

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.

Norway and Sweden are again on the verge of war.

Two Chicago women in bloomers will tour the world.

The Republican party celebrated its 50th birthday September 9.

Cuba wants the reciprocity treaty with the United States extended.

A Mexican mining man has sued Thomas W. Lawson for mining stock worth \$3,000,000.

Governor Folk, of Missouri, has started for the Portland fair and will launch his presidential boom.

The German government has a firm grip on the cholera situation and the disease is not spreading to new districts.

Despite the fact that a peace treaty has been signed, both armies in Manchuria stand ready for a big battle, and skirmishes are of daily occurrence.

Major General Wood says that the Moros have been pacified to such an extent that Americans are safe to travel over any part of the island without a guard.

It has developed that the Japanese, when they gave up their demand for indemnity, secured the right to fish in Russian territorial waters, the sea of Japan, the sea of Okhotsk and Bering sea. These rights are worth \$30,000,000 annually, far more than the indemnity asked.

Swedish-Norwegian relations are again warlike.

China has placed a big flour order in the United States.

Municipal ownership is the issue in the New York campaign.

More graft has been discovered in the army supply department.

Shonts has let contracts for housing and feeding canal employees.

An independent telephone line is planned from New York to Portland.

Disorders at Baku are subsiding, but are not yet stopped. Troops are pouring into the disturbed districts.

An earthquake in Southern Italy killed more than 400 persons and destroyed many towns and villages.

The president has removed Public Printer Palmer and appointed Oscar J. Ricketts to fill the office temporarily.

The Grand Army has elected James Tanner, of New York, commander in chief. He was pension commissioner under Harrison.

Japanese rioters at Tokio have torn down a statue of Ito, recently erected. The disorders, however, are growing less, and quiet is expected soon.

The various railroads have carried 76,094 passengers from east of the Rockies to the Pacific coast this summer. Of this number 47,113 came direct to Portland.

The sultan of Morocco has granted France's demands.

In the past year 9,152 members of the G. A. R. have died.

The Norwegian-Swedish conference is in danger of a disagreement.

The New York hop crop will not be over 60 or 70 per cent of last year's.

Japanese disorders may interfere with a resumption of the flour trade.

A rotten building in New York fell, killing two people and injuring 20 others.

A mob near Fort Worth, Texas, burned a negro at the stake. He had confessed his crime.

After a silence of 18 months inquiries are being sent to the Pacific coast from Vladivostok for flour and wheat.

Cholera continues to spread rapidly throughout Prussia, but the government is working hard to suppress the disease.

A Chinese gunboat at Amoy saluted the American flag as amends for an insult two weeks ago. The boycott is a thing of the past there.

A meat famine is general in Germany. Live cattle are worth 14 1/2 cents per pound and live hogs 14 cents. The government has been petitioned to admit cattle free of duty.

Hezekiah Butterworth, editor of the Youth's Companion, since 1870, is dead.

The peace treaty has been signed by the Russian and Japanese plenipotentiaries.

The president has demanded the resignation of Public Printer Palmer. Bad management is the cause.

The Long Island Railroad company has discovered a system of robbing it of many thousand dollars by selling tickets twice.

A freight train on the Burlington crashed into a passenger train at Brush, Colorado, 88 miles east of Denver. Four passengers were killed and 20 severely injured.

EXPLOSION AT POWDER MILL

Nineteen Men Killed and Entire Plant a Total Wreck.

Connellsville, Pa., Sept. 11.—The Rand powder mills, at Fairchance, six miles south of Uniontown, were entirely wiped out by an explosion today. Of the 32 men who went to work in the mills, 19 are known to be dead. Of these 13 have been identified.

Besides nine of the factory force who were seriously injured, scores of people in the town of Fairchance, within half a mile of the powder mills, were more or less painfully injured.

