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The Sentinel receives inquiries every week from prospective settlers who wish copies of the paper. If you wish to sell your land your ad should be in The Sentinel, where prospective settlers will see it.

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DR. A. W. KIME
Specialist in Obstetrics
Will care for confinements at his home if desired. Special nurse if required. Phone: office, 34; res. 156J

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VOLGA VILLAGE IN AMERICA

New York Community Might in Effect Have Been Transported Bodily Into This Country.

Except for its one telephone wire and two automobiles, Little York, N. Y., might be a Volga peasant village transplanted bodily from Russia to the United States.

"It has neither gas nor electricity; neither bathtubs nor sewers; no water supply except a spring.

In fact, Little York isn't even on the map or in the post office guide. None the less it is a place to know about, if not to live in, writes Eula McClary in the New York World.

It is a village of pistachio and chocolate eclair houses, sheltering 50 peasant families with a total population of 500. Modern inventions are luxuries beyond the purse of most of the inhabitants, and the desire of the rest.

Covering less than a square mile of fertile meadow and farm land, Little York lies at the foot of Mount Adam and Mount Eve, beautiful hills of the lower Catskills.

The inhabitants, Russian-German Lutherans from the Volga river valley, are descendants of those who followed Catherine II from Prussia into Russia when the German princess became the wife of the future czar.

They have brought with them to Little York the traditions and customs as well as the language and religion of their ancestors. Unlike American farmers, the peasants live in communities and work their individual plots of land. The village is situated on the hillside and overlooks the fertile meadow land, divided into various-sized "farms," according to the affluence of the owner. The largest farm has ten acres and the smallest, one.

ROMANS BELIEVED IN OMENS

All Kinds of "Signs," Good and Bad, Had Direct Influence on Their Actions.

The ancient Romans were great believers in signs and seldom cared to undertake an enterprise without consulting them. Some persons looked at birds flying overhead. Others cut up animals, to see what "signs" were inside. Perhaps most interesting of all was the custom of keeping certain chickens and calling them sacred. If some one wanted to know if a plan would succeed, he tried to feed the chickens. If they ate heartily, it was a good sign. If they refused to eat, the plan was probably given up. When a Roman died, food and drink were placed beside his body in the tomb. Animals were sacrificed, and milk or wine was thrown on the ground. This was repeated every year. If the relatives forgot, the soul was supposed to become evil and to bring bad luck. Animals were sacrificed in honor of the gods, as well as for the spirits of men. Pigs, oxen and sheep were the creatures most often killed. Flour and salt were sprinkled over each animal. Its head was covered with cloths, and then the priest raised a large knife or an ax for the death-dealing blow. Prayers were said by those looking on. The bones and fat were placed on the altar and burned.

That's Different.

Times were hard and bill collectors came nearly every day to see Ole. This annoyed him very much. Every time a collector came he threw up his hands, shook his head and talked Norwegian. One day a moving-machine collector called and found another collector ahead of him, also trying to get money from Ole.

"I've been working on him for nearly an hour, but the poor fellow can't understand a word of English," said the first collector, "so there's no use of wasting any more time on him."

"That's too bad," returned the other. "I wanted to tell him that as I was coming up the road one of his cows broke through the fence and is—"

Before he could say another word, Ole jumped three feet from the ground and shouted, "By jiminy jumpup, var she go?" and disappeared down the road in a cloud of dust.—Fortes Magazine.

Typhoid in Rural Districts.

Typhoid fever is almost twice as prevalent in the rural districts of this country as in the cities. This has been definitely shown by the figures gathered in the registration district of the United States, where the death rate in the rural localities was 9.6 per 100,000 persons, while in the cities it was 5.5. There are states, however, which show that an excess of rural population need not carry with it a high typhoid fever death rate. Wisconsin is a conspicuous example. This state, with more than half its population rural, had a typhoid fever rate of 2.5 per 100,000, which is identical to that of Massachusetts, which is almost entirely urban.

Fixing Radio Aerials.

