

# Bohemia Nugget

HOWARD & BROWN, Pubs.  
COTTAGE GROVE, OREGON.

If you would be a man of mark, let the tattoo artist get his work in on you.

A dealer in old iron may know nothing of prize fights, yet he's familiar with serps.

Sir William Hingston says there is danger in the surgeon's knife. We have for some time suspected as much.

It's wonderful how easy it is for a small man to swallow his anger when the other fellow happens to be a heavyweight.

Just as the Pacific cable is being laid Marconi has fixed things so that cables are not needed. Why couldn't he have made his plans public a little earlier?

Sitting Bull's son now stands on a western railroad embankment as the motive power of a shovel. In the long run the spade is mightier than the tomahawk.

Although the paragraphs are aware that the name of the new French minister to Venezuela is Welner, none of them has yet suggested that he is probably the Wurst.

The cake walk has been exported to Paris, and, like many California wines, will doubtless be imported after a little as the genuine French article. They call it the danse du gâteau.

An Ann Arbor professor has discovered seven new poems. The old favorites, however, will still continue in demand, and answer all legitimate and illegitimate purposes of destruction.

Dr. Lorenz says he is going to work only half the time after he is 50 years old. Dr. Lorenz isn't working on a railroad. If he were he might be glad to have a chance to work even a quarter of the time after he has had his fiftieth birthday.

A man who had lived by begging, who had slept in ash barrels, and whose clothes were the cast-off garments of other people, died in Toronto the other day, leaving \$100,000 in cash. This proves conclusively that it can't be taken along.

Advertisements signed by a Shanghai Chinaman which have recently appeared in some of our American periodicals have a quaint, delightful flavor of that wisdom which is world-wide. "I want smart youth sell my Chinese curls," announces the Shanghai man. "If he catch much business, he earn many cash." This is worthy of Ben Franklin himself. To be sure, Franklin would have used different words, but he could not have stated the fact more concisely.

brahim Khan Dovlet, who has recently been appointed Persian ambassador at Athens, is said to be the first ambassador sent from Persia to Greece since Darius sent heralds in 491 B. C. to demand earth and water from the Greeks as symbols of submission to him. The Athenians made arrangements to welcome the Persian this time with imposing ceremonies, as they do not intend to kill him, as their ancestors did the messenger of Darius. Although Persia has had no minister in Greece for more than twenty centuries, it has been represented in Athens by a consul in recent years.

The "affair of honor," as the duel is called in France, is, fortunately, disreputable in the United States. Nevertheless, this country has its own affairs of trust honor. A New York banker, who eight years ago was overwhelmed in a financial crash, recently paid the \$700,000 from which the bankruptcy courts had relieved him. In 1894 he was so poor that he had to borrow money for a railway fare. Today, by honorable business methods, he is again a millionaire. Some years ago another New York banker, who had once failed for a large amount, gave a dinner to all his former creditors. Under each plate, attached to the name card, was a check covering the debt and interest which, in honor, although not bound by law, he owed to each guest.

The child born in the United States a hundred years hence will live longer than the child born in 1900. That is to say, his chances of greater longevity will be assured under normal conditions of birth and living. This does not interest the youngsters born in 1900 or those born in 1800, but it is the most important fact disclosed by the vital statistics of the twelfth census. It shows that the average length of life in the United States is slowly but steadily increasing. Ten years ago the average length of life was thirty-one years, while the last census shows it to be thirty-two. This means—if the same rate of increase is maintained—that the average length of life in the year 2000 will be forty-two years, and, incidentally of course, the number of centenarians, as well as those who pass the scriptural milestone of threescore and ten, will be greatly increased. While this advance of one year in length of life in a decade may strike the ordinary individual as very slow progress, if he will only keep in mind the littleness of a century when it comes to measuring the age of the human race he will find himself growing very skeptical as to whether such a rapid increase can be maintained. Much less significance attaches to the figures giving the number of centenarians in this country in 1900, for an occasional centenarian may be found in localities that appear to present few conditions favorable to longevity. The important conclusion to be drawn from the vital statistics is that the conditions of life, including a wider observance of hygiene and sanitary laws, are growing more favorable to longevity of the American people.

