

Chronic Dyspepsia.

The following unsolicited testimonial should certainly be sufficient to give hope and courage to persons afflicted with chronic dyspepsia: "I have been a chronic dyspeptic for years, and of all the medicine I have taken, Chamberlain's Tablets have done me more good than anything else," says W. G. Mattison, No. 7 Sherman St., Hornellsville, N. Y. For sale by Benson's Pharmacy.

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WILL DO YOUR
DRAYING AND MOVING
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They have every facility for handling all classes of goods, and simply solicit a trial. Feed Barn and Fire Proof Vault in Connection.
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Quick Help to Backache and Rheumatism.

The man or woman who wants quick help from backache and rheumatism, will find it in Foley Kinley Pills. They act so quickly and with such good effect that weak, inactive kidneys that do not keep the blood clean and free of impurities, are toned up and strengthened to healthy vigorous action. Good results follow their use promptly. For sale by all dealers everywhere.

Guard Your Children Against Bowel Trouble

Many children at an early age become constipated, and frequently serious consequences result. Not being able to realize his own condition, a child's bowels should be constantly watched, and a gentle laxative given when necessary. Dr. Miles' Laxative Tablets are especially well adapted to women and children. The Sisters of Christian Charity, 531 Charles St., Luzerne, Pa., who attend many cases of sickness say of them:

"Some time ago we began using Dr. Miles' Laxative Tablets and find that we like them very much. Their action is excellent and we are grateful for having been made acquainted with them. We have had good results in every case and the Sisters are very much pleased."

The form and flavor of any medicine is very important, no matter who is to take it. The taste and appearance are especially important when children are concerned. All parents know how hard it is to give the average child "medicine," even though the taste is partially disguised. In using Dr. Miles' Laxative Tablets, however, this difficulty is overcome. The shape of the tablets, their appearance and candy-like taste at once appeal to any child, with the result that they are taken without objection.

The rich chocolate flavor and absence of other taste, make Dr. Miles' Laxative Tablets the ideal remedy for children.

If the first box fails to benefit, the price is returned. Ask your druggist. A box of 25 doses costs only 25 cents. Never sold in bulk. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

A Marvelous Escape.

"My little boy had a marvelous escape," writes P. E. Bastians of Prince Albert, Cape of Good Hope. "It occurred in the middle of the night. He got a very severe attack of croup. As luck would have it, I had a large bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in the house. After following the directions for an hour and twenty minutes he was through all danger." Sold by Benson's Pharmacy.

When it rains



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A mild, gentle and effective laxative is what people demand when suffering from constipation. Thousands swear by Dr. King's New Life Pills. Hugh Tallman of San Antonio, Tex., writes: "They are, beyond question, the best pills my wife and I have ever taken." They never cause pain. Price 25c at druggists, or by mail, H. E. Bucklen & Co., Philadelphia or St. Louis.

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Popular Talks on Law

THE ACTS OF YOUR NEIGHBORS.

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

Quarrels not infrequently arise between neighbors. Difficulties may arise and disputes occur even though neither crosses the line that divides his possessions but confines himself strictly to his own property. One may do many things on his own property which will affect and annoy his neighbors. He may burn a cheap grade of soft coal which scatters soot and smoke over his neighbor's premises. He may dig a ditch close to the line which causes his neighbor's land to cave in with the result that his barn topples over. Or he may build an unsightly shed close to the street, which seriously affects the appearance of his neighbor's premises and shuts off the light and air from his house. Still again he may blast some stumps, and pieces of rock may fly across the line of his property and kill his neighbor's cow. So it is, that one often has need to know of his rights against a neighbor who has done things on his own property to the injury of the man who owns the property next to his. These are questions of the rights of adjoining landowners.

