

BOHEMIA NUGGET.

Published Every Friday.

COTTAGE GROVE... OREGON.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

A Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week Presented in a Condensed Form Which is Most Likely to Prove of Interest to Our Many Readers.

Three lives were lost in a storm at Pittsburg.

All insurgent prisoners on Luzon will be released.

Arolio's force in Batangas is expected to surrender.

President McKinley will visit the northwest next year.

Several strikers were wounded in riots at Columbia, S. C.

Earl Russell will be tried by the house of lords for bigamy.

The transport Indiana sailed from Manila with coast artillery.

Holland will reclaim a whole province from the Zuyder Zee.

Cortez, the Texas assassin, is supposed to have been captured.

The Prussian crop shortage is the most serious in recent years.

Caillies, the Filipino leader, surrendered his force at Santa Cruz.

General Chaffee has been appointed military governor of the Philippines.

Public buildings at Manila are to be turned over to the civil authorities.

The secretary of state has addressed the Russian government on the tariff question.

Adelbert S. Hay, son of secretary of State Hay, fell from a New Haven, Conn., hotel window and was killed.

State of Oregon has begun a suit to collect bond of ex-School Clerk Davis, who embezzled about \$31,000.

At least 200 perished by floods in the Pocahontas, West Virginia, coal region. The property loss will reach \$2,000,000.

General Corbin has started for the Philippines.

A new political party has been launched in Kansas City.

A pro-Boer meeting in London was the scene of much disorder.

Under the new ruling no duty has been collected on Russian oil.

One hundred thousand persons are anxious to file on Oklahoma lands.

All the volunteers are expected to arrive from the Philippines by June 26.

The American ship, John McDonald, of New York, has been given up for lost.

Forest fire near Olympia, Wash., destroyed a \$16,000 logging camp equipment.

The United States is said to have notified Denmark to sell its West Indies or fortify them.

A Cuban committed suicide in New York because of the difficulty of learning the English language.

The sale of postage stamps for the fiscal year just closing has increased greatly over any previous year.

P. C. Cheney, of Manchester, N. H., ex-governor of that state and also ex-United States senator, is dead.

The steamer Deutschland crossed the ocean at an average speed of 23.38 knots per hour, breaking all previous records.

Nome lost \$126,000 worth of property by fire.

Gold has been discovered near Spokane, Wash.

Fire destroyed a large portion of Greenville, South Carolina.

Fire in Buffalo, N. Y., consumed \$300,000 worth of property.

Russia has imposed a retaliatory duty on American resin and bicycles.

The treasury department has put a countervailing duty on Italian beet sugar.

Telegraph operators on the Lackawanna railroad are preparing to go on a strike.

France has made a treaty with China for the protection of the Tonquin railway.

Five hundred citizens of Texas are engaged in a hunt for a band of Mexican outlaws.

Mrs. McKinley has been pronounced out of danger, but doctors say her ailment may return.

Governor Allen has reported that Porto Rico is self supporting.

H. S. Pingree, ex-governor of Michigan, died in London.

If it is possible for President McKinley to be present at the commencement of Harvard university, the degree of LL. D. will be conferred upon him.

A servant girls' union is being formed in Chicago.

The United States may establish a clearing house at Manila.

The southern states planted 27,532,000 acres of cotton this year, an increase of 2,111,000 acres.

Texas fever has been discovered among native cattle of northern Germany, and is said to have existed more than 100 years.

The Berlin city mission, headed by A. Stocker, issues each week 108,000 sermons for those who cannot attend church, 20,000 of which are distributed in the city.

WITHIN TIME FIXED.

All the Philippine Volunteers Will Be Home Some Time This Month.

San Francisco, June 21.—It is expected that all the volunteers, numbering 7,500 men, will arrive from Manila before June 26.

The transport Artee arrived yesterday after a run of 32 days from Manila and 24 days from Nagasaki. She brought company H, of the Forty-second regiment, United States volunteers, about 140 discharged soldiers and civilian employes and five cabin passengers. There are 62 men in Company H, of the Forty-second.

