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Diarrhoea Remedy is worth many
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these before buying. John Nokes,
South Sixth St., cor. Lincoln Av.
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e constant itching, burning, red-
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ma, tetter, salt rheum, itch, piles
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ly cured and the skin made clear
mooth with Dr. Hobson's Eczema
ment. Mr. J. C. Eveland of Bath,
says: "I had eczema twenty-five
and had tried everything. All
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a Ointment found a cure." This
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50c. Pfeiffer Chemical Co.,
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WILL DO YOUR
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They have every facility for
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Kinds of Hauling & Piano Moving
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Best Laxative for the Aged.
d men and women feel the need
laxative more than young folks
it must be safe and harmless and
which will not cause pain. Dr.
's New Pills are especially good
the aged, for they act promptly and
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hern Pacific Railway Time-Table
COTTAGE GROVE STATION

South Bound		North Bound	
	2:19 a. m.	No. 14	1:24 a. m.
	6:53 a. m.	No. 16	2:19 a. m.
	2:19 p. m.	No. 18	10:11 a. m.
	7:52 p. m.	No. 20	3:38 p. m.

I S. E. R. R. COMPANY.
END W. BOUND
No. 2.

	STATIONS	A. M.
Lv.	COTTAGE GROVE	Ar 12.00
	WALDEN	11.25
	CERRO GORDO	11.16
	DORENA	11.05
	STAR	10.40
	WICKS	10.33
	RED BRIDGE	10.28
	WILDWOOD	10.15
Ar.	DISSTON	Lv 10.00

extra trains for passengers only leaves
Grove Wednesdays and Saturdays. Extra
leaves 3:00 p. m., returning arrives at Cot
Grove at 5:30 p. m.
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day, Wednesday and Friday for Orseco.
ght will not be received at the O. & S. E.
Depot after 5 p. m. To insure forwarding
ext train freight must be delivered in ample
e to permit of its being billed.
A. B. WOOD, Manager.

Whole Family Benefited By Wonderful Remedy
There are many little things to
noy us, under present conditions
f life. The hurry, hard work,
oise and strain all tell on us and
nd to provoke nervousness and
ritability. We are frequently so
orn out we can neither eat, sleep
or work with any comfort. We
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A good thing to do under such
ircumstances is to take something
ke
Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills
o relieve the strain on the nerves.
Mrs. J. B. Hartsfield, 33 Corput St.,
Atlanta Ga., writes:
"I have on several occasions been
atly relieved by the use of your med-
ines, especially the Anti-Pain Pills,
which I keep constantly on hand for
e use of myself, husband and two
ns. Nothing in the world equals them
a headache remedy. Often I am
abled by the use of one or two of
e Pills to continue my housework
hen otherwise I would be in bed. My
usband joins me in my praise of the
Anti-Pain Pills and Nervine."
Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills
re relied upon to relieve pain,
ervousness and irritability in thou-
ands of households. Of proven
erit after twenty years' use, you
an have no reason for being longer
without them.
At all Druggists, 25 doses 25 cents.
MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.
11

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.

NOISES OF PEKING.

Hideous Din Raised by the Venders That Throng the Streets.

An analysis of the street noises of Peking has been made by the correspondent of a western American newspaper and ought to be useful when the anti-noise crusade reaches the orient. The great cause of confusion he finds is the various street venders, each of whom is armed with a noise producing instrument by which he proclaims his trade.

The barber has two prongs of steel through which he draws a spike and thus makes a loud whir. The seller of sweetmeats holds in his right hand two brass cups which he jangles together. The buyer of old clothes taps a small drum with a bit of tarred bamboo, getting by this combination a plunk, plunk that attracts trade. The man who has wicker baskets to sell beats half a gourd with a drumstick. the clothes seller swings a drum which has two bits of metal attached to it by strings, the toy dealer strikes a brass gong of a peculiarly penetrating tone, the knife grinder claps three blocks of iron together, and the seller of charcoal announces his coming by a repeated tap, tap on a block of wood.

The watchman manages to introduce a little variety. He is armed with a wooden drum, which he taps in different measures to mark the different hours of the night. The sound of his drum, however, carries no certain assurance. On the night when Peking was looted you would not have known from him that anything was wrong. In the intervals of the rifle fire the sound of his drum rose undismayed, signaling in superb nonchalance the exciting hours.

The fact is that he is not on duty to catch thieves or even to scare them off, as are some of the Japanese watchmen. His function is nobler. The sound of his drum frightens away the spirits of evil, without whose presence no self respecting thief can hope to pull of a successful job.

