

Bohemia Nugget

Bohemia Nugget Pub. Co.
COTTAGE GROVE, OREGON.

EVENTS OF THE DAY

Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week Presented in Condensed Form, Most Likely to Prove Interesting.

Mobilization of the Manchurian army is now complete.

The South has just been visited by the greatest storm since 1872.

General Kuropatkin has arrived at Mukden and assumed command.

The sundry civil appropriation bill will leave a good surplus for the year.

The senate committee has reported a bill to punish assassins of presidents.

The house committee has completed its report on the 1905 fair bill and recommends \$475,000 be given for an exhibit.

The Russian fleet at Port Arthur made a trip out of the harbor to locate the Japanese fleet, but could find no trace of the enemy.

London is horrified by the deeds of a modern Bluebeard. Eight women are known to bear his name and two of them were murdered.

Fire in Wall street caused much excitement and for a time threatened one of the largest commercial centers in the world with destruction.

Russians are strongly fortifying the country about Antung.

Japanese continue to rush forces from Chinampo to Ping Yang.

Floods following the gale in the vicinity of Chicago caused heavy property losses.

China has been given new assurances that Russia will disarm the gunboat Mandjur.

Almost all of the Panama troops have been disbanded. Only one battalion is now under the colors.

Much property was destroyed and several persons injured in a tornado near Fort Smith, Ark.

United States Minister Dudley reports that bubonic plague has broken out in three ports in Peru.

Senator Hanford declares that the railroad lobby is back of the move to repeal the present land laws.

The dowager empress of China has rejected the proposals of generals to make an open alliance with Japan.

A report to the Korean government shows that Russian troops began crossing into Corea four days before Japan made her first attack on Port Arthur.

Colorado military is again departing striking miners.

Newell is anxious that irrigation works be begun in Oregon.

The house has again voted against an investigation of the postoffice department.

Russia believes that Japan intends to land a force in China on neutral ground.

The public minister of France decides that Colombia has no case in the Panama canal matter.

The Japanese have effectively blockaded Port Arthur, sinking seven vessels in the harbor entrance.

Russia denies that one of her war vessels was blown up by coming in contact with a floating mine.

Damaged Russian warships are said to have been repaired with such haste that they dare not venture out.

Russia has bought a wireless telegraph system and will use it in connection with the transportation of troops across Lake Baikal.

The senate has passed the Indian appropriation bill carrying funds for the Chemawa school and decides that Alaskan students may enroll there.

The house has turned down the amendment to give Bristow less power.

The Japanese advance toward Ping Yang is more rapid than the Russians expected.

The trial of Senator Burton, of Kansas, on the charge of selling his influence, is begun.

The Northern Securities company has sent out a circular saying the directors have decided to distribute the stock and give future plans.

Japan believes foreign advisers to Corea are giving Russia information and recommends their removal.

The military funeral of the Duke of Cambridge was the most impressive since the Duke of Wellington died.

Governor Peabody declares Telluride county, Colo., to be in a state of insurrection and has ordered out troops.

E. E. Calvin is said to be slated for president of the O. R. & N. and A. L. Mohler is to get a high position with the Union Pacific.

The Isthmian canal commission has begun its preliminary work.

The report that Port Arthur had fallen into the hands of the Japs was unfounded. Three attacks were made but each time the enemy was repulsed.

Bristow declares that he did not regard Beavers as an honest man.

The British house of commons had a warm debate over the admission of Chinese into the Transvaal, but vote of censure was defeated.

TWO STATES ARE CREATED.

House Committee Decides Four Territories Should Be Combined.

EVENTS OF THE DAY

Washington, March 29.—The states of Oklahoma and Arizona are created in a bill which has been completed by the Republican members of the subcommittee of the house committee on territories. The Democratic members of this committee have been placed in possession of the bill, and after they have considered it for a few days a meeting of the full subcommittee will be held. The two states mentioned are composed of Oklahoma and Indian Territory, as "Oklahoma" and Arizona and New Mexico as "Arizona." The admission of the latter two territories is not delayed by any restriction of law, but may be effected as soon as a convention can be called to form a state constitution.

