

Bohemia Nugget

Bohemia Nugget Pub. Co.

COTTAGE GROVE, OREGON.

WEEK'S DOINGS

General Review of Important Happenings Presented in a Brief and Condensed Form.

A cloudburst in Needles flooded several towns.

The assassin of Von Plehve still refuses to talk.

Packers and strikers both claim victories at Chicago.

Relations between France and the Vatican have been broken off.

The Japanese are said to have made great gains around Port Arthur.

Count Ignatieff will succeed to the Russian ministry of the interior.

The Santa Fe tracks were washed out for 12 miles by a flood in Arizona canyon.

Thirteen passengers on a Rochester, N. Y., trolley road were injured in a collision.

Clash between Russians and Japanese armies is soon expected. The Japs have 120,000 men and 100 guns and the Russians 100,000 men and 120 guns.

The steamer Arabia and her cargo may yet be confiscated. Much of the flour aboard was unconsigned. The Russian government has no official notice of her release.

Packers say they can now afford to ignore the strikers.

A rupture between France and the Vatican seems inevitable.

A Japanese cruiser and a gunboat were lost off Port Arthur by striking mines.

President Golden, of the packing teamsters' union, has been arrested for picketing.

Russia has filed a protest with Great Britain on shipping of contraband of war to Japan.

Russia will assist the United States in the protection of seals at the Kommander Islands.

Peace promoters from Iowa failed in their effort to settle the Chicago strike and have returned home.

The Portland & Asiatic steamer Arabia has been released at Vladivostok. All contraband cargo was removed.

The principal in the assassination of Von Plehve was a Little Russian, but the investigators of the deed have not yet been identified.

Leaders in the Benson-Hyde-Dimond land ring will probably escape punishment. United States Judge Lacombe has declared the indictments invalid as the crimes were against states and not the government.

A general attack is believed to have begun on Port Arthur.

Other attempts at assassination are expected in Russian official circles.

A Spanish war veteran drew the first homestead in the Rosebud agency in South Dakota.

The steamer Korea, from San Francisco, has dodged the Russian fleet and arrived safely at Tokyo.

The question of payment for Portland flour seized by Russian vessels will probably go before a prize court.

Russia has intimated to Great Britain that reparation will be made, if proper, in the Knight Commander case.

The German steamer Arabia, from Portland with a cargo of flour, has arrived in Vladivostok in charge of a prize crew.

The state department's note on the seizure of the Arabia's cargo is couched in courteous language and no rash demands will be made.

Russian officials had been warned of the plot by which Minister von Plehve was slain. The assassin, believed to be a Finn, was perhaps fatally injured.

The British steamer Formosa has been seized in the Red sea.

Russians sunk two Japanese sailing vessels without warning the crew.

The British steamer Calchas has been captured by the Vladivostok squadron.

The packers are rushing in workmen from outside points to fill the places of strikers.

Niu Chwang has been abandoned by the Russians and is in the hands of the Japanese.

Thomas Taggart, of Indiana, has been chosen chairman of the national Democratic committee.

Two townships thrown open for settlement in Pacific county, Washington, caused a rush at the Vancouver land office.

Kuropatkin reports a retreat of his army after two days' fighting. He will probably withdraw his entire army to Mukden.

Good authority on international law declares neutral prizes may not lawfully be sunk.

The teamsters have joined their fellow workmen in the strike at the Chicago packing houses.

Gifford Pinchot and F. H. Newell will investigate changes needed in the Northwestern land laws.

Kansas City packers claim to continue to get nonunion help and to turn out a greater product.

Anxiety is felt for a number of vessels about due off the Japanese coast.

In a 14-hour battle the Russians met a severe defeat east of Ta Tche Kiao.

The Knight Commander, sunk by the Russian Vladivostok squadron, had a cargo of iron and steel.

Mahour, Oregon farmers have two months in which to accept the government irrigation project.

