

# BOHEMIA NUGGET

Published Every Friday.

COTTAGE GROVE.....OREGON

## THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

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

Tagals are not friendly to Archbishop Chappelle, now at Manila.

The Stanford football team defeated the all-Seattle players by a score of 28 to 0.

The treasurer of Shelby county, Indiana, is short \$125,000. His books are missing.

The Paris high court has found M. De Roulde of guilty conspiracy under extenuating circumstances.

Hanna will be chairman of the next Republican national committee, because the president wishes it.

Because he rode on a railway pass, suit has been filed against a member of the Kentucky election board.

President Cole, of the Globe National bank, of Boston, which recently failed has returned and will stand trial.

Peter S. Wilkes died at Stockton Cal. He was a confederate congressman during the last year of the war.

The president has nominated General Bates, Young and McArthur for promotion. Bates is to succeed Lawton.

A native was found with all the symptoms of bubonic plague in Manila. Two deaths occurred in the house where he was sick.

As a result of campaigning in the Philippines 14 soldiers are insane at the Presidio in San Francisco. They will be sent to Washington.

The situation at Ladysmith is becoming horrible. Twenty deaths in one day were reported by General White. Enteric fever and dysentery are prevalent.

The recent California earthquake caused inactive volcanoes in the desert to become active; made old gas wells at Yuma flow again and caused fissures in the ground.

Trunk lines have all advanced freight rates. Merchants have filed protests saying that the new rates will drive business away from New York, ship-pers taking advantage of the New Orleans houses.

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Lieutenant Gillmore declined to speak regarding political conditions, except to say that he thought the insurrection would last as long as there were any Tagals left.

Describing the flight from Benguet, when the Americans approached, Lieutenant Gillmore said:

"The Filipinos, completely terrified, left Benguet December 7. They hurried the prisoners from town to town, often retracing the trail not knowing where the Americans would attack. After being almost without food for three days, they killed several horses, and we lived on horse fle for several days. I did not have a meal from December 7 until I reached Vigan. Indeed, the rescuing party lived largely upon rice without salt. There was one day when I was reduced to chewing grass and bark."

Factory Building Destroyed. New York, Jan. 9.—A fire early this morning destroyed the brick factory building on East fifty-ninth street did \$100,000 damage. The building was used in part a storage warehouse by Bloomingdale Brothers, and they are the chief losers.

Secretary Root has taken measure to break the corner in hemp. He has had many complaints and has instructed Otis to open Southern Luzon port soon.

Senator Harrell, of Kentucky, says Whallen tried to buy his vote against Goebel. Harrell wanted \$5,000, but received only \$4,500 and now charges bribery.

Secretary Root has directed the establishment of a government line of steamships connecting San Francisco, Honolulu and Manila, similar to that running between New York, Cuba and Porto Rico points.

### LATER NEWS.

Gold imports are helping England's finances.

Tod Sloan, the great jockey, is coming West.

Money rates have taken a tumble and may go lower.

Affairs of the Globe National bank, at Boston, will be wound up.

As a training-ship the Hartford will sail for South American ports with 400 boys.

Christian science treatment allowed two children to die of diphtheria at Pittsburg.

Heavy losses on both sides are the chief results of recent hard battles at Ladysmith.

Montana politics are getting much needed airing by the testimony in the Clark case.

German vessel-owners regard England's recent seizures as a scheme to kill competition.

The released American prisoners were barefooted and in rags when they arrived in Manila.

Editor Stead has published a letter in London in which he gives some inside facts of the Jameson raid.

A miniature battle of San Juan hill was fought by Chicago youngsters. The police intervened, but not before the "Spanish" officers were seriously wounded.

After a day's bombardment, the Boers captured the British garrison at Kuruman, Bechuanaland, taking 120 prisoners, arms, ammunition and provisions.

The Boers whipped White's forces out of positions three different times, but each time the Britishers' gallantry returned to the fray and recovered all the lost positions.

