

BOHEMIA NUGGET.

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

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NO. 45

THE FOURTH REGIMENT

Abolished by the State Military Board

Will Be Separated into one Full Battalion and Three Separate Companies—New Company Organized at Medford.

Portland, Ore., Dec. 4.—The Fourth Oregon Infantry, with headquarters at Eugene, was formally abolished yesterday forenoon, at a meeting of the state military board. This action was taken in accordance with an order lately issued by the war department requiring state troops to be organized and maintained on a regular army basis.

The removal of the troops assigned to the Fourth from the regimental formation will entail many changes. Primarily it will relieve Colonel Geo. O. Yorau and his staff from active Guard service. Both the commissioned and non-commissioned staff of the regiment will find themselves without a command, although they will retain their commissions and warrants for state service.

At present the regiment will be segregated into one full battalion and three separate companies. It is intended shortly, however, to organize a fourth company of infantry in Southern Oregon and thus establish a second separate battalion.

The two majors are Creed Hammond of Eugene, and Frank B. Hamlin of Roseburg. Both, however, will retain commands of battalions when the second separate battalion is organized with the mustering in of another company.

For this additional company Medford is at present the strongest bidder. Seventy young men have signed the rolls there and sent in a petition to Adjutant-General Finzer for an order to muster them into service. The minimum strength under the present requirements is 58 men, so Medford has an ample showing.

The field and staff officers of the Fourth infantry, until congress takes further action in regard to National Guard affairs, or until further orders, constitute a state provisional organization for the purpose of recruiting an additional regiment. Col. Geo. O. Yorau will report to the adjutant general for instructions.

Death of Jacob Hohl

Jacob Jerome Hohl, son of Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Hohl, died at the home of his parents on the West Side Thursday afternoon, Dec. 5, after an illness of several years of Bright's disease, at the age of 22 years, 6 months.

He was born in Humpfrey, Nebraska, and moved with his parents to this city about seven years ago. He was a young man of splendid character and well liked by everyone. Besides his parent, four brothers and four sisters are left to mourn his death.

The funeral was held Saturday in the Catholic church here at 10 a. m., conducted by Rev. Father Fitzpatrick. A large number of friends attended.

Mr. and Mrs. Hohl and family have the sympathy of many friends in their bereavement.

More About National Forests.

TO THE HOME SEEKER

What happens to the home seeker? When a National Forest is created the home maker is not interfered with in the least. In the first place, before the forest is created, agricultural lands are carefully excluded from the boundaries. It often happens, however, that there are little patches of agricultural land so located within the boundaries that it is impossible to cut them out. Such lands are open to settlement. Congress has extended the homestead law, slightly modified, to the National Forests. The home seeker can travel all through a forest, pick out the agricultural land he wants for a home, apply for it, have it listed, settle upon it when listed, enter it, build his home, cultivate his fields, patent it, and spend the rest of his days there. The only thing he must be careful about is to obey the law and take the land for a home, and not for other purposes.

A National Forest then, does not in the least shut out real settlement. It encourages it. The more settlers, the more men on hand to fight fires, the better protection the forest will get, and the better and fuller will be the use of all its resources.

TO THE PROSPECTOR AND MINER

What happens to prospecting and mining? They go on just as if there were no National Forest there. The prospector is absolutely free to travel about and explore just as much as he pleases and wherever he pleases, without asking anybody's permission. When he strikes mineral he can stake out, locate, record and develop just as many claims as he thinks are worth while, precisely as he would on the public domain. If he wants to get patent to any of them he can do so. The only thing he must be careful about is to obey the law and not take up claims merely for the timber on them or to get possession of the land for purposes not connected with mining. Claims can be developed and turned into paying mines just as anywhere else. A National Forest does not affect this work in the least, except that it keeps timber in the country for the use of the mines when they need it and as long as they need it.

Prospecting and mining are absolutely unchecked. The resources of the National Forests must be used and the country opened up. Therefore the more mining and prospecting, the better.

TO THE USER OF TIMBER

What happens to the timber and wood? The timber and stone act does not apply in a National Forest. The title to lands valuable chiefly for timber can not pass from the Government.