Nearly every wife says to her husband: "I've taken a good deal from you, and I suppose I'll take a good deal more, but there's one thing I won't stand, and you might as well know it."

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000; United States, 70,000,000; Germany, 52,000,000; Austria, 47,000,000; Japan, 42,000,000; United Kingdom, 41,000,000. In all these countries except the United States the increase from decade to decade is for the most part from the native stock. Of the United States it is said that its population would decline if it were not for immigration, and this fact or assumption is treated in quite an alarming style by J. Weston, a writer for the Nineteenth Century, whose article is entitled "The Weak Spot in the American Republic." Mr. Weston appeals to statistics to show that in Massachusetts there are 1,743,710 persons of foreign birth and foreign parentage to a total population of 2,800,000. The population of Illinois, he adds, "is 4,821,550. Of these 908,747 are foreign born and 1,088,473 of foreign parentage, so that the proportion of genuine Americans in this typical Western State is no greater than it is in Pennsylvania. In California it is less. The native element is strongest in the South, but it is not due to the productivity of the American, but to the productiveness of the Negro." Taking the country as a whole, the foreign birth rate has gained on the American birth rate until it is four to one. It is the rule for families to decline as they are more and more removed from their foreign origin. "Nowhere, not even in France, is the problem so serious as it is in the United States. History may be searched in vain to find a parallel for a country dependent on foreigners for its vital strength." Mr. Weston does not go into the causes of the decline, but he quotes approvingly from a writer in the Popular Science Monthly as follows: "We have not so many people as we should have had if immigration had never come to us and the native stock had continued their old rate of increase." It is a question, however, if this old rate would have been continued, and it is doubtful if there is much force in Mr. Weston's warning that "only homogeneous peoples ever become great." Homogeneous at most is only a relative term, and the French, whom he does not rank among the great, are perhaps nearer homogeneous than the British.

## PIRATES IN HISTORY.

Their Works Live After Them in Exaggerated Fiction.

There was a world-wide gulf between Drake and Morgan; but it was Spanish ferocity that taught the buccanniers their bloody trade; and bestial as they were, they were not utterly despicable, for they fought bravely. L'Olonnois at Maracaibo, Morgan sailing Panama with his 1,200 ruffians, but the fear of death into the Spaniards. But neither Spaniard nor buccannier could stop the growth of commerce and civilization, and early in the eighteenth century the great fleets that followed L'Olonnois and Morgan had dwindled to a crazy ship or two commanded by such overrated scoundrels as the "pirates of New Providence," petty rascals, whose loot was generally as paltry as their crimes. There has been a curious conspiracy among those who have written upon the subject to exaggerate the wickedness of these men; as if their truculent swaggers, their blood-curdling violence of language, had served to impose upon their modern biographers as well as to intimidate the degenerated salaried men of their own day. Howard Pyle, of Wilmington, Del., published one of the latest histories of their exploits under the title of "The Buccaneers and Marooners of America." From this we learn that Captain William Kidd, who was hanged at Execution Dock in 1701, never killed anybody but his own gunner, whose skull he crushed with a bucket. According to "The General History of the Pirates," published by Captain Charles Johnson in 1724, his greatest booty amounted to about \$3,000. Captain Edward Teach, otherwise Blackboard, the Bristol privateer, who sailed from New Providence as a pirate in 1717, "stands par excellent (sic) in an unique personality of his own." Here is his description: "His beard was black, which he suffered to grow to an extravagant length; as to breadth, it came up to his eyes. He was accustomed to twist it with ribbons in small tails, after the manner of our Hamillies wigs, and turn them about his ears. In this of action he wore a sash over his shoulders with three braces of pistols hanging in his belt. He carried a bundle under each arm. Before long something would cause her to flap or stretch her wings, when the little fellows would drop out. They were comfortable enough in their unusual position, but the movements and clicks of the pen made them eager to get out.—Country Life in America.

