

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 German gunboat has been ordered to Amoy.

A plot to burn Shanghai has been discovered.

Bryan has decided on an Eastern stump tour.

Seventy missionaries from China reached Vancouver, B. C.

Washington fusionists renominated John R. Rogers for governor.

Nancy C. Eoff, great aunt of Governor Geer, died at Macleay, Or.

Bressi, the assassin of King Humbert, was sentenced to life imprisonment.

It is reported that Prince Tuan and 1,500 Boxers were killed in a great battle.

Earl Li asks the appointment of several Chinese officials to the list of peace makers.

Yu, the governor of the province of Shen Si, is reported to have invited the foreigners in his province to come to his protection. About August 21, 50 accepted the invitation and all were massacred.

It is said that the Standard Oil Company will soon be purchasing the product of California wells, now having obtained in the East a number of tanks for the storage, which will be located at Bakersfield, where ground has been secured for them.

The United States transport Thomas arrived at San Francisco, 29 days from Manila, via Yokohama. She has on board 261 sick and wounded soldiers, 31 military prisoners, 51 cabin passengers, 173 in the steerage, and seven stowaways. Seven deaths occurred during the voyage.

Dr. P. S. Kellogg, who has just returned from two years' service as a surgeon in the Philippines, denies the charges of neglect on the transport Sherman, made by Captain Crenshaw, of Atlanta, in his ante-mortem statement. Dr. Kellogg, who came home on the Sherman with Crenshaw, says the captain was badly wounded; that it was only a question of time when he should die, and it was at his own request that the captain was allowed to come home. Dr. Kellogg avers that Crenshaw had every possible attention, including the best physicians and nurses.

Boxers attempted to mine the American legation.

A strike of 140,000 anthracite coal miners is threatened.

General Chaffee is preparing to winter 15,000 men in Pekin.

The battle-ship Alabama averaged 17 knots on her official trial.

The Nebalem and Tillamook fishermen's strike is at an end.

Several of Minister Conger's guests have arrived at Tien Tsin.

A movement to clear the country south of Pekin is in progress.

Official American dispatches are being tampered with in China.

From St. Petersburg it is reported that peace negotiations have begun.

Primary returns indicate that Croker will control the New York Democratic convention.

Senator Scott, of West Virginia, says the Republicans will lose 100,000 votes in New York.

Heavy fighting is reported to have occurred at Machadodorp, between Boers and British.

P. G. Stewart, member of the provisional government of Oregon, is dead at Tacoma, Wash.

Four townships surrounding Shoshone Falls, Idaho, have been reserved for a national park.

San Francisco's population, according to the United States census, is \$43,768; Boston's, 559,892.

Ten square miles of forest reserve in the San Gabriel reservation, near Los Angeles, Cal., have already been swept by fire, and still the flames are devouring the timber. It was reported from Sturtevant's Camp that the fire had spread on the north side of the west fork of the San Gabriel river and the south side of the Tejonja river, between Devil's canyon and the Short Cut.

Jose Castray Garcia, who was arrested in Havre, France, on July 20 last, charged with absconding from Porto Rico with \$12,000 of United States funds, has arrived in New York. He was in the custody of Luis Barrios, assistant chief of the insular police of Porto Rico, who went to Havre to bring back the alleged embezzler. By his extradition the French government recognizes the sovereignty of the United States in Porto Rico.

It is stated that Germany will take more first prizes at the Paris exposition than any other nation.

Fifty residents of Massillon, O., left for Oklahoma, where they will take up claims on government land and establish a colony.

The comptroller of the treasury has decided that a common carrier is responsible for the loss of goods received by it, even though such goods are not accompanied by a bill of lading or shipping directions.

LATER NEWS.

The pay of Chinese officials has been stopped.

Ex-Governor Llewellyn, of Kansas, is dead.

The British garrison at Ladybrand is invested.

German troops have been landed at Wu Sung.

Several forest fires are raging in Coos county, Oregon.

An outbreak has occurred in Bohol, Philippine islands.

The czar is trying to frustrate Emperor William's plans.

War on the foreigners was ordered by the empress dowager.

