

RURAL CIVICS VALUE

What It Means to the Individual and Whole Nation.

SALVATION OF ALL TOWNS.

Every Movement Bringing Members of Rural Towns Together For Discussing Improvements Concerning the Community as a Whole Is a Step Forward.

Within the words rural civics there is embraced a movement which, carried to its fullest possibilities, may well mean the transformation of a nation. We are prone to think of civics and civic matters as having to do solely with town or city. People living in such close proximity to one another that they are forever jostling elbows are forced to consider the welfare of the body politic as a whole. Therefore it is natural that the first impulse for civic betterment should emanate from the city.

But the time has come when this movement for civic betterment, the improvement of conditions for the mass rather than the individual, is recognized as one of the greatest factors in the upbuilding of rural communities. There never was a time, either in country or city, when the individual was under such direct obligation to the mass of his fellow citizens. Within the last half century, by means of increased transportation facilities, the invention of the telephone and the thousand and one inventions which make for closer communion and better living, man has become even more closely bound to his neighbor, so that the latter's welfare has become his own welfare. This is just as true of the farmer as of any other class.

In the growth of rural civics lies not only the salvation of our rural communities, but of the nation as a whole. Improve not only the individual farm, but the community as a whole—the town center, the highways radiating in all directions, the social conditions, the opportunities for mental relaxation and development—and you exert an influence which extends straight up to the legislative halls of the nation.

That Henry Jones allows his back pasture to run to thistles is apparently nobody's business but his own. This may be true up to the point where the first puff of wind floats the thistle-down over into the pastures of his neighbors. Right there Henry Jones has unintentionally taken a hand in his neighbors' affairs, and his neighbors have a right to demand of Henry Jones that he do his share to relieve the community of a pest. A puff of wind and a bit of thistle-down have made of the free individual a responsible unit in the mass.

Every movement which tends to bring the members of the rural community together for discussion of those things which concern the community as a whole is a distinct step forward. Every schoolhouse should be a civic center for the district in which it is situated. Every town house or county seat should be a larger civic center wherein the leaders in the smaller centers may meet for the discussion of the work which they are doing and for the intelligent mapping out of future plans along which these smaller centers may co-operate.

The "town beautiful" of necessity means the "home beautiful," and the home beautiful means the retention of the boys and girls on the farm. Rural civics in its broadest sense means rural uplift, uplift along every line which tends to make country life more worth while, more attractive, more inspiring. Rural civics has no place in party politics, save that it will produce in each party the best men that can be put forward. The welfare of the nation is dependent on the welfare of the individual, and the individual alone is helpless and hopeless. Patriotism of the highest type is the immediate and best product of the realization of communal responsibility.

The lyceum in the schoolhouse and the public forum at the town or county seat will come to mean not only a more beautiful country, but a purging of politics which shall ultimately make our government what we are wont to claim that it is and what it should be if it is not—the ideal which Lincoln so tersely set forth as "a government of the people, by the people and for the people."—New England Homestead.

Trees to Hide Billboards.

In one of the back streets of Brighton, England, up which the tram cars pass to the Dyke road and the golf links, stand four little trees. The road is not an avenue, and one wonders how these four little trees strayed there till the conductor explains that they were placed by the municipality to hide an advertisement boarding put up by the railway line and which mars the view of a very pretty wooded cutting. As the company declined to remove it the town fathers promptly planted their trees, and now in the summer the boarding is almost hidden from view.

Uniform Street Tree Planting.

Washington is rapidly becoming famous the world over for its fine trees, but one kind of tree being planted in each street. Some of the fine examples are: Pennsylvania avenue, pink oaks; Indiana avenue, oriental planes; Massachusetts avenue, American lindens, and East Capitol street planted with American elms. Streets such as these, planted uniformly with one species, and that a good species, will in time make any town famous for beautiful streets.

The numbers to follow La Follette in the Lyceum Course are: Lee Francis Lybarger, Dec. 16; Clare Vaughn Wales Company, Jan. 26; Laurant, March 9; the College Girls, April 7.

Creswell is proud of a \$12,000 concrete block recently completed.

IDEAL FOR WORKERS

Continued from first page.

The hard character of the wood makes it superior to red wood, cedar or fir as a finishing lumber, but the difficulty with the manufacture of hemlock lumber seems to be in getting rid of the incidental "common."

