



# BOHEMIA



# NUGGET.



Devoted to the Mining, Lumbering and Farming Interests of this Community, to Good Government, and Hustling for a Grub Stake.

VOL. VI

COTTAGE GROVE, LAKE COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1904.

NO. 24

## GRAND CELEBRATION.

Thousands of People Come to Cottage Grove to Celebrate the Great National Holiday.

Early Monday morning everybody was astir, prepared to celebrate the 128th Anniversary of our National Independence.

The business houses and many of the residences were handsomely decorated and flags floated from poles throughout the city.

By nine o'clock the streets were thronged with people who had come from the surrounding towns and country to enjoy the 4th with us.

At 10 o'clock the street parade was in readiness and Marshal of the day Frank McFarland, gave orders for the start. The line of march was from 3rd Street out Main, west across the bridge out Wall Street, then on Main to the grove east of the city, where platform and seats had been prepared for the exercises. Several thousand people had gathered to listen to the address of Col Mahon.

First in line was the Band, followed by carriage containing Col Mahon, speaker of the day, Mayor Medley, President of the day, and Rev. C. H. Wallace. Following came Miss Effie Stewart in a chariot drawn by four milk white steeds.

The Goddess of Liberty, represented by Miss Lillian Hart, who had been chosen by popular vote to represent this character, on a handsome float, surrounded by her maids of honor.

Thirteen little ladies on bicycles represented the thirteen colonies. The States were represented by little girls in white with sashes, on which was printed the name of the State represented. The Eagle Fire Company in uniform, Citizens in carriages, Merchant's wagons with display of wares.

### OPENING REMARKS.

In his opening remarks the Col complimented the President upon his address of welcome and the sentiments expressed; hoped the thoughts expressed by Rev Wallace would be remembered; desired that each parent present would see to it that each child would become as familiar with the Declaration as was the young lady who had just recited it. Mining was of lasting importance. Had visited many States of the union and seriously studied them, but was happy today to

doff the plume to the great State of Oregon.

By way of introduction to the few remarks I propose to make here today in response to your flattering invitation, will say that the first session of The American Mining Congress was held in the City of Denver, Colorado, July 1897, and that at this session Prof Geo Knapp, of Chicago, Ill., presented to our then president, the Hon. L. Bradford Prince, of Santa Fe, New Mexico, a gavel made of pieces of historic wood.

The handle was made from the ship that carried the "Liberty Bell" around the world on its message of freedom; in the head were five pieces, the first of which was a portion of a rail split by Abraham Lincoln; the second was from the great Charter Oak tree; the third was from Washington's home at Mt. Vernon; the fourth from the elm tree under which Washington stood when he assumed command of the continental armies; and the fifth was from Colorado, taken from the flag-staff that was used on the Colorado building at the World's Columbian Exposition.

Prof. Knapp also presented a beautiful silk flag made from the silk grown in 26 different states of our Union. And you have not been sitting among you a gentleman, who was most active, and most successful in making the first session of The American Mining Congress the success it was—Mr. Wm B Root, now the editor of the "Bohemia Nugget."

### ADDRESS.

July 4, 1904—By Col Irwin Mahon, Secretary of The American Mining Congress.

I do not think that the world can offer a more noble and interesting sight, than a nation loyally preserving the life and spirit of its independence, and I believe, that the greatest service any man can render his race, is not that of philanthropy, but of inspiration. Everything that occurs in life has some meaning in the world's plan, and it is our duty, to live in the present, and through past experience learn the true meaning of cause and effect. If we would secure legitimate and lasting success in what we undertake to do, that success that carries with it the love and confidence of the people, we must work for it upon the broad American platform of equality of all men, granting freely and cheerfully to others the same consideration and rights we claim for ourselves.

As God fearing, liberty loving Americans, we should strive first, for the maintenance of the people in their sovereign rights, to industry, and the pursuit of happiness and prosperity, guarding well the road that leads to the solution of the two great problems; first, how to produce wealth; second, how to distribute it. That monstrous opulence, and monstrous misery may not become the great corner stone upon which the future happiness of this nation will be forced to rest.

In the light of such truth, and in conformity with the claim that humanity has upon us, and the let-

ter and spirit of our independence, and the convictions that inspired the founders of our Republic to combine energy, equity and justice with action, no law should find a place upon our statute books of a class nature, or one that would in any manner restrain the freedom, or infringe upon the guaranteed rights, under the constitution of the United States, of a law-abiding citizen from pursuing his legitimate ends in life in a legitimate way.