The entire Democratic state ticket in Arkansas was elected.

Lord Roberts has issued a proclamation formally annexing the Transvaal.

Labor day celebrations were held in many cities. Roosevelt and Bryan speaking in Chicago.

Labor day was celebrated in St. Louis by a labor parade, wherein more than 25,000 men of all trades participated.

In an altercation near Walla Walla, Emanuel Edwards shot and slightly wounded P. B. Knight in the left leg. The trouble is said to have started over a horse.

Labor day was celebrated in Cincinnati by a parade of workmen, estimated from 12,000 to 15,000. It was the best-appointed procession ever seen there on Labor day.

Santiago, Cuba, is experiencing the severest weather known since 1877. The lower part of the city is five feet under water. The firemen and police are assisting the sufferers.

Having lived 26 years, Miss Emily H. Trevor, one of the most popular young women of Yonkers, N. Y., has come into a fortune of \$1,158,795. This large amount represents Miss Trevor's share left by her father, the late John B. Trevors, who died December 20, 1890.

At a sheep slaughtering and dressing exhibition at Indianapolis, Ind., Charles J. Gardner, of Indianapolis, broke the world's record. In 1898 he killed and dressed 10 sheep in 32 minutes and 9 seconds; this time he killed and dressed 10 sheep in 30 minutes and 22 seconds.

So much of the general orders of August 1 last as direct Light Batteries C and M, Seventh artillery, for duty in China have been amended so as to direct those batteries to proceed instead to the Philippine islands for assignment to a station. Major George Greenough, Seventh artillery, has been ordered to accompany the batteries to the Philippines.

The public debt increased nearly \$3,000,000 in August.

Philippine volunteers will begin returning in November.

There are 83 suspected cases of plague in Glasgow, Scotland.

Charles A. Towne opened the campaign in Idaho for the Democrats.

General Otis has been assigned to command the department of the lakes.

The governor of Shan Tung has 20,000 men ready to oppose German expansion.

Li Hung Chang is intriguing to set the foreigners to quarreling among themselves.

Thirteen persons were killed and many injured by a railroad collision at Hatfield, Pa.

The Chinese situation now depends on the responses of the powers to the Russo-American proposals.

W. W. Rockhill, American commissioner to China, says now is the time to settle the status of foreigners in China.

The Brallamer copper mines, situated on Howe Sound, near Vancouver, B. C., have been sold to English capitalists for \$3,000,000.

A 18-year-old boy accidentally shot and killed his 16-year-old brother at Hutchinson, Kansas, while attempting to remove cartridges from a revolver.

Secretary Foster's annual report of the cotton crop of the United States makes the crop for 1899-1900 9,436,414 bales, against 11,374,840 last year.

About 25,000 idle tinplate workers of the American Tinplate Company have resumed work, owing to the tinplate makers agreeing to a new wage scale.

Fire destroyed the plant and yards of the Otter Creek Lumber Company, at Hambleton, W. Va., with 12,000,000 feet of lumber, causing a loss of \$250,000.

Six hundred longshoremen who went on a strike recently at the Erie railway ore docks, returned to work pending a settlement of their grievances by arbitration.

A serious conflagration occurred at Guaymas, Sonora, Mexico, a few days ago, which consumed the general merchandise establishment of F. A. Aguilar. The building covered an entire block and was the largest of its kind on the west coast of Mexico. The stock of goods carried was valued at \$1,000,000, on which a loss of \$300,000 was sustained.

English army experiment with a bicycle corps as a defensive force is pronounced a success.

After living with her husband for 41 years a Topeka woman has discovered that he is not her affinity and asks divorce.

Work has begun in Baltimore on the silver service for Rear-Admiral Schley, to be made from the silver coin captured on the Spanish cruiser Cristobal Colon. The cost, when completed, will be about \$8,000.

FRIGHTFUL RAILROAD WRECK

A Rear-End Collision Costs Thirteen Lives.

MANY PEOPLE WERE INJURED

Locomotive Plunged Through the Passenger Coaches and Crushed Them as if They Were Egg Shells.

