

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.

Senator Cullom says "war talk is bosh."

The president has given \$100 to the Chinese famine fund.

Olliver has formed a strong syndicate to dig the Panama canal.

Heavy losses will be sustained by Montana stockmen, as feed is scarce.

California Japanese oppose exclusion and have sent a lawyer to Washington.

The United States mint at New Orleans is coining \$1,000,000 for the Mexican government.

Hundreds of cattle are dying from exhaustion and cold in the Salmon river, Idaho, country.

Chicago is experiencing a little of the winter weather that has been sweeping the states farther west.

Governor Hughes, of New York, is keeping his campaign pledge and is having nothing to do with the bosses.

A trainload of Omaha manufacturers and jobbers will visit the Pacific Northwest early in the spring in an effort to secure trade.

The Navy department has figures showing that a first-class battleship can be built cheaper by a private company than in the government yards. The difference is about \$350,000.

The Thaw jury is now complete.

Light earthquake shocks continue to be felt at Kingston.

Russia will borrow \$25,000,000 to feed her famine sufferers.

Another terrible blizzard is sweeping Montana and British Columbia.

The governor of Caracas has been murdered by adherents of President Gomez.

A 2-cent passenger fare bill has been favorably reported in the Missouri legislature.

The entire appearance of the Solomon islands in the South sea has been changed by an earthquake.

The president and Admiral Evans have approved the action of Davis in the Kingston affair.

A bill has been introduced in the Illinois legislature providing the death penalty for burglars and highway robbers.

The Periodical Publishers' association of America has determined to fight the proposed change in second class mail regulations.

More than half the flow of the Colorado river has been turned back into the old channel and it is believed it will soon be entirely under control.

Another blizzard has swept North Dakota.

The Chinese government is arresting many reformers.

A slight earthquake shock is reported from Greenville, Ill.

The French cabinet is in danger of a split on the church question.

Roosevelt says that if the several states will not abolish child labor the nation must.

Many Chinese are believed to have been smuggled across the Canadian boundary into eastern states.

Rinaldo M. Hall, of Portland, was chosen president of the Pacific Coast Admen's league at its Spokane meeting.

Policy holders of San Francisco in the Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance company will get but 25 per cent on settlement.

The National Red Cross has sent a total of \$25,000 to famine sufferers of China since the call for assistance was issued.

The entire San Francisco school board may go to Washington to participate in the conference on the Japanese question.

Roosevelt has handed Senator Foraker a lemon by appointing a negro as surveyor of customs at Cincinnati, a position with a salary of \$5,000 a year. The Ohio senators will not dare to refuse their endorsement after their stand in favor of the negro.

The Russian government has doctored its election news.

A deadlock exists in the New Jersey senatorial election.

A revolt has broken out in the island of Java, Dutch East Indies.

During the present year Japan will complete seven new warships.

Swettenham has recalled his letter to Davis, but Jamaica still demands his recall.

An Irish audience at Dublin howled down a play which slandered Irish character.

One of Senator Bailey's witnesses in the Texas legislative investigation has confessed perjury.

Gould has made peace with Harri-man and will not complete the Western Pacific to the coast.

BODIES STREW THE MINE.

Stuart Shaft Proves Veritable Charnel House.

Charleston, W. Va., Feb. 1.—The bodies of nine of the victims of Tuesday's explosion were brought to the surface today. The bodies were brought up by Edward Pickney, inspector of the mine, and Kolm Absalom, district mine inspector, who were the first to go down. Their search was one of great peril.

The men remained in the shaft for three hours, and found it a veritable charnel-house. Mutilated bodies covered the bottom of the shaft so thickly that the two rescuers found it impossible to move about without stepping on them. They counted 26 bodies, but after sending up nine were so exhausted that the others were allowed to remain until the cage is put in working order.

Sixteen more bodies were recovered late tonight. The entries will be penetrated tomorrow in an effort to recover all the remaining bodies. It is now regarded as certain that no one in the mine at the time of the explosion escaped.

