

# BOHEMIA NUGGET.

Devoted to the Mining, Lumbering and Farming Interests of this Community.

VOL. IX

COTTAGE GROVE, LANE COUNTY OREGON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1907.

NO. 4

## T. K. CAMPBELL Of Cottage Grove Is Chairman of the Railroad Commission

Salem, Ore., Feb. 25.—The railroad commission met just before noon today in its first official session, and elected T. K. Campbell chairman.

The members looked over a pile of applications for the clerkship and secretaryship, ordered a new carpet for the headquarters and went to luncheon.

The commission will not appoint a secretary until it has had time to consider the qualifications of the various applicants. The commission wishes to find an eastern Oregon man for secretary, if possible, owing to the fact that no member of the commission is from that part of the state. Mr. Burdette, who was a leader in the race for the secretaryship has withdrawn his application.

Perhaps the first hearing of the commission will be at Portland, where most of the complaints originate. The hearings will be similar to those of the interstate commerce commission and Washington railroad commission.—Journal.

### Block Signals.

Two carloads of apparatus for the block signals which the Southern Pacific Company will erect along the main line at Eugene and other points south of here arrived this morning and were unloaded. The block signals are for the purpose of preventing train collisions and are in general use on Eastern railroads, but something new on the coast. The signals operate in such manner that whenever one train enters a certain portion of the track, or a block, a semaphore further on, gives a signal for any other train that may be coming in the opposite direction to stop.—Guard.

### Western Oregon Lumbermen's Association.

Preliminary meeting pursuant to a call issued by the Cottage Grove Commercial Club. The following persons met at the rooms of the Club, Saturday, February 23rd, at 2:00 p. m.: David Alexander, W. D. Dunn, Albert Stocks, H. J. DeLauay, J. H. Chambers, M. A. McKibben, T. K. Campbell, W. H. Kenny, W. T. Hankins, Elmer Doolittle, Wm. Skidmore, J. C. Stewart, F. H. Rosenburg, C. H. Barkholder, Edmund P. Sheldon.

Upon motion duly seconded Mr. Edmund P. Sheldon was elected as temporary chairman and Mr. F. H. Rosenburg as temporary secretary.

Mr. Sheldon then addressed the persons present and urged the necessity of local organizations referring especially to the success of such organizations in Linn County and Marion County, Oregon.

Mr. Chambers spoke in favor of the mills getting together for the purpose of taking large orders through the secretary. He referred also to the fact that the organizations would be of value in ascertaining the financial standing of buyers and would give its members a close touch with the market and would distribute a good deal of general information pertaining to the lumber business.

Mr. M. A. McKibben spoke in favor of organizing at once and devoting their attention for the present to the proposed \$5.00 rate which the Southern Pacific Company are threatening to put into effect throughout the Willamette valley; all present signified a general desire to organ-

ize at once a local association which would meet at least once each month to take up matters pertaining to lumber business in the district covered by the association.

Upon motion duly seconded, a committee of five was appointed to work towards the restoration of the \$3.10 rate in the Willamette valley. The committee is as follows: J. H. Chambers, W. H. Kenney, W. T. Hankins, M. M. McKibben, F. H. Rosenburg.

Upon motion duly seconded a committee of three was appointed to draw up a constitution for the association and present it together with nominations for officers at the next meeting of the association. The committee is as follows: M. A. McKibben, T. K. Campbell, J. J. Kenoy.

Upon motion duly seconded it was resolved to adopt the name, "Western Oregon Lumbermen's Association."

Upon motion duly seconded the meeting adjourned to meet again 7:00 p. m., Friday, March 1st.

### North Fairview Gold Mining Company Elects Officers.

Annual meeting of the North Fairview Mining company stockholders, whose holdings are in the Bohemia district, was held in Eugene at the office of that corporation, 455 North Willamette street.

The first order of business procedure was that of election of directors which resulted as follows.