The shock of the explosion was distinctly felt in Connelsville, 20 miles away, buildings being rocked to their foundations. At Uniontown hundreds of panes of glass were broken. In the town of Fairchance there is scarcely a house that did not suffer damage. Hay stacks were toppled over in the fields, and livestock were stunned. The rails of the B. & O. and the West Pennsylvania Traction company were thrown from the roadbed and traffic delayed six hours. Train No. 52, on the B. & O., had a narrow escape from annihilation. It had just passed the Rand mills when the explosion occurred. The windows in the coaches were shattered and passengers thrown in a panic. A street car on the West Pennsylvania railway had also passed a few seconds before the explosion, and was far enough away to escape damage, though it was derailed.

RIOTS ABOUT OVER.

Baku Situation Shows Marked Change for the Better.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 11.—The situation at Baku yesterday showed a slight but perceptible change for the better. Dispatches received here indicated that the rioters had made no headway in their attempts at incendiarism in the "black town" quarter, where comparative order was restored and only occasional shots were being fired. Several banks will reopen today.

Oil men, escorted by troops, were able for the first time to visit the oil fields, which for four days had been practically in the hands of the Tartars. They report scenes of indescribable destruction. About three quarters of the property there, they say, was burned to the ground, and plundering and incendiarism continued. Hundreds of tanks were destroyed, the pumping machinery is useless, and the houses of the workmen destroyed.

It is impossible to fix accurately the losses sustained, but rebuilding operations will take half a year if the workmen return immediately. One of the oil men estimated the number of dead at over 1,000, half of whom were killed in the city during the early rioting, but he admitted that the estimate was only a guess.

POOR FOOD AT CANAL.

Condition at Panama Was Caused by Abnormal Rates.

New York, Sept. 11.—It was learned today that a condition of practical starvation which has several times recently threatened Panama canal laborers was one of the grounds which caused Theodore P. Shonts, chairman of the Panama Canal commission, to accept the J. E. Markel bid for supplying food to government employees at Panama, causing two unsuccessful bidders to protest to President Roosevelt. Chief Engineer John F. Stevens has been sending daily appeals to the canal commissioners' headquarters to send his men food.

It was said today by authority that the laborers who are doing the hard work have been for some time in a half starved condition, due to the fact that the demand for food has raised the prices of all commodities to abnormal figures in Panama. The dollar-a-day men, with eggs at 10 cents each and had meat from 20 to 40 cents a pound, have gone for two and three days at a time without any food except that got from sucking the wild cane in the swamps. They have gathered around the quarters of the officers, begging for food, and daily cables to Washington for food supplies have been the result. In this emergency one of the reasons for accepting the Markel bid, it is learned, was the fact that he has an organized force ready to put into Panama at once.

Aguinaldo Still a Rebel.

Manila, Sept. 11.—Captain W. P. Baker, medical officer of the constabulary, serving in the province of Cavite, while testifying in a libel suit against the Renacimiento, a native newspaper, declared that Aguinaldo was in league with the native outlaws. He said that evidence to this effect was obtained from captured chiefs. "The people understand," he added, "that Aguinaldo is the director of the outlaw campaign, and supposedly peaceful natives are aiding the movement under the same understanding."

Lay All Blame on Newspapers.

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 11.—Local Japanese believe that the present riots are stirred up by the newspapers antagonistic to the government. It is believed here that the Japanese parliament, which is to convene in November, will explain the meaning of the peace treaty and the people will be satisfied. It is announced that, when the envoys left Japan, there was no expectation in government circles of securing an indemnity.

Seven Deaths in 24 Hours.

Berlin, Sept. 11.—An official bulletin this afternoon announces that 19 new cases of cholera and seven deaths were reported during the 24 hours ending at noon.

GIVE NEW EVIDENCE

Effect of Judge Hunt's Ruling in Land Fraud Cases.

HAD BEEN SHUT OUT PREVIOUSLY

Prosecution Scores Point Despite the Vigorous Efforts of Attorneys for Defense.

Portland, Sept. 9.—The sensational feature of the Williamson-Gesner-Biggs case yesterday was the admission by Judge Hunt of a line of testimony that had been excluded by Judge De Haven in the previous two trials, and who had also declined to permit United States District Attorney Hony to argue the distinctions existing between the various title papers. Replying to an inquiry from the court, Hony assured Judge Hunt that he had not been permitted to "get beyond the front door" with any of his authorities bearing upon the admissibility of the evidence. The question came up in the course of the direct examination of Benjamin F. Jones, a government witness. Attorney Bennett, for the defense, made a vigorous effort to exclude the testimony, and took an exception to the ruling of the court.