The body of John Quack was taken from the shaft in the bucket and the coroner's inquest will probably be on his remains. In addition to the investigation by the coroner's inquest, Chief Mine Inspector Paul and Deputy Henry are making an independent investigation.

HARRISBURG IS BURNING.

Great Conflagration at Capital of the Keystone State.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 1.—A long distance telephone message from Harrisburg, Pa., says that a serious conflagration broke out in the heart of the business district early today and many buildings have already been destroyed by the fire.

The origin of the fire is not known. It was discovered in the Grand opera house, and this building, which is valued at \$200,000, is entirely ruined. The firemen were unable to check the flames and in a short time the Park hotel was burning. The Bijou Amusement company, Hanna's drug store, a cigar store and several other business blocks were quickly burned.

At 6 o'clock the fire spread to the Columbus hotel, which is burning fiercely with no hope of saving it.

As far as known, everybody in the hotel had time to get out.

Soon after the fire was discovered a general alarm was sent out summoning all the fire apparatus in the city. Notwithstanding the many streams of water being poured on the flames, the fire is rapidly spreading to adjacent property. A strong wind is blowing, causing the fire to burn fiercely.

At 6:30 the fire was not under control and the damage is estimated at over \$500,000.

STRIVE TO OPEN HILL LINES.

Soo Line Abandons Big Territory in Which Fuel is Scarce.

Washington, Feb. 1.—A long dispatch from L. H. Hill, a son of President Hill, of the Great Northern, regarding fuel shortage conditions in North Dakota, came to the Interstate Commerce commission today. Mr. Hill said he had just returned from a three weeks' trip in the snowbound district. Max Bass and other branch points are suffering for coal, he said, and everything possible is being done to open the line.

Mr. Hill says Max Bass is in the territory served by the Soo line from Kenmare to Thief River falls, 200 miles, on which no apparent effort is being made to open the line. He says he understands that their section men have been paid off, which makes necessary "our furnishing all their territory with fuel."

He adds that several men have been killed in the extraordinary efforts to open these lines, "and we feel great danger of crowding the matter too hard."

A dispatch from the mayor of Lead, S. D., says the people are freezing for want of coal.

Resignation is Accepted.

London, Feb. 1.—There is reason to believe that the resignation of Sir Alex Swettenham as governor of Jamaica has been accepted, though the officials of the foreign office refuse all information on the subject. This official reticence is attributed to a desire to complete the arrangements for a successor to the post before announcing Swettenham's retirement. It is expected that the latter will leave the island as soon as details can be completed for handing over the affairs of his office.

Publicity for Montana.

Butte, Mont., Feb. 1.—A Miner special from Helena states that at a mass meeting of the citizens of Montana, from almost every section of the state, resolutions were adopted calling upon the legislature to enact legislation applying for an immigration bureau as a means of inducing settlement of Montana, appropriating \$25,000 for the purpose. Through this immigration bureau it is proposed to advertise the resources of Montana.

Inquiry Into Paper Trust.

Washington, Feb. 1.—Representative John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, introduced a bill in the house today for an investigation by the department of Commerce and Labor of the paper trust.

IN THE NATIONAL HALLS OF CONGRESS

Saturday, February 2.

Washington, Feb. 2.—Two hours were spent today by the house on the rivers and harbors appropriation bill, speeches against the measure being made by Hephurn, Clark of Missouri and Kiefer. Impressive eulogies were delivered on the late Senator Gorman of Maryland. Out of respect to the memory of the late Representative Flack, whose death was announced, the house at 4:05 adjourned until Monday.

Washington, Feb. 2.—The senate devoted most of the day to the reading of the Indian appropriation bill for the adoption of committee amendments. Several bills authorizing the construction of bridges and one extending the terms of leases in the Yellowstone National Park were passed. After a brief executive session the senate adjourned at 3:30 o'clock out of respect to the memory of the late Representative Flack, of New York.

Friday, February 1.

