

NOTICE

WHEREAS; in chapter 127, general laws of Oregon, enacted in 1919, it is declared to be the duty of every person, firm, copartnership, company and corporation owning, leasing, occupying, possessing or having charge of or dominion over any land, place, building, structure, wharf, pier or dock which is infested with ground squirrels and other noxious rodents or predatory animals, or as soon as the presence of the same shall come to his, their or its knowledge, at once to proceed and continue in good faith to exterminate and destroy such rodents by poisoning, trapping or other appropriate and effective means; and

WHEREAS, gray digger ground squirrels (Citellus douglasii) are noxious rodents in Lane County, Oregon.

Now, therefore, all of such persons, firms, copartnerships, corporations and companies owning or having dominion over land in said Lane County, Oregon, are hereby required to take steps to exterminate said gray digger ground squirrels (Citellus douglasii) within thirty days from the date of the first publication of this notice. If such steps are not taken, a person or persons appointed by the county court of said Lane County will enter upon said lands and proceed to exterminate said gray digger ground squirrels (Citellus douglasii) and the cost of said extermination will be levied against said lands.

The county agricultural agent hereby designates Monday, April 13th, as a day to be known as "squirrel poisoning day" throughout the said Lane county, and it is hereby recommended that poisoned barley, as prepared by the undersigned and representatives of the Bureau of Biological Survey of the United States Department of Agriculture, be used for the purpose of such extermination. Such poisoned barley may be secured from the undersigned at his office in Eugene, Lane County, Oregon, at approximately the cost of preparation.

Date of first publication of this notice April 7, 1925.

(Signed) O. S. FLETCHER, ag-16-23 County Agricultural Agt.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT

In the County Court of the State of Oregon for Lane County. In the matter of the estate of William Lane, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned executrix of the estate of William Lane, deceased, has filed in the county court of Lane county, state of Oregon, her final account as the executrix of said estate and that Tuesday, May 12, 1925, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., of said day has been fixed by said court as the time for the hearing and passing upon said final account and objection thereto, if any, and of the final settlement and distribution of the residue of the said estate.

The first publication of this notice will be on the 9th day of April, 1925, and the last on the 7th day of May, 1925.

EMILY JANE LANE, Executrix of the estate of William Lane, Deceased.

H. J. Shinn, Attorney for estate. agm7c

The live wire print shop is always ready to help in the preparation of advertising and printing copy. Our experience may be worth something to you. xxx First with Cottage Grove news-The Sentinel.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the matter of the estate of Clyde Earl Babcock, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that Amber Babcock has been by the County Court of the State of Oregon, in and for Lane County appointed administratrix of the estate of Clyde Earl Babcock, deceased, and that all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same duly verified at the law office of H. J. Shinn in Cottage Grove, Oregon, within six months from the 25th day of March, 1925.

AMBER BABCOCK, Administratrix. Attorney for estate. ag16a23p(T)

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon, March 28, 1925.

Notice is hereby given that John H. Volgamore, of Comstock, Oregon, who, on January 3, 1925, made Homestead Entry, No. 014259, for NE 1/4 NE 1/4, Section 17, Township 21 S., Range 4 West, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office, at Roseburg, Oregon, on the 9th day of May, 1925.

Claimant names as witnesses: Christopher C. Watkins, Peter Mor-kotta, William L. Curtis, all of Curtis, Oregon and Robert Anlauf, of Anlauf, Oregon.

non-eal HAMILL A. CANADAY, ag-20e(2) Register.

Scotch Cow Evidently Had Fondness for Fish

The real heroine of this adventure was a cow. The angler could cast a fly and had caught trout in the south of England, but had never so much as seen a salmon river. Great was his joy therefore, when one day he received an invitation to fish one of the most famous spring salmon rivers in the north of Scotland, says the Field. In the very first cast that he tried he hooked and landed his first salmon—a ten pounder.