All laws should be the unbreakable bulwarks of all liberty, standing between the people and that licentiousness which is the invader and destroyer of liberty. This is a fundamental truth, which lies at the very basis of all freedom, and all sound institutions, and the man who for one moment consents that this question admits of argument, yields ground that is impregnable, and places himself on a common footing with wrong, damaging himself and his cause.

It is the unrestricted recognition of equality in all that term implies, under the constitution of the United States and its great foundation, the Declaration of Independence, and openness of purpose and honesty of action that we find our liberty and true legitimate success in all our relations of life. It is openness, readiness, receptivity, and is demanded of us all. And it was from such master spirits, as an Adams, a Jefferson and a Washington, men who declared and maintained their independence, that we received the inspiration that enables us today to claim a preponderance in the general affairs of the world, that belongs to the virtual proprietorship of even more than one entire continent.

It was the true recognition of their individuality, that created the inspiration, that threw off the shackles of oppression, and laid the corner stone of the foundation that inspired, that world renowned document; our Declaration of American Independence—That independence upon which this nation was built and rests today, and gave to you, my friends, this great prolific and most fascinating State of Oregon, and now protects you in your civil, religious and political rights.

It was individual enterprise that conceived, proposed and carried out the exploration of the Oregon Country.

It was individual enterprise of Lewis and Clark that prompted them to undertake the exploration of this region, and their daring, nerve and individual determination that enabled them to pass the winter of 1895-6 in a lonely camp, 4,000 miles from civilization, on the Oregon side of the magnificent Columbia River.

And it was the acquisition of this region, that gave to this nation its first footing on the Pacific Ocean opening the way to our great continental development, turning the eyes of the East from across the Atlantic, Westward, to, and across the great Pacific Ocean, and inspired you of this great commonwealth, to hold in the Queen City of Portland, in commemoration of the Lewis and Clark expedition in 1905—A grand Exposition and Oriental Fair.

Just one hundred and twenty-eight years ago today—July 4th, 1776, the representatives of the thirteen colonies proclaimed liberty and when the debates were ended

## ANOTHER CELEBRATION.

Modern Woodmen's Great Day in Cottage Grove.

HEAD CONSUL TALBOT.

On July 9th the Modern Woodmen will hold an all day open session in Cottage Grove. Head Consul A. R. Talbot and other prominent Woodmen will be present.

### MORNING PROGRAM.

9:00 a. m.—Obstacle Race—Free for all—Contestants in this event must divest themselves after starting of hat, coat, vest, collar and necktie, then through a headless barrel, returning through the barrel and replacing divested garments before reappearing in front of the judges' stand. Contestants must appear at finish dressed complete as they started. First prize \$2, second \$1.

9:45 a. m.—Pillow Fight—In this contest a horizontal pole, peeled of its bark, six feet from the ground, will be the place of contest. The victor must defeat three in succession to win the prize of \$1.

10:30 a. m. (sharp) to 12 m.—Baseball game.

### ALL COMERS.

Wheeler, Harms, McFarland, Bingham, Johnson, Hollen, McQueen, Russell.

### M. W. A.

G. Holland, Holland, Crow, Bennett, Medley, Leonard, Bisby, Wallace, E. Crow.

12 m. to 1 p. m.—Basket dinner on the grounds. Everybody come and bring well-filled baskets.

### AFTERNOON PROGRAM.

1 to 2 p. m.—Grand street parade. Modern Woodmen of America escorting Hon. A. R. Talbot, Head Consul, M. W. A. Instrumental music, M. W. A. Orchestra; address of welcome Mayor J. S. Medley of Cottage Grove; song, M. W. A. quartette; introductory remarks, State Deputy J. W. Simmons; address of the day, Hon. A. R. Talbot, Head Consul, M. W. A. State lecturer M. A. Miller will also be present.

There will be a Bower dance in the afternoon and evening. Everybody invited to come to the Grove and have a good time.

And the result announced, the iron tongue of "Old Liberty Bell" proclaimed liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof, by ringing out the joyful announcement for more than two hours. It announced the proclamation of war in 1812; it announced the proclamation of peace in 1815; it rung for the reception of Lafayette in 1824; and it was rung for the last time and cracked tolling for the death of Chief Justice John Marshall, on July 8th 1835.

Next to our flag—"Old Liberty Bell" calls to mind the enduring character of liberty, self-government and the diffusion of political power. It testifies to the fact that stable government must come from the people themselves, and be adopted to their peculiar stage of civilization. It is the visible correlative of the preamble to our Declaration of Independence and the idea of a government of the people "for the people and by the people" with the goal of universal suffrage.