Washington, Feb. 1.—Senators paid tribute today to the memory of the late Senator Arthur Poe Gorman, of Maryland. All business for the day was suspended at 2:30 o'clock, according to a special order, and eulogies were delivered expressing the profound sorrow and regret of the senate at the death of the Maryland senator.

Previous to this order many bills of minor importance were passed, including one fixing the salaries of city mail-carriers, making the first year's salary \$600, with an annual increase of \$100 until a maximum salary of \$1,200 has been reached. Another bill passed increases the pension of all Indian war survivors from \$8 to \$10 per month. There are now 5,000 survivors of these wars.

Washington, Feb. 1.—Appropriations for rivers and harbors again occupied the attention of the house today. The speeches again dealt largely with the proposed canal from Chicago to St. Louis and the deepening of the Mississippi river from St. Louis to the Gulf to 14 feet.

Clark, of Missouri, delivered a characteristic speech on behalf of the Mississippi river project. Others who discussed the bill were: Rodenburg, of Illinois; Rainey, of Illinois; Crupacker, of Indiana; Madden, of Illinois; Graff, of Illinois; Shackelford, of Missouri; Chandler, of Mississippi; Mahon, of Pennsylvania and Garrett, of Tennessee.

Bills were passed fixing the boundaries of land adjoining the Coeur d'Alene reservation in Idaho, and creating two additional land districts in Alaska, located at Nome and Fairbanks.

Thursday, January 31.

Washington, Jan. 31.—The river and harbor appropriation bill occupied practically all of the time of the house today. After a short colloquy over the division of time and the paternal advice of the speaker to allow the chairman of the committee of the whole (Currier, of New Hampshire) to control the general debate, the debate was begun by Burton, of Ohio, chairman of the rivers and harbors committee. Speeches were made by Bartholdt, of Missouri, and others.

In providing for the completion of new projects, a radical departure is made in the bill from former methods. "It has been thought best," Burton remarked, "to undertake no new improvement unless the whole amount required for its completion is appropriated or authorized."

Washington, Jan. 31.—Rayner's address on the expansion of executive prerogatives, Senator Lodge's brief reply and an extended discussion of the administration of public land laws by Heyburn constituted the day's proceedings in the senate.

Heyburn continued his criticism of the special order of the secretary of the interior which forbids the issuance of patents to land until after an examination of the ground by a special agent. Heyburn asserted that the creation of forest reserves had raised the price of wood for fuel in his state 75 per cent and the price of lumber generally from \$2 to \$5 a thousand feet. He said 18,000,000 acres of land in Idaho had been converted into forest reserves. He could make no explanation of the policy being pursued unless it was "greed of power."

Wednesday, January 30.

Washington, Jan. 30.—Besides fixing February 20 as the day to vote on

Alaska Camp Out of Food.

Seattle, Jan. 30.—On January 12, the Rush received a telegram from Acting Governor Distin, of Alaska, saying that the condition of the little mining camp of Yakataga Beach was critical. The Rush immediately put out with a supply of provision sufficient to last the village for at least five months. She arrived off Yakataga Beach on the 14th in a heavy gale. They found twenty-five men, nine women and six children just at the last of their provisions, and if the Rush had not come, starvation was inevitable.

Mulkey at Washington.

Washington, Jan. 30.—When the senate meets at noon tomorrow, Senator Fulton will present the credentials of Senators Bourne and Bourne, and will ask that the oath be administered to Mr. Mulkey. If Mr. Mulkey's credentials are approved, he will be sworn in, and at once enter upon his duties. Mr. Bourne will not take the oath until March 4. Mr. Mulkey arrived too late today to be sworn in, and did not go to the senate at all.

the declaration that Senator Reed Smoot, of Utah, is not entitled to his seat, passing a bill appropriating \$2,000,000 to confine the Colorado river to its banks and another placing the management of the Panama railway under the Isthmian Canal commission, the senate today listened to an extended speech by Carter, of Montana, in criticism of the secretary of the Interior and another by Heyburn to the same end.