The Thomas, with part of the Thirty-eighth and Forty-ninth regiments, and all of the Forty-seventh, is expected tomorrow. The Ohio, with the Forty-second infantry, should get in Sunday. The Buford, according to her captain's calculations, should get here with the Forty-first infantry on the 24th inst. The Logan, with part of the Thirty-eighth, Forty-third and Forty-fourth, and the Grant, with the Forty-eighth and part of the Forty-ninth infantry, are all scheduled to arrive on the 25th inst., while the Kirkpatrick, with part of the Thirty-eighth, Forty-third and Forty-fourth, will probably arrive on the next day.

The Pennsylvania, which arrived from Manila a few days ago, was released by the government today. It is understood that she will make a trip to Nome.

TORPEDOES MUST GO.

They Will Not Hereafter Be Carried by United States Cruisers.

Washington, June 21.—The navy department has concluded that torpedoes do not properly belong on cruisers, and should not be carried by those vessels. This decision was reached with regard to a number of cruisers which were recently designed, as well as others which are under construction, and changes in the original plans will be made accordingly. It is held that the experience of several cruisers during the Spanish war clearly demonstrated the inadvisability of carrying these instruments of warfare on such large ships.

In some instances the torpedoes were launched through tubes just above the water line, bow and stern; in others the tubes were submerged.

On the new cruisers referred to these tubes will be omitted, except on those of the Maine class. The determination to do away with torpedoes on the cruisers will, of course, leave more room aboard ship, which can be put to some other use. It will also leave a certain number of officers and men assigned to torpedo duty, who can be used to better advantage in some other way.

Perhaps one of the most material advantages gained, however, is this extra space. Time and again contractors who have undertaken to build cruisers have complained of the lack of space for the engines which must be erected in the ships. It is believed that if the space vacated by the torpedoes can be turned over to the engine rooms, this source of annoyance will be obviated. That, at least, is the opinion of several large contractors who are now building cruisers for the navy.

OKLAHOMA LAND OPENING.

One Hundred Thousand Prospective Settlers Are Waiting to Get In.

Washington, June 21.—Ex-Governor Richards, assistant commissioner of the general land office, today conferred with Secretary Hitchcock, Assistant Secretary Ryan and Assistant Attorney General Vandevanter, regarding conditions at Kiowa, Comanche and Apache and the Wichita reservations in Oklahoma. Mr. Richards has just returned from that country, where he superintended the marking of a county seat and township lines. Mr. Richards reports that there is no evidence of minerals in that country. The water supply, he says, is good. He says everything will be ready for the opening August 6. Governor Jennings, of Oklahoma, who also is here, estimated today that 100,000 people will seek the lands, although there can be only 13,500 entries.

Treaties With Southern Republics.

Washington, June 20.—The time allowed by the protocols for the exchange of ratifications of the reciprocity treaty with Nicaragua expires on the 20th by limitation. Indications are that this treaty will not be extended by a supplementary article. The reciprocity treaty with Ecuador is now before the congress of that country.

Order for Smokeless Powder.

Washington, June 21.—The ordinance bureau of the war department is to contract soon for 373,000 pounds of smokeless powder for the seacoast guns. Especial attention will be given to the selection of this powder, owing to trouble that has occurred recently at San Francisco with smokeless powder of the navy.

Railroad Extension Stopped.

Cheyenne, Wyo., June 21.—Several corps of surveyors in the employ of the Burlington railroad who have been working on the line of the proposed extension of the Gurney branch of the road to Salt Lake have been called in, and all work has been stopped. It is the impression that the company has decided not to construct the extension.

NEWS OF THE STATE

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM ALL OVER OREGON.

Commercial and Financial Happenings of Importance—A Brief Review of the Growth and Improvements of the Many Industries Throughout Our Thriving Commonwealth—Latest Market Report.

