

# 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 Shamrock has sailed for home. Vice-President Hobart's days of public service are said to be over.

A lone highwayman held up six people at one time near Pendleton, Or.

It was reported in London that one of the troopships which sailed for the Cape last week had been lost at sea.

The Russian minister of finance asserts that his country is better in condition than either France or England.

The disaster to the British at Ladysmith was caused by mules running away with all the reserve ammunition.

The receipts for the Jeffries-Sharkey prizefight in New York were the largest for any sporting or dramatic event in history.

The transport Hancock since her remodeling at San Francisco can lay claim to being the finest troopship in the world.

One of the greatest financial combinations of the century is now forming. It will control all the telephones and telegraph lines.

Inspector-General Breckinridge of the United States army, is in San Francisco, where he will remain some time on official business.

Announcement is made at San Francisco that the Pacific Coast Biscuit Company is a go. It is otherwise known as the cracker trust.

Germany cannot trade for England's interests in Samoa without the approval and consent of Uncle Sam. Negotiations to that end are now on.

Wireless telegraphy is to be used in the Samoas. It costs much less and will be more practicable than the cable system, in view of the coral growth in the sea.

Senator Allison says President McKinley has no authority to order withdrawal of the army and navy from the Philippines. It would require a special act of congress to do this.

President Schurman, of the Philippine commission, says that we did not acquire entire control of the sultan of Sulu's domain in the war with Spain and we have only an external protectorate.

The international commercial congress in their resolutions adopted at Philadelphia favor lasting peace among nations, assimilation of trade-mark laws, parcel post system, international bureau of statistics and inter-oceanic canal.

General Funston, of the Twentieth Kansas, was charged in the San Francisco Monitor, a Catholic paper, with taking two magnificent chalices from Philippine churches. He has brought suit against that paper and against Archbishop Ireland for criminal libel.

Captain Geary, who was killed at Malabon, October 16, was a native of Oregon.

Boer losses at Ladysmith are estimated at between 900 and 1,000 killed and wounded.

Oregon salmon eggs are being sent to Australian waters where they are expected to thrive.

England has called out more reserves and within 10 days men to replace the captured forces will sail for South Africa.

The state will pay the Iowans' fares home. Three special sleeping-car trains and subsistence will be furnished them.

The Pullman-Wagner Company has so pulled its strings that even independent railway lines will turn their sleeping cars over to the combine.

Cable advices to the war department indicate that General Young's column is pressing on toward San Jose, though progress is difficult on account of wet weather.

The Washington regiment has been mustered out. About 800 men, including the Seattle companies, left by steamer for home. The others go north by rail.

Although all regiments have their full quota, recruiting will be continued for the Philippines. Men will be needed each month to fill vacancies by casualties and discharges.

Colonel Wholley, of the Washington volunteer infantry, has been appointed major of the Forty-first volunteer infantry and has been ordered to join that regiment for service in the Philippines.

A Lima, Peru, dispatch says Durand's revolutionary forces are being closely pursued by the government troops, and according to official dispatches, the situation of the leader of Peru's latest revolution seems to be precarious.

### LATER NEWS.

The Indiana, with the Tennessee volunteers on board, is overdue at San Francisco.

The Tacoma News announces authoritatively that the Seattle Post-Intelligencer has been sold. The purchaser's name is withheld.

The officers of the transport Ohio, which has arrived at San Francisco, report that there is a scarcity of food on the island of Guam.

Senator Morgan is quoted as saying that congress should define a government for the Philippines without delay. He favors a congressional commission.

Trouble is anticipated on the Cherokee Indian Nation, owing to ballot-box stuffing at their election last August, the facts of which have just leaked out.

President Samuel B. Donnelly, of the International Typographical Union, was accorded enthusiastic receptions by the printers of Portland and Seattle and Spokane.

An ungrateful Indian, who had been furnished with food and lodging, murdered a Ne ada white woman and her infant son. Robbery was the motive of the assassin.

The Russian steamer Dolney Vastok, which was to have entered the transport service, arrived in San Francisco too late, a British steamer having taken her place.

War in the Transvaal has effected the markets of the East and speculative operations have ceased. The effect on prices, however, has not been as great as anticipated.

A divorce has been granted to Count Von Moltke, the emperor of Germany's aid-de-camp. The decree places the entire guilt on the wife. The case has caused a sensation in court circles for a year past.

Having learned that White is still safe at Ladysmith, the British are giving attention to General Joubert's plan for the conquest of Natal. Such a movement is regarded as more daring than Sherman's march to the sea.

