

# BOHEMIA NUGGET.

Published Every Friday.

COTTAGE GROVE... OREGON.

## EVENTS OF THE DAY

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.

The great steel strike has been settled.

The Duke of York has arrived at Quebec.

There will be no extra session of congress.

The czar has arrived at Kiel from Dantzie.

The English court has gone into mourning for one week.

The members of the cabinet will remain the same for the present.

Citizens of Canada show much grief over the death of the president.

The death of the president was the theme of sermons throughout the land.

For rejoicing over the death of the president, a Walla Walla man was fined \$25.

The autopsy on the president's body showed that death was caused by gangrene.

There will be a state funeral of the late president. The interment will be at Canton.

In honor of the president Governor Hunt of Idaho has designated a day of mourning for the state.

President Roosevelt was sworn in at Buffalo. He announced that McKinley's policy would be carried out.

Extra precautions are being taken to guard the czar. Governor Geer has issued a proclamation setting apart Thursday as a day of mourning.

A simple service over the remains of the president was held at Milburn house, and the body was then taken to the Buffalo city hall, where it will lie in state till taken to Washington.

The steel trust is starting up more idle mills.

The Schley court of inquiry is now in session.

Emperors Nicholas and William met at Dantzie.

Colombia has begun conscription to raise an army.

Governor Gage has been asked to settle the strike at San Francisco.

A good flow of natural gas has been discovered near McMinnville, Oregon.

Trial of the noted Ferrier murder case was begun at Chehalis, Washington.

A Colorado man was tarred and feathered for expressing sympathy with Czolgosz.

The story of a plot to kill Joseph Chamberlain came to light in a London murder trial.

Emma Goldman, "high priestess of Anarchy," is held in a Chicago court without bail.

Two Nome miners lived for fifteen days on two birds and one fish, which they had to eat raw.

The president's condition continues satisfactory. The bullet wounds in the stomach have healed and no trace of blood poisoning has appeared.

The Spokane Interstate Fair is now open.

Disturbances in Morocco are increasing.

Emma Goldman was arrested in Chicago.

The summer season at Nome is nearly over.

Lumber vessels at San Francisco are at work.

French reservists indulge in revolutionary talk.

Strikers at McKeesport attacked nonunion men.

Most of the President's friends have left for their homes.

Government crop report shows the shortest corn crop on record.

Naturalized anarchists can be expelled for violating their oaths.

Representative Tongue favors a law to keep out foreign anarchists.

Precautions are being taken in Europe to protect the touring rulers from anarchists.

Food is being administered to the President by natural means. A slight operation was performed.

Last efforts to settle the steel strike have failed.

Blimot Plaig crushed to death in a well at Lents.

Buried forest discovered under the lava on Mount Hood.

The National reunion of the G. A. R. opened at Cleveland.

Chicago police believe they have located Emma Goldman.

Strange death of Winter Kyle at Astoria leads to suspicion of murder.

Improvement in President's condition has good effect in financial circles.

Every year increases the cost of the public schools of New York. This year they cost \$18,512,000. Next year about \$19,800,000 will be demanded by the Board of Education. Of this amount \$15,151,000 will be mandatory under the Davis law.

Mr. Baldwin has shipped 40 balloons to Tromsøe for use in the North Pole expedition. These balloons are not intended to carry passengers, but each will have ten messenger buoys attached, which will be liberated automatically, thus recording the route northward.

## THE BLOCKADE BROKEN.

Lumber Ships Are Being Unloaded and Moved Freely at San Francisco.

San Francisco, Sept. 12.—According to the leading lumber dealers, the blockade in this line of business caused by the strike has been broken. The dealers declare they have already at work 400 men, and that each day sees an addition to the force of from 20 to 25.