The recent order of the secretary preventing the issuance of patents to public land until after an examination on the ground by a special agent, was the subject of the criticism and many senators from Western states by casual interruptions showed their approval of the sentiments expressed.

Washington, Jan. 30.—The house today completed the agricultural appropriation bill after adopting sundry amendments. The feature was a speech made with a view to justification of the meat inspection law by Wadsworth, of New York, who retired from congress at the close of the session. He took the president seriously to task for his letter of last summer in severe criticism of the bill.

The diplomatic and consular appropriation bill was sent to conference, the managers on the part of the house being Cousins, of Iowa; C. B. Landis, of Indiana, and Howard, of Georgia. The river and harbor appropriation bill, carrying \$84,000,000 in round numbers, was taken up, no time being agreed upon for the close of the general debate.

The consideration of the rivers and harbors bill was begun in the house today. In view of the importance of the measure, carrying nearly \$84,000,000, there was a very large proportion of the members present and there were indications of a battle royal over numerous projects which failed to secure favorable consideration in committee.

Tuesday, January 29.

Washington, Jan. 29.—The agricultural appropriation bill occupied most of the day in the house, and, as usual, when the amendment striking out the free distribution of seeds was reported, the members from the farming districts outvoted those from the cities, reversing a ruling of the chair by a vote of 136 to 85, and restored the paragraph, as has been the law for years.

The recommendations of the committee on agriculture to increase the salaries of Chief Forester Pinchot and the chief of the bureau of chemistry, Dr. Wiley, from \$3,500 to \$4,500, went out on points of order.

Washington, Jan. 29.—The senate session today began with a lecture from Hale, who contended that too much talking and not enough work was being done. He had particular reference to his inability to secure the passage of the diplomatic and consular and fortifications appropriation bills, which were on the calendar. Before the session ended, the two measures had been disposed of. Beveridge concluded his three-day speech on his child-labor bill. His argument today was devoted to the constitutional powers of congress to prohibit interstate commerce in child-made goods.

Monday, January 28.

Washington, Monday, Jan. 28.—The Interstate Commerce commission sent to congress a report of the investigations made by it under the Tillman Gillespie resolution concerning the relations of common carriers by rail to the production and distribution of oil. The report covers the distribution of petroleum and its products east of the Mississippi River, and, incidentally, the Kansas and Texas fields. The report points out generally the methods by which the Standard Oil Company "has built up and perpetuated its monopoly." It is asserted that "the ruin of its competitors has been a distinct part of the policy of the Standard Oil Company in the past, systematically and persistently pursued."

Washington, Monday, Jan. 28.—J. J. Hill, E. H. Harriman and the Republican policy of protection are assailed in the minority adverse report on the Littauer compromise ship subsidy bill, which was filed in the House today by Spight of Mississippi. The report is signed by Spight and other members of the committee on merchant marine and fisheries—Goulden, Sherley and Patterson.

Oregon's Fate is in Doubt.

Washington, Jan. 30.—Repairs to the battleship Oregon are held up because of shortage of money. The house naval committee has agreed to report a special bill appropriating \$1,000,000 to put the new turret on the Oregon and Massachusetts and make other important alterations which will modernize both ships. If this bill passes, the department will utilize part of its general fund to complete repairs to the Oregon. The total cost will be about \$1,250,000. There is some opposition to this course.

Navy May Relieve Famine.

Washington, Jan. 29.—Representative Humphrey today laid before the Navy department a novel plan for relieving the fuel famine in the Northwest, particularly in Washington. He found that the navy has at its coaling stations large quantities of coal for which it has no immediate use, and other deliveries are being regularly made under contract. He suggests that all this coal be sold to the people of the Northwest.

CHECKS INVASION.

Commerce Commission Hears Evidence at San Francisco.