"That bell, now hanging speechless, dead, which rung for Freedom, broke and rung broke with the welcome tidings on its tongue. Broke, like a heart, with joy's expressive note."

lends wings to the life that we may behold a Republic in which civil and religious liberty stimulate all earnest endeavor—A Republic in which every citizen is a sovereign, but in which no one cares to wear a crown and see a world where thrones have crumbled, and where kings are dust.

A world without the beggar's outstretched palm; the miser's heartless stoney stare; the piteous wail of want, the livid lips of lies, the cruel eyes of scorn; a world at peace, adorned with every form of art, with music's myriad voice thrilled, while lips are rich with words of love and truth; a world on which the gibbet's shadow does not fall, a world where labor reaps its full reward.

"Liberty Bell and Old Glory" are priceless pearls that should ever glimmer in the heart and mind of all loyal Americans like bright stars, teaching lessons in patriotism and history. They are the two sacred souvenirs of American Independence, handed down to us by our ancestors; they are the symbols of our active faith in this Republic and our love and reverence for them must never perish. Then let us here today give rein to our

gratitude, for the emblems of a nationality that has bridged all space from the Atlantic ocean, to, and beyond the great Pacific; from the Northern lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, and has made the great American desert blossom and bloom like the rose.

Let us keep clean and clear from all entanglements the enduring claims with which they are surrounded. Love them for the loyalty they inspire in every American breast, and the respect, freedom and protection they command for the interests of this nation at home and abroad, and no fruit of our lives will seem sweeter to us, or those who come after us. This honor we owe to them, the ideals of our American Independence, our American individuality.

Their very names, "Old Liberty Bell and Old Glory" are full of suggestion and memories; this government would lose its enchantment without them, and the more countries, the more men of other nations, and the more things we see, the greater and grander "Old Glory" looms up before us, and the greater becomes our thirst for the doctrine it teaches, and our desire to preserve it from desecration and we sigh for but one thing; and that is, to make a halt, and for ever rest under its protecting graceful waves.

That "Old Liberty Bell" that rang out in clarion tones the endearing cry of liberty, welded together the ties, that bind together the people of this great American Republic in their love of liberty, and that dear old flag, that has waved so gloriously over this "land of the free, and the home of the brave," for more than one hundred years, are the fountains of sparkling water from which we should ever drink the inspiration, that will honor and defend, by the sacrifice of the best of our life's blood, if need be, on the altar of freedom, that their life and their light may shine forth with all brilliancy for all time to come.

With our power to produce the raw material to keep the machinery of the world employed, Anglo-Saxon in America must lose none of the qualities which has for centuries made the race predominant in the history of the world's trade, commerce and manufacture, and I am glad to say this, the 4th day of July, 1904, and to the people here assembled in the great historic state of Oregon, that in this, as in all other things, this nation has nothing to ask in the trade of the world but a fair field.

What the loyal American citizen does want, and what he needs in reaching the markets of the world with his wares, is to conduct his foreign trade in American bottoms under the American flag. This he must have before he can feel that the more he exports and the more he imports he is building up one of the most important industries of our country.—Our Sea power—This is an essential element, both of national securities and national greatness. Men of war for a nation without vessels of commerce is almost an incongruity. The true basis of a navy is a merchant marine Americans who long to see their foreign trade conducted under the stars and stripes who blush to realize that the United States cannot send its products beyond the seas

excepting in some alien craft; who object to one great power sequestering the highways of the ocean, and who insist that his own country ought to use and to have a use for them—such men are not to be regarded as mere sentimentalists. Their desire is a matter of natural feeling in the interest of the welfare, the greatness, and the honor of their country.

And I want to say to you here and now and I wish I could so impress it upon you all that you would never forget, and will ever march under its banner of progress, that smiling transportation, and navigation are more intensely American than anything else falling under the legislative power of our government.

"The Englishman says:—'Here's to great Britain, the nation that gives light to the nations of the earth!'" "The Frenchman says:—'Here's to France, the moon whose magic rays moves the tides of the world.'" But Benjamin Franklin replied: "Here's to George Washington, the Joshua of America, who commanded the Sun and Moon to stand still, and they stood still."

### AFTERNOON EXERCISES.

At 2 o'clock under the direction of Thomas Medley the contest for prizes began: The first was a hub and hub race between the Rescue and Eagle horse teams, distance 160 yards, won by the Eagles in 26 seconds. Then the Eagles gave an exhibition wet test, which was well done.