T. W. Harris, president; Alf Walker, first vice-president; J. W. Kays, second vice-president; Herbert Leigh, secretary and general manager; Jas. F. Powell, Darwin Bristow, a stockholder, was elected treasurer of the company.

Reports from the various sources of the company's general affairs showed that progress highly satisfactory to the owners of the property had been made throughout the past season. Basing their action upon the present exceedingly flattering outlook the new directors formulated plans for extensive and general development on a scale heretofore unprecedented in the history of the mine, but thoroughly justified by virtue of the splendid showing made.

### Dr. W. E. Best Charged With Practicing Medicine Without State License.

Yesterday Medley & Johnson and C. A. Hardy, attorneys for the defendant, filed a demurrer to the complaint. In the case of the state of Oregon vs Dr. W. E. Best for practicing medicine without a license on the ground that the law is in conflict with the constitution of the State of Oregon, in that, that the term of office of the State Board of Medical Examiners is fixed by the act creating it, at five years and the constitution provides that the Legislators shall not create any office the tenure of which shall be longer than four years. Judge Young took the matter under advisement to report at one o'clock. On the reassembling of the court at one o'clock Judge Young announced that the demurrer had been sustained. The case will now go to the Circuit Court which convenes in Eugene next Monday.

### New Millinery Firm.

Miss Helen McGee has purchased from Mrs. Martin her interest in the Vogue millinery store and the firm name will hereafter be known as Misses Harms & McGee. The young ladies are now in Portland buying their spring and summer stock. They will return about March 1st.

Holmden's for candies.

### Cottage Grove Going Right Ahead.

Oregon towns and cities that are coming rapidly to the front these days are winning success through a united pull together on all lines that are calculated to advance material prosperity.

For years Cottage Grove has borne the name far and wide as the best town of its size in the state. Such a reputation is gratifying indeed, first, because what everybody says must be true and second, because it is true.

No city can have better foundation upon which to build than good opinion of people everywhere. It is the kind of capital not measured by dollars and cents and is an asset more valuable than gold and valuable stones.

Today, traveling men who sell goods from their houses all over Oregon freely declare not only while in Cottage but everywhere occasion gives opportunity that Cottage Grove is one of the best business towns in the west for its size. Visitors too, praise it for beauty of its environment and readily in the signs of the times a great and glorious future ahead for the metropolis of the upper Willamette valley.

The billions of feet of magnificent timber lying at its doors, the magnificent water power, as yet untouched that runs merrily by the city laughingly to the sea, its fruits and its forms, hops and grain, mines and dairies, and all the natural resources that furnish the very foundation upon which to build a great city are at our command. What more could we ask then we now possess as a basis upon which to build our hopes, our fortune and our metropolis of power and wide-spread influence.

But with all these things at our command the city will not build itself, neither will the good words from the outside keep our torch shining afar to beckon and to welcome others to a citizenship with us in the art of city building. The real power behind the battlement in building a city is the people themselves—a united people, working together harmoniously actuated by the higher aim that puts aside petty bickerings over trivial things which array one faction against the other to the detriment of both, instead of cementing together in a bond of union, the mutual helpfulness of all in the one set purpose of developing the country and building a city that is the pride of its inhabitants.

It is the "give a little here," and "take a little there," and get together everywhere that makes things go as they should in every community.

This is the spirit which has governed Cottage Grove in the past with what results, its fame both at home and abroad testifies—and we must not only continue that spirit but cultivate it in a still broader sense, giving of our time and influence in behalf of things that make for the common good of all in the highest sense of the word.

In building a city, the surrounding country must not be neglected for its development and its good will is essential to any city's progress. Every agricultural pursuit should command the interest of the business men. It should be encouraged and fostered and arouse as much interest as does the merchant's own business for the farmers and producer, whether in humble circumstances or well equipped for production of the essentials that makes city life worth living, each has a share and a larger one than we oftentimes give him credit for, in the work in building up the city. There should be no distinguishing mark between the merchant and

the farmer, the city chap and the tiller of soil. Their interests should at all times, be considered so mutual that if they were put into a sack and shaken the farmer would be as apt to be the first one drawn out as the city man.