But are the timber and wood locked up? Very far from it. The timber is there to be used, now and in the future. It is given away, for domestic use, to the man with a home and to the prospector developing his claim. They get it for the asking, free of charge. When wanted for commercial purposes, timber is sold to the small man and to the big man—sold promptly and at a reasonable cost. The small man can buy a few thousand feet; the big man can buy many million feet, provided it is a good thing for all the people to let him purchase a large amount, but not otherwise. The local demand is always considered first. There is no chance for monopoly, because the Secretary of Agriculture must by law sell as much or as little as he thinks best,

to whom and at whatever price he thinks will best serve the interests of all the people.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
The First National Bank
at Cottage Grove, in the State of Oregon, at the close of business, Dec. 3rd, 1907.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	\$ 95,899.39
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	3,732.11
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	12,500.00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds	65.99
Bonds, securities, etc.	9,008.65
Other Real Estate owned	9,360.00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	2,464.00
Due from National Banks not Reserve Agents	2,925.56
Due from State Banks and Bankers	1,232.25
Due from approved reserve agents	86,182.20
Checks and other cash items	5,855.17
Notes of other national banks	265.00
Fractional paper currency, nickel, and cents	107.05
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK, VIZ:	
Specie	30,220.65
Legal-tender notes	2,999.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer 5 per cent of circulation	625.00
Total	\$303,417.97

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	25,000.00
Surplus fund	3,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	7,662.50
National Bank notes outstanding	12,500.00
Individual deposits subject to check	240,947.72
Demand certificates of deposit	12,956.75
Total	\$303,417.97

State of Oregon, ss:
County of Lane, ss:
I, T. C. Wheeler, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
T. C. WHEELER, CASHIER.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of December, 1907.
FINGAL S. HENDS,
Notary Public.
Correct Attest:
HERBERT EAKIN,
N. W. WHITE,
OLIVER YEATCH,
Directors

The creation of a National Forest has no effect whatever on the laws which govern the appropriation of water. This is a matter governed entirely by State and Territorial laws.

TO THE OTHER USERS.

How can the land itself be used? The land itself can be used for all purposes. The main thing is that the land, as well as what grows upon it, must be used for the purpose for which it is most valuable.

TO THE USER OF THE RANGE.

What happens to the range? Most of the timber land in the West is good range for live stock. This range has to be included in the National Forests, because it goes with the timber and can not be separated from it.

Is it shut out from use? Quite the contrary. It is grazed by cattle, sheep and horses just as it always has been. It is one of the resources and is there to be used. At present it is used by about 1,500,000 cattle and horses and 6,000,000 sheep. The Government protects it from being burned up or from being overcrowded and overgrazed, prevents disputes between the owners of stock, and sees that each owner gets the use of that range to which he has the best right. The small man with a home in or near a National Forest always gets the first chance.

TO THE USER OF WATER.

What happens to the water? Nothing, except that the flow is steadier.

TO THE TAXPAYER.

What happens to county taxes? People who are unfamiliar with the laws about National Forests often argue that they work hardships on the counties in which they lie by withdrawing a great deal of land from taxation. They say that if the lands were left open to pass into private hands there would be much more taxable property for the support of school and road districts. The National Government of course pays no taxes. But it does something better. It pays those counties in which the forests are located 10 per cent of all the receipts from the sale of timber, use of the range, and various other uses, and it does this every year. It is a sure and steady income, because the resources of National Forests are used in such a way that they

RESUME WORK IN OREGON

Official Statement From Manager O'Brien of the Harriman Lines

"We shall resume work on the Harriman lines in Oregon just as soon as money conditions will permit."—J. P. O'Brien, vice-president and general manager of the Harriman lines in Oregon.

With practically a complete reversal of attitude on the question of railroad construction in the northwest, J. P. O'Brien, Harriman's right-hand man for Oregon, gave out the foregoing official statement from his office this morning. Only four or five days ago, in denying that orders had been issued from Harriman headquarters at Omaha to go ahead with the completion of railroads in this state, Mr. O'Brien said he did not expect to receive any such orders in the immediate future.

Only one explanation can be offered for the change in position, and that is: The situation in the industrial world has improved so substantially that the above statement is warranted and that Oregon people may soon expect to see a general resumption of work on the many railroad projects now under way, but which were brought to a standstill by the laying off of several thousand workmen on November 1.