The bill provides, however, that Oklahoma and the Indian Territory shall not be admitted as a state until the year 1906. By this time all the Indian lands will have been allotted. The problem of providing proper revenue for schools, growing out of the fact that the Indian lands of Oklahoma and Indian Territory have been allotted in severality to the Indians under a law which makes them non-taxable, has been met by an appropriation of \$5,000,000 out of the treasury. This money is to be used to establish and maintain schools. The principal of this fund may be used to the extent necessary, the balance being placed in deposit at 3 per cent to the credit of the state for the maintenance of the schools established.

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HAPPENINGS HERE IN OREGON

FLAW IN EXEMPTION LAW.

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Use of a Semi-Colon Leaves Meaning of Phrase in Doubt.

Salem.—One more flaw has been found in the tax exemption act passed by the legislature at its special session. While there is no uncertainty as to the intent of the framers of the bill, the punctuation leaves opportunity for question whether there is any limit to the value of household goods that may be claimed as exempt. The doubt arises from the use of the semi-colon instead of a comma.

Representative Shelley, of Lane county, father of the bill, was communicated with in regard to it, and replied that it was his intention that the limitation on the exemption should apply to all the items of property enumerated. In other words, that the \$300 exemption might be made up from any or all the items mentioned. The question is whether this intention can be ascertained from the language used.

Subdivision 8, of the act of the special session of 1903, provides that the following property shall be exempt from taxation:

"The following property, if owned by a householder and in actual use, or kept for use, by and for his or her family; household goods, furniture and utensils; two cows, ten sheep, five swine and the tools, implements, apparatus, team, vehicle, harness or library necessary to enable any person to carry on his trade, occupation or profession; any such person owns his or her living to the amount of three hundred (\$300) dollars, the articles to be selected by such householder; provided, however, that when the assessed valuation of the personal property above enumerated shall amount to less than three hundred (\$300) dollars, then only such amount as the total of such property herein enumerated shall be exempt from taxation."

The supreme court of this state has several times decided that punctuation marks are not controlling in construing an act for the purpose of ascertaining its meaning. In the port of Portland case, decided last July, the supreme court changed the location of punctuation marks in order to arrive at the meaning of the legislature. But in that case the court found that the meaning was otherwise clear. It is not certain that the language of the exemption act shows that the punctuation was erroneous.

NO DEMAND FOR PRUNES.

Eastern Market Has Been Supplied at Very Low Figure.

Salem.—"The prune situation in the East didn't look good to me," said Bruce Cunningham upon his return from a recent trip to Iowa. Mr. Cunningham is a well-known prune grower of the Liberty neighborhood. After waiting all winter for an opportunity to sell his crop at what he considered a fair price, he took a carload of fruit back to Iowa to sell it there himself.

"The prune market doesn't look good and I don't see any reason to believe that it will improve any this season," he continued in answer to inquiries. "The fact is that the trade is already supplied. Everywhere I went I found that dealers have all the prunes they want and most of it was bought at pretty low prices. I found a jobber supplied with Oregon prunes that he bought from an Oregon firm at 4 1/2 cents in 25 pound boxes. These prunes he will sell to the retail dealer at 5 1/2 to 6 cents and the retailers will sell them to consumers at 8 1/2 cents, or three pounds for a quarter."

"How did the jobber get them so cheap? That beats me; but he had them, and others bought at the same figure. I learned that early in the season—as long as last July, jobbers were selling Oregon and California prunes. Dealers bought early and when they had all they wanted they stopped buying. That is the condition that exists—the market has been supplied and no more are wanted. It looks to me as though we will have a considerable quantity of carry over stock to sell in competition with 1904 prunes."

Sheep Losing Their Fleeces.