Two Benton county farmers have purchased a clover huller.

Sherman county will have an extra large wheat yield this year.

A number of mines in the Robinsonville district have been bonded.

Four hundred head of cattle were purchased near Eugene at an average price of \$17 per head.

Ore from the Badger mine, Eastern Oregon, is shipped to San Francisco at the rate of two carloads every five days.

Work is well under way on the new road from Whitney to Alamo. When completed this road will decrease the distance very materially and bring more mines into the shipping list.

A new steam laundry will be started at Eugene.

The Southern Pacific has opened a down-town ticket office in Salem.

It is reported that the fruit in Eagle and Pine valleys has been killed by the late frosts. Much grain is also killed, and the clover and alfalfa injured.

Rich quartz claims on Quartz gulch, near Alamo, were sold last week to a mining man from Iowa for \$25,000. It is the intention of the new owner to put a mill on the property.

Taxes collected in Baker county for the year 1900 have been turned over to the treasurer. They amount to nearly \$50,000, and the entire amount was collected in about 60 days.

PORTLAND WILL CELEBRATE.

President Did Not Come But "The Fourth" Is Coming and There Will Be a Big Time.

The enthusiasm which Portland expected to expend in the entertainment of the president and party has been bottled up and will be let loose in the celebration of the Fourth of July. While the committee which is engaged in arranging for the celebration is not doing much talking, it is earnestly and energetically at work on its plans, and will have several very large surprises in store for Portlanders and visitors on Independence Day. The fact that cheap railroad fares will be provided on all lines into the city will doubtless prove an incentive to many residents of the neighboring cities to come in and help celebrate, and they are promised a reception which they will long remember.

Bands from various outside towns will help to furnish the music, and all societies of whatever character are invited to take part in the parade.

L. D. Cole, chairman of the advertising committee is working hard to let the residents of sister cities know that they will be welcome, and he says that the city will probably entertain more guests during the celebration than at any time in her history.

Portland Markets.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 61@62c. valley, nominal; bluestem, 61@62c. per bushel.

Flour—Best grades, \$2.90@3.40 per barrel; graham, \$2.60.

Oats—White, \$1.32½@1.35 per cental; gray, \$1.30@1.32½ per cental.

Barley—Feed, \$17@17.50; brewing, \$17@17.50 per ton.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$17 per ton; middlings, \$21.50; shorts, \$20.00; chop, \$16.

Hay—Timothy, \$12.50@14; clover, \$7@9.50; Oregon wild hay, \$6@7 per ton.

Hops—12@14c. per lb.

Wool—Valley, 11@13c; Eastern Oregon, 7@11c; mohair, 20@21c. per pound.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 15@17½c; dairy, 13@14c; store, 11@12½c. per pound.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, 12@12½c. per dozen.

Cheese—Full cream, twins, 12½c; Young America, 13@13½c. per pound.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.00; hens, \$3@3.50; dressed, 8@10c. per pound; springs, \$1.50@3 per dozen; ducks, \$3@3.50; geese, \$4@5.50; turkeys, live, 8@10c; dressed, 9@10c. per pound.

Potatoes—Old, \$1@1.20 per sack; new, 1½@2c. per pound.

Mutton—Lamb 4c. per pound gross; best sheep, wethers, with wool, \$4.25@4.50; dressed, 6½@7c. per pound.

Hogs—Gross, heavy, \$5.75@6; light, \$4.75@5; dressed, 7c. per pound.

Veal—Large, 6½@7c. per pound; small, 7½@8c. per pound.

Beef—Gross, top steers, \$4.25@4.60; cows and heifers, \$3.75@4.00; dressed beef, 7@7½c. per pound.

Admiral Rogers will represent the United States at the unveiling of the Perry monument in Japan.

It is reported that the head of Rear Admiral Sampson will appear on medals commemorating the battle of Santiago bay.

Rice, raw eggs and boiled venison require only one hour to digest. At the other end are pork, roast beef, cabbage and hard eggs, which require four to five hours.