Our losses in the Spanish war were 32,296. The grand total of the volunteer force was 223,235. About 24,000 of these were discharged or deserted. The total deaths were less than 4,000.

Friendship between China and the United States would be complete if the Chinese were admitted to the Philippines. Our trade with China increased 40 per cent last year, all due to friendship.

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## FOUR HOURS' BOMBARDMENT

### Prolonged Attack Made on British at Ladysmith.

#### WHITE REPORTS A VICTORY

British Make a Heavy Attack on Colenso—Cheveley Camp in the Height of Activity—Hard Fighting on.

London, Jan. 9.—The Daily Mail has the following, dated January 6, at noon, from Frere camp:

"At 3 o'clock this morning very heavy firing began at Ladysmith. It lasted fully four hours, and must have meant either a sortie by the British or a determined attack on the garrison by the Boers. Our shells could be seen falling on Umbutwha hill and the enemy were replying.

"Besides the cannon reports, there were sounds indicating small pieces of artillery in action. The fighting must have been at closer range than has been the case up to now.

"Our naval guns at Cheveley sent their usual fire into the Boer trenches, but there has been no further movement here."

The Daily Telegraph has the following from Frere camp, dated Saturday:

"A very heavy bombardment went on at Ladysmith from daybreak until this morning. It is believed that an engagement was in progress, for musketry fire was also heard. It is possible the garrison was making a sortie, for the Boers at Colenso hurriedly left their trenches and rode toward Ladysmith.

"Our big naval gun at Cheveley camp fired several rounds at the enemy as they were leaving their Colenso lines. General Buller has ridden on to Cheveley with his staff."

A special dispatch from Frere camp, dated Saturday evening, says:

"General White telegraphs that he defeated the Boers this morning. They crept up so close to the defending forces that the Gordon Highlanders and the Manchester actually repulsed them at the point of the bayonet."

#### SAFE IN MANILA.

Experiences of Lieutenant Gillmore With the Tagals.

Manila, Jan. 9.—Lieutenant J. C. Gillmore, of the United States gunboat Yorktown, who was captured by the insurgents last April, near Baler, arrived today on the steamer Venus from Vigan, province of South Ilocos, with nineteen other American prisoners, including seven of his sailors, from the Yorktown. Lieutenant Gillmore, after reporting, came ashore and hobbled along with the aid of a cane, to the Hotel Oriente, where American officers and ladies were waiting through the halls to the strains of "Aguinaldo's March."

Although tanned and ruddy from exposure, he is weak and nervous, showing the results of long hardships. He speaks warmly of Aguinaldo, and very bitterly against General Tino, declaring that while in the former's jurisdiction he was treated splendidly, but that after he fell into Tino's hands, he suffered everything.

Colonel Hare and Lieutenant-Colonel Howse, the latter of the Thirty-fourth volunteer infantry, rescued Gillmore's party on December 18, near the headwaters of the Abat river, after they had been abandoned by the Filipinos and were expecting death from the savage tribes around them.

When the rescuing force reached them, they were nearly starved, but were building rafts in the hope of getting down the river to the coast.

Lieutenant Gillmore could not speak enthusiastically enough about the 140 picked men who had rescued him and his party.

While they were in the hands of Tino's men he issued an order that any person aiding an American by food or money should be treated as a criminal. One citizen of Vigan, Senor Vera, was probably killed for betraying them.

Lieutenant Gillmore declined to speak regarding political conditions, except to say that he thought the insurrection would last as long as there were any Tagals left.

Describing the flight from Benguet, when the Americans approached, Lieutenant Gillmore said:

"The Filipinos, completely terrified, left Benguet December 7. They hurried the prisoners from town to town, often retracing the trail not knowing where the Americans would attack. After being almost without food for three days, they killed several horses, and we lived on horse fle for several days. I did not have a meal from December 7 until I reached Vigan. Indeed, the rescuing party lived largely upon rice without salt. There was one day when I was reduced to chewing grass and bark."