The first salmon is always the most perfect and beautiful that ever was seen and the angler reflected that if he carried his fish in the bag all day it would dry and lose its lovely sheen. On the top of its brine there was a marshy nook that would answer his purpose admirably. He deposited his treasure in this nest and, having covered it with a thick layer of rushes, went on his way.

The rest of the day he caught nothing except a half-pound trout. Still he was very happy and content as he turned homeward and whistled merrily as he approached the marshy nook. But there he found a highland cow in the act of consuming his salmon, of which little remained except the head and the tail. In his anger he flung the trout savagely at the cow, hitting her full in the face; but, so far from taking offense, she seemed rather to think that he had brought her a bonne bouche wherewith to complete the feast. For, after gazing at him for a moment with the innocent, condoling eyes of her kind, she contentedly swallowed the trout.

Rules of Politeness Were Not for Tennyson

Tennyson gained a reputation in his later years for rudeness. It was due perhaps to his dislike of intrusions upon his solitude. When the mood was upon him he was apt to disregard entirely the conventionalities, says the Kansas City Star.

A neighbor of the poet laureate once asked if he might bring to Aldworth a woman who was visiting in his home. She was well known in society. It was carefully explained to Tennyson that the woman had a great admiration for the poet's works and desired very much to see him. Tennyson assented quite readily, telling the neighbor to bring her to luncheon and named the day. When the day arrived the poet had forgotten all about it and, as it chanced, was in one of his solitary moods.

The woman was introduced; Tennyson bowed. Luncheon was announced and they went in. She sat next her host, who throughout the meal did not utter a word. At the end of it he retired in silence to his room and the woman left the house to which she had made her pilgrimage in hope and reverence, not having heard so much as the sound of the poet's voice.

Cockney's Absent "H"

In Latin and the languages, such as French, derived from it, the "h" is not pronounced, its omission being due to the slightly different throat formation in different races. For centuries after the Norman conquest Latin and Norman French were the official tongues of England, and the aspirate, therefore, was never sounded. With the gradual rise of English as a national language, the "h" came into fashion, though even today one may occasionally find an old-fashioned clergyman who clings to the ancient tradition and speaks with conservative correctness of an "mumble man." In the main, however, the dropping of the "h" was left to the less-educated classes, particularly those in London, which as the court and official center, had of course been more affected by the French non-aspiration than the more truly English north country.

Gave Tint to Water

Opposite Buckingham palace is to be found the Victoria memorial. This beautiful piece of workmanship is particularly remarkable for the clear, delicate green of the water in its marble basins. The secret of its coloring and translucency was revealed recently when two workmen were observed solemnly drawing a large sack to and fro through the water. They explained to an interested onlooker that the sack was filled with a certain substance which, while preventing the growth of weeds, gave the water its delicate apple-green tint.—London Times.

Oldest Form of Writing

The Egyptian system of writing is perhaps the oldest of the known scripts. This writing was in the form of pictures. The most ancient Egyptian papyrus now known contains accounts of the reign of King Assa (3580-3530 B. C.). The earliest literary papyrus is that known from the name of its former owner as the Priese Papyrus, now preserved in Paris. It contains a work composed in the reign of a king of the fifth dynasty, and is computed to have been written as early as 2500 B. C.

Caddy's Limitations

One day "Flery" was caddying for a rather petulant golfer, who after missing a short putt on the ninth green at Muirfield threw his putter into the neighboring potato field to relieve his feelings.

With face unmoved, "Flery" was walking in the direction of the next tee when the golfer said: "Oh! 'Flery' you might go and get my putter."

To this "Flery" replied: "I'm paid to carry, no tee fetch and carry."

Give Her Credit

Mrs. Charget—I should think you'd give me an extension—as loyal a customer as I am.

Grocer—Loyal!

Mrs. Charget—I do all my owing at your store!—Progressive Grocer.

Income Tax Has Never Had Great Popularity

Imaginative persons seem never to tire of conjecturing as to which of modern man's accomplishments would astound our ancestors.

The motorcar or the airplane is usually the favorite, but if one could select a chosen few, comprising many of the kings of England along with their counselors, probably the achievement which would bulk largest in their eyes would be the collection of the income tax.