Judge Schofield, of Illinois, has arrived in San Francisco from Samoa and Hawaii. He says the natives of Samoa should be allowed to work out their own salvation. He reports the landgrabbers as doing a rushing business in Hawaiian islands.

Swindlers in Wall street, New York, have been selling washed-out, canceled revenue stamps, the traffic having reached enormous proportions. It is estimated that 10 per cent of the daily sales were fraudulent and that the government has been losing \$5,000 a day in the deal.

The British think they inflicted terrible loss on the Boers in Thursday's fighting.

Ex-President Harrison has returned to the United States after an extended trip abroad.

Puerto Cabello has surrendered to General Castro and the officials of the de facto government.

Half a million dollars' worth of property was destroyed by fire in Kansas City.

The Washington boys are home. They were greeted everywhere with enthusiastic demonstrations.

The general belief in London is that the Boers are now waiting for more guns from Pretoria before attacking Ladysmith.

Eastern Oregon is experiencing its first labor strike. Fifty miners of the Bonanza mine near Baker City, are out for shorter hours.

Of the Coeur d'Alene rioters tried in Moscow for conspiracy against the United States, 10 were found guilty and three were acquitted.

The ship Charles E. Moody, long overdue at Honolulu, has at last arrived. She was 190 days in making the passage from Norfolk navy yard.

Boers are said to have issued letters of marque in Europe and the United States, and British commerce may suffer, even if the transports do not.

In his annual report United States treasurer suggests the impounding of redeemed treasury notes and thinks banks should increase their circulation.

England has sent 10,000 rounds of lyddite shells to South Africa. According to estimates, a single shell of this kind falling into a compact body will kill 300 men.

John R. McLean, Democratic candidate for governor of Ohio, has given out an address through the press in which he predicts that "Hanna is beaten."

The most important expedition of the fall campaign chasing Aguinaldo is now on, and it is predicted that the rebel capital will soon be untenable for the insurgents.

Marconi will not operate with the signal corps of the United States, but will return to England in connection with the use of the wireless system of telegraphy in South Africa.

Nicaragua wants some of Costa Rica's coast territory. The government has completely routed the insurgents and dealt a death blow to the revolutionary movement in Peru.

## AN IMPORTANT EXPEDITION

### Fall Campaign Under Way in the Islands.

### HOT CHASE AFTER AGUINALDO

#### A Fleet of Transports and Gunboats Sail to Co-Operate With Land Forces—End Next Spring.

Manila, Nov. 7.—This evening a fleet of transports and gunboats left Manila for the most important expedition of the autumn campaign. Its destination is supposed to be Dagupan, or some other northern port. General Weaton commands, with a brigade consisting of the Thirteenth infantry, the Thirty-third infantry, two guns of the Sixth artillery and two galleys. The transports Sheridan, Francisco de Reys and Aztec carry the troops, with the gunboat Helena as escort. A dispatch boat was sent ahead to arrange a rendezvous with the United States cruiser Charleston and the warships that are patrolling the northern coast of Luzon.

It is assumed here that the purpose of the expedition is to move down the Dagupan-Manila railroad towards Tarlac, in order to prevent Aguinaldo's forces making another base farther south. Dagupan and Appari are the strongholds of the insurgents in the north.

It has been the unanimous opinion of military experts that Dagupan should be made a base of operations, but sufficient troops have heretofore been lacking. With Generals Wheaton, MacArthur and Lawton moving upon Tarlac from three directions, and the mountains hemming in the other side, the insurgents' capital will soon become untenable. Aguinaldo may attempt to shift his headquarters to the rich tobacco country at the northern end of the island. It will be difficult for the insurgents to escape. Should the scheduled operations succeed, organized insurrection on a large scale should be at an end early next spring, although guerrilla warfare is likely to continue for a long time. No one anticipates that the insurgents will make many hard battles.

Manila, Nov. 7, 10:15 A. M.—Two columns of Generals MacArthur's division yesterday took Magaling, about six miles northeast of Angeles. Colonel Smith, with two battalions of the Seventeenth infantry, two guns of the First artillery, and a body of engineers, advanced from Angeles. Major O'Brien, with a battalion of the Seventeenth infantry and two troops of the Fourth cavalry, moved from Calulut.

Colonel Smith killed 11 insurgents, wounded 128 and captured 50, as well as taking a lot of insurgent transportation. Major O'Brien killed 49 insurgents, wounded many and took 28 prisoners. The Americans had 11 men wounded.

#### Retreat Cut Off.

London, Nov. 7.—The war office has issued the following announcement:

"The colonial office has received information to the effect that the British troops have withdrawn from Colenso and have concentrated further south, but we have no news of any engagement in that neighborhood."