The indictment charges that the conspiracy was to induce a large number of persons to commit the offense of perjury by taking their oaths that they would depose truly that certain declarations and depositions by them to be subscribed were true, which in fact contained material matters which were not true, and which they did not at the time believe to be true, to the effect that certain lands which these persons would then be applying to enter and purchase in the manner provided by law, were not being purchased by them on speculation, but were being purchased in good faith to be appropriated to the use and benefit of those persons respectively, and that they had not, directly or indirectly, made any agreement or contract, in any way or manner, with any other person or persons whomsoever, by which the titles which they might acquire through the United States in and to such lands should inure, in whole or in part, to the benefit of any person except themselves, when in truth and in fact such persons would be applying to purchase such lands on speculation, and would have made arrangements and contracts with Williamson, Gesner and Biggs to convey the titles so obtained by them to Williamson and Gesner.

TWO ARE INDICTED.

Sheriff and Dr. Gesner Accused of Trying to Intimidate.

Portland, Sept. 9.—The Federal grand jury returned an indictment yesterday afternoon against C. Sam Smith, sheriff of Crook county, and Dr. Gesner, charging them with intimidating witnesses in the pending land fraud cases.

It is charged that on August 17 Smith and Gesner endeavored to influence Lark Elliott and John S. Watkins, of Prineville, Crook county, not to appear as witnesses in the Williamson-Gesner-Biggs case, and that the sheriff offered to secure the acquittal of Elliott from an indictment previously returned by the Crook county grand jury charging him with the larceny of a horse and a calf.

To See Japan's Hand.

Washington, Sept. 9.—Secretary Root will at once take steps to ascertain the real attitude of Japan on the question of maintaining the "open door" in Manchuria. The secretary will ask Japan for permission to locate a consul at Dalny, which has been leased to that country. He will make the same request for a consul at Harbin, which will be again under the jurisdiction of China. Russia refused to permit consuls at these places because Dalny was declared to be a military fortress and Harbin likely to become the center of military operations.

Russian Army Waits News.

Lamatzen, Manchuria, Sept. 9.—The result of the Portsmouth conference was officially announced to the Russian forces today. The army, however, is still without official orders from St. Petersburg to cease its warlike activities, and the situation is intense. The soldiers are waiting for an armistice to be declared, and they cannot understand how Russia can talk of peace while the Japanese continue reconnaissances in force and outpost engagements. The fighting of September 3 in Corea cannot be understood here.

Famine in Nine Provinces.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 9.—The first sitting of a ministerial conference to deal with the famine which threatens a number of provinces was held today. It was attended by the governors of the provinces, representatives of the Zemstvos and Red Cross and philanthropic societies and marshals of the nobility. Reports were presented showing that distress is acute in the provinces of Saratoff, Rizan, Samara, Penz, Tamboff, Orel, Voronezh, Toula and Viatka.

Last of Missouri Bribery Cases.

Jefferson City, Mo., Sept. 9.—The bribery case against ex-State Senator Charles A. Smith, of St. Louis, was dismissed today. This disposes of all the legislative bribery cases except those against D. J. Kelly, said to be in Canada.

TERROR RULES.

Russian Oil Industry is Destroyed and Thousands Killed.

Baku, Sept. 8.—The situation here tonight shows no signs of amelioration. It hardly could be worse. The terror-stricken inhabitants are fleeing from the city, knowing that the garrison is utterly inadequate to protect them and, although the worst scenes of fire and massacres have not yet occurred in Baku itself, none dare think how far the excesses may proceed.

The principal fighting is not in Baku itself, but at Balakhan, where hundreds have been shot by the infantry and artillery and where 1,000 were killed or wounded during a desperate attack on the military camp and provision depots. The troops sustained few casualties. A large number of workmen barricaded themselves in the Balakhan hospital. The soldiers began the attack with rifle fire and then stormed the hospital and completed their work with the bayonet.