APPOINTMENT OF TAFT.

Will Be the First Civil Governor of the Philippines.

Washington, June 24.—Secretary today issued the order of the president establishing civil government in the Philippines. The order follows:

"On and after the 4th day of July, 1901, unless it shall be otherwise ordered, the president of the Philippine commission will exercise the executive authority in all civil affairs in the government of the Philippine islands heretofore exercised in such affairs by the military governor of the Philippines, and to that end, William H. Taft, president of the said commission, is hereby appointed civil governor of the Philippine islands. Such executive authority will be exercised under and in conformity to the instructions of the Philippine commission, dated April 7, 1900, and subject to the approval and control of the secretary of war of the United States.

"The municipal and provincial civil governments which have been or shall hereafter be established in said islands, and all persons performing duties appertaining to the offices of civil government in said islands, will, in respect to such duties, report to the said civil governor. The power to appoint civil officers heretofore vested in the Philippine commission and the military governor will be exercised by the civil governor, with the advice and consent of the commission.

"The military governor of the Philippines is hereby relieved from the performance, on and after the said 4th day of July, 1901, of the civil duties heretofore described, but his authority will continue to be exercised as heretofore in those districts in which insurrection against the authority of the United States continues to exist, or in which public order is not sufficiently restored to enable provincial civil governments to be established under the instructions to the commission, dated April 7, 1900.

"By the president,
"ELIHU ROOT,
"Secretary of War."

NAVIGATED HELL GATE.

Big Battle-Ship Massachusetts Successfully Passed the Narrows.

New York, June 22.—Without the assistance of a pilot and to demonstrate that a first class battle ship could be navigated through Hell Gate successfully, Captain Henry M. Manney took the big battle ship Massachusetts through the narrows today. It was the first time in the history of the navy that any commander of a war vessel of this class ever dared attempt the feat, and river craft and the shores were filled today to witness the trip of the Massachusetts. The passing of the mammoth fighting machine through the dangerous waters of Hell Gate successfully proves that in case of hostilities with a foreign power, a battle ship of the same draft as the Massachusetts, if she passed the fortifications of Wilet's Point and Fort Schuyler, could repeat the performance of the Massachusetts. Secretary Long has taken official notice of Captain Manney's feat, and issued orders that no naval vessel the size of the Massachusetts shall use the Hell Gate narrows except in cases of great emergency.

STRIKERS FIRED UPON.

Three Men Shot While Trying to Enter a West Virginia Mine.

Matewan, W. Va., June 22.—Strained relations between the union and non-union miners here has resulted in bloodshed. Yesterday several hundred union miners who are on strike marched in a body against the Maritime mines of this place, where non-union men were at work. They tried to effect an entrance, but the operators, with 20 guards armed with Winchesters, blocked the entrance. The non-union miners were headed by Superintendent Lambert, and when the union men persisted in their attempt he gave the order to fire. Fully 50 shots were fired. Two union miners were fatally shot and another dangerously wounded. The union men did not return the fire, but dispersed.

All the union miners throughout Mingo are collecting, and serious trouble is expected tomorrow, when they will again try to effect an entrance to the Maritime mines. Sheriff Hatfield is on the scene with 50 deputies.

Will Move Headquarters.

Denver, June 24.—George Estes, president of the Brotherhood of Railway employes, announces that the headquarters of the brotherhood will be moved from San Francisco to Denver in the near future. This organization admits all railway employes without reference to their particular line of work. It is a comparatively new order, but is said to have a large membership among the railway employes of the West.

Righting the Ingalls.

New York, June 24.—The attempt to float the capsized army transport Ingalls at Brooklyn will probably be made tomorrow. A crew of divers is working at closing the ports and hatches. When this is done the hull will be pumped out and the ship floated and righted. The ship does not appear to be seriously injured.

DEATH IN THE FIRE

SEVENTEEN BURNED IN A NEW YORK TENEMENT.