These are plain and homely things to say, but they are so applicable and essential to development of any country that they need to be said over and over again in order to impress their importance upon the public mind.

We want a great city at Cottage Grove, we want a great county out of Lane, we want thrift, wealth, comfort, happiness and prosperity in every nook and cranny of the country and to accomplish this we must all stand together as one man for the common good of all.

### Died.

FROST—Loid Frost, Feb. 22nd at Alca, age nine months, of pneumonia, child of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Frost.

SCRIVONER—J. H. Scrivener, an old time resident of Lane county near Creswell, Feb. 23d of paralytic stroke, age 56 years.

WILSON—Mary J. Parnem Wilson was born in White side County, Illinois, June 27, 1861. From here she went with her parents to Brooklyn, Iowa in 1864, was united in marriage to H. E. Wilson September 22, 1887, joined the M. E. church in the winter of 1890. Mrs. Wilson has been in poor health since May 1906 and by the advice of her physician came with her husband to Cottage Grove hoping to regain her health but the Grim Monster had gotten too firm a hold to be so easily shaken and on Saturday morning, Feb. 23d at 9.20 she passed into the City of God to be with the Saviour that she had loved so well and had so faithfully served. Mrs. Wilson leaves to mourn her, a loving husband, one son Carl V., one daughter, Mrs. Rieck of Gurnsey, Iowa, a father, mother and three brothers, also a host of loving friends.

### Silk Creek

Last week we stated that Mr. Sanborn from Canada had bought the Werth place, later we found this a mistake. Mr. Sanborn had bought the J. R. Elliott place of A. D. Owens.

Engene Miller made a trip to Cottage Grove Thursday.

Mrs. Kendall and children have moved into the place that used to be owned by Melvin Damewood.

Mrs. McCord of Creswell was in our vicinity over Saturday.

Miss Minnie Comer and Miss Antoinette Burdick were visitors at the Academy Friday.

Miss Hattie Wheeler of Cottage Grove came out Friday with her cousin, Oscar Wheeler, remaining on the Creek with friends until Sunday evening.

Grandma Babcock has been making her daughter, Mrs. W. N. Wheeler, a visit of several days.

Mr. Mattyre made a trip to Cottage Grove Saturday.

### At The M. E. Church.

Mrs. M. C. Wire spoke at the M. E. Church Sunday morning and evening on General Missionary Work, under the direction of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

James Sears came to the city Friday, after a short visit with his family will return to work for the Oregon Securities Co. Mr. Sears has just finished a contract for the Le-Roy Mining Co. and reports a fine body of Base ore.

### The Country Editor.

Eulogies and laudatory paragraphs, alternating with sneers, ridicule and deprecations, long have been the lot of the country editor. Pictured in the comic papers as an egotistic clown, exalted by the politicians as a mighty "moulder of public opinion," occasionally chastised by angry patrons and sometimes remembered by delighted subscribers, he has put his errors where they could be read of all men and has modestly sought a fair credit for his merits.

"When you consider that the country weekly is owned by its editor and that the man who writes the funny things about country papers in the city journals is owned by the corporation for which he writes, it doesn't seem so sad. When you see an item in the city papers poking fun at the country editor for printing news about John Jones' new barn, you laugh and laugh for you know that on one of the pages of that same city daily is a two column story in regard to the Duchess of Wheelbarrow, and it is all the more amusing because you know the duchess does not even know of the existence of the aforesaid city paper while John Jones and many of his neighbors take and pay for the paper which mentioned his new barn. Don't waste your pity on the country newspaper worker. He will get along."