The radio aerial repairman is here. Not to be outdone by those repairing the skeletons in this golden age of radio, the fitterman has merged a new job with his former remote occupation of repairing clotheslines in backyards.

For a small sum he repairs your radio aerial which may have bowed during a storm.

"In some blocks I make more money fixing aerials than repairing washlines," he said. "The work is simple compared to climbing line poles and much safer. And you don't have to know a lot about science to fix the wires."—New York Sun.

DIFFERING VIEWS OF RAINBOW

Declaration Made That No Two Persons Can See the Same Display in the Same Way.

Misconceptions concerning the rainbow are many, according to Prof. W. J. Humphreys, Ph. D., of Franklin Institute, Philadelphia. Close observations have shown that not even the colors are always the same. Neither is the band of any color of constant angular width, nor is the total breadth of the several colors uniform. But perhaps the most interesting feature which Professor Humphreys brings out is the fact that no two persons see the same rainbow; there are as many rainbows as there are persons looking at them, it seems.

Theory teaches and ordinary experience shows as the observer remains stationary or moves, so also, other things being equal, does his rainbow. If then, two observers initially close together should move in opposite directions, each would find his rainbow responding in the same sense as his shadow, and presently the two positions, and therefore, the identity of the two bows, would become unquestionably different, from which it follows that, as the eyes of the two observers must always be separated by a greater or less distance, their bows must also be correspondingly separated and different positions are produced by different raindrops.

In short since the rainbow is a special distribution of colors (produced in a particular way) with reference to a definite point—the eye of the observer—and as no single distribution (other than uniform and infinite) can be the same for two separate points, it follows that two observers cannot see the same rainbow.—Rehoboth Sunday Herald.

GREAT LAKES THINGS APART

Writer Complains, With Reason, That Wonderful Bodies of Water Are Not Appreciated.

Statistics can never make people understand the Great Lakes. That it is 300 miles down Lake Michigan from Chicago to Manistique means little; that 600 feet of water is not an unusual depth; that the tonnage which goes through the locks at Sault Ste. Marie makes the annual tonnage of the Suez canal seem insignificant—these things mean little in themselves. Try another: No equal area of water that rolls floats as much shipping in a year as does the Detroit river. That falls flat, too. The beauty of the Great Lakes cannot be compared to that of any other water in the world and carry meaning. Harold Titus writes in Everybody's. They are things apart, an influence, a background for important cultural factors that are beyond statistics. There is no locality more American in America than the Great Lakes. The romance of exploration is largely forgotten by America as a whole; the island communities, once so picturesque, are thinning out, railroads have driven the trading hooker off this fresh water; fishing, for the most part, is today as efficient and commonplace as most forms of business; the great fleets of freighters go up and down, up and down, hardly noticed, rarely thought of, except by those directly interested in shipping. And yet the Great Lakes have their place in our civilization, and in time that place will be recognized and talked about and respected and the lakes themselves will be studied and appreciated and understood.

Surely Inalienable Right.

Almost any sibli will do in a pinch. Old John Smithers of Richmond, in the days of long ago, was one of those "shifless" individuals, too trifling for words and of no value to himself or anybody else. His wife kept a railroad boarding house and tolerated him about the place as a sort of safety valve for her temper and used him as an errand boy to run to the grocery. One afternoon, when it was about time to start the cooking for the evening meal, she could not find either him or the hired girl. At last she discovered them in the woodshed hugging and kissing to beat the band. The girl fled and left him to face the music alone.

"Here you are," cried his indignant wife, "mooning and spooning around with that young husky, and me working the skin off my fingers to keep your worthless body and soul together! Now, ain't you ashamed of yourself?"

"Humph," retorted old John, "I guess a man's got a right to wance privilege in his own home, ain't he?"—Indianapolis News.

Leaderless Orchestras.

There must be no despotism of leadership, not even in art, is the decree of the soviets. So in Moscow they have concerts given by orchestras without conductors. The soviet papers insist that the performances were just as good; and, what is more, the dignity of the performers was safeguarded by the absence of the conductor, with his baton, a symbol of tyranny, intolerable to free men.