Explosion of Fireworks Wrecked the Building and Started the Fire—Many Were Stunned and Then Suffocated Before They Recovered Consciousness—Several Firemen Injured by Falling Debris.

New York, June 24.—Seventeen persons are believed to have been killed and a number injured today as the result of a fire following an explosion among a quantity of fireworks in the store of Abraham M. Rittenberg, at Paterson, N. J. The store was on the ground floor of a tenement building. The cause of the explosion is not known, and the property loss will not exceed \$35,000.

The building in which the fire occurred was a frame tenement four stories high, with stores on the ground floor. The middle store was occupied by Rittenberg. Ten families occupied flats in the building. So great was the force of the explosion that a boy playing in the street half a block away was lifted from his feet and hurled against an iron fence, one of his legs being broken. A trolley car was directly in front of the building when the explosion occurred. The burst of flame out into the street scorched the hair of the passengers.

A number of those who were on the upper floors of the building when the explosion took place were either stunned and then burned to death, or found escape cut off and were suffocated. After the first explosion there was a succession of smaller ones, and then came a second big explosion, which was muffled and deadened, and probably occurred in the cellar.

Every window seemed to be emitting flames within a minute after the first explosion. A woman with her clothing on fire leaped out of one of the windows and fell to the yard below. Her dead body was dragged out of reach of the flames, but the flesh was roasted and dropped from the bones. Some of the occupants of the rooms dropped from the windows and were bruised. Others hung from the windows until the firemen came, and 20 persons were taken down in this way through the fire and smoke by the firemen, while others dropped into life nets.

While the rescues were going on the firemen were fighting the flames. Captain Allen led with a hose line in an effort to keep the fire from the upper floors, where it was said many were penned in. The men had hardly taken their positions and began on the sidewalk to throw water into the upper floors when, without any warning, the whole upper part of the building above them sagged outward and fell. The captain and two of his men were buried under the blazing debris. One of the men is badly hurt. The building in which the explosion occurred was destroyed.

IRRIGATION DISCUSSED.

Engineers, Senators and Representatives at Cheyenne.

Cheyenne, Wyo., June 22.—State engineers and representatives and senators from Western states met in Cheyenne yesterday to discuss irrigation, government aid and the best methods of reclaiming arid lands.

State Engineer Fred Bond, of Wyoming, presided over the engineers' meeting, and Hon. H. E. Burkett, of Lincoln, Neb., was elected chairman of the congressional meeting. George E. Tobey, of Lincoln, acted as secretary. Both meetings were more or less informal, but some energetic discussions were held, principally on irrigation and the position of the federal government towards the same. Resolutions were presented and a plan outlined for action at the next session of congress. It is understood that Western congressmen and senators will work together on this important question as they never have before, with the result that the arid West may come in for its share of government appropriations.

At a joint meeting of engineers and congressmen last night, an exhaustive bill was drafted covering all points involved in the irrigation question in its relation to congress. Owing, however, to the small number of congressmen present, no action was taken on the engineers' bill, but a committee was appointed to call a meeting in Washington just prior to the meeting of congress.

Windstorm in Kansas.

Independence, Kan., June 24.—A strong wind storm that came up this morning from the south and veered later to the southeast, created considerable havoc at Independence. Trees were uprooted, outbuildings overturned and small houses and barns moved from their foundations. The fronts of several business houses and windows of dwellings were smashed in. The roof of the mill building was partly blown off, a large ice house unroofed and the Santa Fe depot was damaged.

Aid for Boer Prisoners.

New York, June 24.—An appeal has been issued for money to buy supplies for the women and children of the Transvaal, who have been gathered in camps as part of the effort to end the Boer war. Among the signers of the appeal are some of the prominent clergymen of this city. The appeal says that there are 22,000 men and women in the camps and that 318 children died in May.

SWEPT TO DEATH.

Two Hundred Lives Lost in a West Virginia Rain Storm and Flood.

