

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.

Eleven persons lost their lives in a St. Louis fire.

British forces have captured many Boers during the past week.

Young Theodore Roosevelt, while very sick, is not considered dangerous.

Fire at Paterson, N. J., caused a loss of \$10,000,000 and left at least 1,000 families homeless.

The foreign consuls at Panama have notified the rebel leader Herrera that they will remain neutral.

The president vetoed the recommendation that be breveted colonel and brigadier general for meritorious services in the war with Spain.

Rear Admiral Sampson has been retired.

Sampson has filed a brief with the president protesting against Schley's claims.

Germany's colonial policy has proven a failure.

The senate has passed the pension appropriation bill.

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., is seriously ill with pneumonia.

The trouble at the Colorado School of Mines has been settled.

England, America and Japan will oppose the Manchurian treaty.

The sultan of Turkey has sentenced his brother-in-law to be killed.

Holland refuses to have anything more to do with the peace proposals.

A severe snow storm is raging in Texas.

England will abandon her rights in Wei Hai Wei.

The senate has passed the urgency deficiency bill.

Fire at Albany, N. Y., destroyed \$50,000 worth of property.

President Roosevelt and wife are visiting the Charleston exposition.

European powers are still disputing over their attitude during the Spanish war.

Thirteen persons were killed and at least 100 injured by a gas explosion at Chicago.

The woolgrowers' convention placed itself on record in favor of oleomargarine.

Representative Newlands, of Nevada, introduced a resolution in the house for the annexation of Cuba.

Nine firemen were killed at a St. Louis fire.

The senate has passed the judicial salary bill.

A tobacoo at Pittsburg blew up, injuring all of the crew.

Fire at Dwight, Ill., destroyed property valued at \$300,000.

Ice is still troublesome in the Columbia river and boats cannot be run.

The Pacific Northwest Woolgrowers' Association is in session at Helena.

England has politely declined the good offices of Holland to settle the Boer war.

During 1901 the total amount spent for new buildings and alteration of old ones in New York was \$150,072,657.

An American Express Company's wagon in New York loaded with \$15,000 worth of goods has been looted. No clue to the robbers.

The Knight Companion, an O. R. & N. Portland-Oriental liner, has been lost in Japanese waters. The passengers and crew were saved.

Scurvy is prevalent at Nome.

The gales on the Atlantic coast are abating.

The loss by the Waterbury, Conn., fire will exceed \$3,000,000.

Philippine tariff bill is causing some spirited debate in the senate.

A strong call has been made for airing the Nome judicial scandals.

The house committee on ways and means reports for repeal of war taxes.

Incendiarism is now suspected in connection with the great fire at Waterbury, Conn.

A plot to assassinate the dowager empress of China and the entire court has been discovered.

Trains are delayed and many telegraph wires down throughout the East as a result of severe storms raging.

The German emperor's new yacht is all ready to be launched as soon as Prince Henry arrives in this country.

French national revenues for December show a deficit of \$1,954,368, making a total for the year of \$46,830,440.

Diamonds that are said by Tiffany to be of first water are reported to have been discovered in Ferguson county, Mont.

The American China Development Company has completed an organization preparatory to beginning work on a proposed railway from Hankow to Canton.

TEN MILLION DOLLAR FIRE.

Business Portion of Paterson, N. J., Destroyed—1,000 Families Homeless.

Paterson, N. J., Feb. 11.—A great fire swept through Paterson today and in its desolate wake are the embers and ashes of property valued at \$10,000,000. It burned its way through the business section of the city and claimed as its own a majority of the finer structures devoted to commercial, civic, educational and religious use, as well as scores of houses. There was but small tribute of life and injury to the conflagration, but thousands were left homeless and many thousands without employment.

A relief movement for the care of those unsheltered and unprovided for has already been organized and Mayor John Hinckley says that Paterson

VALUE OF DANISH ISLES.

Latest Acquisition of Great Strategic Importance—Provision of Treaty Explained.

Washington, Feb. 10.—The recent favorable report by the senate committee on foreign relations on the treaty for the cession of the Danish West Indies was accompanied by a written statement by that committee to the senate. This report holds that during 1900 the islands exported to the United States sugar, molasses and distilled spirits amounting to \$568,945, and that during the same period the importations from the United States amounted to \$624,524. The annexation of the islands was sought by the United States years ago, and as far back as 1867 Denmark declined to sell the islands for \$5,000,000, but made a proposition to



JOSEPH R. WHITNEY.