Some editors say little money is needed to start a country paper. There be those who claim that it does not require any money—that it can be done on nerve alone—and they produce evidence to support the statement. True, some of the editors who have the least money and the poorest plants are most successful in their efforts to live up to the conception developed by the professional humorist, but it is not fair to judge the country editor by these any more than it would be fair to judge the workers on the great city dailies by the publishers of back street fake sheets that exist merely to rob advertisers or to judge the editors of reputable magazines by the promoters of nauseous monthlies whose stock in trade is a weird and sickening collection of mail order bargains and quack medicine advertisements.

The country editor of today is far removed from his prototype of two or three decades ago. It would be strange if an age that gives to the farmer his improved self binder, to the physician his X-ray machine and to the merchant his loose leaf ledger had done nothing for the town's best medium of publicity. The perfection of stereotype plate manufacture, by which a page of telegraph news may be delivered ready for printing at a cost of approximately 20 cents a column, and the elaboration of the "ready print" or "patent inside" by which half the paper is printed before delivery pet as practically no expense over the unprinted sheets, have been the two great labor savers for the country editor. Thereby he is relieved if he desire, of the tedious and expensive task of setting much type in order to give the world's general news and the miscellaneous matter that "fills up" the paper. His energies then may be devoted to reporting the happenings of his locality and to giving his opinions on public affairs. By his doing of these and by his relations toward the public interests is he to be judged.

After all, no one man in the community has so large an opportunity to assist the town in advancement as the editor. It is not because he is smarter than others, not because he is wealthy, but because he is the

spokesman to the outside world.

He is eager to print all the news in his own paper. Does he do it? Hardly. "This would be a very newsy paper," explained a frank country editor to his subscribers. By the time all the items that might injure some of his friends are omitted very little is left."

"I wish you would print a piece about our school teacher," said a farmer's wife to me one afternoon. "Say that she is the best teacher in the county."

"But I can't do that. Two hundred other teachers would be angry. You write the piece, sign it, and I'll print it."

"What are you running a newspaper for if you can't please your subscribers?" she demanded and cancelled her subscription.

So the country editor leaves out certain good things and certain bad things for the very simple reason that the persons most interested are close at hand and can find the individual responsible for the statements. He becomes wise in his generation and avoids chastisements and libel suits. He finds that there is no lasting regard in a sneer, no satisfaction in gratifying the impulse to say things that brings tears to women's eyes, nothing to gloat over in opening a wound in a man's heart. If he does not learn this as he grows older in the service, he is a poor country editor.

His relations to his subscribers are intimate. There is little mystery possible about the making of the paper. It is as if he stood in the market place and told his story. Of course the demands upon him are many and some of them preposterous. Men with grafts seek to use the paper. People with schemes ask free publicity. The country editor is criticised for charging for certain items that no city paper prints free. The churches and lodges want free notices of entertainments by which they hope to make money. Semi-public entertainments prepared under the management of a traveling promoter ask free advertising "for the good of the cause." Usually they get it and when the promoter passes on the editor is found to be the only one in town who received nothing for his labor.

It is characteristic of the country town to engage in community quarrels. These absorb the attention of the citizens, and feeling becomes bitter. The cause may be trifling. The location of the schoolhouse, the building of a bridge, the selection of a justice of the peace or some similar matter is enough. To the newspaper office hurry the partisans, asking for ex parte reports of the conditions. One leader is perhaps a liberal advertiser. To offend him means loss of business. Another is a personal friend. To anger him means the loss of friendship. The editor of the only paper in the town must be a diplomat if he is to guide safely through the channel. In former times he tried to please both sides and succeeded in making enemies of everyone interested. Now, the well equipped editor takes the position that he is business man like the others—that he has rights, as they have—and he states the facts as he sees them regardless of partisanship, letting the public do the rest.

Out of the public disagreement may come a newspaper quarrel, though this is a much rarer thing than formerly. The old time country newspaper abuse of "our loathed but esteemed contemporary" is passing away, it being understood that such a quarrel, with personalities entangled in the recriminations,

(Continued to last page.)