

Bohemia Nugget

Bohemia Nugget Pub. Co.

COTTAGE GROVE, OREGON.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

In a Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

A Resume of the Less Important but Not Less Interesting Events of the Past Week.

An insurrection has broken out in Argentina.

Taft recommends a revision of the Philippine tariff.

The weather has greatly moderated in the middle states.

Atlantic coast ports are blocked with ice and navigation is stopped.

The crews of the Russian Black sea fleet are on the verge of mutiny.

It now seems certain that Snoot will be able to retain his seat in the senate.

Fire in Birmingham, Alabama, destroyed property worth not less than \$500,000.

The governor and a committee of Massachusetts senators will visit the Lewis and Clark fair.

Governor Mead, of Washington, has broken ground for a state building at the Lewis and Clark fair.

Many Poles are fleeing from Russia into Germany. The entire working population of Poland is on strike.

The terrible weather in Manchuria has forced a truce. As soon as it moderates the Russians will be confronted with the alternative of withdrawing in order to avoid being intercepted by a Japanese column or of undertaking a general advance.

General Gripenberg has been forced to resign his command in Manchuria and General Myloff will succeed him.

One death and four cases of illness in one Chicago family have been caused by supposed ptomaines in canned goods.

So much money from the interior has been pouring into the New York banks that the clerks cannot count it as fast as it arrives, and some banks have to rent outside vaults to store it.

The Japanese are reported to have forced a breach in the Russian center. The dispatch has been received at St. Petersburg and papers have been refused permission to mention it.

The Interstate Commerce commission finds the Santa Fe road guilty of willfully violating the law by granting the Colorado Fuel & Iron company lower freight rates than other companies pay.

Joseph Racicot, a wealthy Californian, who is said to have had \$100,000 on his person, went out into the country near Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., a few days ago, and has not returned, and is supposed to have been murdered.

News of riots in Russia is causing disaffection in Kuropatkin's army.

The new Excelsior roller mills at Marysville, Kan., were destroyed by fire. Loss \$150,000.

The New York chamber of commerce has asked the legislature to spend \$100,000 on the Lewis and Clark fair.

Professor H. Cole, of Chicago, has discovered what is believed to be the largest spot on the sun. It covers one-tenth of the sun's surface, is egg-shaped, and can be seen through smoked glass.

Fire in the Cramp shipbuilding plant at Chester, Pa., destroyed valuable blueprints, models and charts, including plans of the battleships Idaho and Mississippi, and the cruiser Tennessee, but work on these ships is not much delayed.

Extreme cold weather is prevailing throughout the Eastern and Middle states. The entire country from the Atlantic to the Rocky mountains is in the grasp of a blizzard and the temperature ranges from 5 below at Kansas City to 53 below at Glendive, Mont.

The annual report of President Charles W. Eliot, of Harvard university, for the year 1903-04, shows a deficit of \$10,000, and he predicts an annual deficit unless tuition fees are raised or a large endowment treated. He says \$2,500,000 is needed for reasonable objects in view.

The bursting of a large water tank on the roof of the Denver dry goods store, a large department store, caused damage to stock estimated at over \$50,000.

Three would-be assassins of the czar have been captured.

A number of senators are opposing the Malheur irrigation bill.

The Japanese have captured another vessel bound for Vladivostok with contraband of war.

The federal grand jury working on Oregon land fraud cases is still grinding out indictments.

Thirty-six Russian refugees from Port Arthur on their way to Chefoo in a junk were caught by a storm and drowned.

Grand Duke Vladimir defends the action of the Russian government and says she has not deserved the fierce execrations of the world.

Russian officers declare before the North sea commission that they saw torpedo boats of a foreign country among the fishing boats.

In the Colorado election contest case Peabody urges that fraudulent precinct returns be thrown out. A number of ballots from precincts outside of Denver have been examined and found to have been made out in the same handwriting.

Governor Dummer ruses the Illinois legislature to appropriate sufficient money for the Lewis and Clark fair to enable a building to be erected.