The soviet press adds that these performances constitute the musical as well as the political ideal.

Gas Consumption Soars.

The daily average consumption of gasoline in the United States has increased 99 per cent in five years. During the first quarter of 1918 the average daily consumption was 7,069,000 gallons. During the first quarter of 1922 it was 11,555,000 gallons.



With Best Wishes for a Happy Christmas

Store Open Friday Night and Saturday
Closed All Day Monday

Umpfrey & Mackin
THE QUALITY STORE—GOOD SERVICE



NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the matter of the estate of William Wallace Shortridge, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has filed for final account as executor of the last will and testament of William Wallace Shortridge, with the County Clerk of Lane County, Oregon, and an order has been made and entered of record directing this notice and setting it for the 25th day of January, 1923, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon for the hearing of objections, if any, to said final account and to the final settlement of said estate.

Dated at Cottage Grove, Oregon, this 8th day of December, 1922.
E. L. JANE SHORTRIDGE,
Executor of the last will and testament of William Wallace Shortridge.
Herbert W. Lombard,
Attorney for estate. 48J5

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon, December 2, 1922.

No notice is hereby given that Andres J. S. Ostlund of Cottage Grove, Oregon, who on May 14, 1920, made home stead entry serial No. 912962 for 1/2 NW 1/4 of NE 1/4, S 1/2 of NE 1/4 and NE 1/4 of NW 1/4 of Section 2, Township 21 S., Range 3 W., Williams to Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three-year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before E. O. Immel, U. S. Commissioner, at his office at Eugene, Oregon, on the 15th day of January, 1923.

Claims names as witnesses: George I. Smead, of Cottage Grove, Oregon; Clifford Allen, of Cottage Grove, Oregon; Reuben Risso, of Cottage Grove, Oregon; Wilson B. Stannard, of Cottage Grove, Oregon.
W. H. CANON,
Register. 48J5

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon, December 2, 1922.

No notice is hereby given that Tom Patton, of Cottage Grove, Oregon, who on June 25, 1920, made home stead entry serial No. 912963, for the N 1/2 of NW 1/4 and SE 1/4 of NW 1/4 of Section 17, Township 21 S., Range 2 W., Williams to Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three-year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the United States Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon, on the 15th day of January, 1923.

Claims names as witnesses: George I. Smead, of Cottage Grove, Oregon; Clifford Allen, of Cottage Grove, Oregon; Reuben Risso, of Cottage Grove, Oregon; Wilson B. Stannard, of Cottage Grove, Oregon.
W. H. CANON,
Register. 48J5

A PLACE FOR EVERYTHING.

Many remarks that pass for wit at the banquet table, or immediately afterwards, would fall as flat as a pancake at any other time.

BACKBONE OR NOISE.

It is well not to be always shooting off your mouth, but quite often a failure to express yourself is more because of a lack of backbone than because of discretion.

A hope and a help for the future is a savings account with an old established and strong banking institution.

MERRY CHRISTMAS TO YOU ALL



First National Bank
"The Old Reliable"

Guessing Contest!

Every person over 15 years of age visiting our place of business on

Friday and Saturday

will be given one free guess on the weight of the beef hanging in our window. The person guessing closest to the weight will be given a dressed turkey. The person guessing second closest will be given a large hen. Prizes will be given away at 8 o'clock Saturday evening. One person will be entitled to only one guess during the contest.

City Meat Market

Frank Safley, Prop. Phone 89

Every patron of The Sentinel is helping to give Cottage Grove a newspaper which eminent authority has stated to be one of the best country newspapers published anywhere.

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The Superior Chevrolet

Equipped with the Inshield Spotlight

—a beautiful nickel plated spotlight and trouble lamp combined. Is placed on the inside of the windshield and operated from the inside.

Yours in Yuletide Greetings

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Use 3 per cent of your gross receipts for advertising and increase your business 10 per cent

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All kinds of Feed. Get our prices on ton lots.

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