Factory Building Destroyed. New York, Jan. 9.—A fire early this morning destroyed the brick factory building on East fifty-ninth street did \$100,000 damage. The building was used in part a storage warehouse by Bloomingdale Brothers, and they are the chief losers.

### A FRIEND OF CHINA.

Minister Wu Satisfied With America's Commercial Policy.

Chicago, Jan. 10.—A special to the Times-Herald from Washington says: Minister Wu Ting Fang, the representative of China in Washington, has in following with the closest interest the various developments in the negotiations which have been in progress between the United States and the various governments relative to the preservation of American rights in the empire of China. He is satisfied that from the natural desire of this government to protect its trade, it has not as a sincere friend of his country. Speaking today of the effect of the assurances given the United States by several powers, he said:

"China's friendship for the United States is a growth of years. Nothing has ever happened to disturb the friendly relations of the two governments. I look upon the recent negotiations for the preservation of American rights in China as another move by this government which, while designed primarily for the protection of its own interests, cannot but be regarded in any other light than as another manifestation of its good will for my country."

"There is only one ripple on the placid waters of friendship of the two countries which has in it any possibility of lessening the cordiality that now exists. This arises from the policy now being pursued by the military authorities in the Philippines, which excludes Chinese subjects, and in some cases even merchants and students who belong to the excepted classes under the treaty have been refused admission. I am satisfied that when this country considers the benefits which follow the free admission of my countrymen into the Philippines, it will issue an order revoking the military decree which prohibits Chinese immigration."

"The trade of the United States with China has increased abnormally, 40 per cent over what it was the year preceding. Its development is undoubtedly due to the friendship which exists between the two countries, and to the knowledge that the United States has none but a kindly interest in the empire."

"Our relations with all the countries of the world are of a most peaceful character. My government is reorganizing the army, and is employing foreign instructors, and we hope to obtain a mobile army which will be able to defend the country in time of need."

#### THE LOSS OF THE HUPEH.

Chinese Crew of Forty-Five Perished—Were on Rafts.

San Francisco, Jan. 10.—The story of the loss of the British steamer Hupeh, on her voyage from this city to Hong Kong, via Java, has been received in this city, and the details show that the loss of the vessel was accompanied by a far greater loss of life than the cable reports told of. The vessel sprung a leak after leaving Java with a cargo of sugar for Hong Kong. The Chinese crew refused to work. The ship's boats, with one exception, were destroyed during a storm, and the crew built a number of rafts, launching them and setting them afloat, leaving the captain and one passenger on board the sinking vessel. The Europeans occupied one raft and the Chinese were divided on six or seven others.

The rafts were soon surrounded by hundreds of ravenous sharks, which, in their eagerness to get at the shipwrecked sailors, jumped far out of the water. Soon several of the Chinese rafts were overturned, and it was then that the Europeans decided to return to the vessel. The only remaining boat was repaired and launched, the captain taking command.

The island of Luban, in the Philippine group, was finally made, and the natives, on learning that the mariners were British subjects, made them comfortable and later sent them to Manila. Nothing was ever heard of the Chinese crew, numbering 45, and they must have been drowned and devoured by the pursuing sharks.

#### REBELS IN CAVITE.

Schwan and Wheaton Breaking Up the Remaining Bands.

Washington, Jan. 10.—The war department has received the following from General Otis:

"Manila.—Bates is pursuing the enemy in the south with vigor.

"Schwan's column, moving along the shore of Laguna de Bay, struck 800 insurgents under General Noriel at Binen the 6th inst., and drove them westward on Silan. He captured the place, from which the cavalry pushed through to Indian. Schwan captured three of Noriel's six pieces of artillery and will take the remainder; also his transportation, with records, and a large quantity of ammunition.

"Two battalions of Twenty-eighth, part of Wheaton's column, struck the enemy near Imus yesterday, killing and wounding 140.

"Birkheimer, with a battalion of the Twenty-eighth, struck the enemy entrenched west of Bacoor yesterday morning. The enemy left on the field 65 in dead, 40 wounded and 32 rifles. Our loss thus far is Lieutenant Cheeny, Fourth infantry, and four enlisted men killed, 24 enlisted men wounded.