The 50 yard dash for boys under twelve years was won by Leroy Woods Jr., over a number of contestants.

The prize for the 100 yard race, free for all was captured by Horace Harms.

Johnny Cooker took the money in the greased pole contest.

In the tub race in the Coast Fork there were four contestants, Charley Martin reached the bridge first and received the money.

A good deal of amusement was caused in the egg race, but the prize fell to Johnny Cooker.

When these contests were over nearly everybody repaired to the grounds to witness the game of ball between the Drain and Cottage Grove teams. While the score was large there was some fine playing done and the large crowd enjoyed the game very much. The score at the finish was 22 to 12 in favor of Cottage Grove.

A little after 5 o'clock the parade of the Horribles occurred. There were some excellent misrepresentations in this parade. After amusing the people for something like an hour the judges gave the prize for the best exhibition to the Wild Animal Show by Dave Mosely and others.

While some were compelled to go to their homes, many remained to witness the display of fireworks which began about 9 o'clock and lasted for over two hours, altogether it was the greatest day in the history of Cottage Grove. It was estimated there were at least 5000 people upon the streets during the day.

A. B. Wood, manager of the O. & S. E. railroad, spent last week at the end of the track and in Bohemia. He reports everything progressing satisfactorily, both with the road matters and at the mines.

## MINING NEWS.

Gathered From Bohemia Mining District and the Various Mining Camps of Oregon and Other States.

Bert Hart returned to Bohemia Wednesday.

Richard White left Wednesday, for Bohemia.

L. W. Baker has gone up to work in the mines.

W. W. Masterson has gone up to Bohemia to remain some weeks.

The work of building the new mill at the Vesuvius is progressing rapidly.

Edd Jenks, vice president of the Bohemia Mine Owners Association, left for Bohemia to begin work on the Baltimore group.

E. F. Wallace M. E. of Butte Montana, after a stay of several days in the city, went up to Bohemia on Wednesday.

Felix Lawdres who has been employed for some months at the Oregon Securities Company, came down to enjoy the 4th.

Phil Spong was down from Bohemia the first of the week. He brought samples of very fine looking quartz which he took from a large body recently discovered while developing his claims. He states it prospects well in the pan and is a free milling proposition.

J. S. Brund, who has been working on his claims in Bohemia and has uncovered considerable ore. Recently he drove a cross-cut and cut a parallel vein which proves to be at least 15 feet wide. The ore will run from \$6 to \$8 per ton and is a free milling ore. Mr. Brund has put into his claims a considerable amount of his own money and certainly deserves success.

George Cox one of the stockholders of the Oregon-Pacific Company in Bohemia, came to the city Monday. He is in charge of the property and reports doing considerable development work the past two months. Also says large bodies of good ore have been exposed in the various workings. Mr. Cox says he never saw so much ore exposed in any camp with the limited amount of development work as there is in Bohemia.

Al Churchill, secretary of the Mine Owners Association of Bohemia, came down to spend the 4th. For some weeks he has been at work on his Four Monties group and has found a large shoot of a free milling ore which he has prospected for more or less for years. While no free gold is seen he states it shows a nice string of gold in the pan. Just prior to coming down he assisted the Golden Rule Company in surveying a trail up Fairview creek which will connect with the wagon road above. The trail which will be some three and one-half miles in length will shorten the trip up and down the mountain for foot or horseback travelers a considerable distance. Mr. Churchill returned on Wednesday to continue work on his new find.

## Garman Hemenway Co.

West Side, Eakin & Bristow Building.

Full Line of Staple & Fancy Groceries  
Meats, Lards, Vegetables,  
Fruits Etc., Etc.

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CROCKERY, GLASSWARE

RIGHT PRICES.

W. W. McFarland, Mgr.

## Prices Lower at Our Big Sale

As we are going entirely out of business, we are closing out our entire line of merchandise at less than regular cost, for we must get our money out of them, and by buying now you can get good bargains.

### FINE CLOTHING

### UNDERWEAR

We still have a good stock of Clothing and Underwear to pick from, and at prices that will suit all. Come and examine them. Always willing to show them if you buy or not.

### SHOES

### OVERCOATS

### GLOVE

We are trying to close out as soon as possible therefore selling our entire line much cheaper than could be bought in any of the larger cities, and just as good goods as could be got of any merchant in the northwest.

Cottage Grove

EAKIN & BRISTOW

Oregon.