

NATIONAL PROSPERITY

Shown by the Following Statistics.

Uncle Sam has balanced his books for the fiscal year of 1899, and the statistics of his business during the last twelve months tell an eloquent story of prosperity. He sold foreign nations \$1,227,443,425 worth of American products, and in return bought only \$697,077,388. This means that on the year's transactions the world at large owed the United States a balance of \$530,366,037, which must be paid in service of some sort, in gold and silver, or in stocks, bonds and other articles of value.

Since the presidential convention of 1896 the United States has enjoyed a foreign trade without a parallel in its history. During those three years the balance of trade in its favor has reached the tremendous aggregate of a billion and a half the exact figures being \$1,432,101,857. This debt has been partially settled by net importations of \$207,071,006 of gold during that period. Some of it has been wiped out by ocean freight paid foreigners and by the return of American securities from Europe, but there is reason to believe a considerable part of that big balance is still due Uncle Sam.

The exports for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, fell \$4,000,000 below those of the fiscal year of 1898, but that difference is a mere trifle, and the year's record was far beyond that of any other year in the history of the country. The slight falling off was due entirely to the decreased demand of Europe for American breadstuffs because foreign crops were better. In fact, the commerce of 1899 more nearly represents normal conditions, because it was not swollen by crop failures in other parts of the world.

One of the most striking facts is the increase in the exports of manufactured articles. Yankee notions are fast capturing the world, for the demand upon the workshops for the production of American skill and brawn is growing at a lively pace. These exports reached the great aggregate of \$335,000,000, as against \$290,000,000 in 1898. This shows a jump of \$45,000,000, a gain of 15 1/2 per cent in a single year, and a large share of this sum was earned by the iron and steel industries of the United States.

For many years America has been feeding Europe, but Yankee genius and the world with the output of the highest priced labor ever known in history. Its rails are bringing civilization to Siberia, its locomotives are knocking down the Chinese wall of seclusion, its oils carry light to heathen lands, its bridges are following the white man into darkest Africa, its agricultural implements are dotting foreign fields, its copper is distributing electric energy throughout vast areas, its cottons are swathing the natives of the Orient, its coals have gone to Newcastle, its cutlery is disputing the market of Sheffield, and the cunningly devised work of its artisans is finding its way into the remotest corner of the globe. The progress in this department may be better under-

stood by comparison with the record of 1888, during which year the exports were \$130,300,087, little more than one-third of last year's business.

These are the official figures of exports of manufactured goods:

1892	\$158,000,000.
1898	290,000,000.
1899	335,000,000.
Increase	45,000,000.

EXPORTS IN JUNE.

1898	\$94,978,000.
1899	96,824,000.

These evidences of prosperity are supported by the statistics of domestic trade and commerce.

The number of failures, is a trustworthy index of the real prosperity of the people, and the figures of 1899 are amazingly good. In the past six months just 4,884 banks, firms and individuals in the United States became bankrupt, with liabilities of \$49,954,661. The purely commercial failures were 4,853 in number, with liabilities of \$42,664,661, divided between manufacturers, \$16,923,353, and trades, \$23,011,364. In the same period of 1892 the amount of liabilities in failures was \$62,273,680, or \$20,000,000 more than this year's; the panic year of 1893 showed a total for the whole year of 15,242 failures, with \$346,779,889 of liabilities, an average for each bankruptcy of \$22,751.

Bank clearings are another good index of business activities. New York clearings are representative of the country, and one of the commercial agencies brings out the astonishing growth in business by making a comparison for the week ending July 6. In 1899 the clearings amounted to \$1,035,427,487. In the corresponding week of 1892 the figures for New York were \$639,333,763. That means that New York banks handled 62 per cent more of business in a representative week of this year than in the year of good times before the panic.—Toledo Blade.

FILIPINO FALSEHOODS.

The correspondent of the Minneapolis Times sends a letter from Manila, detailing a conversation he had with a Filipino officer who was one of the commissioners who came to Gen. Otis on May 18 with a proposition for an armistice. The Filipino statements embrace these three points:

That the Filipinos did not order the burning of Manila and the wholesale murder of Americans:

That Mr. Wildman, our consul at Hong Kong, prior to the fall of Manila, promised the Filipinos their independence:

That General Anderson, at Cavite, made the same statement to Filipino officers prior to the fall of Manila.

As to the first, the written order for slaughter and destruction was captured by General Otis. It is quite understandable that the Filipinos should deny this atrocity, but that denial can not be accepted.

As to the latter two statements, while their truth is a matter of grave doubt, it ought to have been clear to Aguinaldo that neither the consul at Hong Kong, nor even a brigadier general, had any authority to promise anything. These gentlemen could express their personal views, but they had no authority whatever to speak for the government nor the people of the United States.