The entire oil and commercial quarters of Balakhan, Sabunto and Romani have been wiped out by fire and the inhabitants remaining behind were massacred and thrown into the flames. Bibiebat continues to burn and is threatened with the same fate as Balakhan.

The consulates, banks and buildings in Baku are guarded by troops. All of the English residents and almost all other inhabitants of the better class have boarded ships and gone to sea to escape from danger. All available steamers have been employed for this purpose.

Martial law has been proclaimed in the city. Nobody is allowed on the streets after 8 o'clock at night, and inhabitants of houses are held strictly responsible for shots fired from them. Artillery was employed against one house from which shots were fired.

There is a general panic in the city. A whole army of hungry workmen driven in from the burned suburbs has flocked into the city. There is the greatest destitution, and measures for transporting the workmen from the city are imperatively necessary.

RIOTS IN JAPAN.

Martial Law Proclaimed as Result of Dissatisfaction with Peace.

Tokio, Sept. 8.—Martial law has been declared throughout Japan and the full power of the army is being used to uphold the Mutsuhito dynasty and put down rioting, which threatens to involve the entire nation.

Rioting was resumed throughout the country Thursday night and mobs swarmed through the streets of this and other cities, burning and destroying homes, churches, and schools of native Christians.

It is reported, although not confirmed, that the few mission churches and schools that escaped the vengeance of the mobs Wednesday night are now destroyed.

The temper of the mob is shown by the fact that there are now more than 200 badly wounded policemen in the hospitals and more are being taken there hourly. What the casualties were to the crowds cannot be estimated, as many of the hurt were carried off by friends.

BOGUS VOTERS CUT OUT.

Philadelphia List Purged of 48,000 Names Illegally There.

Philadelphia, Sept. 8.—The assessors of the 1,104 election districts of the city, whose duty it is to place in voting lists the names of all qualified electors, completed their revision of the lists today. Unusual interest was taken in their work, because of the allegations that more than 50,000 fraudulent names had been placed on the lists. For the last two months the policemen and other employees, under the direction of Mayor Weaver and the City party, have been making a canvass of the city for the purpose of purging the lists of illegal voters. The police made reports alleging that more than 60,000 names were on the lists in violation of the election laws. The assessors set yesterday and today to revise the lists.

The number of names stricken off by the assessors will not be known for several days. The secretary of the City party tonight estimated that at least 48,000 names had been dropped.

Russia Putting Treaty Into Effect.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 8.—The news of the signing of the peace treaty resulted immediately in an unworked outburst of active work at the Foreign office. Each ministerial department will be supplied with an official copy to the end that every provision of the treaty shall be understood thoroughly by each minister, particularly on its bearing on the changes provided for by the treaty, which must be carried out by the different ministers and departments. The carrying out of the provisions will be proceeded with at once.

France Ready to Act.

Paris, Sept. 8.—The government still awaits word from Fez regarding the sultan's answer to the second ultimatum to Morocco, the time limit of which expired yesterday. The firm intention of the ministers is to enforce redress without reference to outside influences. Unofficial intimations have been received that Germany does not sympathize with a French military demonstration against Morocco, though she would not interfere.

Interned Cruiser Prepares To Go.

Vallejo, Cal., Sept. 8.—The Russian cruiser Lena will leave here Saturday for San Francisco to be docked, painted and scraped. She will then return for three days to the navy yard to take on her guns.

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

STRIPES TO BE DISCARDED.

Oregon Convicts Will Wear Uniform of Bluish Gray in Future.

Salem—Stripes have been abandoned as prison garb in Oregon, and soon as the change can be effected without throwing away good clothing, practically all the convicts will wear uniforms of a bluish gray. The change has been ordered in the interests of discipline and reformation, and stripes will be placed upon a prisoner only as a means of special punishment.

It is expected that the uniforms now in use will be sufficiently worn by the end of the year to justify their being discarded. Many suits have already been cast away and all new prisoners are given suits of gray. When the change has been perfected every prisoner will be dressed in gray trousers, shirt, blouse and cap and this uniform will be worn during good behavior.