Starting with Edward III, who distinguished himself by collecting \$130,000 by a graduated capital levy in 1321 without causing a revolution, the history of the efforts of the rulers of our race to yoke us with this burden is interesting. Edward III's levy was very modest, says A. G. D. in the Winslow Free Press. It ranged from \$30 to 8 cents, according to the position of the taxpayer.

Richard II—his ill-starred grandson—almost lost his throne before he had got firmly seated on it, because he levied a still more modest tax, ranging from \$5 to 8 cents. Wat Tyler, before he was murdered, so convinced the rulers of Britain that an income tax was not a practical form of taxation that it was more than 200 years before such a levy was again attempted.

Safe Makers Only One Jump Ahead of Thieves

Recent defensive experiments and inventions might lead us to forecast an end to bank burglary. But to bring this about in fact is not so easy, asserts the Scientific American. What concerns safe makers immediately is the possibility of devising some metal or other substance capable of resisting the devastating onslaught of the various types of the acetylene torch, a high temperature device which will eat its fiery way through metal defenses once thought absolutely impregnable.

The contest between the safe maker and the thief is fast resolving itself into the old problem of the irresistible force and the immovable body—with the odds in favor of the safe maker.

Since the beginning of safe making the inventors have had two sets of men to deal with—the burglars who use the drill and those who use explosives. Each new improvement of safes has been met, on the part of the burglar, with methods for successfully attacking it.

Marvelous Natural Bridge

The Rainbow natural bridge is located within the Navajo Indian reservation near the southern boundary of Utah, and spans a canyon and a small stream which drains the northwestern slope of the Navajo mountains. This bridge is unique in that it is not only a symmetrical arch below but presents also a curved surface above, thus roughly suggesting a rainbow. Its height above the surface of the water is 300 feet, and its span is 278 feet. The bridge and its neighboring canyon walls are gorgeously clothed in mottled red and yellow. The Indian story concerning its origin is that a rainbow was turned to stone, thus permitting certain hero gods to escape flood waters in the canyon. Devout Indians will not pass under this bridge without saying their prayers. The Indian name was Nageeldid Nonne-zosh—"The rainbow turned to stone."

Black Maria

Everybody knows that prison vans are called "Black Marias." The reason for that appellation is given in the following item in the Star of November 28, 1874, in the form of a letter from a correspondent: "About 1835 or 1840 there resided in New York city a lady of African descent and baecananian habits bearing the classical name of Maria. Her sprees were frequent and glorious. It came to pass that whenever she indulged she was always nabbed by the police. They invariably had to put her in a wagon to take her to the station house. This thing occurring so often, the vehicle was called Black Maria's carriage. Therefrom the van used to convey prisoners came to be called the Black Maria."—Washington Star.

Exceptions to Theory

The recapitulation theory is the theory that a parallel exists between the embryonic development of an individual and the historical evolution of its race. This parallel is explained by the theory of evolution, according to which the words of Sedgwick—"the development history of the individual appears to be a short and simplified repetition, or, in a certain sense, a recapitulation of the course of development of the species." The theory is correct to a limited extent in the case of many animals, but there are many deviations due to the adaptation to environment, abbreviation of the course of development and other influences.

Honor in Installments

The officials of a certain church were anxious to obtain a "D. D." for their pastor, and a letter was sent to a certain "diploma mill" asking for terms.

As the price mentioned for the honor was twice as great as the church was prepared to pay, another letter was forwarded to the authorities stating that they would purchase one "D" now and the other when they had sufficient funds for the purpose.

Safest Thing

Emily—He says he thinks I'm the cutest girl he ever saw. Wonder if I ought to give him a date?

Brute—Now—let him keep on thinking so.—Virginia Reel.

A Good One

Mary—I can't see why Dot has so many admirers calling to see her, she can't sing or play a piano.

Peg—Maybe that's her reason.