## Good Roads Movement.

PENNSYLVANIA is waking up to the importance of good roads and is discussing a proposition to spend \$2,000,000 in highway improvement. The Pennsylvania farmers, like their brethren elsewhere, are realizing that they have a special interest in this matter, as it concerns them more directly than it does any one else. The Philadelphia Record puts the case concisely when it says: "Good roads facilitate intercourse among

## ROME DISTILLING PLANT.

There is no question but that a large proportion of the sickness with which mankind is afflicted is due to impure water, taken when the system is weakened from some cause and unable to exert its strength to fight the disease microbes with which the water abounds. It is common practice for the physician to recommend the use of distilled water for a patient ill with one disease in order to guard against the liability of other disease germs being taken into the stomach, and it is likely that distilled water would be prescribed for constant use were it not for the difficulty of securing it. It is to provide a constant supply of this pure water, with as little trouble as possible, that the household still shown in the illustration has been invented.

One very amusing thing happened daily. The partridges would snuggle under the bantam and gradually work up under her wings until close to her shoulders. When she stood up to feed she would naturally hold her wings more closely to her body than when brooding, and as a result the little birds would be held prisoners in the hollow under her wing. Their little feet would dangle down and kick vigorously as their owners tried to get out. The hen could hear their peeping and would look all around the runway for them, ignorant of their whereabouts. As she walked about or scratched she looked exactly as if her son who carries a bundle under each arm. Before long something would cause her to flap or stretch her wings, when the little fellows would drop out. They were comfortable enough in their unusual position, but the movements and clicks of the pen made them eager to get out.—Country Life in America.

Wonderful Nerve of a Player in a University Baseball Team.

Some five years ago a group of college men, in which were many members of the Yale and Princeton baseball teams, was discussing the game of the next day, which was to decide the championship. "Sluggo" Kelly, the hardest hitter on the Jersey nine, predicted, in the course of the conversation, that he would get a home run in the coming game. The Yale pitcher turned toward him and asked how certain he was of that home run. Kelly replied that he was sure to the extent of \$5,000 and the Yale pitcher remarking that he was convinced of the opposite to a like degree the two players shook hands on the wager and went home to bed. During the first eight innings Kelly came to the bat five times and five times he got his base on balls, the Yale man taking care to send in no ball that Kelly could touch.

When the "sluggo" came to the bat in the last half of the sixth there were two men out and an eager tiger was hovering off first base. Kelly knew that it was his last chance to hit the ball and as the first ball pitched came flying down far to one side of the plate the "sluggo" stepped away across the rubber and his bat met the ball with a sharp crack. The next second the broken bat was lying on the ground and Kelly was flying around the diamond. He reached home with the winning run about a second before the ball landed in the catcher's

Raised Under a Bantam Hen and Look Like Humblebees.

The little hen partridge was far too timid to be trusted with her own eggs, for whenever in the least disturbed she would go booming off the nest, the eggs in imminent danger of being crushed. So they were placed under a cunning bantam hen, who proved to be a most excellent mother. Tiner birds could hardly be imagined than the little partridges, which hatched in three weeks. They were no larger than a good-sized humbly and just about the same color. Yet three hours after hatching they ran so fast that it was difficult to catch them, and when cornered they would crouch flat, with head and body pressed close to the sand, resembling a little dried leaf or a tiny clod of earth. Their wings grew with astonishing rapidity, while for a week or two their bodies remained as small as

A Simple Suggestion.

"Yes, he built a cannon in accordance with the principles of his invention and it cost a great deal of money."

"I want to know."

"It did. And when it was all done he didn't have money enough to fire it."