The evacuation of Colenso is undoubtedly a most serious matter for the British in Natal, as it not only testifies to the complete investment of Ladysmith by the Boers, but makes the relief of General Sir George Stewart White an extremely difficult operation.

#### Ten Men Convicted.

Moscow, Id., Nov. 7.—The jury which has been out in the Coeur d'Alene miners' trial brought in a verdict at 11 a. m. today. The juryman filed into the courtroom and the verdict was delivered by Foreman Tucker. Ten of the defendants were found guilty and three not guilty. The convicted men are: Dennis O'Rourke, Arthur Wallace, Henry Maroni, John Lucinetti, C. R. Burres, Francis Butler, E. Abinola, P. F. O'Donnell, Mike Malvey, Louis Salla. Those who were acquitted are: F. W. Garrett, Fred Shaw, W. Y. Bundren.

Under the statutes the penalty for conspiracy against the United States and a delay of the mails is a one of not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$10,000, or not to exceed two years imprisonment, or both fine and imprisonment.

#### Boys Reach Home.

Tacoma, Nov. 7.—Companies A, C, I, E and L, of the First Washington regiment, arrived today. Company F went direct home from Portland to Dayton, and company G, of Vancouver, stopped at its home. Companies A and L, of Spokane, went to Spokane at 7 o'clock tonight, while the Walla Walla, Tacoma and Yakima companies will attend the Seattle celebration, the Tacoma company going over in the morning and the other two leaving late tonight. The First Washington regiment band accompanied the companies coming north by rail, and disbanded here, the members going to their homes.

A banquet and reception were tendered the companies here today, and a parade of military and civic societies escorted the companies to the banquet halls.

### GOVERNMENT FOR FILIPINOS.

#### Senator Morgan Says Congress Should Define It Without Delay.

New York, Nov. 8.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: "Congress should at once take action in relation to the Philippines," said Senator Morgan tonight. This action should be taken in the discharge of the duty imposed by section 4, article IV, of the constitution, which provides that the United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government."

The senator said that this imposed a distinct duty upon congress, and the discharge of that duty by action looking to the establishment of a republican form of government in the Philippines would be the answer possible to the anti-imperialists. He explained that what he meant by giving a republican form of government to the Philippines was to give them the best form of a republican government known in the world, which would be the best form to be found among the ideal, and that every step toward establishing a government in the Philippines should be an approach to this high ideal.

No attempt should be made, he said, to frame a detailed government for the islands as a whole or for any of the various people who inhabited them, without a thorough understanding of all the conditions and needs of the inhabitants. Asked whether he favored a congressional commission to visit the Philippines and study the conditions there before attempting to frame a system of government, he replied:

"I think it would be wise to have such a commission visit the islands. If we had undertaken to frame a government for Hawaii without the study of local conditions which our commission made, I think it is probable that we would have made some egregious blunders. This study of conditions and of the peculiar characteristics and needs of the people is even more necessary in the case of the Philippines than in Hawaii, because we know less of the Philippines."

In the senator's opinion, the government of the United States should have charge of the external relations of the islands, of collecting and expending the revenues, and of all matters relating to the islands as a group, while the local affairs should be confided as far as possible to the people of the different localities. In this connection he spoke of the township system of the New England states as the highest ideal of local self-government.

The question of who should have the right to vote would have to be determined by congress, and in this connection the senator called attention to the fact that in the first instance the determination of who shall have the suffrage in the states and territories organized under the United States, an arbitrary act, in some places, men only being allowed to vote, in others men and women, and in others various qualifications being prescribed. Existing laws, the senator thought, should be continued in force as far as they were good laws, because the people understood them.

One change that would have to be made would be to take away from the friars and the religious orders their power of levying taxes on the people. Senator Morgan is of the opinion that while the United States should undertake at once the solution of the problem of governing the Philippines, the development of that government into its ultimate form will have to be a matter of growth.

#### Somewhat Irregular.

Washington, Nov. 6.—Moran Brothers, of Seattle, shipbuilders, have submitted to the navy department another bid to take the place of that submitted last Wednesday for the construction of a 3,500-ton cruiser. The firm does this on the theory that congress intended at least two of six vessels should be constructed on the Pacific coast, and as the Union iron works at San Francisco, the only other bidder on the slope, bid for only one of the ships, the Seattle firm feels that if it reduces its original bid to the same figures as that of the San Francisco corporation, it should have it considered on even terms.

The proposition being irregular, it has been referred to the board of construction and the general opinion is that it cannot be entertained.