San Francisco, Jan. 30.—Interstate Commissioner Franklin K. Lane yesterday commenced the investigation in this city of the relations between the Southern Pacific, the Union Pacific and the Santa Fe railroads and the result of these relations, with a view to determining in what particular, if any, these roads have violated the interstate commerce laws. It developed early in the hearing that the Southern and Union Pacific roads, which are now one, and the Santa Fe have entered into an alliance and between them control the rail transportation of the Pacific coast south of Oregon. C. A. Severance, special counsel for the government, conducted the examination of the witnesses, the railroads being represented by Peter F. Dunne and R. S. Lovett, of New York, who were coached at critical moments by J. C. Stubbs, traffic director of the Southern Pacific. A. H. Payson, vice president of the Santa Fe, and John D. Spreckles gave interesting testimony.

Mr. Spreckles testified to the purchase by President Harriman for \$1,300,000 of the Coos Bay & Coquille Valley Railroad company; the Coos Bay, Roseburg & Eastern Railway & Navigation company; some coal properties and a steamship line. They cost J. D. Spreckles Bros.' company \$1,000,000.

Under the questioning of Mr. Severance Captain Payson disclosed the methods by which the Santa Fe and the Southern Pacific had jointly formed the Northwestern Pacific Railway company, each holding half of the capital stock of \$35,000,000. Captain Payson admitted that the Southern Pacific and the Santa Fe have joint ownership of the Potrero stockyards; that Southern Pacific line from Mojave to Needles is leased by the Santa Fe, and that a small road leading out of Bakersfield was built jointly by the Southern Pacific and the Santa Fe and is operated alternately by the two roads.

DISEASE CAUSES TERROR.

Rapid Increase in Cases and Deaths Reported at Chicago.

Chicago, Jan. 30.—The epidemic of contagious diseases in Chicago assumed some of the features of a plague today, reports of new cases pouring into the Health department office at the rate of one every three minutes. The Health department corps was hopelessly swamped with the tremendous amount, 472 new cases being added to the already long list of patients. Chicago's sick from scarlet fever and diphtheria are now said to number over 10,200.

Five deaths were reported today, the total number of deaths from all causes for three days to noon being 342, or an average of one death every ten minutes. Last week, which was called the worst of the epidemic by Health Commissioner Whalen, the average of death was one every 13 minutes.

The appalling seriousness of the epidemic was mirrored in the confusion and semi-panic which seized the city hall departments, to which the city looks for a check. The Health department was overcrowded with physicians and policemen reporting cases, while the health commissioner was engaged in a three-cornered squabble with the police, Building Commissioner Bartzon and members of the city council.

Aldermen were besieged by constituents, who demanded that official action be taken toward the appointment of a committee of the best physicians in the city to combat the contagious diseases and help quiet the panicky feeling which developed in all sections. Mayor Dunne thought the appointment of such a committee might be a good thing, but he said it had not been brought to his "official" attention that a serious epidemic exists and that the Health department was unable to cope with it.

Locomotive Plant Burns.

Philadelphia, Jan. 30.—Fire which started with an explosion in the paint shop destroyed an entire section of the Big Baldwin Locomotive works last night, entailing a loss of \$1,000,000. The destroyed building was about 175 feet long by 150 feet deep, immediately adjoining the main office at Broad and Spring Garden streets, and the creosote shops, smith shops and foundries. These buildings were threatened, as were other departments along Spring Garden street and on Fifteenth street, but hard work saved them.

Ice Trust To Pay Fines.

New York, Jan. 30.—The appellate division has handed down a decision affirming the verdict of the lower court against the American Ice company in favor of the city for alleged violations of the ordinance relating to short weights. Some 50 violations were entered against the company, eight of which were posted for trial. There is a penalty of \$25 for each case. By the decision the ice company is held responsible for the acts of its drivers.

Black Hundred Terrorizes Tiflis.

Tiflis, Jan. 30.—This city is being terrorized by members of the Black Hundred, who are levying tribute on all persons of property. Yesterday they abducted the son of a millionaire and are holding the young man for a heavy ransom. They also have murdered a rich merchant for refusing to contribute to their cause.

