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Rheumatism Quickly Cured.
"My sister's husband had an attack of rheumatism in his arm," writes a well known resident of Newton, Iowa, "and I gave him a bottle of Chamberlain's Liniment which he applied to his arm and on the next morning the rheumatism was gone." For chronic muscular rheumatism you will find nothing better than Chamberlain's Liniment. Sold by all dealers.



Good Feed

Horses, Cows, Poultry, etc. sell in large and small quantities, giving at all times good feed, and measure and

FAIR PRICES

Give us your next order and you'll be pleased with the results.

STERLING FEED CO.

Constipation Cured.

Dr. King's New Life Pills will relieve constipation promptly and get your bowels in healthy condition again. John Supic, of Sanbury, Pa., says: "They are the best pills I ever used, and I advise everyone to use them for constipation, indigestion and liver complaint." Will help you. Price 25c. Recommended by all dealers.

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Resident Nurse Attending
O. R. GULLION, M. D.
Practice limited to
EYE, EAR, NOSE and THROAT
OFFICE 306 WHITE TEMPLE
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Special Attention Given to Mining and
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The value of a paper's advertising is gauged by the number of people it reaches. No other paper reaches more than a quarter as many Cottage Grove people as does The Sentinel.

Popular Talks on Law MILK AND MUNICIPALITIES.

By WALTER K. TOWERS, A.B., J.D., of the Michigan Bar

The regulation of the milk supply is a matter that is of vital interest to all of us. To the babies the difference between life and death. To a great many of us milk and cream mean either nourishment or disease according as it is pure or impure. Typhoid epidemics have been frequently traced to an impure milk supply and tuberculous cows spread a dreaded plague to those who consume the milk.

The law has given the weight of its authority to the regulation of milk by municipal ordinances and state legislative enactments. These laws have for their purpose not only the safeguarding of the milk supply against disease but also the separation of all relations between the product of the cow and the far-famed milkman's pump. Watered milk has frequently drawn down the lightning of the law as well as furnished inspiration for the professional jokemonger. It was the subject of the following diatribe, of which a St. Louis judge recently relieved himself in the case of the city against a purveyor of diluted milk:

"Milk," said the wearer of the ermine, "an object of profound and vigilant concern to the modern lawmaker, has been always part and parcel of the daily life, the adages and folklore of mankind. For example: We are told not to cry over spilt milk—that is not to fret over real loss that can't be helped. The Russian has an adage, 'That which is taken in with the milk only goes out with the soul—that is, early impressions last till death. The Swede has one denoting hospitality, viz., 'When there is milk in the can for one, there is milk in the can for two. In the phrase, 'The milk of human kindness,' is expressed the very heart and office of that gentle but noble virtue. The bard of bards does not hesitate to connect milk and philosophy, deeming that neither loses dignity by the juxtaposition, he speaks of 'Adversity's sweet milk, philosophy.' All such amiable metaphors, saws, similes, associated ideas and folklore eschew the belittling idea of water in milk. Contra, the milk held in mind is good milk. I recall but one instance to the contrary (seemingly the inadvertence of a daring and erratic genius), viz:

'Oh, Mirth and Innocence! Oh, milk and water!
Ye happy mixtures of more happy days.'

Indeed, the universal, primal and spontaneous mental conception we have of milk, in the first instance, is that it is unwatered. Take one case for example: Milk and honey are emblems of pastoral good luck, peace and plenty—a large and a goodly land. Witness the phrase, 'A land flowing with milk and honey.' (Ex. iii, 8; Jer. xxxii, 22.) But what a derisive picture would rise to harass the imagination by use of the phrase, 'A land flowing with watered milk and honey? We think the ordinance proceeds on the notion that however much the cow waters her own milk in her own humble and honest way (letting nature take her course), the milkman has no right to designedly duplicate nature's gift of water by a furtive gift of his own from the barnyard pump. It proceeds on the underlying theory that it is a fraud, a trick and a veritable cheat—contrary to the common law and hence of that phase of it known colloquially as the 'square deal,'—to sell water, when milk, not water, is the commodity dealt in. If one is not to get a stone who asks for bread, no more (under the spirit of the ordinance) is he to get water who asks for milk."

The regulation of a matter of such general and vital concern as milk is properly within the province of the state legislature. It is for the legislative power representing the people as a whole to prescribe the measures that are to safeguard the supply. But the legislature may, and very frequently does, delegate this power to its creature, the municipality; and so we find the individual communities supported by the courts in their enactment and enforcement of drastic ordinances regulating the production and distribution of milk.

As these measures entail additional labor and expense on the part of those engaged in the milk business many of the laws have been bitterly opposed in the courts, but quite generally, they have been sustained. It is now clearly understood that municipalities having the usual powers may license milk dealers and prevent all unlicensed persons from selling milk within the municipality. A reasonable license fee may be enacted and the health officers may be given the authority to issue or withhold licenses; and, unless it is shown that they acted from improper motives, their action in refusing to issue or in revoking a license, under the authority of the municipality, will be supported by the courts.