COMFORTED THE LADIES.

A Marshal of France Who Was a Hero, a Gallant and a Dandy.

Blaise de Montluc was a soldier and a marshal of France who fought through half the sixteenth century. Like a true Gascon, as he was, he added to his great physical qualities courage, high spirits and unquenchable gayety.

In the Italian wars Blaise de Montluc commanded the defense of Sienna during a prolonged siege. When the town was reduced to a few ounces of bread daily Blaise was overcome with sickness and had himself carried about in a chair muffled up in furs.

But perceiving that the inhabitants, especially the women, were "thus rendered apprehensive of their fate should he die"—so runs an excerpt from De Montluc's "Commentaries"—"he called for a pair of crimson velvet breeches laid over with gold lace, very finely cut, for they were made at a time when he was forsooth in love. He put on a doublet of the same and a shirt of crimson silk and gold twist, then a buff collar over which he put his arms, very finely gilt."

He was at that time wearing gray and white "in honor of a fair lady to whom he was a servant when he had leisure." So he put on a hat of gray silk with a gray silver hatband and a plume of heron's feathers set with silver spangles.

He also put on a short cassock of gray velvet garnished with "little plates of silver at two fingers' distance from one another and lined with cloth of silver, all open between the plates."

Then he "rubbed his face with Greek wine till he brought a little color into his cheeks and drank a small draught with a little bit of bread.

"He then looked at himself in the glass, strutted before his officers, though he had not the strength to kill a chicken, and rode through the town to the great comfort of all beholders."

Two Poor Ones.

During one of Edwin Forrest's engagements in Boston a poor artist called several times to see the great actor at the old Winthrop House. Each time he brought a picture which he had painted. He finally left it with a note stating that he was in needy circumstances. Forrest read the note and took the wrapping from the picture. It proved to be a painting of himself as Spartacus. Forrest gazed upon it a moment and then ejaculated to the clerk: "Give him $10. If he is as poor as his picture he must be on the point of starvation."

The Two Garricks.

George Garrick, brother of the celebrated David, was the latter's most devoted slave and laborious pack horse. On coming behind the scene he usually inquired, "Has David wanted me?" It being asked once how George came to die so soon after the demise of his famous brother, a wag replied, "David wanted him."

Diplomatic.

"Am I all the world to you, Jack, dear?" she cooed.

"You are certainly a fair portion of it," he told her and so made the classy double play of pleasing her and keeping to the exact truth.—Boston Traqscript.

Resigned.

"Mrs. Dibble wears a resigned look."

"Yes. After she married Dibble she realized that nothing worse could ever happen to her."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Our own heart and not other men's opinions forms our true honor.—Coleridge.

Popular Talks on Law

CHECKS AND BANK ACCOUNTS.

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

John McGee owed Warren Gordon five dollars for a couple of loads of cordwood. Gordon, having delivered the wood at McGee's residence, went to McGee's store to secure his money. McGee drew out his check book and signed a check in the usual form, instructing his bank to pay to Gordon the sum of five dollars. This was on Tuesday afternoon about two o'clock. The bank did not close until four, but Gordon, knowing that McGee was a responsible man of means and not needing the cash at that time, decided he wouldn't cash the check at once, but would keep it until he needed the money at the end of the week. Wednesday passed with the bank open for business in the usual way, but again Gordon did not present the check for payment. On Thursday Gordon heard rumors that the bank was in difficulties and might fail, so he hastened to its doors only to find that he was too late and that they had already been closed. The failure proved complete.

Gordon went to McGee and asked that he be paid his five dollars, insisting that it was McGee's bank that had failed and that he had never received his pay for the wood delivered. McGee inquired into all the circumstances and pointed out that had Gordon presented the check for payment on either Tuesday afternoon or any time Wednesday it would have been paid in full. McGee further stated that he had had the money on deposit in the bank and it had been lost. Had Gordon presented the check within a reasonable time, five dollars at least would have been saved, and there was no reason why McGee should lose the five dollars a second time. Before the law McGee's position was correct, he was not required to make good the check, Gordon having failed to present it for payment when he reasonably might have at a time when it would have been paid in full.

The payment of obligations by checks on bank accounts is a familiar business procedure in every community, and an examination of the legal relations of the banker, the depositor who signs the check and the person to whom he gives it, is of the greatest practical importance. Let us examine the legal significance of a check, the requirements of a good check and the obligations of the various parties to it.