Philadelphia, Sept. 4.—Thirteen persons killed and over 30 others injured in the appalling record of a rear end collision between an excursion train and a milk train on the Bethlehem branch of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad this morning at Hatfield, Pa., 27 miles north of this city.

The wrecked train consisted of 10 day coaches and was the first section of a large excursion made up of people from Bethlehem, Allentown and surrounding towns, to Atlantic City. This section carried only those persons who lived in Bethlehem and Allentown. It left the union station in Bethlehem at 6:05 A. M., exactly 35 minutes behind the milk train. The latter train consisted of two milk cars and two passenger coaches, and had stopped at every station on the road from Bethlehem en route to Philadelphia.

At 6:54 the milk train drew up at the milk platform at Hatfield, and in less than two minutes the special excursion train, running at the rate of 35 miles an hour, crashed into the rear of the milk train. The locomotive plowed through the two passenger coaches and crushed them as if they were eggshells. The milk car immediately in front was also badly damaged. Four persons on the passenger car of the milk train were almost instantly killed. Fortunately, there were very few persons on this train.

The excursion train was a picture of indescribable horror. The locomotive, a mass of bent and broken iron, firmly held the bodies of its engineer and fireman beneath its great weight. Behind the engine six of the 10 cars were also a mass of wreckage. The first car was broken in twain and the other five cars were thrown on their sides, completely demolished. Nine persons were killed in the first two cars, and the others in those coaches were badly maimed.

As soon as the crash came, a terrible cry rose from the smashed cars, and those who had not been injured crawled or jumped from the cars and went to the assistance of the injured. Many were pinned down by wreckage and had to be freed by the liberal use of axes. With three or four exceptions, the dead were killed instantly, the others dying on their way to the hospital. All the injured were first taken to a shed at the Hatfield station and the dead were removed to a barn. Messengers were sent to the nearby villages for physicians, and a relief train was ordered from Bethlehem. With 120 doctors and half a dozen nurses, a special train was sent from Bethlehem, but before it reached the scene of the wreck it was signaled to return to Bethlehem, as a special carrying nearly all the injured had started for that place. On the run from Hatfield to the hospital three of the injured died. Much trouble was experienced in keeping the relatives away from the injured on the train, so that the doctors gathered from near Hatfield could attend to the wounded.

The special train arrived at Bethlehem at 11:30 and was met by fully 5,000 persons all clamoring for news from the wreck or trying to learn whether relatives were among the victims. The news of the wreck reached Bethlehem at 8 o'clock and spread like wild fire. All the policemen in town were gathered at the station, and with great difficulty that the injured were removed to the waiting ambulances and other vehicles which conveyed them to the hospitals. All during the day people from Allentown, Catasauqua and other places came pouring into Bethlehem, and confusion reigned throughout the city.

The second section of the excursion, made up of persons from towns other than Bethlehem and Allentown, left soon after the first section, but was flagged before it reached Hatfield. As it could not get through on account of the blocked tracks, it was returned to Bethlehem, and there was great rejoicing at the narrow escape of its occupants from the catastrophe.

The coroner of Montgomery county visited the wreck early and spent the entire day at the scene. He at once directed the removal of the dead to Lansdale, a short distance south of Hatfield. He promises a rigorous investigation into the horror.

Wrecked in Behring Sea.

Seattle, Sept. 4.—Tug Wallowa, from Nome, brings news of the wreck of the dismantled bark Mercury in Behring sea. The bark was being towed to this city by the tug and sprang a leak in a heavy gale. She was stripped of some machinery and abandoned in Cook strait, where she sank. She was owned by Captain E. E. Caine, of this city, and was sent to Nome last June in tow of a tug with a coal and lumber cargo. She had been condemned as a sailing vessel. She was built 49 years ago in New York as a full-rigged ship.

No Chinese Need Apply.

Lima, Peru, Sept. 4.—The Peruvian senate yesterday had under consideration a proposal for preventing Chinese immigration, in view of a possible exodus from China as a result of the present disturbances.

Plague at Glasgow.