"We are getting many new men," said Secretary F. W. Carey, of the Lumber Dealers' Association, this morning. "A short time ago the statement that the lumber fleet was entirely tied up was true, but that statement does not apply to conditions as they now exist. The truth is we are working lumber vessels all along the water front, and every day the conditions become better and easier. When this strike first commenced we made no attempt to move the vessels, waited for what we hoped would be a speedy settlement and give our men a chance to return to work. As time passed, however, and there was no sign of peace, it became a question with the dealers of moving the cargoes in some way, in spite of strikers or anything else. And so we began advertising all over the Coast and in the past two weeks we have put about 400 men to work, including stevedores and firemen."

## GREAT FOO CHOW FIRE.

Caused by the Overturning of a Lamp—Looting by Natives.

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 11.—Details of the great fire of August 20, in Foo Chow, which destroyed over \$1,000,000 worth of property, received by the steamer Tartar, state that it was caused by the overturning of a lamp in a native undertaking establishment. Hundreds of acres of business houses were carried away, and many people perished in the fire, which burned the greater part of two days. European proprietors of business houses and larger Chinese merchants were the heaviest sufferers.

During the progress of the fire and immediately after it the coolie native population looted the half-burned buildings and stole everything that they could lay hands on. The Chinese police, under their European officers, were unable to prevent the looting except in a small degree, and before the second evening had passed a large number of regular soldiers were called out. At that time many people had been killed in fights and there were dead bodies in every street. Five men were killed by the falling of a three-story building.

The carnage on the streets was awful. The soldiers, mounted, dashed up the main thoroughfares, stabbing to death or trampling under horses' feet the robbers who were carrying away goods in every direction. Even though knocked down, the natives who were running away with stolen goods held on to their bundles. The horsemen thrust them through the legs or arms with swords to make them drop these, and even then some of the coolies clung to their plunder with such desperation that they were put to death where they had been knocked over. Many of the injured were taken away in ambulances and were being treated in the hospitals when the Tartar sailed from China.

## PATINO'S BLUFF IS CALLED.

Reply of American Consul at Colon to Notice of Attack on City.

Colon, Colombia, Sept. 12.—Via Galveston.—The United States gunboat Machias has returned from Bocas del Toro, no developments having occurred there to require her presence.

The following is the text of the communication, dated September 4th, in which the United States Consul replied to the rebel manifesto addressed to foreign consuls in Colon, dated Gatun, September 3rd, and signed by General Patino, which intimated that Patino intended to attack Colon shortly, and which requested that the respective nationalities be notified.

"I acknowledge receipt of your letter of yesterday and hereby respectfully notify you that any interference on your part with the free transit of goods or passengers across the Isthmus of Panama would be a violation of treaty rights with my government, and the letter, should you attempt such interference, would act accordingly."

"Obstruction of free access to the Panama Railroad stations in Colon from any docks at this port or obstruction of the main streets leading to the Panama Railroad stations or any act on the part of the insurgent forces rendering such access dangerous, would be regarded as interference with the above mentioned free transit."

## MAY BE DELAYED.

But Sultan of Morocco Will Be Brought to Book by Spain.

London, Sept. 12.—A dispatch to the Times from Madrid says: "The time fixed by Spain for the release of the Spanish boy and girl captured by Moorish tribes expires September 12. It is stated that the Sultan wishes an extension, because the tribes are in rebellion, which the government is disposed to grant, demanding, besides their release, compensation in cash and punishment of the tribes. It is believed that other powers support Spain's claim, and, falling satisfaction, Spanish war vessels will be sent to Moorish waters."

## Great Russian Battle Ship.

Philadelphia, Sept. 12.—The new Russian battle ship Relvisan, one of the most formidable war craft in the world, left Cramps' ship yard today for her preliminary trial trip. After her compasses are adjusted she will steam out to sea and the customary tests will be made to demonstrate her stability and seaworthiness. She is one of the finest battle ships afloat.

## A NEW PRESIDENT

ROOSEVELT TOOK THE OATH OF OFFICE AT BUFFALO.