"It is expected that Schwan's troops will cut off the retreat of the enemy's Cavite army."

## ACCUSED OF TREACHERY

### Pettigrew's Charges Against the Government.

#### ATTITUDE TOWARD THE TAGALS

Some Sensational Statements Made in the Senate—Financial Debate Postponed—Race Question in the South.

Washington, Jan. 10.—During a discussion today of a resolution of inquiry offered by Pettigrew, of South Dakota, some sensational statements were made in the senate regarding the attitude of the United States toward the Filipino insurgents. Pettigrew declared that the government had attacked its allies, and thereby had been guilty of the grossest treachery. This statement was resented warmly by Lodge of Massachusetts, who declared that this government had done nothing of the kind, and that, not even remotely, had it recognized the so-called government of the Filipinos.

Morgan of Alabama discussed at length the race question in the South, basing his remarks upon a resolution offered by Pritchard, Republican, of North Carolina. He maintained that the government had attempted to force the black race into the same social and political equality with the white race was only to clog the progress of all mankind.

The house today ordered two investigations as a result of resolutions introduced by Representative Lentz, of Ohio. The first is to be an investigation by the committee on postoffice and postroads into the charge that two federal appointees of the president—John C. Graham, of Provo City, Utah, and Postmaster Orson Smith, of Logan, Utah—are under indictment as polygamists, and whether affidavits to that effect were on file at the time of their appointment. The other is a general investigation of the military committee into the conduct of General Merriam and the United States army officers during the Wardner, Idaho, riot and subsequent thereto.

#### WHITE HOLDS OUT.

Ammunition Is Low and the Situation Desperate.

London, Jan. 10.—General White still holds out, or did so 60 hours ago, when the Boers, ousted from their foothold inside the works, suspended their assault at nightfall. England has taken heart.

The situation, however, is worse. The eleagant force must have expended large amounts of ammunition which cannot be replenished, and must have lost a number of officers and men, which is counterbalanced, so far as the garrison is concerned, by the great loss of the Boers.

General White still needs relief, and the difficulties confronting General Buller are as great as before. The former's unadorned sentences, as read and reread suggest eloquently the peril in which the town was for 14 hours, and how barely able his 9,000 men were to keep firm being overcome.

The chief concern for General White is in respect of ammunition. Sixty-eight days ago, at the beginning of the siege, his small ammunition was vaguely described as "plenty." His artillery then had 300 rounds per gun. Some of the batteries have been in action frequently since then, and all were probably engaged last Saturday. His stock of shells consequently, must be low, and this will make it difficult for General White to co-operate in a movement by General Buller.

Young America Won the Day.

Chicago, Jan. 10.—Little Charles Hosworth tooted a tin horn on Sunday afternoon on the prairie at Western and Wabansia avenues and immediately 100 boys sprang "to arms" at the improvised bugle call. A great battle had been arranged and the two armies of 50 boys each advanced toward each other in military fashion. A neighborhood feud started the matter, and under the truce of a white flag the boys had agreed to fight the "battle of San Juan hill."

Many of the boys had rifles and shot-guns, most of them unloaded, fortunately. Those who could not get guns had brooms or sticks. Some of the boys had revolvers. The two armies threw themselves upon one another with a fury little short of a real engagement. While the battle raged, the patrol wagon from the police station came to the scene. Big policemen charged the combined "American" and "Spanish" forces, and when the smoke and dust had lifted, the fleeing forms of the youthful warriors could be seen disappearing toward all points of the compass. On the battle-field, wounded and moaning, lay several boys.

The worst injured was "Lieutenant" Harry Johnson, 11 years old, and a "Spanish" officer, who was shot in the back. The "Spanish" commander, "General" Artie Standt, had a bullet wound in his left leg. Others had slighter injuries, but none of the boys were seriously hurt. Later the police arrested Emil Gustafson, aged 15, who, they claimed, fired the bullets which hit the two "Spanish" officers.