A Big Four engine at Indianapolis struck an electric car, killing two persons and injuring a number of others.

WATERS OF THE ANA.

May Be Used for Irrigation in Southern Oregon.

Washington, Aug. 2.—The reclamation engineers have turned up another promising irrigation project in Oregon, this time in central Lake county, on the north shore of Summer lake. A tract of about 125,000 acres has been withdrawn from all save restricted homestead entry, pending further investigation to determine whether or not it will be practicable to irrigate a portion or all of the area with the waters of the Ana river, a small stream which feeds Summer lake. It is thought the Ana river is an outlet of silver lake, which lies a few miles northwest.

This project will be under examination the remainder of the summer, to determine whether practicable means can be found of applying water to the land in such quantities and at such cost as will justify undertaking the project. The lands withdrawn for the Ana river project are included in township 29, ranges 17 and 18; township 30, ranges 16, 17 and 18; township 31, range 17, all south and east.

A new project has also been found in Washington, known as the Priest Rapids project. Nine townships lying along the Columbia river in Yakima, Douglas and Kittitas counties have been withdrawn pending final determination of the feasibility of removing water from the Columbia river at Priest Rapids and bringing it down below the rapids, on either bank of the river. The lands withdrawn are: Townships 13, 14 and 15, range 23, and townships 13 and 14, range 24, 25 and 26, all north and east.

This project, while adjoining the Big Bend project, is separate and distinct and will be made the subject of special study this summer. Its success depends largely upon the ability to get water upon the land at reasonable cost. A considerable portion of these lands are now under cultivation and the concurrence of farmers must be had before this work can be undertaken.

DIFFICULTIES WITH WIRES.

The Long Circuit Through Siberia Is Affected by Fire and Storm.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 2.—M. Durnovo, the minister of telegraphs, who is in temporary charge of the department of the interior, will place the department of posts and telegraphs in the normal as well as virtual control of Under Secretary Sevastianoff, under whose administration the postal and telegraph systems of the empire have made great strides.

The greatest difficulties are due to the operation of 10,000 miles of overhead wires in the Far East. Thunder storms are of daily occurrence throughout this vast stretch of wires and the forest regions are subject in summer-time to continual fires. These facts are sufficient to explain why the dispatches from the front are sometimes delayed a couple of days.

The telegraph department makes a practice of holding up ordinary messages at Harbin and forwarding them by post, but in the meantime they are blocking the Siberian wires. It must be noted that official dispatches in cipher are not abbreviated and have to be repeated, and these take precedence over all other telegrams.

REMOVING THE MINES.

Japanese Search for Deathtraps at Niu Chwang.

Niu Chwang, Aug. 2.—The Japanese have just removed two large electric mines from the mouth of the Liao river, and they are searching for 16 other such mines known to be there. The people who left Niu Chwang before the Japanese came in are now returning, and confidence has been restored. The Japanese Specie bank will open next week.

General Oku has written a special letter to Ta Tche Kiao, thanking United States Consul General Miller for having maintained order and protected public property here.

It is reported here that the Russian gunboat Sitovitch has been destroyed at a point 30 miles up the Liao river.

Major K. Yokura has been appointed military administrator of Niu Chwang. Martial law regulations are being framed.

Continuous and heavy firing is heard from the direction of Hai Cheng.

TROOPS WILL GO TO BONESTEE.

Bonestee, S. D., Aug. 2.—Troops have been requested by Sheriff Taylor, and Governor Herreld has agreed to send them. From August 8 until September 10, the filing period, this place will be under martial law. The militia will be on hand when the filing begins. The guards are considered necessary to protect \$300,000 which will be brought to town each day. Plans to meet every train have been made. Every passenger will be topped at the town gates and made to prove that his business is legitimate.

PICA FOR PERISHING PINAS.