We have heard that an Englishman's house is his castle and it is a general rule of law that one has the widest control over his own property and may do with it about as he pleases. But there are certain rights of his neighbor in particular, as well as of the public as a whole, which must be recognized and respected. In so far as possible one must use his own property in such a manner as not to do injury to the property of his neighbor adjoining. One may enjoy his own property but he must enjoy it in such a manner as not to injure the property of another. But this rule cannot be absolutely enforced for it is limited by the larger principle before stated that one is supreme in his own dominions. So if one makes a use of his property which is legitimate and yet which causes injury to his neighbor that neighbor must suffer without legal redress. It all depends on whether the use is justified.

Where one wishes to blast with powerful explosives on his own premises in the improvement thereof he is bound to proceed with all possible care and caution and if he does not do so he is responsible for any injury which may result to the property adjoining. If he hires another to do the work under his direction he is still liable for any injury resulting from any lack of caution or proper execution of the work. If he hires a contractor to do the work, so that it is not under his own control and direction, he is not liable for the contractor's faults, unless he knew that the contractor was to proceed in an improper manner. Some states under certain circumstances have held that one is absolutely liable for the results of blasting on his premises whether he has been in any way at fault or not.

This view has been taken in cities where it is frequently insisted that the use of high explosives on a city lot is an unreasonable, unusual and unnatural use of property and for such use he must answer to his injured neighbor, whether there has been any lack of care or not. Blasting in unsettled communities, away from buildings, with the usual and proper precautions is not usually held to be an unreasonable use of property for which the person blasting is answerable, unless he has proceeded with lack of caution. A landowner may secure an injunction to prevent a neighbor from blasting without the use of usual and prudent safeguards.

Whether one keeps his own premises in repair or not is generally an affair of his own, yet if he fails to keep his premises in proper repair and, because of this, injury occurs to the property of his neighbor,—as through fall of his barn—he must answer for it. This rule applies to those owning adjoining tracts of land, but not to those who own separate parts of the same building. Thus one may own the first floor of a building and another the second. Neither is bound, in the absence of special agreement, to keep his portion in repair so that injury may not result to the other portion. If the owner of the upper portion fails to keep the roof in repair and rain injures the property of the owner of the lower half there is no liability.

Every landowner owes to his neighbor what is known in law as lateral support. That is, in digging a ditch, or making an excavation close to the line, the person doing the digging must see to it that support is not withdrawn from his neighbor's land so that it will cave in or be weakened in any way. Neither landowner may withdraw the support from the other's land. This does not mean that one may not excavate, but it means that he must support the other's land so that it will not tumble down. If he fails to do this he is responsible for all resulting injury.

The support that is owed to the land of the neighbor is support to the land in its natural condition, that is, unincumbered by the weight of buildings.

Thus if one excavates on his own property, and the land of his neighbor on which a house is situated caves in, he is responsible for the resulting injury if the excavation would have caused the land to cave in had no house rested upon it. But if the land would not have caved in but for the weight of the building upon it the person digging has not violated the duty of lateral support to the land in its natural condition and is not responsible.

This right to excavate does not relieve the landowner from the duty to take reasonable precautions and carry on work with due care. He must exercise ordinary skill and care to avoid injury to adjoining land upon which there are buildings. In many states statutes have been enacted which govern the making of excavations, limit the depth, specify the precautions which must be taken, etc. Usually these statutes require that notice be given to the owner of the adjoining property of the intended excavation so that buildings may be protected.

Whether there is a statute or not this is a wise precaution.

In the absence of some special restriction one may build almost any sort of a structure that he desires on his property and in any location so long as he keeps it within the boundaries of his property. He owes no duty to his neighbor not to shut off the light or air from a structure on the adjoining premises. This is the general rule. There may be some restriction applying to the particular premises, imposed by the transfer of some previous owner, which regulates the kind of a structure which may be built, where it may be built and for what purposes it may be used. There may be a municipal ordinance regulating the sort of building that may be built within certain limits, and if so it must be complied with. Before you plan to erect a structure or buy land with view to erecting a structure be sure that you know what the restrictions are. "Spite houses" are, generally speaking, within the law. One may build any sort of structure he will, in the absence of restrictions, and the law will not inquire into his motives.