Echo.—Sheep shearing is now in full swing in the Echo valley, and almost every able-bodied man in the neighborhood is making arrangements to join some crew and go to clipping wool. The price as established here for shearing is 8 cents where the crew board themselves and 7 cents with board. The latter arrangement prevails here this year. As this is a forward spring in the Umattilla valley, sheep shearing will have to be rushed to get it out of the way before haying begins, which is fast approaching.

Logging Operations Held Up.

Eugene.—Logging operations on the streams east of here are still waiting apparently for change of weather or for developments in the lumber trade. The large drive of logs in the river at the mouth of Lost creek, which the Hill Bros. have gotten out on contract for the Booth Kelly lumber company, still remains intact. There are about 6,000,000 feet in this lot. No logging of consequence is now being done on the Mohawk, the Coho and will be supplied by the McKenzie.

Not Much Illegal Fishing.

Astoria.—So far as can be ascertained there is very little if any illegal fishing being done on the Columbia at the present time, and the closed season is being observed more closely than for several years. Deputy Fish Commissioner Burton, of Washington, with Deputy F. B. Lippincott, of the Puget sound district, are patrolling the river, but the Oregon officers are not out, although they are watching the shore to see that no fish are delivered.

Sowing Beet Seed at Echo.

Echo.—A large lot of sugar beet seed has been received here and planters are busily engaged in preparing the ground.

DALE WORK RUIN.

Chicago and Suburbs are Swept by a Fierce Wind Storm.

HAPPENINGS HERE IN OREGON

Chicago, March 26.—One of the most severe storms this city has known in many years passed over Chicago today. Great damage was done in the night. The storm did not strike the suburbs. The storm did not strike the suburbs. The storm did not strike the suburbs.

For town of Indiana harbor, 20 miles southeast of Chicago, was the heaviest sufferer. J. Barker, the proprietor of a dry goods store, was killed, and 15 people who were in his store when the storm struck were injured, some of them seriously, although none is expected to die. Barker's store was expected demolished. Eighteen residences were blown down, and a number of people were hurt in the ruins of their homes. The number of people injured was not reported. The storm probably struck Indiana Harbor about 11 o'clock proximate 25. All three of the hotels in the place were badly damaged. One two-story frame building was entirely torn over.

At Hammond, Ind., a number of residences were badly damaged, and two people were injured, but not fatally. One of the large plants of the Republic Iron & Steel company was blown down, causing a loss of \$25,000. A number of business houses were unroofed.

To the north of the city the storm was also severe, much damage having been done in the suburbs of Evanston, Rogers Park and Thornton.

An exceedingly heavy fall of rain accompanied the storm.

In Thornton a frame dwelling was blown into a stone quarry and reduced to kindling wood. One man was fatally hurt and several other persons were severely injured.

CHINA KILLS IT.

Exclusion Act Will Expire on the 27th of Next December.

Washington, March 26.—The state department has received formal notice from the Chinese government demanding the Chinese exclusion treaty, so that the convention will expire about December 27 next, unless replaced by another treaty by that date. Under its terms six months before the expiration of a period of ten years from December 27, 1904, if either power be dissatisfied with the treaty, it is required to denounce it. This is the action which China has taken, in spite of the strongest efforts to the contrary on the part of the state department. Had the notice not been served, the treaty would have continued in force for another term of ten years from December 27, 1904.

The department pointed out to the Pekin authorities through Mr. Conger that it was very probable that, so far from letting the conditions relating to the admission of Chinese into the United States, any new treaty would be of approval by the senate. The Chinese would thus be exposed, in the absence of the sheltering treaty, to the full rigor of the Geary and Heins laws, and the exclusion would be much more complete than at present.

However, the treaty having been denounced, there is nothing to do but to proceed with a formulation of a new treaty, which has already been initiated in a way, although with little hope of senatorial approval.

HEADQUARTERS AT PANAMA.

Canal Commission Settles Two Important Points.