The legislative bodies may also prescribe laws against adulterations. In the absence of a legal enactment an adulterant must be unwholesome before action can be taken against the parties responsible. But modern laws forbid all adulterants, whether harmless or not. Under these regulations water is an adulterant. So any preservatives, or other unnatural substances, no matter how harmless, are adulterants. If the law forbids the adulteration any person who adulterates is guilty and may be punished under the law. Usually the statutes and ordinances also prohibit the sale of adulterated milk and under the usual form of the law it is not necessary to prove that the dealer knew that the milk was adulterated. It becomes his duty to see to it that the milk which he sells is pure and up to the standard set by the law, and if he does not he is legally liable. Both the man who owns the business and the servant who drives the wagon are, in general, liable under the law.

But the laws have gone even further than requiring licenses and prohibiting adulteration. They have regulated the conditions under which the milk is produced and transported and prescribed standards of richness. Regulations forbidding the sale within the town of milk from cows fed on slops, or brewer's malt, or kept in unsanitary premises have been upheld. The defendants in these cases were not allowed to show that the milk was, nevertheless perfectly wholesome; the fact that the law prohibits the sale of such milk is final. It is a matter properly within the regulation of the law-making power. The municipality may also require that all cows be subjected to tuberculin and other tests, and that no milk be sold within the town limits except from tested cows.

Even though the dealer be licensed and his milk come from properly fed and cared for cows, and there be no adulteration of any kind, the milk may yet be barred because it is not up to a required standard of richness. A requirement of three per cent of fat in milk and of twenty per cent of fat in cream has been held reasonable. Where the laws provide, the health officers may seize without compensation sufficient quantities of milk to make tests. The analysis of competent authorities, unless shown to be erroneous, is taken by the courts as the final test as to whether the milk in question was up to the required standard. Ordinances permitting the seizure and destruction of all milk found to be impure or below the required standards are supported by the courts and generally enforced.

Of course the municipality may make valid regulations governing the measures of quantity in use by the dealers. The citizens through their legislative representatives—be they aldermen or members of the village board—may provide these regulations as well as those protecting them against impure or weak milk. All but officially-tested measures may be barred and ordinances not infrequently require that milk shall be sold only in bottles or jars permanently marked with their capacity. If you are a consumer of milk recognize your rights. You can compel the enforcements of the regulations you now have and, if they are insufficient, you may do much to secure the passage of acts that will be adequate. (Copyright, 1913, by Walter K. Towers.)

Calling cards—The Sentinel.

Notice of Sale of Real Estate.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON FOR LANE COUNTY.

In the matter of the Estate of William H. Arne, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order of the County Court of Lane County, Oregon, made on the third day of April, A. D. 1913, in the matter of the Estate of William H. Arne, deceased, the undersigned, duly appointed, qualified and acting administrator of said estate will sell at private sale for cash in hand and according to law the following real property belonging to said estate and all of the right, title and interest of said deceased therein to-wit:

Beginning in Sec. 28, Tp. 20 SR. 3 West, at a point whence corner No. 3 of county survey No. 1420 bears South, 24 degrees 10 min. West, 916.2 feet, and running thence South, 65 degrees and 50 min. East, 317 feet, thence North, 18 degrees and 40 min. East, 266.5 feet, thence North, 65 degrees and 50 min. West, 291.5 feet, thence South 24 degrees and 10 feet West, 265 feet to place of beginning and containing 1.80 acres of land, in Lane County, Oregon.

Lot four (4) Block one (1) in James Henry McFarland's First Addition to the City of Cottage Grove, Lane County, State of Oregon.

Said sale will commence on Monday, the 26th day of May, 1913, at Cottage Grove, Oregon, and continue until said land is sold. RUFUS C. ARNE, Administrator.

NAVAL GUN TELESCOPES.

Device That Made Possible Accurate Long Range Firing.

It was about the year 1885 that the telescope was first tested in conjunction with the firing of a modern gun. The tremendous concussion broke the lens, however, so that in order to use it at all the telescope had to be detached from the gun before firing, thereby entailing a loss of several seconds in time after aim had been taken.

Later, to obviate this defect, the telescope was adjusted to the axis of the gun by a system of parallel arms moving up and down in unison with the gun, though detached from it. This of course was a great improvement, but there were still grave practical defects. Well, along in the early nineties Henry C. Mustin, a young midshipman at Annapolis, lean faced and square of jaw, built like a medium sized Hercules, quiet mannered, but a bulldog in the football field, interested himself in the study of optics. Naturally enough, his thoughts were directed to the defective lenses of the gun telescopes. The lenses broke when the guns were fired; therefore it was necessary to invent a nonbreakable lens.

