

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.

A national billiard association may soon be in the field.

Washington is said to be the most productive of the Fanning group of islands.

It is rumored that A. D. Clarke, an Englishman, may try for the cup to get even with Lord Dunsany.

Colonel Frost says the stories of American soldiers looting churches is absolutely false. He praises Otis.

The university of Oregon will play football against the university of California at Berkeley campus November 18.

St. Louis' world's fair is to be a great one. The fund has already reached \$4,000,000. The total amount aimed at is \$5,000,000.

The White Star steamer Germanic collided with a barge near Liverpool and was seriously injured. She will not sail for New York this trip.

Reverend McKinnon asserts that General Luna, the rebel chief killed by Aguinaldo's orderly, had killed his wife and mother-in-law in Paris and fled.

A Paris dispatch says Russia has no interest in Kruger's people or their little republic, and will not interfere. Germany is said to be friendly to the English.

A giant brass combine is being formed which it is stated will comprise all the plants in the Naugatuck valley, Connecticut. The main office will be in New York city.

At Paris, Mo., the grand jury returned an indictment for murder in the first degree against Alexander Jester, on the charge of murdering Gilbert Gates, son of a Chicago millionaire, 28 years ago.

The 19 Russian men-of-war in the Pacific will shortly be reinforced by six ships from the Eastern squadron. The Berlin Tageblatt sees in this a connection with the rumors of the Sino-Japanese alliance.

Secretary Long will make a recommendation for but a limited increase of the new navy in his forthcoming annual report. He will devote most of his energies to urging abolition of limit of cost in the construction of battleships.

Herr Hopeff, ex-treasurer of the Albert Verein, a charitable organization under the patronage of the king and queen of Saxony, was sentenced to imprisonment for four years and nine months for misappropriating 250,000 marks of the society's funds.

The Burghers are said to have secured the services of 13,000 natives.

Prolongation of war beyond British expectations is now said to be certain.

The navy department is to give Marconi's wireless telegraphy a practical test.

England will expect the Boers to pay the cost of war when the end comes.

The government of Venezuela has been turned over to Castro, who seems to be very popular.

United States army officers have been sent to South Africa to watch the progress of the war.

Fifteen sick men of the Iowa regiment are now in the general hospital at the Presidio, San Francisco.

Russia has at last agreed that the claim resulting from the seizure of seals in Behring sea shall be arbitrated.

Ilo Ilo is stirred by the expectation of important fighting. Volleys are being fired at the American outposts nightly.

Colonel John B. Yates, one of General Sherman's main supports in the famous march to the sea, is dead at Amesburg, Ont.

The battleships Texas and Indiana are to go out of commission, as the officers and men are needed in the Philippines. Others may follow.

A Berlin dispatch says telegrams from Brussels announce that in the Transvaal legation circles it is stated that France and Russia will not permit the annexation of the Transvaal and Orange Free State to England.

At Atchison, Kan., two robbers shot and killed one man and wounded another in a store, which they later robbed. They were pursued by a posse and they shot and killed a policeman and another man, both members of the pursuers.

Canada has made a new proposition for permanent settlement of the Alaska dispute. She again asks for arbitration on terms similar to those imposed by the United States and Great Britain over Venezuela. Fifty years of occupancy is considered conclusive evidence of title. She is willing to give up Skagway and Dyea, but wants Pyramid Harbor.

FORCED TO SURRENDER.

An official dispatch received in London from General White, commanding the English forces at Ladysmith, states that the Dublin fusiliers, a mounted battery and the Gloucester regiment, were surrounded and forced to surrender to the Boers.

This loss to the British deprives them of 2,000 men and seven big guns.

The recuperative powers of the Boers are regarded with wonder by the British.

The South American republics will try to patch up their difficulties by arbitration.

The Peruvian cocoa crop is a failure. The plants were damaged by insects and the price has already doubled.

A professional baseball league for 1900, to include Seattle, Tacoma, Portland and Vancouver, B. C., is now on the tapis.

Admiral Schley will go to South Africa in command of the South Atlantic squadron to protect American interests during the progress of the war.

Interesting experiments of Marconi's system on warships resulted in wireless telegraph messages being successfully transmitted over 29 miles of space.

Professor Arthur McGiffert, of Union seminary, New York, refuses to quietly resign from the Presbyterian ministry, and another heresy trial seems inevitable.

The president, it is said, considers that the Germans and British caused the trouble at Samoa and that they should pay the greater portion of the damage.

At Kamloops, B. C., John Hayes is to be tried for murder. He is accused by the confession of his sister of having killed her husband, she acting as accomplice.