Washington, March 26.—Two important points have been developed in connection with the work of the Isthmian canal commission. One is that the headquarters of the commission probably will be at Panama instead of at Washington, although an office will probably be maintained here. The other point is that a part of the time of at least five of the commissioners will be devoted to their private interests.

Admiral Walker, the chairman of the commission, and General Davis, the army member of the body, will devote their entire time to the canal work.

Legislation now pending before congress provides for the appointment of a governor of the American zone on the Isthmus. If it should be enacted into law, it is quite probable that the president may designate General Davis as the governor of the canal strip.

Fear Siege by Japs.

Vladivostok, March 26.—While the situation here remains quiet it is not expected that Vladivostok will continue to be much longer free from the vigorous operations of the Japanese. In anticipation of the appearance of the enemy, and of a possible siege, a ladies' circle has been formed, which sits six hours daily at the ministry of marine, preparing bandages of linen for sick soldiers and sailors. Most of the women in Vladivostok belong to this circle, including the representatives of the aristocracy.

Russia Buys German Ships.

Hamburg, March 26.—A private dispatch received here says the Hamburg-American steamship company has sold the steamer Fuerst Bismark to Russia, and that the negotiations for the sale of the steamer Kaiser Friedrich, previously announced, are now completed. In spite of the denial of the Hamburg-Borsen Halle of all reports of the sale of German liners to Russia, the Hamburg correspondent of the Tageblatt insists that the Fuerst Bismark and Kaiser Friedrich have actually been sold.

Express Satisfaction at His Death.

Washington, March 26.—Secretary Taft and the officials of the war department openly expressed their gratification at the news of the death of Macario Sakay, the so-called president of the Philippine republic. Sakay secured his freedom under the amnesty proclamation and fled to the mountains with a small force of kindred spirits, and since has made much trouble by attacking small villages and unprotected expeditions.

American Consul Going to Post.

London, March 26.—A correspondent of the Times at Shanghai says United States Consul Davidson will start for his post at Antung next week, and that he has arranged with the Japanese naval authorities to assist his vessel to reach its destination.

MONEY TO CANAL

THE DALLAS PROJECT IS IN SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

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Amount is \$100,000 Shows That Congress Adopts Work as Continuing Contract—Senator Will Introduce Amendment Making Appropriation of \$100,000.

Washington, March 28.—The sundry civil bill reported to the house today contains but one important item for the Pacific Northwest, namely, \$100,000 for continuing the improvement of the Columbia river between The Dalles and Celilo. The fact that this appropriation is carried in the sundry civil bill establishes beyond question the fact that congress has adopted The Dalles project as a continuing contract, and that necessary appropriations for carrying on and completing the work will hereafter be made annually in the sundry civil bill, a river and harbor bill not being depended upon.

Unfortunately, the bill makes no appropriation for carrying on work at the mouth of the Columbia river but the senators will endeavor to attach an amendment appropriating \$500,000 for this project \$225,000 for the Columbia and Willamette below Portland, an increasing the appropriation for The Dalles canal to at least \$300,000.

The sundry civil bill carries \$24,000 for rent of temporary quarters for the courts; \$100,000 additional for the Seattle public building; \$120,000 to continue construction of the public building at Spokane; \$40,000 for the Tacoma building; and \$1,000 for Crater lake national park.

HAWAII IS BEST CUSTOMER.

American Trade With Noncontiguous Territory.

Washington, March 28.—Commerce of the United States with its noncontiguous territory now averages about \$8,000,000 per month, and it is apparent that for the full fiscal year it will aggregate a round \$100,000,000. In the term "noncontiguous territory" are included Alaska, the Hawaiian Islands, the Philippine Islands, Guam, Tutuila and Porto Rico. Records of their shipments to the ports of the United States and of shipments from the various ports to them are now regularly presented by the department of commerce and labor, through its bureau of statistics.