Glasgow, Sept. 4.—Another death, supposed to be due to the bubonic plague, occurred here today. Ninety-three cases of the disease are now under observation.

TOO DEEP FOR THEM.

Philippine Incapable of Comprehending New Conditions.

Manila, Sept. 5.—The Filipinos seem incapable of realizing the scope and purpose of the legislative functions of the commission of peace. There is no possibility of separating the legislative from the executive branches of the government, and, therefore, the commission's announcement of its assumption of power has met with childish comments at the hands of the Spaniards and foreigners, who sneer at the new arrangements, as they are apt to do, at every beneficial innovation on the part of the United States authorities.

The commission enters upon the governmental field under the following conditions: A majority of the islanders desire peace and the resumption of business under American rule, but they are so covered by a long series of murderous atrocities and destruction of property by their armed countrymen, that they dare not actively show their feelings, especially because experience has taught them what such an expression of sentiment will bring upon them from the mercilessly revengeful robbers. A genuine reign of terror is exercised by insurgents and ladrones over peaceful country folk in order to collect the revenues and recruits their operations require, and widespread vengeance is wreaked in the vicinity of garrisoned towns. For example, the insurgent General Calles, in the province of Laguna, put to death the president and officeholders of the town of Bay, on Laguna de Bay, officials who had been installed by the Americans, and gave orders that a similar fate should be meted out to other adherents of the American cause. He also ordered that all Filipino soldiers who sold their rifles to the Americans should be killed.

Any change of policy involving the withdrawal of the United States troops without substituting for them an adequate defensive force is certain to result in fear of retaliation at the expense of the "friendlies." The approaching return of the volunteers tends to influence the situation unfavorably. In Northern Luzon the status quo is fairly well maintained and the people in that quarter are quiet and engaged in planting, except in the provinces of Nueva Ecija and Balacan, where there has been a recent outbreak of rebel and ladrone activity. But in Southern Luzon conditions are far less satisfactory. Life there is not safe outside of the garrisoned towns. Travelers are subject to ambush by guerrillas. Rarely does a day pass without an encounter between the United States troops and the insurgents or ladrones, resulting in casualties. There are 18,000 troops in that district, General Bates commanding, and in three regiments over a third of the men are sick. The activity of the enemy increased last month. There is evidence that the insurgents have come into possession of new rifles and that they wish to annihilate some small American garrisons.

Conditions in the Visayas continue virtually unchanged. The lack of troops prevents aggression. Negros, Romblon, Masbate, Sibuyan, Talbas and Bohol are tranquil, all desiring civil government. Mindanao also is tranquil, except the districts of Tagayan and Surigao, where occasional encounters with the Filipinos occur. The enemy's fighting force there is limited but it has a number of rifles. The surrenders, although they have notably decreased since May, continue.

The experience of Northern Luzon shows that the American occupation of any locality tends to its pacification and well-being. An unsettled American policy retards the investment of capital. Nevertheless, the imports for the last quarter and a half were greater than during any period of the Spanish regime. No doubt, the needs of the army of occupation are responsible for a very considerable portion of this. The internal revenue collections are a third greater than those made by Spain. This is due to an honest system of accounts, to a lack of favoritism and to impartial enforcement of the law. The military officials will turn over \$6,000,000 (Mexican) to the commission, and this will probably be expended in public improvements, notably in harbor developments, the need of which is greatly hampering the shipping industry.

The commission will first organize municipalities in the provinces, notably in Pangasinan province. Subsequently it will turn its attention to needed reforms in the civil and criminal codes, passing, in due time, to other features of its instructions, with the idea of establishing a central civil government during the next 18 months.

Twelve Americans, including two captains and two lieutenants, have been killed during the past two weeks. The official reports of the encounters in which these casualties occurred are meager.

Thomas J. Powers Killed.

Philadelphia, Sept. 3.—Thomas J. Powers, commissioner of banking for Pennsylvania, was killed by falling from a train in the outskirts of this city last night. Mr. Powers was 65 years old, and was a conspicuous figure at Republican national conventions, and was one of the 30 who held out for a third term for General Grant. One of his sons, Lieutenant Powers, is in the regular army at Manila.

