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Cholera, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.
 Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is worth many times its cost when needed before the fever is over. It has no superior for any purpose for which it is intended. For sale by all dealers.

Beautiful Acreage and Lots
 view, suitable for residence and truck gardening. Good soil guaranteed. It will pay you to see before buying. John Nokes, 1000 South Sixth St., cor. Lincoln Av.

Guaranteed Eczema Remedy.
 constant itching, burning, redness and disagreeable effects of eczema, letter, salt rheum, itch, piles, irritating skin eruptions can be cured and the skin made clear with Dr. Hobson's Eczema Remedy. Mr. J. C. Eveland of Bath, says: "I had eczema twenty-five years and had tried everything. All when I found Dr. Hobson's Ointment found a cure." This is the formula of a physician who has been in use for years—not an advertisement. That is why we can guarantee it. All druggists, or by mail, 50c. Pfeiffer Chemical Co., Philadelphia and St. Louis.

Harrington
 WILL DO YOUR **PAVING AND MOVING**
 promptly and satisfactorily. They have every facility for handling all classes of goods, and simply solicit a trial. Red Barn and Fire Proof Vault in Connection.
 Methods of Hauling & Piano Moving
 No. 72 Cottage Grove

Best Laxative for the Aged.
 men and women feel the need of a laxative more than young folks. It must be safe and harmless and which will not cause pain. Dr. Miles' New Pills are especially good for the aged, for they act promptly and gently. Price 25c. Recommended by all physicians.

Pacific Railway Time-Table
 COTTAGE GROVE STATION

South Bound	North Bound
2:10 a. m. No. 14	1:25 a. m. No. 15
2:30 p. m. No. 18	1:45 p. m. No. 19
7:32 p. m. No. 20	6:38 p. m. No. 21

S. E. R. R. COMPANY.
 W. BOUND No. 2
 STATIONS A. M.
 COTTAGE GROVE AR 12:00
 WALDEN AR 12:25
 CREEK GORDON AR 12:45
 INDIAN AR 1:05
 STAR AR 1:25
 WICKS AR 1:45
 RED BRIDGE AR 2:05
 WILLOW AR 2:25
 DISSTON AR 2:45
 Extra trains for passengers only leave Cottage Grove on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Extra freight trains return to Cottage Grove at 5:30 p. m.
 Freight to change without notice. Freight to stations where there is no freight car will be left at risk of owner.
 Mrs. Dinton after arrival of train on Wednesday and Friday for Green. Freight will not be received at the O. & N. E. Depot after 5 p. m. To insure forwarding of freight must be delivered in ample time for its being loaded.
A. B. WOOD, Manager.

Clean Up the Bowels and Keep Them Clean
 There are many remedies to be had for constipation, but the difficulty is to procure one that acts without violence. A remedy that does not perform by force what should be accomplished by persuasion is Dr. Miles' Laxative Tablets. After using them, Mr. N. A. Waddell, 315 Washington St., Waco, Tex., says: "Almost all my life I have been troubled with constipation, and have used many remedies, all of which failed to cause pain without giving relief. I finally tried Dr. Miles' Laxative Tablets and found them excellent. Their action is pleasant and their chocolate taste makes them easy to take. I am more than glad to recommend them."
 "Clean up the bowels and keep them clean," is the advice of all physicians, because they realize the danger resulting from habitual constipation. Do not delay too long. Begin proper curative measures. Dr. Miles' Laxative Tablets are a remedy for this old complaint, and a great improvement over the cathartics you have been using in the past. They taste like candy and work like a charm. A trial will convince you.
 Dr. Miles' Laxative Tablets are sold by all druggists, at 25 cents per box containing 25 doses. If not satisfied, return the box to your druggist and he will return your money.
DR. MILES' MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

WALKER
 ER, OREGON

OREGON NEWS NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST

Events Occurring Throughout the State During the Past Week.
Apple Men Don't Agree
 Hood River.—Although the decision of the Hood River apple growers in mass meeting here, when representatives were present from the nine divisions into which the states of Idaho, Montana, Washington and Oregon had been divided by the North Pacific distributors, was favorable to the central distributing and selling agency organized last fall at Spokane, the entire responsibility of affiliation with the distributors was left to the board of directors of the Applegrowers' Association, the recently-formed combination of local apple sales companies. As to whether or not local fruit will be shipped by the distributors this year hangs on the concession of the board of trustees of the central agency allowing the Western Oregon districts to have a main office at Hood River instead of having all of the business of the concern transacted at Spokane.

BIG PINE PLANT DESTROYED
 Largest of Six Mills Consumed When Arc Spark Flies in Shavings
 Baker.—The plant of the Baker White Pine Lumber company was totally destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at from \$200,000 to \$250,000, fully covered by insurance.
 The fire originated presumably from a spark from an arc in the shavings room, adjoining the boiler room. Engineer King was alone in the engine room. It was between shifts. He was badly injured. He stayed in the engine room to sound the whistle for the alarm after the fire gained headway.
 The entire plant, including sawmill, a new dry kiln, the most modern in eastern Oregon, was burned. The mill was the largest, best equipped and most modern of the six large mills operating here.