A well known Oregon newspaper man and editor of the Daily and Weekly Herald, of Albany. He is a candidate for the nomination for State Printer on the Republican ticket. He was born in Marion County, is a graduate of the University of Oregon, and has been engaged in the newspaper business for nearly 20 years.

will be able to care for her own without appealing to the charity of other communities and states. The great manufacturing plants of the place are safe and the community, temporarily dazed by the calamity, has already commenced the work of reorganization and restoration.

The fire began its work of destruction at the power house of the Jersey City, Hoboken & Paterson Traction Company, which fronted on Broadway and extended a block to the rear of Van Houten street. It commenced in the car shed and was burning fiercely when one of the employes detected it. It was leaping through the roof and the gale was lifting it in forks and whirls when the fire apparatus came into the roadway at Van Houten and Main streets. The firemen tried to hem the blaze in, but it skipped across Van Houten street in one direction and Main street in another, and gaining vigor as it went, burned unchecked down into the business district. Every piece of fire mechanism in the city was called out, but the fire and gale were masters.

The fire came at midnight and was only checked after a desperate fight that lasted until late this afternoon. Every city and town within reach of Paterson sent firemen and apparatus to the aid of the city, and it took the united efforts of them all to win the battle. A northerly gale gave the conflagration its impetus and carried its burning brands to kindle the blaze afresh at other points. The firemen made stand after stand before the wall of fire, but were repeatedly driven back, and when victory finally came to them they were grimed and exhausted.

EXTENDED MONROE DOCTRINE.

Hobson Would Have It Reach to the Walls of Peking.

New Haven, Conn., Feb. 8.—Captain R. P. Hobson, who was a guest of the New Haven Business Men's association at their annual banquet, urged that the Monroe doctrine be extended to the Filipinos and to the walls of Peking, declaring that Europeans should not partition China, but open it to the trade of the world, as the United States opened Japan. Among the dangers that face Europe, he mentioned a possible Slavic invasion, in the event of which, he said, it would fall to the lot of the United States to assist in saving Europe from general war. Without a relatively powerful navy, such action would be manifestly impossible.

Smallpox at Reno.

Reno, Nev., Feb. 11.—Several new cases of smallpox are reported in Reno, among the whites, and the state board of health has declared smallpox epidemic in Reno, and will probably order the public schools closed.

Thirteen Persons Killed.

Panama, Feb. 11.—An accident in the Church of Horencitos, in Chiriqui, resulted in the death of 13 persons and the severe wounding of 30 others.

part with them for \$15,000,000. Secretary Seward offered \$7,500,000, which was declined. He afterward agreed to pay that amount for the islands of St. Thomas and St. John, but the trade fell through because of complications which arose. Continuing, the report says:

"These islands, together with Porto Rico, are of great importance in a strategic way, whether the strategy be military or commercial. St. Thomas is a natural point of call for all European trade bound to the West Indies, Central America or Northern South America. These islands, together with Porto Rico, form the northeastern corner of the Caribbean sea and are of great importance in connection with the American isthmus, where a canal will be constructed between the Atlantic and the Pacific. They are of first importance in connection with our relations to the region of the Orinoco and the Amazon and with our control of the Windward Passage. In view of the isthmian canal and European settlements in South America, every additional acquisition by the United States is of value."

BIG BOOST FOR LINE.

\$10,000 Raised for the Goldendale-Portland Railroad.

Goldendale, Wash., Feb. 10.—The citizens of Goldendale and Klickitat county have raised \$10,000 for the right of way for the railroad from this city to Portland. The committee in charge of this matter considers this amount sufficient to secure the right of way from Goldendale to Lyle, 41 miles. All rights of way have been secured, excepting three or four between Goldendale and the head of Swale canyon, a distance of about 18 miles, through the farming part of Klickitat county. The rest of the route lies principally through government lands, there being but few settlers and a few Indian claims along the Big Klickitat, therefore little trouble will be encountered on this score.