MAY MEAN EUGENE DEPOT

Hope is also expressed that the plans for the construction of new

which have been held in abeyance since November 1, will be taken up right away and these buildings completed by early spring.

Details as to what delayed projects will first be taken up are not given out, but the intimation is that the resumption will be gradual and will involve practically all new work and revision which was brought to a halt five weeks ago—Register.

Pine-salve Carbolyzed acts like a poultice, draws out inflammation and poison. Antiseptic, healing. For chapped hands, lips, cuts, burns. Sold by New Era Drug Store.

keep coming without a break. Congress saw that the money returns would soon be large, and it provided that the amount paid should not exceed 40 per cent of the counties' tax receipts from other sources. Taxes from private timber lands, on the other hand, are ordinarily only temporary returns, because after the lands are logged they are usually left to burn up and become vacant and barren, quite valueless for purposes of taxation. Thus a county which is partly covered by a National Forest is better off than one which is not. In 1906 the National Forests paid the county school and road funds over \$75,000. This amount will be almost doubled this year.

THE WHOLE RESULT.

Taking it altogether, then, it will be seen that a National Forest does not act like a wall built around the public domain, which locks up its lands and resources and stops settlement and industry. What it really does is to take the public domain, with all its resources and most of its laws and make sure that the best possible use is made of every bit of it. And more than this, it makes these vast mountain regions a great deal more valuable, and keeps them a great deal more valuable, simply by using them in a careful way, with a little thought about the future.

COMPANY E'S BIG MASK BALL

Will be Held Christmas Evening

No Invitations Issued. The Public is Cordially Invited—The Music Will be First Class and Good Order Maintained.

The first masquerade ball given by Company E, O. N. G. will be held at the armory Christmas night.

The music will be of a high order and in the social part some surprises will be sprung in the way of characters and costumes. The committee in charge is working hard to make the event surpass all others for entertainment and is exerting itself with this view in mind.

The admission for masqueraders will be \$1, and for spectators 25 cents. The committee wishes it understood that there will be no written invitations, but that everybody is invited, and though it will be public they propose to conduct the dance in an unquestionable manner.

Dairymen's Association

the Oregon Dairymen's Association will be held under the auspices of the Portland Commercial Club at Portland, Oregon, on December 12 and 13, 1907.

PROGRAM

Thursday, Dec. 12, 10 a. m.
Address of Welcome, Tom Richardson, Portland Commercial Club.
Response, Annual Address, President E. T. Judd, Turner.
"Testing Milk on the Farm," Dan Bleuer, Brooks.
"Winter vs. Summer Dairying," John Dinwiddie, Woodburn.
"Necessity for Clean Milk," L. B. Ziemer, Tillamook.

Thursday, Dec. 12, 1:30 p. m.
"The Relation the Dairy Industry Bears to the Commercial Business of the country," T. S. Townsend, Portland.
"Care of Cream for Shipment," Mrs. E. T. Judd, Salem.
Discussion Fifteen Minutes.
"Succulent Feed for Winter," Wm. Schmalmerich, Hillsboro.
Discussion Fifteen Minutes.
"Milking by Machine," Mrs. S. A. Yokum, Marshfield.
"The Dairy Cow at Home and Abroad," Jos. E. Wing, Mechanicsburg, Ohio.

Friday, Dec. 13, 10 a. m.
"Advanced Registration for Dairy Cattle," Prof. F. L. Kent, Corvallis.
"Practical Dairy Suggestions," H. L. Blanchard, Hadlock, Washington.
"What and How to Feed the Dairy Cow," Dr. James Withycombe, Corvallis.
"Future of Dairying in Eastern Oregon," A. Bennett, Irrigon.

Friday, Dec. 13, 1:50 p. m.
Business Session.
Reports of Officers and Committees.
Election of Officers.
Address, J. W. Bailey, State Dairy and Food Commissioner, Portland.
Address, B. D. White, Dairy Division, U. S. Department of Agriculture.
The Announcements of Premium Awards.

All railroads entering Portland will sell round trip tickets for this meeting, on the certificate plan, at one and one-third fare.

To stop that pain in the back, that stiffness of the joints and muscles, take Pineules. They are guaranteed. Don't suffer from rheumatism, headache, kidney trouble, when you get 30 days' treatment for \$1. A single dose at bedtime proves their merit. Get them today. Sold by New Era drug store.