To Bring Home the Destitute.

San Francisco, Sept. 5.—The United States transport Lawton, which arrived today in ballast from Seattle, is to be sent to Cape Nome to relieve the destitute miners, many of whom have petitioned, through General Randall, for transportation south before the hard Alaskan winter sets in. The Lawton will sail for the north as soon as she can be got ready, probably within a few days. She has accommodations for about 700 men.

FIGHTING IN THE PHILIPPINES

Serious Outbreak Reported in Bohol.

ENGAGEMENT NEAR CARMEN

The Forty-fourth Volunteers Lost One Killed and Six Wounded Filipino Loss Was 120 Killed.

Washington, Sept. 5.—The war department today received the following dispatch from General MacArthur:

"Manila, Sept. 5.—Adjutant-General, Washington: General Hughes reports an outbreak in Bohol. First Lieutenant Lovak, Forty-fourth volunteer infantry, reports an engagement near Carmen. At Bohol, our loss in killed was one, wounded six; the enemy's loss in killed, 120. Have not received further details."

"MACARTHUR."

Bohol is an island in the southern part of the archipelago, 300 miles from Manila. It lies north of the large island of Mindanao and is not far from Cuba.

The war department received a cablegram this morning from General MacArthur announcing that the transport Stephens sailed September 1 for Seattle. She has paymasters and army wagons aboard for our forces in China and will put them ashore at Taku en route for this country.

General MacArthur chronicles two recent deaths among his officers in the Philippines in cablegrams received at the war department today. Captain George H. Betley, Forty-seventh infantry volunteers, died on the morning of August 26 from wounds received in action near Camalig, Luzon, August 21. Second Lieutenant Roy L. Ferndale, Twenty-sixth volunteer infantry, was accidentally drowned in the Jaurar river near Pototan, Panay, September 1. The body was not recovered.

NOT THE END OF IT.

There Will Be an Inquiry Into the Oregon's Mishap.

Washington, Sept. 5.—The report of Captain Wilde, exonerating everybody connected with the Oregon from blame, is not likely to end with the ex-parte statement of the commanding officer. There will be a court of inquiry to determine whether the great battleship had the care and attention which should have been given it by the officers who were aboard her.

Although there is a determined effort to prevent anything like the control of Chinese territory by the United States, the best-informed here think that it will be inevitable, or that this government will have to give up all idea of indemnity for the outrages which have been perpetrated upon American citizens.

There is a suspicion now that the movement of Russia for the withdrawal of troops was made with full knowledge that the other powers would not consent, and that it is simply a plea for another diplomatic position when negotiations open with Chinese authorities.

Election in Arkansas.

Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 5.—The entire Democratic ticket, headed by Hon. Jefferson Davis, of Pope county, for governor, was elected in Arkansas today. Early returns indicate that the vote will be lighter than was expected. H. L. Remmel, the Republican candidate for governor, made a good showing and his increased vote over two years ago will probably reduce the usually large Democratic majority. There was no opposition to the Democratic ticket for any office except the governorship. The negroes voted in larger numbers than usual, but their vote is not large enough to affect the result. A fair estimate places the total vote as follows: Davis, Democrat, 100,000; Remmel, Republican, 40,000; Files, Populist, 3,000; Davis' majority, 57,000.

Boat Cut in Two.

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 5.—Four campers from Vancouver put out in a rowboat from a point near Powell lake, a short distance north of Vancouver, last night, for the purpose of boarding the steamer Conox, for home. The Conox in the darkness ran into the boat, cutting it in two. Two of the four, Aubrey Lund and A. Vaughn, were drowned.

Killed While Hunting.

Spokane, Sept. 5.—Jay Carr, aged 12, was accidentally killed this afternoon by his 14-year-old brother, Bart. The tragedy took place near the Carr homestead, at White Mud Lake, three miles north of Colville, Wash. The boys were hunting. Bart was carrying a rifle, which in some way exploded, the bullet taking off the top of Jay's head.

Germana Become Indignant.