Note the fact also, that these alleged statements were made while the islands, with the exception of Manila bay and a small area at Cavite, were under the Spanish flag. The treaty of Paris had not been

made. Its terms were unknown at that time. It is hardly probable that any United States official should make positive statements concerning a subject on which he knew nothing, and upon which he had no authority to bind the United States.

The trickiness of the Filipino character is well known. They are not people of strict adherence to truth. In point of fact, the rule appears to be that they prefer falsehood to fact, as a general rule. The Filipino commissioner was indulging in a racial characteristic in his talk with the correspondent.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

How Cottage Grove is Going Ahead—Buildings Completed and Under Construction.

It has been a number of years since Cottage Grove has experienced as healthy a growth as it has this year, thus far, and the indications are that the end is not yet.

It is not a "boom" that has struck the gateway city to the Bohemia mining district, but a steady, healthy growth, which always indicates permanency, and the confidence of property owners in the stability of the city. As an illustration of the meaning of the foregoing remarks, relative to a town of eight hundred inhabitants the following items are chronicled:

Early in the spring Messrs. Glass Bros., of Brownsville, planing mill men, came here looking for a business location. A few hours observation and inquiry convinced them that it was not necessary to look farther, and they returned to Brownsville, and immediately commenced the removal of their mill machinery for this place, having purchased the old warehouse just across the track and north of the S. P. depot. The building was soon overhauled and the machinery which proved to be a very complete planing mill plant was put in position and now for over two months the whir of saws and hum of planer bits have been heard from early morning until late of night. Their business is gradually growing and the gentlemen report themselves well satisfied with the change.

About two months ago J. I. Jones completed the erection of an 8-room residence, 16x28 with an ell 16x26, on South Fourth street and moved into it, where he will reside until his permanent residence in the same quarter is completed. This residence will be an ornament to the city, and a very desirable two-story house. The foundation is 28x32 with a 14x20 addition in the rear. Mr. Jones has already built a barn 36x40. The grounds will be well fenced and other substantial improvements.

D. B. Chamberland, recently from California is also building a two story residence in the south part of town, foundation 24x28.

James Potts has the lumber on the ground, on Fourth street, south, for a cottage 24 x 37.

Bud Roberts, story and one-half 6 room residence, on Fourth street.

James Redford, a handsome cottage south of the bridge near the river occupied by Mr. Hart. Mr. Redford has also placed a new foundation under and painted his other property occupied by Mrs. Strong.

Jack Lewis is building a one story residence in south part of town, foundation 24x26 with an extension 14x18.

In the Perkins addition to Cottage Grove several residences are going up, and more contemplated.

Geo. McQueen is building a two story dwelling in McFarland's second addition. The foundation is 28x38, and will be completed about the middle of August.

Dr. Geo. Wall's residence on Wall street, the construction of which was commenced in '98 has just now been completed. This very pretty dwelling, and by the way not a small one—the foundation being 55x56 feet, and three stories high, adds much to the attractiveness of the "west side." Dr. Wall's residence is a fine place, provided with ventilating and hot air pipes on the plan of Mr. Geo. Lea's, which is highly satisfactory.

Another very pretty house built this year is the five room and basement cottage of Mr. Jack Hart on Fourth street. The house stands only one block south of Main on a good lot, well fenced, and is attractively painted. Mr. Hart con-

(Continued on page 2.)

CHURCH NOTICES.

M. E. CHURCH.

Hereafter the services at the Methodist Episcopal church will be as follows: Sunday school at 10 a. m. Preaching every 1st, 2nd and 3rd Sundays at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Epworth League at 6:30 p. m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30. Let us hear the Gospel "It is the power of God." Strangers and friends are made welcome to all meetings.

M. O. BRINK, Pastor.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Services at the Catholic church will henceforth take place each third Sunday in every month.

Rev. L. PRZYBYLSKI.

C. P. CHURCH.

Regular services each Sabbath. Sunday school 10 a. m.; preaching each Sunday at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. except the 2nd which will be given to the Providence church near star on Row river. First Sunday at 3 p. m. will be given to Shields school house and 3rd Sunday 3 p. m. to Sears school house. Junior C. E. at 3 p. m.; Y. P. C. E. at 7 p. m.; prayer meeting Wednesday 8 p. m.; the monthly business meeting and social is held at some members home Monday 8 p. m. after the 1st Sunday. The Ladies Aid Society meets each

Tuesday at 1 p. m. to work, at some friends or member's home. Your presence solicited at each church service. Strangers made welcome. Come.

W. V. MCGEE, Pastor.

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Administrator's Notice.
Notice is hereby given that R. L. Williams has been appointed administrator of the estate of Hannah Williams, deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate are requested to present the same within six months of the date hereof to said administrator, at the office of John M. Williams, Eugene, Oregon. Dated this 10th day of May, 1899.
JOHN M. WILLIAMS, Administrator.
R. L. WILLIAMS, Attorney for Estate.