The air must not be unreasonably polluted by smoke, gases or odors. Whether any use is unreasonable depends upon the particular circumstances of that general location. The pollution must be so serious as to interfere with the ordinary enjoyment of life or the comfort of existence before the law will interfere. In the absence of smoke ordinances one may, generally, burn any kind of coal he wishes to.

If one keeps dangerous and unusual things upon his premises, as stores of high explosives, he is responsible for any injury which may result to a neighbor, as this is regarded as an unreasonable use. The use one makes of his premises must be that of an ordinarily careful, prudent and normal person. (Copyright, 1913, by W. K. Towers.)

BRIEF NEWS OF OREGON

A definite movement has been made at Salem toward securing a manufacturing plant for flax products.

While out halibut fishing Captain Carner of Newport captured a 14-foot man-eating shark.

Mrs. C. S. McIntosh, at the age of 85 years, has just proved up on a homestead of 160 acres in the Upper Hood river valley.

The city's commissioners of Portland have decided that dogs running at large must remain muzzled until at least January 1.

Loss from fire in Newberg early Saturday morning was estimated at \$15,000, with approximately \$10,000 of the loss covered by insurance.

Frank S. Grant, formerly city attorney of Portland, declares he will seek the nomination for attorney general on the republican ticket.

The board of education of Portland has denied the petition of the Ministerial association that the Bible be read in the public schools.

Klamath county's grain crop is estimated at 1,200,000 bushels. Increase is one-third greater than at any former year due in part to increased acreage.

Claude McDonald of Portland, freshman in the University of Oregon, died from a hemorrhage of the brain, the result of a fall in the shower bathroom of the gymnasium.

A new variety of apple, which is a cross between a Newtown and a Spitzberg, is said to have been found in the orchard of J. E. Epping of Hood River.

Loren Evans, aged 30, of Eugene, committed suicide by throwing himself beneath the wheels of a south-bound local passenger train at Walker station, 18 miles south of Eugene.

Through an arrangement with the University of Oregon conversational German will be taught in the seventh

A weekly newspaper with lots of backbone—
The Cottage Grove Sentinel

The Live Wire Newspaper

and eighth grades of the public schools at Eugene.

Governor West has received a check for \$55,000 from Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, which is 25 per cent of the income from the federal forest reserves up to June 30, 1913.

Moving pictures, demonstrations and short lectures were used to instruct and entertain that part of the audience at the state fair that is interested in problems of the household, farm and public schools.

For the purpose of bringing to Oregon the best possible information on highway engineering, Professor Skelton of the agricultural college has been sent on a four months' tour of the United States.

Charged with misapplication of funds of the Citizens National bank of Baker, of which he formerly was cashier, the trial of Guy L. Lindsay began in the United States district court at Portland on Thursday.

The Standard garage of The Dalles was destroyed by fire. In an hour the building with all its contents was a total wreck. Thirty-five or forty automobiles were in the garage when the fire occurred and the spread was so rapid that none were gotten out.

C. C. Moore of the United States department of agriculture visited the Agricultural college and was given every assurance that the institution would co-operate in fostering the movement to grow potatoes in Oregon for the manufacture of starch.

Whether or not the Southern Oregon State Normal college at Ashland shall be reopened after being closed for five years will be an issue to be voted upon by the electorate of Oregon at the general election to be held November 3, 1914.

Jealous because she paid attention to a young man of the community, James Barnes shot and seriously injured his daughter Ruby, shot at another daughter, and then committed suicide, at his home 40 miles north of Wallawa.

Senator Chamberlain is endeavoring to have the isthmian canal commission send a seagoing dredge through the Panama canal in advance of the other boats, in order that the dredge may be used in work of deepening the channel of the Columbia river at an early date.

By weaving her stocking into a rope, Miss Christina Schirmer, 21, unmarried, and an inmate of the insane asylum at Salem, committed suicide by hanging herself. She fastened one end of the stocking to a window guard, and then, slipping the noose over her head, leaped from a chair.

The state highway commission has been authorized by the Multnomah county commissioners to draw on the \$75,000 fund set aside for the construction of the highway down the Columbia river to the sea. The work will be confined to that portion of the county from Portland to the early line of the county.