Dwight L. Townsend, founder of the Postal Telegraph Company, United Lines Telegraph Company and the famous Havemeyer sugar factory, is dead at New York.

In his message President McKinley will ask for an appropriation for a commission to be appointed to investigate the commercial and industrial condition of the Chinese empire.

Bell had a hot brush with the insurgents at West Guagua, killing four rebel officers and wounding 18 men. One enlisted man was killed and a captain and lieutenant wounded.

The Aberdeen Packing Company's cannery at Fairhaven, Wash., was burned. All machinery and stock, including 15,000 cases of canned salmon, went up in smoke; loss, \$150,000.

Captain Leary, the naval governor of the island of Guam, in the Ladronez, was forced to adopt heroic measures to enforce his administration. The friars were hostile to his orders so he invited them to leave.

The Boer loss at Eland's Laagto was 36 killed and 64 wounded.

John Barrett, ex-United States minister to Siam, is lecturing in the South.

Eight men were buried alive by a cave-in on the Isabella mine at Cripple Creek, Colo.

President McKinley and Secretary Long attended the launching of the Shubrick at Richmond, Va.

Colonel Ray thinks the Valdes trail, an all-American route to the Alaskan gold fields, suitable for a railroad.

Agents of the Transvaal government are in Chicago seeking to enlist Americans for service in the ranks of the Boers.

With impressive military honors the body of General Guy V. Henry was buried at Arlington cemetery, Washington.

The move for the increase of the German navy was made by Emperor William in person, and as yet is wholly unsupported.

The Fourth infantry, 1,200 officers and men, has left Fort Riley, Kansas, for San Francisco, en route to the Philippines.

A circular issued by the Ohio republican state executive committee, soliciting contributions from federal employees has been declared by the civil service board, contrary to law.

According to the latest reports from Cape Town, General Joubert has joined hands with the Free State forces, and there has been some outpost fighting. President Kruger has arrived at Glencoe.

Michael Hatal was killed while performing a feat of magic in catching bullets in his teeth, at New York. Lead bullets had been substituted by some one for the usual "dummy" article.

General Fitzhugh Lee, while visiting in Washington, said in an interview that the Cuban people are steadily improving under the existing protectorate of the United States, but are not yet quite ready for purely Cuban government.

A desperate street fight between members of a Tennessee colony recently located at North Salem, Ind., and citizens of North Salem, resulted in the instant death of one man and the fatal wounding of another, and minor injuries for many others.

GEN. YOUNG IS ADVANCING

Experiencing Many Difficulties on the March.

LAGUNA DE BAY RAN AGROUND

The Boat Was Fired Upon by a Party of Insurgents Bearing a White Flag—Gen. Bates Ordered South.

Manila, Oct. 31.—General Young, with the infantry, is advancing upon Cabanatuan under difficulties. The country is furrowed with rivers and deep ravines, the bridges over which have been destroyed; the mud is deep, rations are short, and the transportation of supplies has been delayed by low water, and the poor condition of the roads. There are sufficient stores, however, to keep the brigade. The insurgents for a long time have lived off the country, impoverishing it. The American horses are not yet accustomed to the native grass and a long bullock train left San Fernando carrying hay for the cavalry.

The Spaniards report that there are no insurgents at Cabanatuan. The gunboat Laguna de Bay dispersed a force of rebels who were engaged in constructing trenches beyond Santa Rosa. The boat was fired upon by a party of insurgents bearing a white flag. She is now aground.

Numbers of Chinese are coming to Angeles from Tarlac, paying the insurgents for the privilege. It is reported that Aguinaldo and the Filipino congress are still at Tarlac.

There are about 3,000 insurgents before Angeles. They have been quiet for the past week.

Two thousand rebels are at Bamban, five miles to the north.

General Bates has been recalled from San Fernando, and ordered to sail for the southern islands as soon as possible.

LADYSMITH INVESTED.

Situation Sufficiently Dangerous to Excite Anxiety.

London, Oct. 31.—The position of Ladysmith, without being alarming, is sufficiently dangerous to excite anxiety. Evidently the Boers are trying to repeat their Dundee tactics. Roughly estimated, they have 17,000 men, as against 12,000 British. General Sir George Stewart White has the better artillery, but his is of lesser range. The delay in the Boer attack is reported to be due to the non-arrival of Commandant-General Joubert's column. This has given the British a much-needed respite after their recent exertions.

Everything, it is now considered, hinges on General White's resources and judgment. Nothing is known regarding the progress of defensive works for the protection of Ladysmith. The censorship is more active than ever. According to the Daily Chronicle's correspondent, "the new regulations limit the number of words allowed for press messages to one-fourth the number allowable before."