The form of a bank check is familiar enough to all of us. It is usually prepared by filling with ink or pencil blank spaces in the printed form provided by the bank. But the entire check may be written, and checks have been prepared on many substances besides paper. Lumbermen have whittled out a smooth shingle and written their checks thereon. A young profligate in jail after a spree once tore off his cuff and wrote on it a check to obtain funds to secure his release. The requirement is that the check be in writing of some kind, which includes typewriting, etc. It is addressed to a stated bank, which is directed to "Pay to the order of John Jones," or "Pay to the order of Bearer," a certain sum of money. These words, "pay to the order of," are necessary to the negotiability of the check—that is necessary so that it may fulfill all the legal requirements and be capable of passing of indorsement, etc. A check may be drawn to "Bills Payable," or "Rent," or "Cash," and is then payable to bearer.

There is no legal requirement that a check be dated, but this is a wise and almost invariable custom. Any legal holder of a check may fill in the true date where it has been left blank. A check may be dated in the past, or in the future. If dated in the past it is payaple at once, and if dated in the future it is payable on or after its date. While the words, "on demand" are not used in a check, they are implied in law, the understanding being that the bank is instructed by its depositor to pay to the order of John Jones on demand.

A check may be signed by the depositor and usually in his own hand, though contract relations between bank and depositor may authorize the use of a rubber stamp, or some such device in place of a written signature.

In law the person who draws a check and gives it to another is understood to agree that he will stand back of the check and see to it that the person receiving it secures the money for which it calls, provided he handles it in a proper and reasonable manner. If the person receiving a check presents it to the bank within a reasonable time, and the bank dishonors the check, and he then gives notice of this to the person who drew it, that drawer is bound to pay to him the amount of the check. A check should be presented during business hours by a person entitled to receive money on it on the next business day after receipt, at the latest. As we noticed in the case of John McGee and Warren Gordon, if the check is not presented within that time, and the bank fails, the loss must fall upon the person who failed to present it. But if the depositor suffers no loss because of the delay in presenting the check he cannot escape liability if it is dishonored. Thus if Warren Gordon had carelessly kept McGee's check several days before presenting it for payment and in the meantime McGee had withdrawn his account from the bank, there being no failure, McGee would have been bound to see that Gordon received the amount of the check.

If a check is received drawn upon a bank in another city it cannot, of course, be presented for payment on that or the next business day, so it is sufficient if the check is put in course of collection on the business day following its receipt. One should be as prompt in giving notice to the drawer of the refusal of the bank to pay a check as to put it in course of collection.

A check that is drawn payable to "Bearer" may be transferred simply by delivery, handing it from one to another. If the check is drawn payable to "John Jones," John Jones may transfer it by indorsement—that is, by writing his name on the back. If he indorses in blank he simply writes his name "John Jones" across the end of the back of the check, when it is payable to anyone who may hold it. If John Jones should write, "Pay to the order of Sam Smith, John Jones," Sam Smith alone would then have the right to present it for payment or transfer it by further endorsement. The blank indorsement of the person presenting the check at the bank is, of course, sufficient to transfer the legal rights in the check to the bank.

One who takes a check from another usually requires that he indorse it even though it be already indorsed in blank or payable to bearer. This is because the person who indorses a check to another is understood in law to make certain promises to the person to whom he indorses the check even though he does nothing further than write his name on the check. The indorser engages that when the check is properly presented at the bank it will be paid, and if it is not paid and notice is given to him he will pay either amount to the person to whom he transferred the check on any other who may subsequently receive it by proper indorsement. Thus when you indorse a check you make that promise to all future holders of the check. If you are compelled to make it good you may have recourse in turning against those who transferred the check to you and whose names appear on the back as endorsers, or on the face as signers.

While the bank owes a duty to depositor to pay his proper check drawn against an adequate deposit, the banker is not bound to pay any check as against a holder of it. The rights of the holder are against the signer of the check, and those who transferred it to him. But if a bank certifies a check it becomes bound to pay it to a proper holder. Certification of a check is secured by presenting it to the cashier of the bank against which it is drawn. Upon determining that the signer has funds sufficient to cover the check on deposit, and seeing to it that they are set aside for that purpose, the cashier marks "Certified" across the face of the check and adds his official signature. The funds to cover this check are then withdrawn from the control of the depositor who signed the check and he may not stop payment of it, or withdraw the funds to cover it. The bank becomes absolutely bound to pay it, and the check is as good as the bank. Usually the person who signs a check has it certified in order that one to whom he would give it in payment of an obligation will be more ready to receive it. His liabilities on the check remain the same as if he has it certified. But if one who holds the check, other than the person who drew it, has it certified, he then in effect says that he chooses to look to the bank for payment of the check, and the depositor who signed it and all who indorsed it before him are relieved from their liabilities, the bank alone becoming liable to the holder.