For infraction of prison rules a convict may be condemned to wear a striped suit for a specified time or until his conduct improves. This punishment, it is thought, will be sufficient to reduce all ordinary violations of rules to the minimum. It is thought that out of 350 convicts not more than a dozen will wear stripes at any one time. This system is in use in New York, and is said to give satisfactory results.

It has been suggested that prisoners would more easily escape if they wear gray suits than they could if dressed in stripes. The prison officials say that experience shows that convicts who escape manage to exchange their prison garb for civilian clothing as soon as they get out, so it will make no difference what their uniforms are. At the time of a break, if one were made, the gray suits could be distinguished as far as they could be seen, and this would be all the advantage striped suits have over ordinary clothing.

Limit May Be Set.

Klamath Falls—It now seems likely that a limit will be set for the time on which excess land holders in the Klamath irrigation projects may sign the excess trust deeds. So far the Klamath Water Users' association has been unable to get all of the large landowners to sign up and become members of the association. Consequently Chief Engineer F. H. Newell says a limit will be set before which time those who do not sign up will lose all benefits to accrue from government irrigation, and he suggests October 15 as the date for the closing of the association's subscription books.

Valuations Nearly Doubled.

Grants Pass—The completion of the assessment roll for Josephine county shows a total valuation on assessable property double that of last year. In 1904 the valuation was \$2,034,095; this year it is over \$4,000,000. This remarkable showing is the result of both the rapid growth of the county and of Assessor Fallin's policy of assessing all property to its full cash value. This will mean a lowering of the tax rate. The valuation of much of the property of the county remains unchanged, but many of the mines, city property and railroad lands were raised.

Grand Ronde Electric Road.

La Grande—The Central Railway of Oregon has filed in the office of county recorder a bond and mortgage in the sum of \$2,000,000 to the American Loan & Trust company, covering rights of way, roadbed, rolling stock and other property now in possession or to be acquired. The Central Railway of Oregon is the corporate title of the company which proposed to construct an electric railway system in the Grand Ronde valley, embracing a trackage of about 60 miles and connecting Hot Lake, Union, Cove, Elgin and La Grande.

Buys Big Farm.

The Dalles—One of the most important real estate transactions that has been made here recently is the sale of the W. H. Taylor fruit farm, one mile south of The Dalles, to R. H. Weber, proprietor of The Dalles nurseries, for \$100 an acre. The farm consists of 110 acres, 80 acres of which is in orchard, the balance being wheat land. It is one of the oldest orchards in the vicinity and has always been a fine bearer, producing fruit of finest quality.

Sell Last Year's Hops.

Grants Pass—De Armond & Sons, hopgrowers of Josephine county, have sold their last year's crop of 60,000 pounds at 18 cents. They had an opportunity to unload their crop last fall at 30 cents, but held for a higher price. As the season for picking is at hand and the need of funds urgent, it was necessary for them to sell at the prevailing low price. There yet remains some 70,000 pounds of last year's crop in Josephine county.

Assessments Raised.

Baker City—The county board of equalization has just adopted the suggestion of the Citizens' League committee and raised the rate of assessment of the O. R. & N. company from \$5,000 to \$10,000 a mile, and that of the Sumpter Valley road from \$2,000 to \$3,000 a mile on tracks and rolling stock.

Telephone Exchange at Capital.

Salem—A local private telephone exchange has been installed at the state capital and each office now has a telephone, whereas about only half the offices have had telephone service in the past.

RELATIVES WILL NOT PAY.

Large Majority of Insane Patients Live at Expense of State.

Salem—The act of the legislature [of 1903] requiring that the cost of keeping insane patients at the state insane asylum shall be paid by relatives who are financially able and who are legally responsible, is not working quite as well as was hoped. Though several hundred patients have been received at the asylum since that law was passed, only 38 are on the list of those whose maintenance should be borne by relatives. Only \$2,062.35 has been collected from this source during the two years and a half the law has been in operation and \$2,636.67 charged against relatives remains due and uncollectable. Experience has shown that a large proportion of the patients received are without known relatives, or they are have no relatives who are liable for their support and who are able to pay the required \$10 a month. The amount collected under this law is inconsiderable, in comparison with the total cost of maintaining the state insane asylum.