Newest Timely Dependable Merchandise Reasonable Prices Always At Umphrey & Mackin's Come Today



The Newest Dresses and Coats

Now in Every Way Are These Springtime Dresses and Coats—Priced Very Reasonably

Each Frock and Coat shows the season's vogue in line, fabric, color and trim and each one is highly distinctive—for they are all "Palmer" garments which always assures the finest details, better quality and workmanship. We want you to see these new spring dresses and coats today.

Dresses priced.....\$12.50 to \$35.00 Coats priced.....\$16.50 to \$55.00

EASTER MILLINERY TRY ON THE NEW HATS TODAY

Chic little hats of fine, silk crepe in the newest approved shades for spring. Some have deft touches of straw—some have sparkling buckles and pins—many are prettily trimmed with gaily hued flowers—select your new hat today here. Price range.....\$2.95 to \$6.50



SALE OF SPRING FABRIC GLOVES TWO LOTS 69c AND \$1.49

These are most practical for spring and summer wear and fashionably styled with plain and fancy stitched cuffs—sizes are not complete in every style but your size is here in some one of them.



MEN'S SPRING FURNISHINGS AT UMPHREY & MACKIN'S MOST REASONABLE PRICES

To make men look and feel "in tune" with spring, here are new furnishings as new as the season—fresh showings of smartly styled shirts, ties, hosiery and every kindred essential to a man's good appearance and comfort. We've made every effort to give men the best in style and quality at a fair price. Come in and look around—no obligation to buy.



New bow ties in small, medium and large shapes. Priced.....40c and 50c New four-in-hand ties priced.....50c, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.25 New shirts, fast color, with and without collar.....\$1.50 to \$5.00 New belts in knitted silk fabric or leather.....50c to \$1.50 New hand tailored caps in a large range of shapes and patterns, priced.....\$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.50 and \$2.95



In Our Grocery Department Phone 33, City Delivery No. 2 1/2 can sliced pineapple 30c size, 4 for.....\$1.00 No. 2 1/2 can good quality apricots, a can.....25c No. 2 1/2 can fancy peaches a can.....27c

Umphrey & Mackin THE QUALITY STORE - GOOD SERVICE

New Butterick Spring Style Quarterlies and May Patterns Now Here

Call for May fashion sheets—free.

DOESN'T LIKE TAXES, BUT IS ABLE TO PAY 'EM

Eugene Newspaper Finds Farmer Who Admits He Is Mak-in Money.

(Editorial in Eugene Register.)

Herewith, in substance, is a statement made to this writer the other day by a farmer. It is offered, without comment, for what it is worth:

"I used to be complaining eternally about high taxes and spending about half my time running around to meetings whose purpose was to secure tax reduction. I didn't get anywhere, so far as I can see, and I never had the money to pay my taxes with."

"I've quit it. I'm sticking close at home now, and looking after my own affairs. I still think that taxes are higher than the farmer ought to have to pay, but the difference is that now I have the money to pay them when the tax-paying time comes around."

"I'm thankful to say that I've done reasonably well in the last couple of years. Year before last, when the rains continued late into the summer, I sowed a patch of clover. I got a good stand and cut about 20 tons of hay from it. Later on I harvested a good crop of seed."

"I baled the hay which was first class, and when spring come on I sold it for \$20 a ton. My clover seed brought about \$500, so I got around \$900 off that patch of clover. It helped."

"Then I've got a good bunch of chickens, and every evening I pick up from \$3.50 to \$5 worth of eggs. I'm not complaining about the feed bills, for I raise nearly all my own feed. I raise it all, as a matter of fact, but the mash, and I think I see my way to making my own mash in the not distant future."

"I get good production from my hens—better maybe, than I would

if I had a bigger flock—but I'm pretty well satisfied. I'm a lot better off than I used to be when I was selling my grain direct."

"I believe in cooperation, all right—the farmer needs a lot of it. But before he can cooperate successfully, he has to solve his own individual production problems. You can't cooperate merely by talking about it. It takes a lot of hard scratching first."