Schooner Randolph Blown Ashore
 Gold Beach.—The gasoline schooner Randolph, loaded with supplies for the Wedderburn cannery, is fast aground on the south spit of Rogue river. The engine refused to work just as the vessel was in the entrance of the river. A sail was hoisted in an attempt to make it through the breakers, but a heavy wind blew her upon the beach. The cargo is safe.

Acquitted Upon Charge of Libel
 Portland.—Evidently not satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that the Portland Daily News was malicious and untruthful when it called County Judge Cleeton and County Commissioner Lightner "plain robbers" last January, the jury in the libel case against the News, with Cleeton and Lightner as prosecuting witnesses, returned a verdict of "not guilty." The jury was out about six hours.

INFATUATED MAN KILLS
 Mrs. Fisher, 22, Meets Untimely End; Husband Unable to Rescue Her.
 Portland.—A bullet fired through her temple by an infatuated lover ended the life of Mrs. E. W. Fisher, pretty and misguided, the tragic climax of an "affair" with the man, who then shot himself and fell dead across her body.
 The man, E. W. Allen, a plumber, working for the Portland Heating company, had become crazed over her, a married woman. He rushed into the house at 308 Montgomery street, where she lived with her husband, dashed up the stairs and into her room.
 For 20 minutes with the door barricaded, he kept her there holding off with threats of death any who should interfere with him. He fired three shots at her husband, Jess Fisher, who is working on the construction of a new fire station at Fourth and Montgomery streets, two blocks away, and had been summoned to save his wife.

Timber Held Real Estate
 Hillsboro.—The injunction suit of Charles J. Cowanah, an Indian, to stop the operation of the Reese mill, 10 miles north of Hillsboro, was won by Cowanah, and on which he holds a mortgage for \$4200. His complaint in the case alleges that defendants will abandon the land after cutting the timber and that his security is impaired. Interest attaches to the case from the insanity charge brought against plaintiff by one of the operators of the mill. At the hearing he was declared sane and discharged.

Ida Kennedy did the talking for the trio. She and Lucy Quelette and Christina Pabio admitted altering money orders which their parents in Montana had sent them.
 "We needed the extra money," she told the judge. "We knew it wasn't exactly right, but didn't think it was so very wrong."

Popular Talks on Law THE FAMILY USE OF THE AUTOMOBILE.

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

Mr. Stowe was County Clerk of Christian County and possessed of a family and an automobile. The car was kept by the father for the comfort and pleasure of the entire family. Son and daughter had the right to use the car as often as they liked. The father knew how to drive the car but the son generally managed it. As the son moved him Robert Stowe, the son, took his sister riding, and often he took his mother with him. The machine was used by the family for the pleasure of the family. Robert operated the car with his father's permission and had the authority to use it when he wanted to, and the daughter had a like right.

Robert Stowe, who was eighteen years of age, was a deputy in his father's office. Arriving at the office one day and finding nothing to do he left without seeing his father. In fact he had not seen him that morning as he did not arise for breakfast. He went for the automobile of his own volition and at his own suggestion took his sister and other young ladies out for a ride. An accident resulted in injury to one Morris, who sued the father.

Now it is a general rule of law that a father is not liable for the torts of his son committed without his knowledge or authority, express or implied. If a child under age commits a wrong injuring another while not acting under a parent's authority or control the parent is not legally liable in damages to the injured party.

But in the case stated above the Kentucky Court ruled that the father was liable and required that he pay the damages. It recognized the general rule, but took the view that when a father purchased a car for the use of the family and the son is authorized to drive it for the family's pleasure, the son becomes the agent or servant of the father in driving the car and the father is responsible for the results of his negligence while so engaged. The element of service to the father here seemed to be in the boy taking his sister riding.

This case may be an unfortunate example as far as conveying an impression of the general law is concerned, but when compared with other cases it shows the confusion that exists in the law in fixing the liability for such accidents. The automobile is a newcomer. Children very generally drive the father's car and cases of the responsibility of the father are continually arising. A child being liable for his own torts may, of course, always be sued. But generally the child has no property and so damages cannot be collected. Thus it is that the effort is usually made to reach the father.

The case stated above goes a long way from the general rule and most courts would probably hold that the son was operating the car for his own purposes outside his father's authority and control and that the father had no liability for accidents resulting. Many cases of this kind have come before the courts. The situation usually is that the father owns a car that the son has general authority to operate whenever he wishes for his own pleasures or purposes. When the son takes the car out for some purpose of his own and negligently injures another the father is generally held to have no legal responsibility in the matter and recourse must be had against the son alone.

Mr. Buck was a dealer in agricultural implements, buggies and automobiles in Davenport, Iowa. He decorated an electric automobile belonging to him for use in a parade, in which it was driven by his daughter. After the parade the machine was left standing in front of the father's store. The son, Emil Buck, had for some time

been employed in his father's store but had been granted a holiday. He decorated a steam machine, and with a party of friends drove it about town without event, returning it to his father's premises. He went away for a time and in the meantime the daughter returned and left the electric on the street in front of the store. Buck directed an employe to take it in and soon after left the store. Soon after the son returned and seeing the machine standing there invited a young lady friend to ride in it. He took her home by the nearest route and on the way back Reynolds' horse became frightened at the machine and an accident and injury resulted.