Contracts have not yet been signed, but it is expected that work will commence on the grading within 30 days. The company organized for the purpose of building this line will reserve two years in which to complete the line from Lyle to Goldendale, but expects to carry the crop from the Klickitat valley this year. Property valuations have already advanced perceptibly in the vicinity of Goldendale and along the route of the proposed road.

Another Subway Explosion.

New York, Feb. 8.—An explosion of dynamite in the rapid transit subway in Park avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, hurled a piece of rock weighing 30 pounds through the plate glass door of the Grand Union hotel, and broke several windows in that establishment. Two persons were hurt by flying fragments, but neither of them sustained serious injury.

NEWS OF THE STATE

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS OF 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.

The flax mill at Salem is now an assured fact.

The receipts of the Dalles land office for January were nearly \$10,000.

Dr. W. D. Jeffries, for 40 years a practicing physician of Salem, is dead.

Placer miners of Southern Oregon gladly hail the rains of the past few days.

The Willamette river at Albany is lower than for many years at this time of the year.

Steps have been taken by the business men of Roseburg to organize a board of trade.

A representative of the English government is around Elgin buying horses for South Africa.

President Eliot, of Harvard university, will visit the state university at Eugene next month.

So far in Linn county there have been 600 registrations for the June election, out of a probable total of 5,500.

Miners in Southern Oregon have long been throwing away what was supposed to be lead ore, but which has proven to be rich silver ore.

The report of the commissioner of patents for the past fiscal year shows that there were 125 patents issued to Oregon inventors.

A chair factory is the latest of Albany's manufacturing industries.

A proposition has been made to the citizens of Salem to put in a flax mill.

The Brown-Lucas Lumber company has been organized at Falls City, with \$60,000 capital.

Burglars entered a Drain merchandise store and secured \$100 worth of goods. No clue has been found.

There will be 33 graduates from the Salem public schools at the February commencement and 40 more in June.

A very successful rabbit drive was held near Pendleton the first of the week. Several thousand of the pests were killed.

John Diamond, an Oregon pioneer of 1847, after whom Diamond Peak was named, is dead at his home in Coburg, aged 98 years.

Crystal Spring Mining company, with headquarters at Grants Pass, has filed articles of incorporation. Capital, \$200,000.

The snow in Eastern Oregon comes as a blessing to the farmers, who had begun to fear their fall and winter wheat would be seriously injured.

Fruitgrowers of the Willamette valley are pleased with the cold snap, as it will set the fruit trees back. In some cases the buds were far advanced for the season.

Portland Markets.

Wheat—Quiet. Walla Walla, 63¢ 3/4c; bluestem, 64¢ 3/4c; Valley, 68 1/2c.

Barley—Feed, \$19@20; brewing, \$20@21 per ton.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$1.10@1.25; gray, \$1.05@1.15.

Flour—Best grades, \$2.80@3.40 per barrel; graham, \$2.50@2.80.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$18 per ton; middlings, \$21; shorts, \$20.50; chop, \$17.

Hay—Timothy, \$11@12; clover, \$7@7.50; Oregon wild hay, \$5@6 per ton.

Potatoes—Best Burbanks, 90¢@1.25 per cwt; ordinary, 70¢@85¢ per cwt. growers' prices; sweets, \$1.75@2 per cwt.

Butter—Creamery, 25¢@27 1/2c; dairy, 18¢@20c; store, 11¢@12c.

Eggs—20¢@21¢ for fresh Oregon.

Cheese—Full cream, twins, 13¢@13 1/2c; Young America, 14¢@15c; factory prices, 1¢@1 1/2c less.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3@3.50; hens, \$4@4.25 per dozen, 9¢@10c per pound; springs, 10c per pound, \$3@3.50 per dozen; ducks, \$6.50@7.50 per dozen; turkeys, live, \$11@12 1/2c; dressed, 14¢@15c per pound.

Mutton—Gross, 4c per pound; dressed, 7¢@7 1/2c per pound.

Hogs—Gross, 5 1/2c; dressed, 6 1/2¢@7c per pound.

Venison—8 1/2¢@9c per pound, dressed.

Beef—Gross, cows, 3 1/2¢@4c; steers, 4¢@4 1/2c; dressed, 6 1/2¢@7 1/2c per pound.

Hops—11¢@12 1/2c per pound.

Wool—Nominal. Valley, 13¢@15c; eastern Oregon, 8¢@12 1/2c; mohair, 21¢@21 1/2c per pound.

