will Dwyer, New York Herald; Ed S. Knox, Scripps-McRae Association; Blumenthal Little, Chicago Tribune."

TRAVEL PAY OF VOLUNTEERS.

What Troops Will Get by Mustering Out at San Francisco.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., July 19.—The travel pay of the returning volunteers, by being mustered out at San Francisco, will be as follows, as the department has computed it and informed General Otis: Colorado, \$39 to \$95; Idaho, \$51 to \$81; Iowa, \$35 to \$120; Kansas, \$83 to \$131; Montana, \$53 to \$84; Nebraska, \$44 to \$117; Nevada, \$55 to \$81; North Dakota, \$86 to \$136; Oregon, \$32 to \$81; Pennsylvania, \$127 to 201; Utah, \$51 to \$57; Washington, \$39 to \$82; New York, \$55 to \$87; Minnesota, \$81 to \$142.

The fares of the non-commissioned officers from San Francisco to Chicago will be \$44; to Washington and Philadelphia, \$59; New York, \$60; Salt Lake, \$24. These figures were sent then to General Otis for submission to the volunteer forces for their consideration.

Will Transport Cavalry Horses.

Washington, July 19.—The war department has chartered the steamer Siam to carry 300 cavalry horses to Manila.