These records show that the shipments from the United States to Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Philippines, Guam and Tutuila aggregated in the seven months ending with January, 1904, nearly \$21,000,000, and the merchandise received from them in the same period, nearly \$11,000,000. If to this is added the gold bullion received from Alaska, the grand total of our commerce with the territory in question for the seven months ending with January would amount to nearly \$30,000,000, which makes it quite apparent that for the fiscal year ending with June 30 next, the total will be fully \$100,000,000.

Of the shipments to these noncontiguous territories, the largest total for the seven months under consideration is to Hawaii, \$7,274,156 worth of domestic merchandise and of foreign merchandise, \$52,677.

FAVORS TWO LAND DISTRICTS.

Interior Department Gives Its Approval to Alaskan Bill.

Washington, March 28.—The interior department is heartily in favor of the creation of the two land districts in Alaska with headquarters at Nome. The passage of a bill for this purpose is recommended by Secretary Hitchcock and by Commissioner Richards, of the general land office, their recommendation being based upon a report made by James W. Witten, after an investigation of land conditions in Alaska. The department believes that Nome is the proper location for a land office in northern Alaska, as it is apparently a permanent city and the center of an active mining district. Instead of placing this office in charge of regular land officers, the bill pending in congress provides that the marshal for the Nome district shall act as register and the clerk of the court as receiver of the Nome land office.

Those With Food Can Stay.

St. Petersburg, March 28.—Proclamations issued by General Voronetski, who is in command at Vladivostok, have been received at St. Petersburg. They urge the people at Vladivostok to remain, but add that only those will be allowed to stay who have 432 pounds of flour and 108 pounds of buckwheat, enough to last eight months. All Chinese and Koreans who are without occupation have been ordered to depart. Persons who start untrue and alarming reports will be court-martialed. Looting is strictly prohibited.

Battle in Near.

St. Petersburg, March 28.—The first intimation from Russian sources that a battle between the Russians and Japanese in force is expected hourly in the vicinity of the Yalu river came tonight by the issuance from the war office of a dispatch from General Linevitch, in command of the Russian troops along the Yalu. According to General Linevitch, he has been informed through a Cossack scouting party that 80,000 Japanese, with artillery, are about 20 miles southeast of Wijo.

Agree on Macedonian Reform.

London, March 28.—According to the dispatches received today from Constantinople, the ports and the Austro-Hungarian authorities have reached an agreement in regard to the organization of the Macedonian gendarmerie under European officers, so it is believed that it will not be long before the reform scheme for Macedonia is recognized by the emperors of Roumania and Austria at their meeting at Muerstedt.

No Sickness Among the Russians.

St. Petersburg, March 28.—General Linevitch has telegraphed to the general staff that there is no sickness among the Russian troops.

JAPS DRIVEN OUT

Admiral Togo's Entire Fleet Has Port Arthur.

HAPPENINGS HERE IN OREGON

St. Petersburg, March 28.—The attack by the Japanese on Port Arthur, beginning with the torpedo boats and ending with the bombardment by battleships and cruisers took place after midnight March 27. The emperor received the message regarding the attack late in the afternoon, but nothing was known to reach the public until 10 o'clock.

All information which reached St. Petersburg shows that the area of Port Arthur had been shelled by the camp of the Japanese torpedo boats at the beginning of the attack and were now maintaining a lookout.

The Japanese torpedo boats twice discovered striking the harbor entrance under some circumstances, but both times they were far out at sea, and were driven the hot fire opened on the breaking of day, necessitating further torpedo boat operations.

Admiral Togo brought his fleet and cruisers up. The first shot was fired for the purpose of destroying the town and of killing the Russian ships in the basin, or at least inflicting some of the first official dispatches received the belief gained from Vice Admiral Makadoff's report, and that a naval fight had been fought. Later advice established that the admiral had simply given up the position of the harbor, and was actively supporting the battle. Some time later advantage was taken, which might develop into my's attack.

AID TO '05 FAIR.