The largest towboat ever made for American waters will soon be launched for use on the Mississippi. Over 1,200 tons of steel will be used and 4,800 horse power will be furnished. The boat is 275 feet long and 63 feet wide.

Great Britain loses more than 10,000,000 pounds worth of property annually by fire.

Hazing has been made a criminal offense by the Illinois legislature, and offenders may be fined \$500 and sent to jail for six months.

The development of dry goods companies with large capital is one of the latest features in the great dry goods distributing centers. The smaller wholesalers are being driven out.

GAS MAINS BLOW UP.

Thirteen Lives Are Lost in a Chicago Explosion—About a Hundred Injured.

Chicago, Feb. 7.—Thirteen lives were lost, many persons slightly injured, 200 buildings were wrecked and \$50,000 damage done by an explosion of gas tonight at the intersection of Twenty-second street and Archer avenue.

The cause of the explosion is unknown and it has not yet been determined whether it was sewer gas or illuminating gas. Mains filled with the latter were instantly ablaze after the explosion and a succession of explosions followed, the flames shooting up through the manholes in the street. It will be difficult to ascertain whether illuminating gas exploded or whether the mains were broken by an explosion of sewer gas.

Many people living in the vicinity believe that the first explosion was in a main at Twenty-second street and Archer avenue. Then the manhole, half a block south on Archer avenue, was thrown into the air by a loud explosion. Flames leaped and roared from the hole. The fire spread rapidly and three other manholes were blown into the air.

The flames from the first gas main shot high into the air and reached, with the aid of the wind, to a three story frame structure, and it had been weakened and nearly wrecked by the shock. It is supposed that the occupants of the buildings were knocked unconscious or were too panic stricken to rush from the place. The flames caught the weather worn timbers. The dry and rotting wood was food for the fire, and in an instant the flames had enveloped the structure. With a roar the building collapsed, and the occupants, with one exception, were carried with it to the basement.

The adjoining building, a two-story structure, faced up, the next building was wrapped in flames, and then another structure caught fire. It seemed that the whole block would be wiped out before the firemen could bring the blaze under control. A fire wall of a brick building at Archer avenue and Twenty-second street held the fire in that direction. On the west of the burning buildings were two small one-story cottages. They were a few feet from the burning buildings, and that gave the firemen an opportunity of heading off the flames.

The windows throughout the neighborhood were broken, and bottles and glassware in the dwellings and stores were thrown down and broken. Many persons in buildings near the explosions were knocked down. Scores of men and women, many of them carrying children, rushed to the streets. They were greeted by the glare of the fire from the manholes. Fearing further explosions, the people rushed down the street, many of the women screaming with fright.

On several street cars near the place the windows were smashed, and the passengers were severely shaken up. When the people in the cars saw the flames gush from the ground all hands rushed for the doors. A number of persons were bruised and knocked down in the excitement. One car filled with passengers was thrown from the tracks.

CUBAN ANNEXATION.

Republic Invited to Become a Part of the United States.

Washington, Feb. 7.—Representative Newlands, of Nevada, the ways and means committee, who was the author of the resolution annexing Hawaii, today introduced a resolution inviting the republic of Cuba to become a part of the United States, first as a territory and then as a state of the union, to be called the state of Cuba; and also authorizing a 25 per cent reduction of duty on the present crop of Cuban sugar, in consideration of Cuba's granting preferential rates to the United States. The resolution confines the 25 per cent reduction of duties to the period prior to January 1, 1903. Newlands, in explanation of his resolution, said:

"All those who have appeared to voice Cuba's needs and requirements have indicated that an invitation to Cuba of annexation would be justified. Annexation by force would not be justified. It must be accomplished, if at all, by the free act of the Cuban people. At present there is no machinery in Cuba by which the popular will can be tested, but the Cuban constitution has been adopted. The Cuban congress will meet in February, a Cuban government will be organized, and the United States will then leave the government and control of the island to the people. Cuba then will be in a position to express her will."

Day's Work in French Mines.

Paris, Feb. 7.—The chamber of deputies today accepted a bill regulating the period of daily work in the mines. This bill provides that a nine hour day shall be instituted at the coal pits at the end of six months from the day the measure is adopted. At the end of two years, a day's work shall be reduced to eight and one-half hours, and at the end of another two years it shall be reduced to eight hours.