Test Law's Validity.

Grants Pass—A suit of much interest to this state, and which may result in the repeal of the \$300 household exemption law, passed by the state legislature, has been filed here, and will be heard at the next term of the Circuit court. Ex-Representative W. C. Hale, of this city, is plaintiff, and Judge J. O. Booth, Assessor W. H. Fallin and County Clerk S. F. Cheshire are made defendants in the case. In substance, the complaint alleges that the law passed by the Oregon legislature in December, 1903, exempting from taxation of certain estates of householders to the amount of \$300 is contrary to the constitution of the state, and is, therefore, void.

War on San Jose Scale.

Salem—Horticultural Commissioner Charles A. Park, of the Seward district, will make a vigorous campaign against San Jose scale this fall and winter. Local Inspector Armstrong has been watching the local market closely and whenever infected fruit is brought in he secures the name of the grower and reports it to the commissioner. All owners of infected orchards will be notified to spray this winter. Mr. Park hopes to be able to exterminate the pest in this section of the state.

Convict Labor for Farmers.

Salem—The leasing of convict labor to farmers in this vicinity is a subject Governor Chamberlain and Superintendent James, of the penitentiary, have under consideration. The contract with the Loewenberg-Going company requires the employment of only 100 convicts in the stove foundry, and there are many prisoners for whom there is no employment. About 60 men have been worked on the roads all summer.

Nearly a Million at Interest.

Salem—The monthly report of the state land office shows cash collections for August amounting to \$20,089.21, and a total of outstanding unpaid balances amounting to \$77,822.81, this latter sum drawing interest at an average of 6 per cent.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Club, 69@70c per bushel; bluestem, 72@73c; valley, 71c.
Oats—No. 1 white feed, 23@24; gray, 22 per ton.
Barley—Feed, 20@21; brewing, 22; rolled, 22@23.
Rye—\$1.30 central.
Hay—Eastern Oregon, timothy, \$14 @ 15 per ton; valley timothy, \$11@12; clover, \$8@9; chest, \$7.50@9.
Fruits—Apples, 90c@1.75 per box; peaches, 50@90c per crate; plums, 50 @ 75c per crate; blackberries, \$1.25@1.50 per box; cantaloupes, \$1.00@1.50 per crate; pears, \$1@1.25 per box; watermelons, 2/3 @ 1c per pound; crab-apples, \$1 per box; grapes, 50c@1.05; prunes, 70@80c; huckleberries, 8c per pound.
Vegetables—Beans, 1@4c per pound; cabbage, 1@1 1/4c per pound; cauliflower, 75@90c per dozen; celery, 75@85c per dozen; corn, 8@9c per dozen; cucumbers, 10@15c per dozen; pumpkins, 7 1/2 @ 7 3/4c; tomatoes, 20@35c per crate; squash, 5c per pound; turnips, \$1.25@1.40 per sack; carrots, \$1.25@1.50 per sack; beets, \$1@1.25 per sack.
Onions—Oregon, \$1 per sack; Globe, 75c.
Potatoes—Oregon, extra fancy, 85@90c; good, 60@75c per sack.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 27 1/2 @ 30c per pound.
Eggs—Oregon ranch, 24@25c per dozen.
Poultry—Average old hens, 10 1/2 @ 12c; mixed chickens, 10 1/2 @ 11c; old roosters, 8@9c; young roosters, 10 @ 11c; dressed chickens, 12@13c; turkeys, live, 20@21c; geese, live, 8 @ 9c; ducks, 13@14c.
Hops—1905, choice, 16c; prime, 14 1/2c; 1904, choice, 15@17c per pound.
Wool—Eastern Oregon average best, 19@21c; lower grades down to 15c, according to shrinkage; valley, 25@27c per pound; mohair, choice, 30c.
Beef—Dressed bulls, 1@2c per pound; cows, 3 @ 4c; country steers, 4@4 1/2c.
Veal—Dressed, 3@8c per pound.
Mutton—Dressed, fancy, 6 1/2 @ 7c per pound; ordinary, 4@5c; lambs, 7@7 1/2c.
Pork—Dressed, 6@7 1/2c per pound.