Will Continue McKinley's Policy—Cabinet Officers Asked and Consent to Remain—No Special Session of Congress—Affecting Scene in the Wilcox House.—Special Religious Services Will Be Held.

Buffalo, Sept. 16.—Theodore Roosevelt, who today was tragically elevated to the Chief Magistracy of the American Republic by the death of President McKinley, entered this city of mourning yesterday afternoon, after a remarkable and perilous journey from the heart of the north woods.

He had been President under the Constitution and law of the land, since the minute the martyred President ceased to live. All the duties and powers of the office had devolved upon him, but he was as powerless as the humblest citizen to exercise one of them until he had complied with the constitutional provision requiring him to take a prescribed oath to support and defend the Constitution and laws of the United States.



THEODORE ROOSEVELT, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

He took the oath at 3:30 o'clock Saturday afternoon in the library of the residence of Ansley Wilcox, a personal friend with whom he stayed earlier in the week when the physicians thought President McKinley would recover from the wound inflicted by the assassin.

There were present when he swore to the oath: Secretaries Root, Hitchcock, Long, Wilson and Postmaster-General Smith, Senator C. M. Depew, of New York, Judge of the Court of Appeals Haight, John H. Scattered, Mr. and Mrs. Ansley Wilcox, Miss Wilcox, George P. Sawyer, Drs. Mann, Parke and Stockton, Mr. and Mrs. Carlton Sprague, Mr. and Mrs. John G. Milburn, the secretary to the President, William Loeb, Jr., the secretary to the deceased President, George B. Cortleyou, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carry, C. R. Scattered, J. D. Sawyer and William Jeffers, official telegrapher, in addition to Judge John R. Hazel, of the United States District Court, who administered the oath.

The scene was a most affecting one. The new President had just come from Milburn house, where his predecessor lay cold in death. Overcome by the deep personal sorrow he felt, in his characteristically impulsive way he had gone first to the house of mourning to offer his condolence and sympathy to the broken hearted widow. Secretary Root, who 20 years ago had been present at a similar scene when Arthur took the oath after the death of another President who fell a victim to an assassin's bullet, almost broke down when he requested Mr. Roosevelt on behalf of the members of the Cabinet of the late President, to take the prescribed oath. There was not a dry eye in the room.

The new President was visibly shaken, but he controlled himself, and when he lifted his hand to swear it was as steady as though carved in marble. With the deep solemnity of the occasion he announced to those present that his aim would be to be William McKinley's successor in deed as well as in name. Deliberately he proclaimed it in these words:

"In this hour of deep and terrible National bereavement I wish to state that it shall be my aim to continue absolutely without variance the policy of President McKinley for the peace and prosperity and honor of our beloved country."

## Death Mask Made.

Buffalo, Sept. 17.—A death mask of the President's face was made at 7:20 o'clock. The mask was taken by Edward Pausch, of Hartford, Conn. Pausch has modeled the features of many of the distinguished men who have died in this country in recent years. The mask is a faithful reproduction of the late President McKinley's features.

## Sympathy of Austrians.

Vienna, Sept. 17.—A constant stream of diplomats and other visitors called at the United States Legation, tendering condolence upon the death of Mr. McKinley.

## Anarchist Meetings Forbidden.

Berlin, Sept. 17.—The Cologne Gazette asserts that all anarchist meetings have been forbidden in Germany since yesterday, and that all anarchist clubs will be closed.

## RESULT OF THE AUTOPSY.

Death Caused by Gangrene—Possibility of the Bullet Having Been Poisoned.