Liberator Not Sunk.

Willemstad, Island of Curacao, Feb. 7.—According to trustworthy information received here today, the Venezuelan revolutionists steamer Liberator was at Sabanilla January 31, and was to have left there February 1, in order to renew her operations against the forces of the government. These reports seem to contradict the previous rumors that the Liberator was sunk at Porto Colombia recently while undergoing repairs.

LIBERALS TO FIGHT

GENERAL HERRERA'S FORCES READY FOR ACTION.

Declares the Colombian Government Unlawful—Promises to Give Foreigners Ample Time to Seek Refuge Before He Bombs the Two Cities—Officials Believe Herrera Wants to Gain Time.

Panama, Feb. 10.—Colonel Julien Del Castillo, an envoy from General Herrera, the insurgent commander, arrived here last night, escorted by police, and left Panama at 10 o'clock. Governor Arjona received important papers from Colonel Del Castillo, for himself and for the foreign consuls. A conference of the consuls was held.

The note from General Herrera was addressed to the American, British, French and German consuls. In it General Herrera declared, among other things, that the government of Senor Marroquin, the president of Colombia, was not lawful, and that, therefore, the rebels, although deploring the bloody results of war, would fight to the end for the ultimate success of liberal principles. General Herrera proposed that the consuls addressed ask their respective governments to declare the line of the Panama-Colon railway to be neutral ground, on which the government should not build entrenchments or the Liberals attack, and only a police force be left to guard the line. General Herrera said he proposed, if possible, to compel the government to attack the Liberal forces, and that the Liberals had a strong fleet and army, provided with cannon, etc. General Herrera also declared in his note that the Liberals considered the capture of Panama and Colon to be absolutely necessary for the development of their military plans, that they would act to obtain such results, and that, in due time, they would notify the consuls of such proposed action, allowing 24 hours for foreigners to take refuge at a place of safety to be agreed upon with the consuls, and that the point so selected should not be fired upon. This is the same phrasing which General Pannas used when the late General Alban defended Panama in July, 1900. General Herrera said that should the consuls so desire, he would meet them, as well as a representative of the Colombian government, on board the United States cruiser Philadelphia at the Island of Taboga, the present headquarters of the revolutionary staff.

In government circles here it is believed that General Herrera wants to gain time, for the government cannot accept the terms he offered. When the expected reinforcements arrive on the isthmus from Puerto Colombia, the government will begin an energetic and active campaign against the rebels. Panama and Colon are now garrisoned by 2,000 men. Governor General Castro has 1,500 veterans under his command, giving a total of 3,500. The most sanguine Liberals do not claim that General Herrera has over 1,500 men.

Governor Arjona said at the conference of the consuls, which he attended, that he would not recognize, even indirectly, the right of the rebels to make the proposals they did, that the consuls could not correspond with the Liberals, as even were they belligerents, the consuls would be required to have the permission of the Colombian government to communicate with them. Governor Arjona then demanded that the consuls send their replies to General Herrera, promising to forward them to the Liberal general by messenger. To this the consuls agreed.

ABANDON THE BOER CAUSE.

Dutch Government Has Had Enough of the Negotiations.

London, Feb. 8.—The Brussels correspondent of the Daily Telegraph declared it to be an absolute certainty that, owing to the attitude of the powers and the Boer leaders, the Dutch government is now firmly determined to abandon the Boer cause and any idea of fresh intervention.

In the house of commons, Mr. Paifour, government leader, announced that copies of the correspondence exchanged between the government of the Netherlands and the government of Great Britain on the subject of peace in South Africa had been mailed to Lord Milner, who would be instructed to ask Lord Kitchener to communicate the contents to the Boer leaders in the field.

Mr. Chamberlain, the colonial secretary, added the information that if the leaders of the Boer forces proposed to Lord Kitchener negotiations for a settlement, the proposal would be forwarded for the consideration of the government.

Indian Depredation Claims.

Washington, Feb. 8.—Senator Mitchell has introduced a bill extending the act to provide for the adjudication and payment of claims arising from Indian depredations so as to apply to citizens or persons who had declared their intention of becoming citizens of the United States, and to allow them to have their claims for property destroyed by Indians belonging to any tribe in amity with the United States properly adjudicated.