#### Chinese Go Home to Celebrate.

Vancouver, B. C., Nov. 8.—A small army of Chinese will sail Friday for home to attend the great New Year's celebration. Six hundred and fifty took passage today. This is the largest number of Chinese ever taken from this continent by one steamer.

#### Recovered From Fire Ruins.

New York, Nov. 8.—The charred bodies of Engineer Michael Condon and Porter Charles Smith were found today in the ruins of the fire which destroyed the contents of the six-story brick building at 94 Mott street Friday afternoon, and in which four men are supposed to have lost their lives.

#### Tom Reed's Successor.

Portland, Me., Nov. 8.—Amos T. Allen has been elected congressman from the first Maine district to succeed Thomas B. Reed, by a majority of 4,650, with three or four small towns to hear from. These cannot change the result more than 50 votes either way.

## FIGHTING NEAR LADYSMITH

### Report of a Hot Engagement at Besters.

### THE BOERS LOST HEAVILY

#### Eight Hundred Burghers Were Killed, Wounded and Captured—Colenso in the Hands of the Boers.

Estcourt, Natal, Nov. 8.—A reliable messenger has just arrived from Ladysmith, passing the Boer lines during the night, who reports that heavy fighting occurred Thursday around Ladysmith. The hottest engagement was on George Tatham's farm, on the Orange Free State side of Besters. The British drove the Boers back to their camp. The enemy suffered great loss and 30 mounted Boers were captured.

The fighting was resumed yesterday, the Boers firing from Nodswathshana hill, near Hepworth's farm. Again they were driven back with loss on their camp. A large Boer force, with artillery, under John Wessette, has taken up a position on the left of Beacon, locating on the Woodhouse, Pieterons and Langvaracht farms, facing Besters, and a small commando is now encamped on the south side of Pieters station commanding the railway. The Boers have torn up the culverts of the railway near Pieters station, and have burned the wooden portions.

No damage had yet been done at Colenso. The houses, stores, railway and iron bridges remain intact. The messenger says that he heard the Boers would be in Colenso today, and that the volunteers were leaving.

It is reported that the Boers lost 800 in killed, wounded and captured in Thursday's battle on Tatham's farm, near Ladysmith.

Pietermaritzburg, Natal, Nov. 8.—The general commanding the line of communication with Maritzburg has arrived with his staff at Estcourt. Telegraphic communication north of Estcourt is entirely stopped.

The natives report that the Boers received a crushing blow at Ladysmith Thursday.

Evening.—The British forces at Ladysmith, it now appears, were engaged successfully Thursday and Friday. It is reported that the cavalry scored heavily, and that the infantry did great execution with bayonets, the Gordon Highlanders carrying the principal Boer position at the point of the bayonet. The Boers lost heavily in killed and wounded, and a number surrendered.

#### Boers in Colenso.

Estcourt, Natal, Nov. 8.—Colenso is now in the hands of the Boers. Before the evacuation was decided upon, the enemy tried to cut off our outposts. The Durban light infantry, under Lieutenant Molineux, and a force of Dublin fusiliers were sent to the relief of the outposts, and a brisk fight ensued. The Boers were repulsed, leaving 12 dead. Twenty Boer horses were killed and others stamped. The chief motive for the withdrawal, however, was that the long range of the Boer guns had made the position untenable. No orders were received for retirement.

The Boers shelled Colenso camp all day today, being apparently unaware of the evacuation. They looted the stores, but did not harm the bridges, saying they would want the railway themselves. The women and children here are crowding the trains bound for Pietermaritzburg and Durban.

#### VOLUNTEERS AT HOME.

#### Seattle Honors the Returning Washington Soldiers.

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 8.—The First Washington volunteers, who made a brilliant record in the Philippine war, arrived here this morning on the steamship Queen, and were given a reception never to be forgotten by those who witnessed it.

Thirty thousand people poured into the city from all parts of the state to honor the returning heroes, British Columbia and Oregon also sending their quota. The principal streets were elaborately decorated with banners, streamers, flags and emblems. Public buildings and store windows presented many unique and handsome designs. Along the streets were strings of electric lights.

The celebration commenced with a naval parade, which, well-informed men said, was one of the best ever seen on the coast. It included 50 vessels which left Seattle early in the morning, and in platoon formation met the steamship Queen five miles down the Sound.

Cannons boomed from the government vessels in the harbor and the land batteries as the fleet neared the city. The sick were brought up on the Queen's deck and propped up and witnessed the landing. It was a wonderful sight. There was cheering of the wildest kind, waving of flags, firing of crackers and over all the booming of heavy guns.

The land parade was between walls of humanity, packed into the streets. General Nelson A. Miles and Governor Rogers were the distinguished guests.