Loss of memory of everything that happened to him prior to 1912, obliterating all knowledge of what his real name may be, where he came from, and who his relatives may be, was alleged by J. J. Marvin, alias Mater, who was bound over to the federal grand jury on a charge of having impersonated a government officer and obtained on that basis money and lodgings in Portland.

Insect Enemies to the Codling Moth.

The codling moth and its brood of larvae that cause wormy apples are to be attacked with a new and interesting weapon, the Calliphilates messor grav. This new enemy of the moth is only a small insect, but it is fully as formidable as its name, if it accomplishes all that is expected of it. Just what the insect is and what it does to destroy codling worms are described by Professor H. F. Wilson, head of the Entomological department of the Oregon Agricultural college, who will direct experimental work with the beneficial insect.

"The methods of this parasite are not intended to be warlike. Its fatal damage to moth larvae is inflicted in its peaceful pursuit of a home in which to rear its young. In seeking for a place to deposit its eggs, the female of this species discovers the cocoon of the codling worm. She settles down upon it, penetrates the shell with her ovipositor, inserting it deeply into the body of the larvae or pupa, and there lays the egg.

"Almost as soon as it is hatched from the egg the young parasite begins to feed upon the tissues of its liv-

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ing home. And it never ceases to eat until it has grown strong and is able to make its living in the outside world. By this time the moth larvae has been burrowed into a lifeless shell. The parasite then emerges to rear another generation of its kind, and, if a female, to inflict death upon large numbers of moth larvae.

"A supply of specimens of this insect has been secured by the department of entomology and an attempt will be made to rear colonies large enough to carry on successful warfare against the codling moth. If this attempt is successful colonies of the parasite will be liberated in orchards in various parts of Oregon.

"These insects are beneficial in every way. The adult is about one-half inch in length, and is of a pale blue color, with four transparent wings."

Visiting cards—The Sentinel.

Displays as Rules Require.

"The rules of the vegetable exhibit should clearly state the requirements in the different classes of entries, and exhibitors should rigidly adhere to them," says Professor A. G. Bouquet, of the horticultural department, Oregon Agricultural College. "There should be no haphazard displays. If the terms call for six beets, the exhibitors should show just six and expect disqualification for an entry of five, seven, or any number other than

six. These are simple matters and easily controlled, but they are essential to prize-winning.

"It is just as necessary to put up the packages and tag them correctly according to the rules. I have found cabbage entered as Danish Ball Head, which was not Danish Ball Head at all, but an altogether different variety. Growers should not enter products of doubtful pedigree and stock.

"Nor is it best to exhibit a large number of reputed new varieties. They are frequently nothing but variations of real varieties and after a year or so lose their temporary characteristics. Improved strains of standard stocks are superior to shifting varieties.

"But the thing that appeals most forcibly to the judge's eye is uniformity in size, color, shape, smoothness and cleanliness. Any entry of vegetables which displays these qualities is in line for a prize."

Notice.

Tom Awbrey wishes to announce to his insurance patrons that while absent during the next few weeks all matters of insurance requiring attention will receive prompt attention by applying to Veatch & Spencer. m221f

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.

Light, Snow-White and Wholesome Bread
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You never hear a poor baker say: "I use Drifted Snow," for if Drifted Snow Flour were used, the baking would be good.

Many housewives are not getting the best baking results simply because an inferior flour is spoiling the baking that would otherwise be good.

If you have poor luck with your bread occasionally—just remember the remedy and use Drifted Snow Flour for the next batch.

It's guaranteed to satisfy or your money back.

All Good Grocers Sell
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Wanted!

We want you to know that there are several good business opportunities waiting for you at the new town of Imperial, in Southeastern Crook County, Oregon.

If you are looking for a location and want to get in a good, prosperous community and grow up with the town, you should write us and learn the inducements we will offer you to come here.

Tell us your line of business and we will not advise you to come here unless there is a chance for you to make good. Address

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