Buffalo, Sept. 17.—The following report of the autopsy upon the remains of President McKinley has been made public:

"The bullet which struck over the breastbone did not pass through the skin and did little harm. The other bullet passed through both walls of the stomach near its lower border. Both holes were found to be perfectly closed by the stitches, but the tissue around each hole had become gangrenous. After passing through the stomach the bullet passed into the back walls of the abdomen, hitting and tearing the upper end of the kidney. This portion of the bullet's track was also gangrenous the gangrene involving the pancreas. The bullet has not yet been found. There was no sign of peritonitis or disease of other organs. The heart walls were very thin. There was no evidence of any attempt at repair on the part of nature, and death resulted from the gangrene which affected the stomach around the bullet wounds, as well as the tissues around the further course of the bullet. Death was unavoidable by any surgical or medical treatment, and was the direct result of the bullet wound."

# PRESIDENT MCKINLEY DEAD

END CAME AT 2:15

HIS LAST HOURS WERE WITH OUT PAIN OR DISTRESS.

Surrounded by Friends and Relatives—Mrs. McKinley Not With Him at the Last Moment—Their Parting Was Heartrending—Immediate Cause of Death Unknown—Post Mortem Is Probable.

Milburn House, Buffalo, Sept. 14.—President McKinley died at 2:15 a. m. He had been unconscious most of the time since 7:50 p. m. His last conscious hour on earth was spent with the wife to whom he devoted a life time of care. He died unattended by a minister of the gospel, but his last words were a humble submission to the will of the God in whom he believed. He was reconciled to the cruel fate to which an assassin's bullet had condemned him and faced death in the same spirit of calmness which has marked his long and honorable career. His last conscious words, reduced to writing by Dr. Mann, who stood at his bedside when they were uttered, were: "Good-bye all, good-bye. It is God's way. His will be done."

Abner McKinley, the President's brother; Mrs. Abner McKinley; Miss Helen, the President's sister; Mrs. Sarah Duncan and sister; Miss Mary Barber, a niece; Miss Sarah Duncan; Lieutenant J. F. McKinley, a nephew; William M. Duncan, a nephew; Charles Dawes, the Controller of the Currency; F. M. Osborne, a cousin; Colonel Webb C. Hayes; John A. Barber, a nephew; Secretary George B. Cortleyou; Colonel W. C. Brown, the business partner of Abner McKinley; Dr. P. M. Hixoy, the family physician, and six nurses and attendants. In an adjoining room sat the physicians, including Drs. McBurney, Washin, Parke, Stockton and Mynter.

## President's Last Words.

The President, in his last period of consciousness, which ended about 7:40, chanted the words of the hymn, "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and his last audible words, as taken down by Dr. Mann at the bedside, were: "Good-bye, all; good-bye. It is God's way; His will be done."

Then his mind began to wander, and soon he completely lost consciousness. His life was prolonged for some hours by the administration of oxygen, and the President finally expressed a desire to be allowed to die.

About 8:30 the administration of oxygen ceased and the pulse grew fainter and fainter. He was sinking gradually like a child into eternal



Our Last Martyred President, William McKinley.

Born Niles, Trumbull Co., Ohio, January 29, 1848. Entered Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., 1869. Edited as private, Company E, Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, June 11, 1861. Participated in battles South Mountain and Antietam, September 14 and 17, 1862; promoted from non-commissioned sergeant to lieutenant. Promoted to commissioned Major by brevet March 10, 1863. Studied law at Albany, N. Y.; admitted to bar at Warren, Ohio, March 19, 1865. Elected prosecuting attorney, Stark county, Ohio, 1868. Elected to Congress for the seventh time, November, 1888. Inaugurated governor of Ohio January 11, 1892. Elected president of the United States November, 1896. Re-elected November 4, 1900. Shot September 6, 1901. Died September 14, 1901.

His relatives and the members of his official family were at the Milburn House except Secretary Wilson, who did not avail himself of the opportunity, and some of his personal and political friends took leave of him. This painful ceremony was simple. His friends came to the door of the sick room, took a longing glance at him and then turned tearfully away.