Farmers in the neighborhood of Ladysmith have left their farms and stock at the mercy of the Boers and are congregated in the town.

Two guns the Boers have mounted are powerful weapons. They are the ones used in shelling Dundee, and it is a matter of considerable surprise how they managed to transport such heavy pieces.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Fourteen Persons Were Cremated in Fairies, Alabama.

Mobile, Ala., Oct. 28.—News was received here today that 14 people had been burned to death at Fairies, Baldwin county, about 30 miles northeast of Mobile. Sometime Monday night last fire destroyed the dwellings of Harry Goodlaw and Samuel Smithson, cremating all the occupants of both houses. The Goodlaw family consisted of father, mother and six children. There were six persons residing in the Smithson home, the husband, wife, three children, and a sister of Mr. Smithson. The fires are believed to have been of accidental origin.

Storm in West Indies.

Santiago de Cuba, Oct. 31.—After days of continuous rain storms, a terrific hurricane from the southeast swept over Santiago today, causing much destruction. Twelve houses were wrecked and others badly damaged. The unprecedented rainfall continues. Telegraph wires are down, and it is impossible for vessels to enter or leave the harbor. A Ward liner has been delayed four days. The United States transport Burnside has been kept cruising outside the harbor, and fears are entertained for the safety of the fleet of schooners from Heyti and Jamaica that usually arrive on Monday morning.

Jamaica Was Swept.

Kingston, Jamaica, Oct. 31.—Reports of the severe rain storm that has swept the country arrived from various points and confirm the fear that extensive damage has been done. The Rio Cobre inundated Spanishtown, doing considerable harm. All the railroad lines are interrupted, and most of the highways are impassable in consequence of the floods and landslides.

A DAY OF THANKSGIVING.

President McKinley Issues the Usual Proclamation.

The president has issued the following proclamation:

"A national custom, dear to the hearts of the people, calls for the setting apart of one day in each year for special thanksgiving to Almighty God for the blessings of the preceding year.

This honored observance acquires with time a tenderer significance. It enriches domestic life; it summons under the family roof the absent children to glad reunion with those they love. Seldom as this nation had greater cause for profound thanksgiving. No great pestilence has invaded our shore; liberal employment waits upon labor; abundant crops have rewarded the efforts of the husbandman. Increased comforts have come to the home. The national finances have been sustained and made firmer. In all branches of industry and trade there has been an unequaled degree of prosperity, while there has been a steady gain in the moral and educational growth of our national character. Churches and schools have flourished. American patriotism has been exalted. Those engaged in maintaining the honor of the flag with such signal success have been, in a large degree, spared from disaster and disease. An honorable peace has been ratified with a foreign nation with which we were at war, and we are now at friendly relations with every power on earth.

"The trust which we have assumed for the benefit of the people of Cuba has faithfully advanced. There is marked progress toward the restoration of healthy industrial conditions, and under wise sanitary regulations the island has enjoyed unusual exemption from the scourge of fever. The hurricane which swept over our new possession of Puerto Rico, destroying the homes and property of the inhabitants, called forth the instant sympathy of the people of the United States, who were swift to respond with generous aid to the sufferers. While the insurrection still continues in the island of Luzon, business is resuming its activity and confidence in the good purposes of the United States is being rapidly established throughout the archipelago.

"For these reasons, and countless others, I, William McKinley, president of the United States, hereby name Thursday, the 30th day of November next, as a day of general thanksgiving and prayer, to be observed as such by all our people on this continent and in our newly acquired islands, as well as by those who may be at sea or sojourning in foreign lands, and I advise that on this day religious exercises shall be conducted in the churches or meeting places of all denominations in order that in the social features of the day its real significance may not be lost sight of, but fervent prayers may be offered to the Most High for a continuance of the divine guidance, without which man's efforts are vain, and for divine consolation to those whose kindred and friends have sacrificed their lives for our country.

"I recommend also, that on this day, so far as may be found practicable, labor shall cease from its accustomed toil, and charity abound toward the sick, the needy and the poor.

"In witness whereof I have set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"WILLIAM MCKINLEY."

Is It Malaria or Alum?

Langnor, loss of appetite, indigestion and often feverishness are the common symptoms of a physiological condition termed "malaria." All these symptoms may be and frequently are the effect of the use of alum baking powders in food making. There is no question about the poisonous effect of alum upon the system. It obstructs digestion, prostrates the nerves, coagulates and deactivates the blood. All this has been made clear, thanks to physicians, boards of health, and food commissions. So "highly injurious to the health of the community" does the eminent head of the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. Barker, consider the alum baking powders, that he says "their sale should be prohibited by law."