"Money to fire it? Gee whiz, but that seems awful extravagant! Why didn't he touch it off with a match?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

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# EDITORIALS

OPINIONS OF GREAT PAPERS ON IMPORTANT SUBJECTS

## The Migration to Town.

THE increase of urban population at the expense of the rural population is commonly deplored, but a closer study of the character of the depletion of country districts is desirable. Statistics in the gross tell us very little about the real nature of the migration from country to town. There are 84 many farmers in the country as ever, the London Times contends, the persons that have gone from the rural districts to the cities being, in fact, not farmers or farm laborers, but mechanics who formerly produced locally what is now manufactured more cheaply at a few centers of industry. "Seventy years ago," says the Times, "country districts had to be self-sufficing to a far greater extent than at present. Communications were imperfect and many things had to be produced on the spot which are now more economically produced in urban centers and more cheaply delivered to the consumers. Therefore a large rural population which was never engaged in rural labor, but only in supplying those who were so engaged, is transferred to the towns. The transfer does not really argue any such general withdrawal of agricultural laborers from agricultural labor as is sometimes assumed and bewailed. To a considerable extent it argues only wholesale instead of retail production, and easy instead of difficult distribution. Machinery has invaded every agriculture, and by increasing the efficiency of the individual has enabled agricultural work to be done by a smaller number of hands."

There is another fact which militates against the common view that agriculture is restricted by the desertion of agriculturists. Where agriculture is a prosperous business and offers large rewards there seems to be no lack of men to carry it on. The rush for Oklahoma a few years ago, like the present influx of farmers and laborers into Canada, shows that agriculture still attracts. In the South the towns have grown rapidly, but not, it appears, at the expense of the rural farming population. The mechanics that have served the local population may have left the country districts, but not a large proportion of the tillers of the soil. No doubt the high wages offered by municipalities and by some manufacturers, together with the attraction of easier city life, bring many to town, but this movement has, perhaps, been exaggerated.—Baltimore Sun.

## Winning the Fight with Consumption.

THE decline in the death rate by consumption from 2.54 in 1880 to 1.87 in 1900 proves the surprising advance in the success with which the "white death" is now fought and conquered. Most of this change has been wrought by common sense methods of treating the disease. Yet the figures in detail seem to demolish the theory of some extremists that climate has little to do with cure. Damp Rhode Island is, so far as white population is concerned, the State where consumption most rages; "acclimated" natives suffer less than immigrants, and of the foreign born those are least susceptible who come from Eastern Europe, and who were there habituated to a "Continental climate" like our own in its variations of heat and cold.

The three hygienic specifics, rest, good food and outdoor air with a favorable climate, if possible, and safeguards against infection, will yet rob consumption of most of its remaining terrors.—New York World.

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ever. The bantam hen was a particularly small one, yet she looked gigantic when compared with the other partridges of down. One of them died within about two weeks old, and its body slipped easily into a half-ounce vial. When about fifteen days old one escaped from its runway and went straight up into the air almost twenty feet. It was found necessary, in order to recapture the little bird, to let the hen loose and wait until the mites of a partridge crept under her.

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## Stop the Handshaking.

ON New Year's Day, President Roosevelt was made to stand before a surging mass of men and women for three hours and a half and to shake the hands of 6,800 of his fellow-creatures. There are many ridiculous things in this world of ours, but there is nothing more ridiculous than that? In its origin the custom of handshaking was reasonable and even necessary. Men were almost savage in those distant days, and when two of them wished to hold converse each gave the other his weapon-wielding hand as a pledge of a truce in their normal relations, which were hostile. But nowadays not even the timidest soul that ever shuddered over the thought of sudden death would suspect President Roosevelt of an intention to murder him, and if the President should find an assassin in the throng at a reception the avoided handshake, as was proved in the case of President McKinley, would not prepare him for his danger. Such an experience as the President was compelled to submit to on New Year's Day does nobody any good, and it is an imposition upon his good nature and a menace to his health.