One day years later, while stationed in Washington, Mustin called a few of his brother officers to the window near his desk on the second floor of a building in the navy yards. He showed them a lens with a metal band "shrunk" around its circumference. Then he opened the window and deliberately threw the lens with all his might upon the brick pavement below. The others knew of his pet hobby and thought he had given it up in disgust and had taken this way of telling them so. But he put on his hat, lit a cigarette and bade them follow him. He led them down the stairs amid considerable joking and out to the spot where the lens lay on the pavement. The glass was unbroken. The one great defect of the telescope sight had been overcome, and Mustin had made possible the long range gunnery of the modern navy. The thud of the little glass disk with its metal collar upon the brick pavement was the signal for the nations to begin to build their Dreadnoughts.—American Magazine.

LONG HAIRD MEN.

They Caused a Vigorous Protest in Massachusetts in 1649.

The following protest signed by Joseph Endicott, governor; Thomas Dudley, deputy governor; Richard Bellingham, Richard Saltonstall, Increase Nowell, William Hibbins, Thomas Flint, Robert Bridges and Simon Bradstreet was published in Massachusetts in 1649:

"Protest, against wearing long hair, of the governor, etc., of Massachusetts:

"Forasmuch as the wearing of long hair, after the manner of Russians and barbarous Indians, has begun to invade New England, contrary to the rule of God's word, which says it is a shame for man to wear long hair, as also the commendable custom generally of all the godly of all our nation, until within these few years:

"We, the magistrates, who have signed this paper, for the shewing of our own innocency in this behalf, do declare and manifest our dislike and detestation against the wearing of such long hair, as against a thing unbecomely and unmanly, whereby men do deform themselves and offend sober and modest men and do corrupt good manners. We do therefore earnestly intreat all the elders of this jurisdiction, as often as they shall see cause, to manifest their zeal against it in their public administrations, and to take care that the members of their respective churches be not delinquent therewith; that so, such as prove obstinate, and will not reform themselves, may have God and man to witness against them. The third month 10th day, 1649."

The Stranger.

A stranger knocked at a man's door and told him of a fortune to be made.

"Um," said the man. "It appears that considerable effort will be involved."

"Oh, yes," said the stranger; "you will pass many sleepless nights and toilsome days."

"Um," said the man. "And who are you?"

"I am called Opportunity."

"Um," said the man. "You call yourself Opportunity, but you look like hard work to me."

And he slammed the door.—Pittsburgh Post.

Frenzied Arithmetic.

Three-year-old Amy, who had a very lively little brother, was being put through a lesson in arithmetic by her uncle. She had successfully added one and one, but stuck at two and one.

"Your mamma," said her uncle, "has two children. If she had one more what would that make?"

"Oh," cried Amy, "that would make my mamma crazy!"—Woman's Home Companion.

A Gentle Hint.

"Tua hungry," said the out of a job tragedian.

"Well," said the kind hearted (?) manager, "can't I give you something to appease your hunger?"

"Surely," said the actor. "I believe I'd prefer a few dates."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Mistaken Identity.

Mrs. Henpeck (to her pet dog)—Go and lie down there! Her Husband (coming hastily)—What did you wish, my sweet little wife?—Fliegende Blätter.



ZION LACES

WHEN John Alexander Dowie established the immense Zion Lace Industries at Zion City, Illinois, the whole lace world looked upon it as a hazardous undertaking.

Q Laces had never before been made in America. But the great plant has been a success from the start. Even experts from the historic lace centers of the old world marvel at the beauty, exquisite finish and wearing qualities of Zion Laces

Q We are offering the beautiful products of the Zion Lace Industries which include narrow Valenciennes, Normandy Valenciennes, some with Allovers to match, Fancy Novelty Lace Bands, Fancy Novelty Lace Allovers, Shadow Lace Bands, Shadow Lace Allovers, Torchon Laces and Cotton Cluny Laces.

Q Women tell us that Zion Laces wear better than other laces and the prices are much lower.

Burkholder-Woods Co.

The value of a paper's advertising is gauged by the number of people it reaches. No other paper reaches more than a quarter as many Cottage Grove people as does The Sentinel.

BEAVER BOARD

Will make your old room as good as new and is the ideal for new walls and ceilings. Let us prove it to you

Shingles, Roofing, Building Paper
Lath, Lime, Cement and Plaster

Buy "Made in Cottage Grove" Doors, Windows and Screens

Cottage Grove Manfg. Co.

The value of a paper to a community can be accurately measured by what outsiders think of it. The Sentinel is willing to be thus measured.

The Strength, Equipment and Disposition to Serve Its Patrons
Makes this Bank Attractive

Capital - \$25,000
Surplus - \$25,000
Undivided Profits
\$10,000

Safety First
Service Next
Courtesy Always



U. S. Postal Savings Depository

First National Bank

"The Shop" Where Good Printing is Done—The Sentinel.

SPRING SUITS \$13 UP STRICTLY CUSTOM TAILORED

I have just received a complete line of Spring Suitings, all wool and a yard wide that I can make up at \$13.00 and up. I handle the Eugene Woolen Mills goods. Patronize home industry. All work guaranteed. Steam cleaning and repairing.

LADIES' WORK A SPECIALTY

BOHLMAN :: The TAILOR