Rhode Island Deadlock Unbroken.

Providence, R. I., Jan. 30.—The tenth and eleventh ballots for the election of a United States senator showed no change. Goldard had 40, Colt 38, Wetmore 31, Utter 1.

WAR BOUND TO COME

Conflict With Japan Is Inevitable, Says Senator Perkins.

APPREHENSION IN WASHINGTON

Raynor and Gearin's Speeches Inflamm People of Japan—Failure of School Suit Predicted.

Washington, Feb. 2.—"We have laid the foundation for commercial supremacy on the Pacific coast, and at some point in the future course of national destiny the pathway of national progress on the part of Japan and the United States will converge to a point of inevitable conflict."

In these words Senator Perkins of California, last night predicted a clash between the United States and Japan at some indefinite period. He delivered a speech before the National Geographical society in which he discussed at length the relations existing between this country and Japan. He eulogized the Japanese as a tenacious race, who never assimilate with other peoples, but always rush to the assistance of their native land.

There was no abatement of the apprehension and uneasiness felt in official circles here over the relations now existing between the United States and Japan. It can be positively stated that this feeling of alarm, growing out of a serious and critical situation, is more general tonight than at any time since the beginning of its development.

The discreet men in both branches of congress have been warned to hold their associates in check and prevent further utterances that are calculated to inflame the people of Japan and impel them to force hostile action by their government. It is realized now that the speeches delivered by Senators Raynor and Gearin added fuel to the fire, and other public expressions have contributed toward lessening the friendliness of Japan for this country.

It is generally believed that the government will lose its case in the Federal courts on the question of forcing the city of San Francisco to admit Japanese children to its schools. Anticipating such an outcome, the administration wants to avoid the consequences, for it fears that it cannot fulfill the assurances given to the Japanese government on this subject. The Japanese government has let it be known that as soon as the Federal courts have passed on the test case the question will be considered of a national and not a sectional character and will be treated as such.

CONFERENCE AMONG JAPANESE

Merchants Think Exclusion of Coolies Would Settle Trouble.

Los Angeles, Feb. 2.—Gonroku Ikida, of San Francisco, secretary of the Japanese association of America, a prime mover in the Japanese school controversy at San Francisco, is here to meet with 23 representatives of the association for a two days' conference on questions of interest to Japanese.

"We have organized to promote Japanese welfare in America, and this is our third conference," said Ikida. "There are 60,000 Japanese in this country, and there is necessarily much of importance to be discussed."

"Tomorrow we expect to take up the discussion of the advisability of excluding the Japanese coolies who go to Honolulu as laborers from the mainland. I believe that if only the best class of Japanese merchants come to California, there could be no objection. We want to build up our trade and there is no reason why we should not bring much that is good to America."

New Points on Immigration Law.

El Paso, Tex., Feb. 2.—International questions of great interest to ports along the Mexican border have been sprung by the attorneys of Antonio I. Villarreal, the alleged revolutionist, who is in jail here pending extradition proceedings. The questions raised are, first, whether a person found to be in this country in violation of its laws must be deported to the country whence he came or can be deported to some other country; and second, whether or not, pending extradition proceedings, a person has the privilege of bail.

McClellan Loses Round in Fight.

New York, Feb. 2.—Justice Leventritt today denied the application of counsel for Mayor McClellan to set aside the service of summons and complaint in the quo warranto proceedings brought by the attorney general in the matter of ballot count. Judge Leventritt granted a stay of proceedings in the matter until three days after Justice Fitts, of Albany, handed down his decision on the motion of prohibition against Attorney General Jackson.

No Gambling in Arizona.

Phoenix, Ariz., Feb. 2.—The Arizona assembly passed and the governor signed a bill previously passed by the council repealing the statute permitting the licensing of gambling in Arizona. The criminal code, without this saving statute, makes the running of a gambling game a felony. The new law takes effect April 1.