Mark Twain says somewhere that the only reason people go up Pike's Peak is to say that they have been there, but as for himself, he could say that just as well without taking the trouble to make the ascent. Let the sentimental people who want to tell their neighbors that they have shaken the hand of the President of the United States go ahead and say so, but in the name of common sense let them spare the President the ordeal of gratifying their vanity.—Chicago Journal.

## Money the Blood of Civilization.

MONEY is to civilization what blood is to the animal body, the carrier, the purifier, the equivalent of labor and usefulness. Where there is no money the farmer raises what he can, and that has to do him. If there is a shortage he suffers. If there is a surplus he saves it for the next year. But he can never get very far ahead, for he can never accumulate more than enough to keep him a few years. His crops will rot in his granaries after a short while, and having no wealth he has no leisure. Consequently he does not improve in either social or intellectual condition.

But if there is money in circulation the whole world becomes his neighbor. His surplus crop can be turned into coin which will bring him various commodities from other climes. His life becomes more varied, more elegant. He can travel, for he may carry with him what will pay his way. He can accumulate enough to educate his children and to give himself and them power. Money creates commerce and commerce goes into strange lands, develops new regions, carries ideas back and forth, enlarges the scope of every human being.—San Francisco Bulletin.

The Japanese rip their garments apart for every washing and they iron their clothes by spreading them on a flat board and leaning this up against the house to dry. The sun takes the wrinkles out of the clothes and some of them have quite a lustre. The Japanese woman does her washing out of doors. Her washtub is not more than six inches high.

The ancients did not have lightning rods constructed as ours are, but they had lightning conductors, which shows that they knew how to protect themselves from the danger that lies in a thunderstorm. Even so long ago as the tenth century lightning was diverted from fields by planting in them long sticks or poles, on top of which were lance heads. It is said that the Celtic soldiers used to try to make themselves safe from the stroke during a storm by lying on the ground with their naked swords planted point upward beside them.

George Frederick Watts, Creator of the Much-Discussed Picture, "The Picture, Love and Life," which President Roosevelt intends to keep on the walls of the White House in spite of the protests of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, is a characteristic work of George Frederick Watts, the noted English painter. It represents two human figures—a young and timid girl who is struggling along the rocky uphill path of life, while love personified by a man angel tenderly bends over her hesitating figure as she places her hand in his for guidance up the rocky path. Without the protection of love she dare not venture. The picture was presented to the United States by Mr. Watts at the time of the World's Fair in Chicago. President Cleveland subsequently hung it in the White House, but took it down and sent it to the Corcoran Art Gallery, when the W. C. T. U. protested against it. President Roosevelt thinks the White House its proper place.

Watts is 82 years old. He first achieved success as a portrait and historical painter. Later he turned to representations of the great things of life which are the common things to love, death and judgment. His pictures appeal to the masses. Some of his paintings are in the House of Parliament, others in the Tate gallery in London, and four of his best in St. Jude's Church, Whitechapel, the poorest district in London. He is a tireless worker, arising at 4 o'clock in the morning and working until late.

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# DENMARK'S GREAT CATHEDRAL.

Historic Sanctuary with the Remains of Bishops Is at Roskilde. The great cathedral of Denmark is situated about eighteen miles west of Copenhagen in the little town of Roskilde, where in former days was a royal residence. Roskilde is on the main railway line running across Zealand to Korsour, the little port on the Great Belt, from whence the boats sail for Kiel and Nyborg. It is a very quiet little town of 6,000 inhabitants, the picturesque houses looking very humble beneath the towering mass of the cathedral standing on the edge of the hill which drops precipitously down to the fiord at its foot. It seems strange to see so grand a pile built entirely of red brick, but the cathedral of Roskilde is of this material within and without.

The original building, erected by King Harald Hlathand in the tenth century, was of wood. This was followed in the next century by a building consisting of a nave and two aisles, constructed of limestone. The present building is believed to have been commenced in 1210, when Peter Suneson was bishop of Roskilde.

All the Danish royal family are laid to rest in Roskilde; the word "buried" is scarcely applicable, for the royal remains merely stand in great coffins in the various chapels on the north and south sides of the cathedral.