Berlin, Sept. 5.—The presence of the bubonic plague at Glasgow is commented upon here indignantly as going to show criminal negligence on the part of the British authorities.

Manila, Sept. 5.—The United States transport Californian arrived here safely this morning. She was delayed 16 days at Guam with a broken propeller.

\$40,000 Fire at Atlin.

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 5.—The steamer Amur, from Skagway, reports that the business section of Atlin City was nearly wiped out by fire Sunday last. Ten of the largest business buildings were destroyed. The loss is over \$40,000, with little, if any, insurance. The people worked like Trojans to save the town and prevented the flames from reaching any government property or buildings. The news reached Skagway by telegraph and no details were obtainable when the Amur sailed.

ALUM BAKING POWDERS IN CONGRESS.

Report That Evidence of Their Harmfulness Is Overwhelming.

The committee on manufactures of the senate were some time ago directed to investigate the food adulterations, and accumulated a volume of testimony upon the subject from the best informed parties and highest scientific authorities in the country.

One of the greatest sources of danger to our food, the committee state in their report, exists in alum baking powders. The committee found the testimony, they say, overwhelming in its condemnation of the use of alum in baking powders, and recommended that such use be prohibited by law.

Senator Mason, discussing in the senate the report of the committee and the several bills introduced to carry out the recommendations of the committee to effect, said:

"When we made this report we were based on the evidence before us, and the evidence is simply overwhelming. I do not care how big a lobby there may be here for the alum baking powder, I do not care how many monuments they publish, there is no place in the human economy of human food for this thing called alum. The overwhelming evidence of the leading physicians and scientists of this country is that it is absolutely unfit to go into human food, and that in many cases—if the gentleman will read the evidence, some of the physicians say they can trace cases in their own practice—there are cases of the kidney due to the perpetual use of alum in their daily bread."

"When you only a mineral poison, as they all say that alum is, it is impossible to mix it always to such a degree that there will not be a residue of alum, which produces albumin, and which contributes largely to the disease of the people in this country."

"I want to give the senate an idea of the class of men we have called. They are the leading scientists from every college of the United States that we could get hold of."

Senator Mason, from a long list of scientists who had testified as to the harmfulness of alum baking powder, and as to the healthfulness of cream of tartar powders, mentioned the following:

Appleton, John Howard, professor of chemistry, Brown University, Providence, R. I.

Arnold, J. W. S., professor, University of New York.

Atwater, W. O., professor and director, government experimental station, Washington, D. C.

Barker, George E., professor, University of Pennsylvania.

Caldwell, G. C., professor, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Chandler, A. F., professor, Georgia University, New York.

Christensen, Russell H., professor, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

Cornwall, H. B., professor, University of Princeton, New Jersey.

Crampton, C. A., professor, Division of chemistry, Washington, D. C.

Fraser, William, professor, State College, Pennsylvania.

Jenkins, Edward H., professor, Department of agriculture, state of Connecticut.

Johnson, S. W., professor, Yale College, New Haven, Conn.

Mallett, John William, professor, University of Virginia.

Moss, W. M., professor, Army Medical Department, United States government.

Munroe, Charles Edward, professor of chemistry, Columbia University, Washington, D. C.

Prosser, Albert B., professor, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Fries, A. F., medical director, United States Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Smart, Charles, lieutenant-colonel, assistant surgeon-general, United States army.

Sternberg, George M., surgeon-general, United States army, Washington, D. C.

Tucker, Willis G., professor of chemistry and chemist of state health, state of New York.

Vaughan, Victor C., professor, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Van Ryeen, W. C., surgeon-general, United States Navy, Washington, D. C.

Wiley, Prof. H. W., chief, department of agriculture, United States, Washington, D. C.

Wyman, Walter, surgeon-general, United States Marine Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Pettigrew—Was there any testimony which showed that there was constant use of alum?

Mr. Mason—Yes; I can turn you to the testimony.

Mr. Pettigrew—I do not care to let the senator turn to it. I simply wish to emphasize the point. I agree with the senator. It has always been my own impression that alum baking powder is injurious, but I emphatically put it out and make it emphatic, if the proof sustains that position.