This court held that even if the son was negligent the father could not be held responsible. It took the view that the son was using the machine solely for his own pleasure and convenience and that it was in no sense connected with his employment or with his father's business. The son was not acting for his father and so the father was not liable.

Daughters of course, are in the same category as sons. Many cases have decided that where a daughter has general use of a machine and, using it solely for her own purpose, negligently causes an injury she alone is liable, the parent having no legal responsibility.

There is no general rule of law that a father who allows a child to go about with any dangerous agency is liable for resulting injury. When automobiles were a novelty persons injured by machines driven by children sought to fasten liability on the parent by claiming that they were a dangerous article and a parent who allowed a child to be abroad with one should take the consequences. But the courts, generally, refused to incline to this view.

"The automobile is not a dangerous device," says one judge. "It is an ordinary vehicle of pleasure and business. It is no more dangerous than a team of horses and a carriage; or a gun, or a sailboat, or a motor launch."

But if the child is in any way serving the parent in operating the machine the parent is liable for the acts of a servant while engaged upon the master's business. The courts are generally very ready to hold a parent liable where possible, and if there is any evidence that the child acted upon the parent's suggestion, request or orders, was performing any errand or service for the parent, the parent will be held liable.

A Massachusetts case provides an excellent example of the father's liability. "In this case," said the judge in rendering the opinion that held the father liable, "a father had bought an automobile for the general use of his family. It was registered in his name, but the only member of his family licensed to operate it was his minor son, and the machine never was operated except by him. The defendant testified in substance that his wife had his permission to use the automobile whenever she desired, without making any special request for it and that he expected his son to mind his mother if she asked him to take her out with the car. The plaintiff was injured by a collision with it under circumstances which warranted a finding that the son was negligent on an afternoon when he was driving the car with his mother at her request. These facts warranted the inference that the son was then acting in accordance with general instructions expressly or impliedly given by his father. The boy was not running it for any purpose of his own, but for the convenience of his mother and by her express direction, for whose use, in common with the rest of the family it had been purchased by his father. If the father had employed a chauffeur

The controlling question is "For what purpose was the child operating the car?" If the child was running it for his own purposes the father should not be held liable; if for a family purpose for which the father has legitimately responsible for on his father's business then the father is liable.

A chauffeur is in much the position of a son as far as the owner's liability is concerned. Of course, as he is hired to run the car there is more likely to be evidence that he was about the master's business when an injury occurred and so the master is held liable. But if a chauffeur takes a machine without authorization, or even borrows it for his own pleasure and an accident results that chauffeur alone is generally held liable where he was not in any sense engaged in his master's business. Of course the chauffeur is engaged on his master's business just as truly while going for the owner, or returning to the garage, or testing the car as though the master be actually present in the car. In either case the master is liable for his servant's acts.

In this branch of the law, as in all others, it must be remembered that the state legislature, may and frequently does, pass some special statute imposing a further or different liability on various classes, which may vary the general rules of law.
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For Coupons Out of the Duke's Mixture Sack

Many men are getting untold pleasure out of the Liggett & Myers Duke's Mixture sack. One 5c package holds many pipefuls of pure, mild smoking—or, if you please, it will make many cigarettes of the good old-fashioned kind that you roll yourself.

Liggett & Myers Duke's Mixture

Duke's Mixture, made by the Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co. at Durham, N. C., is the favorite with cigarette smokers. It's the tobacco that makes "rolling" popular with men who want the true taste of pure, mild, selected tobacco.

We're making this brand the leader of its kind. Pay what you will, you cannot get better granulated tobacco than Duke's Mixture.

You still get the same big one and a half ounce sack—enough to make many cigarettes—for 5c. And with each sack you get a book of cigarette papers and a present coupon, FREE.

Save the Present Coupons

With the coupons you can get many handsome, desirable presents—articles suitable for men, women, boys and girls. Something for every member of the household.

Special offer for May and June only—

Our new illustrated catalogue of presents will be sent Free to anyone who sends us their name and address.

Coupons from Duke's Mixture may be assorted with tags from **HORSE SHOE, J. TINSLEY'S NATURAL LEAF, GRANGER TWIST, COUGONS from FOUR ROSES, (25 (in double cracker), PICK PLUG CUT, PIEDMONT CIGARETTES, CLIX CIGARETTES, and other tags or coupons issued by us.**

Premium Dept.
 Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.
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ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure

Economizes Butter, Flour, Eggs; makes the food more appetizing and wholesome

The only Baking Powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar

HISTORY OF THE WORLD TWO-IN-ONE PUZZLE.
 Add and subtract according to pictures, etc., and you will then be able to find out the name of the nineteenth state admitted to the Union on Dec. 11, 1816. After you have done this find the picture of the governor at that time. Answer to last puzzle: Frigate Chesapeake. Picture face on left side of peak.