If an ordinary check comes to you the safe procedure is to either present it to the bank on which it is drawn and secure the cash, or to deposit it in your own bank for collection, and do this within twenty-four hours after it is received, or at least on the next business day. It may seem immediately convenient to turn another's check over to a third party, but if you do so recognize the risks involved. The safe procedure is to cash the check you have and pay the third party by your own personal check on your own account or with the cash received.

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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.

Comparative Digestibility of Food

Made with different Baking Powders

From a Series of Elaborate Chemical Tests:

An equal quantity of bread (biscuit) was made with each of three different kinds of baking powder—cream of tartar, phosphate, and alum—and submitted separately to the action of the digestive fluid, each for the same length of time.

The relative percentage of the food digested is shown as follows:

Bread made with Royal Cream of Tartar Powder:

100 Per Cent. Digested

Bread made with phosphate powder:

68¼ Per Cent. Digested

Bread made with alum powder:

67¾ Per Cent. Digested

These tests, which are absolutely reliable and unprejudiced, make plain a fact of great importance to everyone: Food raised with Royal, a cream of tartar Baking Powder, is shown to be entirely digestible, while the alum and phosphate powders are found to largely retard the digestion of the food made from them.

Undigested food is not only wasted food, but it is the source of very many bodily ailments.

Cream for Butter Making.

"A fairly rich cream gives best results for butter making" says O. G. Simpson of the Oregon Agricultural College dairy school. "A cream that will test 30 to 35 per cent or produce about three and a half pounds of butter to ten pounds of cream is good. Other conditions being equal, a rich cream will keep longer and churn more easily than a thin cream.

"If the cream is to be kept any length of time before ripening, it should be cooled immediately after skimming to below 60 degrees. Tin containers are preferable to crocks or other material. Tin allows the temperature to be changed more easily, and is easier to handle and keep clean. If two lots of cream are to be mixed, they should both assume the same temperature before mixing."

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Special lot of Men's Suits, values up to $21

$14.95

Straw and Panama Hats for Men and Boys

To the Ladies

We Are Showing the Latest Balkan Blouses

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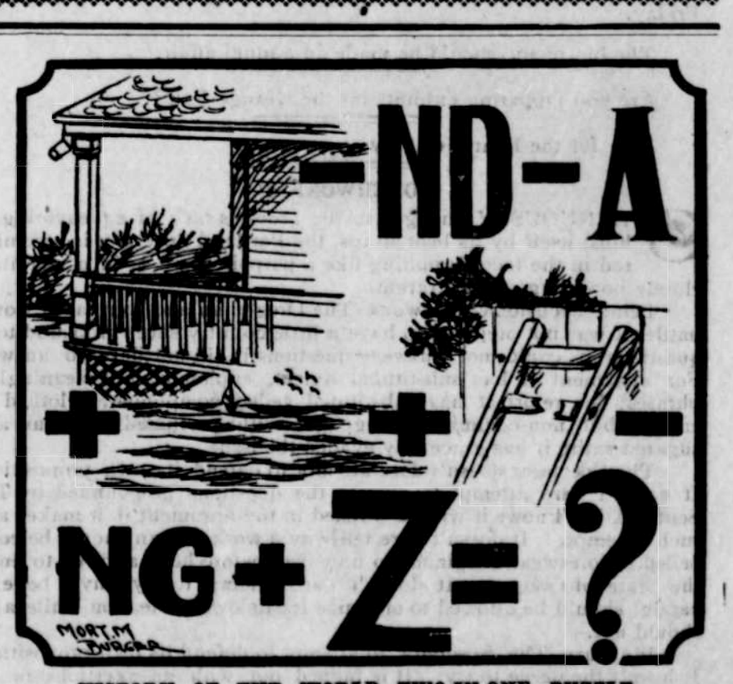

HISTORY OF THE WORLD TWO-IN-ONE PUZZLE.

Add and subtract according to pictures, etc., and you will then be able to find out the name of the place that was captured by General Scott after a bombardment of four days March 29, 1847. After you have done this find the picture of General Scott.

Answer to last puzzle: Indiana. Picture face on sleeve of man.