The residence of Governor Trepoff, of St. Petersburg, was almost demolished by a bomb. The governor was absent.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

Monday, January 30.

The senate today agreed to vote on the joint statehood bill before adjournment on Tuesday, February 7, the amendments to be considered on that date under the ten-minute rule. The larger part of the day was occupied in general debate on the statehood bill. Fulton offered amendments to the Indian appropriation bill referring to the court of claims of Chinook and Cathlamet Indians; also conveying title to persons who have purchased grazing lands from the Umatilla Indians.

After a protracted debate the house adopted the conference report on the executive, legislative and judicial appropriation bill. As agreed to the bill carries \$29,132,242. A bill was passed dividing the state of Washington into two judicial districts, the Eastern and Western. The bill extending to the Philippines the provisions of the revised statutes concerning the extradition of fugitives from justice was passed.

Tuesday, January 31.

The senate today continued the consideration of the joint statehood bill with Nelson as the principal speaker. A number of bills were passed, including one largely increasing the fees for stock companies in the District of Columbia.

In the house the senate amendments to the army appropriation bill were disagreed to and the bill was sent to conference. Williams, (Dem., Miss.) started a lengthy debate by bringing up the treatment by General Miles of Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederacy, when he was a prisoner at Fort Monroe. The postoffice appropriation bill was debated for an hour.

Wednesday, February 1.

Clark (Mont.) Dillingham and Teller today continued the discussion of the joint statehood bill. Proctor reported the agricultural appropriation bill and gave notice that he would ask to have it considered. Bills were passed granting certain lands to the Oklahoma Agricultural college; amending the land laws so as to permit settlers on public lands to make transfers for public use before completing title; amending existing laws so as to require captains of passenger vessels to supply information regarding the age and sex of immigrants.

The postoffice appropriation bill occupied the house the major portion of today. With an understanding that the discussion of the question should be continued tomorrow, the bill was laid aside and other matters taken up. The conference report on the fortifications bill was adopted. The bill carries \$6,747,893.

Senator Ankeny will endeavor to have a provision made in the naval appropriation bill for the allowance of a differential of 4 per cent to Pacific coast shipyards competing on government warships contracts.

Thursday, February 2.

The postoffice appropriation bill was the main topic of discussion in the house today and its consideration was not completed. During the day bills were passed as follows: Amending the law so as to reduce the amount of bond required of agents acting for consignees on imported goods; providing for the construction of irrigation and reclamation works in certain lakes and rivers in Oregon and California; granting certain lands within the Flathead Indian reservation, Montana, to certain Catholic societies for religious purposes.

The senate spent much of today discussing the distribution of ordinary farm and garden seeds by the Agricultural department. When adjournment was taken consideration of the bill had not been completed. A further conference was ordered on the fortifications appropriation bill.

Friday, February 3.

The house today passed the postoffice appropriation bill, carrying \$180,787,415.

In the senate today Judge Swayne made formal response to the articles of impeachment against him. The answer was a formidable document in point of length. In every case the charge was admitted, but explained from Judge Swayne's point of view, they were not of a character to justify proceedings for impeachment. The senate issued an order requiring the house to file its reply by next Monday, and directed that all pleadings shall be in by February 9, that the trial may proceed on February 10. The senate sitting as a court, then adjourned and resumed legislative consideration of the joint statehood bill. That topic occupied the rest of the day.

Saturday, February 4.

Long occupied most of the time given by the senate today to the statehood bill with a speech in support of the bill as it stands. There was an extended debate on a provision in the agricultural appropriation bill relating to forest reservations.

The house today passed the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, carrying \$2,107,047, which is an increase of \$78,713 over the concurrent appropriation. A number of minor bills were disposed of by unanimous consent.

Many Killed at Riga.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 3.—The latest reports received by Consul General Watts, from the American consuls in Russia, indicate a cessation of the trouble in most of the industrial centers. The consul at Riga reports that the rioting at that place was precipitated by students and rowdies, who fired on the police. The police and troops returned the fire, and 53 persons were killed and 156 wounded. At Riga the soldiers were obliged to defend a factory on Saturday against a mob. Three strikers were killed.