"As I said before, I'm not worrying about taxes as I used to. I'm still pretty mad about a good many things, but at least I've got the money to pay my taxes when they come due. That makes a lot of difference, so far as I'm concerned."

Typography of Other Days Couldn't Get By Now

How styles in printing change is illustrated by a copy of a commencement card which The Sentinel has received which was printed at New Painesville, Minn., in 1902. Printers of today would hardly consider as printing at all the printing that appears on this card.

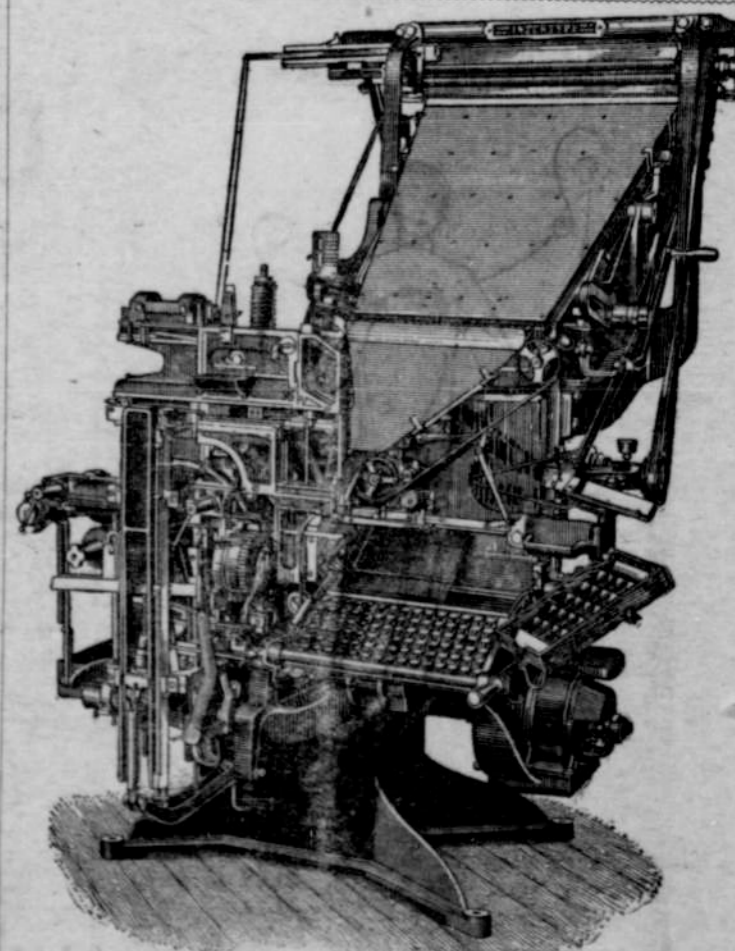
The word "Program" is embossed into the paper of the title page without being printed. Although one of the important words on the page it is the weakest in appearance. The remainder of the page stands out in black heavy type entirely out of harmony with the embossed work, which is in script. Four kinds of type appear upon the page. No printer today would use more than two—usually only one would be considered sufficient—and that would be script or text. Commas and periods are used at the ends of black lines, something seldom done in these days of advanced typographic.

The commencement card was handed to The Sentinel by Mrs. W. H. Ostrander. A relative of Mr. Ostrander's was a graduate

in the class for which the card was issued and it chanced that the commencement address was given by the father of the editor of The Sentinel.

Every kind of loose leaf ledger sheets. The Sentinel.

Editor To Speak at Eugene. Elbert Bede, editor of The Sentinel, has accepted an invitation to address the Eugene chamber of Commerce at their noon luncheon on Thursday, April 16. "Things We Think" is the subject he has selected.



MODEL C THREE-MAGAZINE INTERTYPE

This is one of the typesetting machines used by The Sentinel in the production of the newspaper. The intricateness of the machine is indicated by the fact that it contains some 3,000 parts, not counting the several hundred matrices in each magazine. Even with this number of parts, it is a sturdy machine and seldom needs more than the mechanical care that should be given to any piece of machinery to keep it in running order.