Bluefields, W. Va., June 24.—This section has just been visited by a flood, the extent of which in all probability will equal or exceed that of Johnstown in 1889, so far as the loss of property is concerned. Early yesterday morning, shortly after midnight, a heavy downpour of rain began, accompanied by a severe electric storm, which increased in volume, continuing for several hours. The storm continued throughout the entire night and day and at 10 A. M., though the storm had abated, the lowering clouds threatened another terrific downpour at any moment.

Many miles of the Norfolk & Western railroad track, bridges and telegraph lines are entirely destroyed and communication is entirely cut off west of Elkhorn, so that it is impossible to learn the full extent of the loss of life and property, but officials of the coal companies located in the district have sent out messengers to Elkhorn, the terminus of both telegraphic and railroad communication, and have received a report that a conservative estimate as to the loss of life will easily reach 200. Some of the drowned are among the most prominent citizens of the coal fields.

The little town of Keystone, with a population of 2,000, seems the greatest sufferer, practically the entire town being washed away. This town is the principal one in the Pocahontas coal fields, and is located near its center. It was to a great extent the headquarters from which the mining population purchased supplies.

A great number of the coal and coke plants throughout the Pocahontas district are reported practically destroyed and are in some instances entirely washed away. Owing to the high water which has flooded the district and prevents communication, anything like a correct estimate of the loss of property is impossible, but from the best information obtainable the loss to the property will easily reach \$2,000,000.

A rough estimate places the number of bridges washed away between Bluefields and Vivian Yards, a distance of 28 miles, at from 15 to 20, and from present indications it will be impossible to run trains through to Vivian and points west of there under a week or 10 days. This will render it impossible to get relief into the stricken districts, and with those who escaped with their lives, homeless and without food, indescribable suffering is inevitable.

FIGHTING IN THE SOUTH.

Forty Insurgents Killed or Wounded in Albay.

Manila, June 22.—It is estimated that 40 insurgents were killed or wounded during the recent engagements which occurred near Sorosogon in Albay province. Many insurgents are returning to their homes.

Charges of theft and sale of property are made against a number of the witnesses in the commissary cases.

Provost General Davis has submitted a plan for the municipal government of Manila. The United States Philippine commission is modifying it.

Washington has been asked for an appropriation of \$10,000 to defray the expenses of 50 Filipino teachers who are to study for a year in normal schools in the United States, these schools having offered them free tuition.

Two hundred soldier prisoners will be sent to the United States on the transport Indiana.

VICTIMS OF EXPLOSION.

Three Men Were Killed and Five Others Injured.

Kalama, Wash., June 24.—Three men were killed and five others injured by the premature explosion of a blast on the Oregon & Washington Railroad. The scene of the accident was in a deep cut about half a mile south of this place.

The cause of the explosion will perhaps never be known, as the men who were working at the drill hole were instantly killed. About 25 men were working in the cut, and from the survivors it was learned that two men were loading a 12 foot drill hole with No. 2 giant powder, and had put in about 100 sticks. It is supposed that they had just been tamping the powder with an iron bar, as they had sometimes done before, when the explosion occurred.

Americans Invade the Rand.

London, June 25.—The Johannesburg correspondent of the Daily Mail contributes a long letter to his paper, in which he describes the American trade invasion of the Rand, aided, he alleges, by British apathy. The correspondent asserts that Americans are quietly buying up shares and pushing their efforts in every direction. He says that practically all the mining machinery is already American and refers to a rumor to the effect that there is an American movement to capture all the poorer Rand mines.

Invasion of Cape Colony.

London, June 25.—Lord Kitchener has sent no report of the Waterkloof mishap. Recent events in Cape Colony seem to prove the Boer invasion of that country to be serious. A letter to the Daily Mail, dated Cape Town, June 5, confirms the pro-Boer report and says the invaders number anything from 7,000 to 10,000; that they are swarming all over the eastern and midland districts and getting recruits and horses.