Sold Mining Stock on Routes.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Postmaster General Wynne today removed three letter carriers in the Toledo, O., post office, ordered a fourth man to show cause why he should not be removed, and suspended 30 other carriers, all of the Toledo office, for 30 days on the charge of selling mining stock and of collecting the assessments thereon. It is charged that the men sold this mining stock while on duty as carriers, as well as when off duty.

PUTER IS CAUGHT

Attempts to Secure Big Tract of Oregon State Land.

NINE MEN SWEAR FALSELY TO AID

Prospective Irrigation Scheme on Klamath Lands Would Have Been Made to Yield Profit.

Salem, Feb. 4.—S. A. D. Puter, convicted of conspiracy to defraud the government in timber land cases, and under indictment on further charges, was caught today in an attempt to secure title to 3,200 acres of state school land in violation of law, and the state land board has \$2,000 of his good money and evidence sufficient to show the fraudulent nature of the transaction.

Basil Wagner, of this city, procured the men to make the applications for the land. As each filed his application he told Clerk Brown that Wagner would call for the certificate of sale.

Applications to purchase school land near Klamath Falls were filed by nine residents of Salem, who swore that they wanted the land for their own use and benefit, and had made no contract express or implied, to convey the land to any other person. No certificates of sale were issued, but Clerk G. G. Brown called the attention of the state land board to the suspicious applications, and an investigation resulted.

One of the applicants was taken before the governor, where he was closely cross-questioned, until he admitted that he had made the application at the instance of an agent of Puter, and made the initial payment with a bank draft furnished by Puter.

Governor Chamberlain immediately called a special meeting of the state land board to consider the matter, and Puter appeared before the board. He asked leave to withdraw the applications and receive his drafts, but the land board refused to recognize his right to have the money returned.

The drafts will be returned only to the persons who deposited them, and when these men appear, they will be brought up on the carpet and questioned as to the truth of their affidavits. Whether the \$2,000 will eventually be returned or will be held by the board as forfeited remains to be determined.

ONE OBSTACLE GONE.

Way Is Being Cleared for the Klamath Irrigation Project.

Washington, Feb. 4.—The house has passed the bill recently reported by the irrigation committee authorizing the secretary of the interior in carrying out any irrigation project undertaken under the national reclamation law to raise or lower the level of Little Klamath, Tule, and Goose lakes, or such other river or other body of water connected therewith as may be necessary and to dispose of any lands which may come into possession of the United States as a result thereof by cession from the state of Oregon and California or otherwise.

If the senate accepts the house amendments there remains but one obstacle to be overcome before the government begins construction of the Klamath irrigation project in Oregon and California. That is to buy out the Klamath canal company and other owners of irrigation works within the area proposed to be reclaimed by the government. A satisfactory offer has already been made to sell the Ankeny canal to the government, and it is believed that ultimately satisfactory terms can be arranged for buying out the Klamath canal company, although it is understood that the company now owns \$500,000 for its work and right. That price is declared to be exorbitant and unreasonable.

It is probable that the senate will agree to the bill as it passed the house today and that it will be promptly signed by the president.

Build Warships at Home.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 4.—The admiralty, having definitely committed itself to the policy of rebuilding and greatly increasing the size of the navy, although the details are not yet completed, is already being besieged by foreign firms anxious to secure contracts. These firms are having little success. The admiralty has decided to attract foreign capital to Russia for the erection of new yards with the general purpose of encouraging and creating a vast shipbuilding industry at home and securing an independent footing.

Drawbacks on Foreign Wheat.

Washington, Feb. 4.—The attorney general has rendered an opinion in which he holds that drawbacks may be allowed on exported wheat. He also holds that evidence of books of account may be used to establish the right of a manufacturer to a drawback. The question was raised by Secretary Shaw as to whether a drawback may legally be allowed on exported flour in port from imported wheat. It has been before the treasury department for several months, and has excited a great deal of interest.