Washington, Aug. 2.—An appeal was made to President Roosevelt today by a committee representing the Presbyterian board of home missions in behalf of the Pima Indians in Arizona, who are said to be perishing because the waters of the Gila river have been diverted from their reservation. The committee stated that no water was available for the irrigation of the Indians' land, and the Indians, who number 5,000, are said to be on the verge of starvation because of the failure of their crops.

TANGIER GUARDS DOUBLED.

Tangier, Aug. 2.—Last night all the guards about the city were doubled and a strong mounted force patrolled the outskirts until daylight. Europeans living in isolated places have been warned to come into the city. The diplomatic corps held a meeting today at which Mohammed-el-Torres, the Sultan's representative here, and two of his council were present. It is believed that the object of the conference was to discuss present conditions.

RAIDERS GOING HOME.

Tokio, Aug. 2.—The Vladivostok squadron passed Tsugar straits, on the way to Vladivostok, at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

STILL AT OUTS

Further Agreements With Strikers Not Wanted.

ARE GIVEN AN ULTIMATUM

Packers Tell Board of Arbitration That Strikers Failed to Live Up to Signed Agreement.

Chicago, July 29.—"We had an agreement with Mr. Donnelly's organization and the allied trades which they failed to live up to, and under the circumstances we do not care to make any further agreements with them."

This is the statement which was signed by the representatives of the packers and handed to the members of the state board of arbitration tonight at the end of a conference between the two bodies, held at the request of the state board in an endeavor to bring about another meeting for the settlement of the butchers' strike between the packers and the strikers.

The packers received the state board courteously and listened to their arguments for a peaceable adjustment of the difficulty.

The announcement that the packers were opposed to any further peace negotiations with the strikers handed to the board by Arthur Meeker and Thomas Connor, both of Armour & Co., who represented the packers, while from their statement it would appear that the packers are opposed to meeting the strikers again on any terms, such is not the case.

At the last conference between the strikers and the packers the latter informed the union leaders that any time they expressed a desire to live up to the original arbitration agreement, signed a week ago, which provided for the reinstatement of the striking butchers inside of 45 days and for the arbitration of all grievances, the packers would be willing to renew the agreement.

The contention of the packers is that this agreement is still in force, and as they are unwilling to offer any further concessions to the strikers, they say a renewal of peace negotiations with the strikers of securing better terms would be useless.

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INVESTMENT OF PORT ARTHUR.

Japanese Conduct a Slow Engineering Advance.

Liao Yang, July 30.—A Russian correspondent of the Associated Press, who has just arrived here after two months' stay at Port Arthur, gives an important and interesting narrative of the situation at the beleaguered fortress when he left there, July 14, which shows that the Japanese operations until then had not advanced so far as supposed. Several Russian successes are chronicled, but the report of a Japanese reverse, with a loss of 30,000 men, is definitely disposed of, not being even mentioned by the correspondent, who says:

"When I put to sea in a junk the land position on the Russian right flank, surrounding Green and Semaphore hills, which the Russians had lost, had been recaptured by assault. The heights of Huisin, which the Japanese defended desperately, alone remained in their hands. But I am convinced that this position also has since been retaken. The very morning of my departure, July 14, the position was being bombarded by six-inch Howitzers and shells were falling repeatedly into the Japanese works, causing great disorder."

To sum up, by the fighting of July 3, 4 and 5, evidently the Russian forces were acting on the offensive, the Russians regained on the land side the positions they had held in front of the fortress previous to the battle of Kai Chon.

"The main forces of the besiegers are on the average at a distance of 20 miles from the perimeter of the fortress on the Russian right, but the Japanese have approached to within 12 miles on the Russian left. As far as Incheston station, 14 miles from Port Arthur, the railroad is working. Between 40,000 and 50,000 men are operating before Port Arthur. The troops maintain a constant exchange of skirmishing fire, but the field or other guns are usually silent. The Japanese are apparently conducting a slow engineering advance."

"Often in the morning the Russians hope of securing better terms would be useless."

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