Under these circumstances it is worth the while of every housewife to employ the very little care that is necessary to keep so dangerous an element from the food of her family.

A pure cream of tartar baking powder, which is the only kind that should be used, ought to cost about forty-five to fifty cents a pound. Therefore, if you are paying much less, something is wrong; if you are paying twenty-five cents or less per pound, the powder is certainly made from alum.

Always bear these simple facts in mind when purchasing baking powder.—Popular Science Monthly.

Music Kills a Horse.

Music caused the death of a beautiful 3-year-old filly at Florence, Ala., the other day. A farmer drove his valuable young mare into town, and as he was driving up the principal street a brass band suddenly struck up its blatant music. The mare had never heard a sound like that before and so startled was she that she dropped dead in the shafts of the trap. A veterinary surgeon who examined the carcass declared that the mare had died of heart failure, due to excitement caused by the sound of the unaccustomed music of the brass band.—Roanoke News.

FIGHTING AT LONG RANGE

An Artillery Duel of Several Hours at Ladysmith.

BOERS SHELLED THE TOWN

A Strong British Force Advanced to Meet Them—Casualties of the British Estimated at From 80 to 100.

Ladysmith, Nov. 1.—Firing commenced at 5 A. M. this morning. Boers shelling Ladysmith with 40-pounders. After seven shots the British gunners succeeded in silencing the Boer force. A force of Boers is now advancing on the British left flank.

The advance was made at dawn with the object of shelling the Boers from the position where yesterday they had mounted a number of guns. On reaching the spot, however, it was found that they had evacuated the position. The British continued to advance and the movement developed into a reconnaissance in force. The enemy was posted on a range of hills, having a frontage of about 16 miles.

The British force was disposed in the following order: On the right, two regiments of cavalry, four batteries of the Royal field artillery and five battalions of infantry; in the center, two battalions of the Royal field artillery, two regiments of cavalry and four battalions of infantry; and on the left, the Royal Irish fusiliers, the Gloucestershire shire regiment, and the Tenth mountain battery.

This force had been detailed to guard our left flank at a late hour last night.

General White's plan of operation was that, as the movement developed, the force constituting our center, which was disposed under cover of a kop about three miles from the town, should throw itself upon the enemy while the left flank was being held by the fusiliers and the Gloucesters.

The scheme was well devised, but failed in execution, owing to the fact that the Boer position, which formed our objective, was evacuated. Our artillery quickly reduced the volume of the enemy's fire, but the attack delivered on our right flank was the principal one, and the column was compelled to change. The Boer attack had been silenced for a time, and our infantry advanced, covered by cavalry.

The enemy now began to develop heavy counter-attack, and as they were in great numerical superiority, General White gave orders for the infantry to be gradually withdrawn. The movement was carried out with great steadiness and deliberation, under cover of our guns, which made excellent practice.

Some shells were thrown into the town from the enemy's 40-pounders, at a range of over 6,000 yards, but no damage was done. The engagement lasted several hours, and resulted, on our side, in casualties estimated at from 80 to 100. The Boer losses must have largely exceeded this total.

The attack was admirably delivered by our right, and the Boers were fairly driven out of one of their strongholds near Lombardskop. It was not possible, however, to push the success further, as beyond that point lay a long, broken bridge, affording every kind of natural cover. Of this the enemy took the fullest advantage.

Our shells failed to dislodge the Boers, and as our infantry moved forward in extended order, they came under a heavy and well-directed rifle fire, the effect of which was apparent in General White, who was with the center, seeing that the troops on the right were somewhat pressed, sent their assistance the whole center column, with the exception of the Devonshire regiment.

The battle had then lasted for hours, during which the artillery fire on both sides had been almost incessant.

The naval brigade, which landed at Durban, had arrived on the scene toward the end of the fight, and immediately brought their heavy guns into play. Their practice was magnificent.

At the fourth shot the enemy's 40-pounders had been knocked out of action.

The town is now freed from apprehensions of bombardment.

Throughout the engagement the Boers held their ground with courage and tenacity, and, considering the intensity of our artillery fire, they must have suffered severely.

Hobart Very Sick.

New York, Nov. 1.—Vice-President Hobart, who has been ill for weeks at his home in Paterson, N. J., suffers a relapse this morning. He had a succession of choking spells, resulting from an imperfect action of the heart, an old affliction, complicated with inflammation of the stomach. Mr. Hobart has not been able to attend to his private affairs for the past two or three days, and an intimate friend has been given power of attorney to attend to his business.

East Liverpool, Nov. 1.—Seven hundred girls employed in the biscuit warehouse and the dipping and stamming departments of nearly every pottery in the city struck this morning for higher wages.