Suspension Bridge Collapses.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 4.—The suspension bridge spanning the Fontanka river collapsed today while a detachment of dragoons were crossing. Thirty men and horses were precipitated into the frozen river, together with a number of carts, wagons, etc., the ice at that point being weak. The greatest excitement prevailed, but especially help was forthcoming, and the victims were rescued, with the exception of one dragoon.

Strike Breaks Out in New Place.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 4.—A strike began today in the Svanovice district. The strikers are parading the streets, but the police have been careful and no order has not been disturbed. The strikers' strike at Samara has ended, the employers conceding an increase of pay and a reduction of hours.

KLAMATH BILL IS PASSED.

President's Approval Alone Needed to Execution of Irrigation Project.

Washington, Feb. 6.—The Klamath irrigation bill now lacks only the signature of the president to make it a law. The senate has accepted the house amendments, which are entirely satisfactory to the reclamation service. As finally enacted the bill reads:

That the secretary of the interior is hereby authorized, in carrying out any irrigation project that may be undertaken by him under the terms and conditions of the national reclamation act and which may involve the changing of the levels of Lower or Little Klamath lake, Tule or Rhet lake and Goose lake, or any river or other body of water connected therewith, in Oregon and California, to raise or lower the level of said lakes, as may be necessary, and to dispose of any lands which may come into the possession of the United States as the result thereof by cession of any state or otherwise, under the terms and conditions of the national reclamation act.

Had it not been for Senator Fulton's insistence, Chairman Mondell, of the house irrigation committee, would not have withdrawn his objection to this bill and it would not have passed.

CALIFORNIA WILL HELP.

Bill Affecting Klamath Irrigation District Is a Law.

Sacramento, Cal., Feb. 6.—Two senate bills became laws today upon being signed by the governor. One was the Coggins bill, permitting the lowering of the water levels of certain lakes in the northern part of the state in furtherance of irrigation and reclamation work of the reclamation service of the United States. A similar bill has recently been enacted by the Oregon legislature, and important legislation by congress bearing on the work in question has been passed by both houses and is ready for the president's signature.

Under the authorization now given by the California and Oregon legislatures, it is understood that \$4,000,000 will be expended by the federal government on reclamation of the Klamath district, in Northern California and Southern Oregon, and that 200,000 acres in California and 100,000 in Oregon will be placed under irrigation. The other bill signed by the governor is the bill appropriating \$70,000 for a California exhibit at the Lewis and Clark exposition. The last legislature appropriated \$25,000, so that \$90,000 is now made available for the exhibit.

FINISH CANAL IN TEN YEARS.

Report of Minister Barrett Says Progress Is Good.

Washington, Feb. 6.—In connection with the lack of public information as to the status of the work of canal digging on the Isthmus of Panama, and as to the exact amount of work executed so far by the Americans since they took up the task, the American minister to Panama has, after consultation with Chief Engineer Wallace and a close personal inspection of the route of the proposed canal, submitted to the state department a report upon this subject. The communication is practically a brief summary of the vast amount of detail statistics and facts that will eventually be produced by the canal commission, showing the actual construction on the canal accomplished since July 1 last, when Mr. Wallace took charge of the engineering department. The most important statement in the report is this:

"If the next six months show a progress corresponding to that of the last six months, it is the conviction of the best engineers in Panama that a sea-level canal can be constructed in ten years and be ready for large vessels by January 1, 1915."

The report says there is no ground for the current reports that little has been accomplished in advancing the construction of the canal during the last six months.

Cannot Depend on Troops.

Berlin, Feb. 6.—German military experts familiar with the inner conditions of the Russian army declare that the autonomy cannot depend on the loyalty of any of the troops outside of the few regiments serving as bodyguards to the czar and the grand dukes. Military men here, in the light of history and tradition, therefore, regard the recent mutiny of soldiers and marines at Sevastopol as the most dangerous event of all the recent turmoil in Russia.