The Yellow Pine is a widely distributed, variable and valuable tree. It grows to a large size, two to three hundred feet high, and five to fifteen feet in diameter; heart wood light red, sap wood white; close grained, compact, variable, heavy, hard, strong. Lumber, railroad ties, mining timbers, fuel, are some of its uses.

There is a considerable amount of good, millable cedar to be found in this county. The Pacific Red Cedar is a tall, graceful tree, one to two hundred feet high, eight to seventeen feet in diameter; heart wood reddish brown, sap wood nearly white, coarse grained, compact, soft, light brittle easily worked, very durable. It is used for shingles, fencing, cooperage, interior finishing, canoes, siding, farm buildings, posts, rails, sash, doors, telegraph and telephone poles.

Black Cotton-wood is a large tree, fifty to two hundred feet high, and two to eight feet in diameter; heart wood a dull brown, sap wood dull white; compact, soft, tough, durable. Veneer, staves, woodenware, wood pulp, trunks, drums, barrels, and drawer bottoms are made of this wood, and the supply is plentiful.

The Showy Willow is a slender tree, twenty to thirty feet high, two to four feet in diameter, with dark rough brown bark. It is used for baskets, veneering, charcoal and fuel. There is a plentiful supply.

The Western Yellow Willow is a small tree fifteen to forty feet high with yellow bark. There is a plentiful supply, its use being principally for baskets. There are many other kinds of willow growing along the streams of this county, most of which are excellent for basket and woodenware work.

A large tree fifty to a hundred feet high, and one to four feet in diameter, is the Oregon Alder. Its bark is a dark brown blotched with white; wood reddish, hard, durable. It is suitable for furniture, buggy boxes, cabinet work, for smoking meats and salmon. It furnishes the most satisfactory fuel known for either camp or household. The supply is very plentiful.

Hazel is a small shrub or tree, six to forty feet high, three to ten inches in diameter; wood brownish, hard, receives a high polish. It may be used for shoe pegs, baskets, barrel hoops. The supply is plentiful.

The Oregon White Oak is a tree fifty to one hundred and fifty feet high, two to five feet in diameter; heart wood light brown, sapwood nearly white, compact, heavy strong, hard, tough and durable. Used for furniture, wagon work, ship-building, carriage, interior finishing, fuel, veneer, barrel hoops. It is plentiful. The Oregon Oak is noted for the growth of large, beautiful bunches of mistletoe, which grows among the limbs.

Oregon Black Oak is a medium sized tree, sixty to one hundred feet high and one to six feet in diameter, with rough black bark; wood dark and close grained, hard, compact, receives a high polish. Its uses are finishing lumber, furniture, wagon work.

Oregon Maple is a magnificent tree, fifty to one hundred feet in height, two to five feet in diameter; wood reddish brown, sap wood whitish, close grained, compact, often curly, light, hard, strong, receives a high polish, and consequently is suitable for furniture, cabinet work, tool handles, turned and veneer work. It is also valuable as a shade tree and grows abundantly in the streets of Cottage Grove. The supply is plentiful.

Oregon Ash is a tree, twenty to one hundred feet high, and one to four feet in diameter with wood grayish brown, hard, tough, firm, straight-grained, takes a high polish. Its uses are furniture, inside finishing, wagon work, stair posts, etc. There are many other kinds of wood in this county that might be mentioned, but we have described the ones that are the most plentiful, and of the highest commercial value. Cascastra Sagrada, however, might be mentioned incidentally as its bark is medicinal, and found here in a plentiful supply.

Southern Pacific Railway Time-Table

NORTH BOUND.	
No. 16	1:48 a. m.
No. 18	4:50 p. m.
No. 14	4:43 a. m.
No. 20	11:32 a. m.
SOUTH BOUND.	
No. 15	1:26 a. m.
No. 17	10:15 p. m.
No. 13	6:30 a. m.
No. 19	2:57 p. m.

L. S. TAYLOR, Agent.

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&

BRUND

Grocers

to the People

PHONE MAIN 65.

G. A. ESSICK,

Monumental Cleaning

AND POLISHING.

Cottage Grove, Oregon

Inscriptions cut. Orders may be left at King & Walker's Furniture Store near the bridge.

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General Repairing.

All work guaranteed satisfactory. Phone 114.

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Old Time Auctioneer

Can sell anything, from a leather tea-kettle to a cast-iron bull-dog.

COTTAGE GROVE OREGON

O. & S. E. R. R. COMPANY.

TIME TABLE NO. 5.

To Take Effect June 10, 1900.

E. BOUND W. BOUND

No. 1. No. 2.

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