One of the chapels is dedicated to Christian IV.—one of Denmark's most famous kings, who lived in the latter part of the sixteenth and the first half of the seventeenth centuries. The chapel was built partly after the king's own design between 1615 and 1620, but the mural paintings were added later by Christian VIII. In the nave battle of Femaru the king lost an eye, and fell fainting from loss of blood.

Christian IV's coffin is of oak, covered with black velvet, and ornamented with silver plates on the sides, and a crucifix and the king's sword on the top. The coffin nearest his is that of Queen Anna Catherine, the first consort of Christian IV., and another belongs to the Prince Christian, who was elected successor, but died before his father.

During Queen Alexandra's recent visit to Denmark most of the members of the royal party at Roskilde visited Roskilde Cathedral on the anniversary day of the death of the late Queen of Denmark. The coffin is covered with wreaths and the one set by Queen Victoria a few years ago, though withered, is still kept with the others which cover the coffin.

The German emperor stands twenty-fourth in the list of succession to the British crown.

In an ironclad of ten thousand tons the hull weighs 3,400 tons and the machinery 1,400 tons.

Thibet is larger than France, Germany and Spain combined, but has only six million people.

Drivers' boots weigh twenty pounds apiece. The helmet weighs forty pounds, and the diver carries about eighty pounds of lead to enable him to keep his balance at the bottom of the sea.

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## To Make Better Rural Roads.

The Postoffice Department has a release under consideration which, if adopted, will help to do away with the bad roads to be found in many parts of the country. The plan is to have inspectors appointed in the rural free delivery part of the service whose duty it shall be to determine whether the roads over which it is proposed rural carriers shall travel are fit.

At present the department is swamped with the complaints of the rural carriers about the condition of the roads over which they are expected to carry the mail. The department has had no way of making the road supervisors better the condition of the roads. Now it is proposed to ask Congress for authority to abolish the rural routes that include parts of bad roads and not to re-establish them until they have been so repaired as to make it possible for an ordinary horse to drag an ordinary vehicle over the roadless in the fall and spring months.

The duty of the proposed inspectors shall be to examine all the roads about which complaint is made. If they find the allegation to be true, it shall be their duty to notify the supervisor of the roads for the township through which the road passes that unless it is put into condition within the fixed time, the carrier service will be discontinued. There are about 14,000 rural free delivery routes and on three-fourths of them the roads are in a bad condition for about half the year.

Better Roads vs. Better Schools. One of the most beneficial results of road improvement is the facility it gives to consolidate country schools and thus concentrate our children into central buildings, so making graded schools possible in our country districts.

In traveling around the rural districts we have noticed that where improved roads exist the children, by means of bicycles, easily go long distances to central schools; thus graded roads make possible graded schools, the improved roads working in harmony with the State education law, giving the children of the rural districts the same advantages as those residing in cities. In one year forty-four Connecticut towns, by means of improved roads, were enabled to give free transportation to a large number of their pupils. Eighty-four small schools were closed and 840 children rode to the central schools. The cost of transportation was about \$12,000, but a gross amount of some \$20,000 was saved, leaving a net saving of some \$8,000. This saving was only a small part of the benefit derived, for it resulted in a better attendance and better schools. This close co-ordination between improved roads and education cannot be too strongly impressed upon the public attention.—New York Tribune Farmer.

CHEAP HANDY MAN. In New York There is a Youth Who Works for a Penny.

No woman, no matter how poor she may be, who lives within the confines of a certain territory on the upper West Side, in New York City, need be without help in her household duties any more—that is, provided the present state of things in the section continues. She can call to her aid a man of all work who will perform any service she requires, and all she will have to pay is one penny.

There is a youth just verging on manhood who patrols the section every morning regularly, going into the yards and calling out at the top of his voice that he will "do any kind of work for one cent."

The territory covered by this strange character extends from 72d street to 110th street and from Central Park West