## The Parting With His Wife.

He was practically unconscious during this time. But powerful heart stimulants, including oxygen, were employed to restore him to consciousness for his final parting with his wife. He asked for her and she sat at his side and held his hand. He consoled her and bade her goodbye. She went through the heart-rending scene with the same bravery and fortitude with which she has borne the grief of the tragedy which ended his life.

## In the Death Chamber.

From authoritative officials the following details of the final scenes in and about the death chamber were secured:

The President had continued in an unconscious state since 8:30 p. m. Dr. Rixey remained with him at all times and until death came. The other doctors were in the room at times, and then repaired to the front room, where their consultation had been held. About 2 o'clock Dr. Rixey noted the unmistakable signs of dissolution, and the immediate members of the family were summoned to the bedside. Mrs. McKinley was asleep and it was desirable not to awaken her for the last moments of anguish. Silently and sadly the members of the family stole into the room. They stood about the foot and sides of the bed where the great man's life was ebbing away. Those in the circle were:

## The News at Seattle

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 14.—The unexpected news bulletin this morning has thrown Seattle into a state of almost inactivity. Business men go about their tasks half-heartedly, with bowed heads, and immense crowds throng the streets in front of the newspaper offices, waiting for the latest bits of information. A more detected aggregation of people could not be imagined. Many stand with tears rolling down their cheeks reading the late bulletins. Business is practically suspended.

## Kaufman Re-Elected.

Berlin, Sept. 16.—Herr Kaufmann has been re-elected Second Burgomaster of Berlin by a small majority. Emperor William once refused to confirm Herr Kaufmann's election because of his dismissal from the army for political reasons 30 years ago. There is much curiosity as to whether the Kaiser will a second time refuse to confirm the election, and thus come into collision with the City of Berlin.

slumber. By 10 o'clock the pulse could no longer be felt in his extremities, and they grew cold.

Below stairs the grief-stricken gathering waited sadly for the end.

All the evening, those who had hastened here, as fast as steel and steam could carry them, continued to arrive. They drove up in carriages at a gallop, or were whisked up in automobiles, all intent upon getting here before death came. One of the last to arrive was Attorney-General Knox, who reached the house at 9:30. He was permitted to go upstairs, to look for the last time upon the face of his chief.

When the End Came.

It was now 2:05 o'clock, and the minutes were slipping away. Only the sobs of those in the circle about the President's bedside broke the awe-like silence. Five minutes passed, then six, seven, eight—now Dr. Rixey bent forward, and then one of his hands was raised as if in warning. The fluttering heart was just going to rest. A moment more and Dr. Rixey straightened up and, with a choking voice, said:

"The President is dead."

Secretary Cortleyou was the first to turn from the stricken circle. He stepped from the chamber to the outer hall and then down the stairway to the large room where the members of the Cabinet, Senators and distinguished officials were assembled.

As his tense white face appeared at the doorway a hush fell upon the assemblage.

"Gentlemen, the President has passed away," he said.

For a moment not a word came in reply. Even though the end had been expected, the actual announcement that Mr. McKinley was dead fairly stunned these men who had been his closest confidants and advisers.

## Czar's Visit to France.

Berlin, Sept. 14.—Although the Dantzig festivities are not yet over, and the cannon not yet silent, public interest centers largely in the visit of Emperor Nicholas to France, and there is much speculation as to whether he will go to Paris. Judging from the dispatches received from the French capital, it looks as if official circles in France had not given up that hope, and were devoting themselves principally to securing the safety of the Imperial guest.

## North Pole Ships Are Heard From.

Cristiania, Sept. 16.—A message, dated August 5, and received by way of Hammerfest, from Elyvn B. Baldwin, head of the Baldwin-Zeigler North Pole expedition, says:

"America, latitude 78, longitude 38. Seeking passage northward through ice. All well."

North Sydney, C. B., Sept. 16.—The Peary Arctic steamer, from Cape Sabine, Ellesmere Land, August 29, arrived here today. All well.