Canal Zone Is Healthy.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Secretary Taft today received a report from Governor Davis, of the Panama canal zone, stating that reports of health conditions on the isthmus are "crucially exaggerated and that the sanitation of Panama is progressing as efficiently as that of any city in the United States."

He says that the total number of yellow fever cases originating in the zone since the Americans assumed control is 32. The report says there is no plague, no typhoid fever and very little dysentery.

Third Squadron to Sail.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 6.—The third Russian Pacific squadron, consisting of the battleships Nicolai I, General Admiral Apraxine, Admiral Oshakovoff and Admiral Senavin, the cruiser Vladimir Monomakh and the auxiliary cruisers Russ and Xenia, will leave Lihon about February 14. The delay in the departure of the squadron is due to the placement of artillery. The Russ carries twelve 12-inch guns, the Xenia a coal and other supplies and a repair shop. Torpedo boats will join the squadron at sea.

Kuropatkin Tenders Resignation.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 6.—General Kuropatkin has tendered to the czar his resignation of the command of the forces in the Far East. General Gripenberg has been removed from the command of the Second Manchurian army at the same time. Kuropatkin's resignation was accepted by the czar. Kuropatkin's resignation was accepted by the czar. Kuropatkin's resignation was accepted by the czar.

TWO ARE INDICTED

Mitchell and Brownell Held to Answer Charges.

JURY MAKES ANOTHER REPORT

Mitchell Said to Have Accepted Pay While Senator—Brownell Had Men Swear Falsely.

Portland, Feb. 2.—The Federal grand jury has spoken again and this time two new and distinctly important indictments have been returned, one against Senator Mitchell charging him with violating section 1782 of the revised statutes of the United States, which provides that no one holding the office of senator shall receive any compensation, whatever for any work done to further matters relating to the work of the government in any department; the other against State Senator George C. Brownell, alleging that he is guilty of subornation of perjury in having induced Fred Sievers and John A. Howland, two axmen formerly in the employ of Surveyor General Henry Meldrum, to swear falsely before the grand jury in regard to the work done by Brownell as a notary while making affidavits in connection with the work of the surveyor general's office, all of which is in violation of section 5393 of the revised statutes.

It has been rumored for some time that Senator Mitchell would yet have to face another charge than the one which has been hanging over him for some time, but it was not known from which direction the blow would fall. Many theories have been advanced and among them an entanglement with Frederick A. Krite, and this has proved to be the correct guess. It was for work done for Krite that the indictment has been returned. The senator has been indicted under the same section of the statutes which was used against Congressman Driggs, of New York, who pleaded guilty to the charges against him, and is also the same charge brought against Senator Burton, who was recently convicted and granted a new trial.

GREATEST OF WATERWORKS

Croton Dam, Largest Piece of Masonry of Modern Time.

New York, Feb. 2.—After 10 years of labor and the expenditure of \$9,000,000, the new Croton dam, near Croton-on-Hudson, in Westchester county, from which this city will draw largely for its water supply, has been practically completed. It is the largest piece of masonry in the world, except the Pyramids of Egypt. The flood gates have been shut down for the first time and the dam has begun to fill with water. It is estimated by the engineers that it will require about two years to fill. When the water reaches the base of its coping it will make a lake 16 miles long. The water will rise 30 feet above the old dam. The new dam will hold 30,000,000 gallons of water. Half a dozen towns which occupied the site were abandoned.

AMERICAN BEEF TOO HIGH.

That Is Why Army in Philippines Is Supplied From Abroad.

Washington, Feb. 2.—Senator Ankeny today called on the quartermaster general to ascertain why all army beef for the Philippines is purchased either in Argentina or Australia, to the exclusion of American beef. He was told that the government can get Argentina or Australian beef delivered at Manila for 6 1/2 cents a pound, far below the price at which any American dealers will agree to deliver it. The war department says that, until congress passes a law requiring the purchase of American meats, it will continue to supply the Philippines at the lowest price obtainable.

Test of Submarine Boat.

Newport News, Va., Feb. 2.—With representatives of the Argentine republic and British governments, among others, on board, the submarine boat Simon Lake "X" today was submerged 35 feet and returned to the surface in 30 seconds. This cut in half the record held by the French type of submarine, which is one minute. Another record was broken in filling the ballast tanks for the submergence. The tanks were filled in 9 1/2 minutes, the best previous time being 15 minutes, made by a French submarine.

Teachers for the Philippines.

Washington, Feb. 2.—Between now and April 1 about 200 teachers will be appointed from this country for service in the Philippine islands. These positions pay salaries at the start ranging from \$1,000 to \$1,200 a year. The designation of position for teachers, the assignment of salaries, as well as the actual selection of appointees from the list of applicants, is made by the insular authorities at Manila. Appointees will be expected to reach the islands early in June, in order to begin their duties immediately.

Crop Outlook on Pacific Coast.

Washington, Feb. 2.—The weather bureau's summary of crop conditions for the month of January, 1905, says: In the Rocky mountain region and to the westward the temperature was milder than usual, with more than the average precipitation in the southern plateau region and Southern California, and much less than average precipitation, as a whole. On the North Pacific coast the winter wheat outlook is favorable, except late sown in Washington.

Land for Irrigation.

Washington, Feb. 2.—For the extension of the Klamath river irrigation project, the interior department today ordered the withdrawal from all forms of disposal of 448,640 acres of public lands in the Lakeview, Or., land district; 229,820 acres in the Redding, Cal., land district, and 100,440 acres in the Susanville, Cal., land district.

COLD KILLS THE WOUNDED.

Stream of Sufferers Pours Into Mukden—Japanese Spread Dissension.

Mukden, Feb. 1.—Constant streams of wounded men are arriving here from the right flank, including Lieutenant General Mitschenko, who is in excellent spirits and is receiving visitors. According to the official army organ the wounded number 3,500. The cold is intense and the condition of the wounded causes the greatest anxiety, because the exposure of their wounds to the frost induces gangrene.

The Japanese are taking good care to see that the Russian rank and file are not left uninformed regarding the disturbances in Russia. They are carrying on a regular campaign to spread sedition and dissension among the troops. Letters are daily thrown with in the Russian lines declaring that all Russia is aflame with riot and revolt, arguing that the soldiers are shedding their blood in vain, and calling on them to surrender or desert. The soldiers eagerly read and discuss these communications, especially accounts of the events at St. Petersburg January 22.

GIVES UP ATTEMPT.

Kuropatkin Will Not Try to Break Through Oyama's Line.

Mukden, Feb. 1.—There is no apparent connection between starting of the battle of January 23 and the domestic excitement at St. Petersburg, nor the orders just issued to abandon the planned advance against the Japanese position. The effect of the trouble in Russia is as yet imperceptible here. The facts are not generally known. Officers possessing information of occurrences at home say that the disaffected are probably using the present war as a pretext for their periodical demonstrations, which are regarded no more seriously than formerly.

The commander in chief's orders to abandon the advance are reported to be reasons for stopping the advance: First, the losses sustained; second, the failure of a quick attack upon which the advance depended. The precise meaning of the above is not apparent. Notwithstanding the order to cease, a tenacious conflict continues in the vicinity of Sanchiapu, a fortified outpost on the Japanese left, where it is reported the Russians have taken the outer works.

TOWNS ON IRRIGATED LAND.

French Proposes to Sell Lots and Water Rights for Fund.

Washington, Feb. 1.—Representative French, of Idaho, today introduced a bill authorizing the secretary of the interior to withdraw from entry any public lands needed for townsite purposes in connection with any irrigation project under the national irrigation law and to subdivide them into lots. Such lots shall be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the proceeds to be expended for the construction of water and sewer systems and other municipal improvements and for payment for rights to the use of water. Money so expended for municipal improvements shall be repaid by the town authorities in 20 annual installments into the reclamation fund. The secretary may sell rights to the use of water available under the reclamation act for domestic, fire and other purposes to any city or town established as above provided, and also to other cities or towns.

DEAD IN HEAPS.

Warsaw Streets Full of Human Bodies as Result of Battle.

Warsaw, Feb. 1.—More blood has been shed in the streets of Warsaw during Tuesday and early Wednesday morning. The number of strikers is increasing, and conditions throughout the city are fast becoming chaotic. The worst disturbances occurred in the suburbs, while the city proper was somewhat more quiet.

Many streets in the city proper are like charnel houses. In some districts the dead lie in heaps, as it has been impossible to bury them all. Authorities admit that at least 700 corpses are still in the streets. They are putrefying fast, and in some quarters the stench is becoming unbearable.

Can't Collect Old Debts.

Washington, Feb. 1.—All the members of the cabinet were present at the meeting today except Secretaries Hay and Wilson, the former still being confined to his home by a severe cold. Again the president emphasized his interest in the arbitration treaties pending before the senate. He holds that the opponents of the treaties are proceeding on wrong premises in maintaining that they may be used by foreign countries as a basis for action against certain of the Southern states in the collection of old claims.

Russians Lost 10,000 Men.

Mukden, Feb. 1.—The Russian losses the last few days were about 10,000. Many of the bodies of the killed have not yet been gathered. Lieutenant General Stakelberg's corps was the heaviest loser. The Japanese losses, according to Chinese reports, were also heavy. The Russians took about 800 prisoners. The Japanese forces on the Russian right were originally about 10,000, who were routed and panic stricken, but afterward they were strongly reinforced from the Japanese right.

Must Obey the Court.

Washington, Feb. 1.—It can be said by authority that unless the corporations constituting the alleged beef trust shall heed the injunction made permanent yesterday by the decision of the supreme court of the United States, the government will institute proceedings against the individual members of the corporations to enforce the decision of the court. The proceedings will be under the criminal law, if such can be instituted.

Carrying Out New Forestry Law.

Washington, Feb. 1.—By order of the president, the forest division of the general land office was abolished today, and its work will be continued by the bureau of forestry of the department of agriculture, under Chief Forester Gifford Pinchot.

ARE BEATEN BACK

Russian Advance Ends in Disastrous Defeat.

AWFUL SUFFERING OF SOLDIERS

Battle Carried On in Blizzard by Japanese When Forced to Fight to Save Position.

Tokio, Jan. 31.—The troops which twice captured Port Arthur, once from the Chinese and then again from the Russians, have administered a defeat to General Kuropatkin's army from which it cannot possibly recover during the winter. Field Marshal Oyama has sent a dispatch to the imperial headquarters indicating that the conquerors of Port Arthur were sent by him to meet the enemy in the bloody battle just decided, owing to their long practice under arms and their tried ability to withstand the hardships of the awful Manchurian winter. The result of the struggle so far has proved the wisdom of his course.

Every dispatch received from the front tells of winter horrors such as no other battling army ever had to contend with. Many inches of snow cover the country as far as the eye can see. The ridges are snow-capped. Avalanches upon avalanches have tumbled into the trenches, inflicting untold suffering upon the soldiers therein.

Field Marshal Oyama's dispatches have convinced the military authorities here that he was by no means anxious to engage in the battle, and, in fact, permitted the Russians to take several positions in his vicinity to save the troops from the unappealing strain of fighting in the storm. But the Russian advance was made with such a display of troops occupying miles of ground that Oyama finally decided to accept the challenge.

A large portion of General Nogi's army, both his regulars and his reserves, were placed in the vanguard. Among them were thousands of veterans of the China-Japanese war, who, having done service in Manchuria in the winter, were able to make progress and use their arms where less seasoned troops would have been paralyzed. The victory gained over the Russian right army is considered here even a greater feat than was the capture of Port Arthur, for, while the battle raged, there were no trenches to seek protection in and every shot of the enemy was made more deadly by the indescribable cold. For this reason the news from the front that Field Marshal Oyama is now following up his advantage with relentless energy has been received with amazement.

CITY OF BLOOD.

Battle Rages