

Special Dress Goods Sale!

Charming but Inexpensive Gown Can Be Easily Made at Home



This attractive semi-formal frock is suitable to wear to the theatre, to afternoon or evening dances, garden fetes and similar occasions.

The model as illustrated is developed from figured Foulard and fashionable shadow lace at a total cost of \$3.69.

The overskirt, collar and cuffs require 3 yards of our 27 1/2-inch printed Foulard at 49c a yard. The flounce requires 2 1/2 yards of shadow lace 23 inches wide at 69c a yard, while the waist will take 2 1/2 yards of 24-inch all-over lace at 59c a yard.

The above prices include everything necessary for making size 36 and the two McCall Patterns, Nos. 5981-5983. Smaller or larger sizes at only slightly lower or higher figures.

Reduce The High Cost of Dressing
This stylish model can, of course, be developed in a wide range of materials and trimmings.

The charm of the present styles is easy to attain at home because of the simple draping.

Umphrey & Mackin
THE QUALITY CASH STORE - PHONE 33

Society

On account of the Fourth being so close at hand the regular meeting day of the Constellation Club has been postponed from July 2 to July 16, at which time Mesdames Knowles and Kerr will be the hostesses.

Prof. and Mrs. J. E. Dunton entertained at dinner Saturday Dr. Herbert, Col. Lochwitzky, Miss Estelle Gray, Mrs. Gray and Mrs. Dagg, all of whom took part in the chautauqua here.

A marriage license was issued Saturday to James Frame and Miss Bertha Bemis, both of London.

The birthday anniversary of Mrs. James Hart of Rujada was celebrated in a very delightful manner Saturday when about twenty of her friends from Cottage Grove and the country near Rujada spent the day with her. Mrs. Hart served a most delicious banquet. During the afternoon the guests were about three pounds of carpet rags for their hostess and later took a long walk looking over the U. S. Logging Co.'s camp and the beautiful surrounding country.

FADS AND FANCIES.

By Harriette
The very newest fashions in furniture, something that promises to be a real fad, is the revival of painting on chairs, tables, beds, etc. I am sure that right here in Cottage Grove there are numbers of old pieces, painted black or yellow or green that bear these quaint paintings of flowers, fruit or landscapes that are just now greatly in demand. Such furniture is bringing the top prices in exclusive shops all over the country, while many originals are right here at home only waiting to be freshened up. This freshening up process may be accomplished by repainting, care being taken not to cover up the little festoon of flowers or fruit and later going over the design in as near the original colors as possible. The back ground colors most in vogue are black, white, french gray and sage green. Be sure to look over the family's stock of old discarded furniture and see if you do own such a piece.

Every woman realizes that to be really finished up to the minute these days she must have all manner of dainty little conceits to wear around her neck. One of the newest and daintiest is most simply and inexpensively made by taking a strip of chiffon of your favorite color, about a yard long and about four inches wide, sewing the edges of the chiffon together and turning it and stringing on it in groups or in any way that best suits your fancy those little beads which you called Indian beads when you were a little girl and that you can get at nearly any dry goods store in little round boxes that look like pill boxes. At the ends of the strips sew one of the beads to keep the others from slipping off. You can most easily string the beads on the chiffon strip if you sew the end up tightly and keep the needle and thread fastened

to it at the end and string the beads on the thread first and then slip them on up the strip. The ends of these strips are loosely knotted or thrown over one another.

PRESERVING STRAWBERRIES.

The preserving season being at hand perhaps the young and inexperienced housekeeper would like to know just how to go about making strawberry preserves. Take equal amount of berries and heated sugar, put them together in preserving kettle and let come to boil and boil until a teaspoonful when placed on a saucer will jelly. Then take up and put in glass jars.

So many people think that mayonnaise is hard to make that I would like to disabuse their minds. Nothing easier, and, besides, it's heaps of fun to see it coming out just right. First, place one level teaspoonful of mustard, 1/4 teaspoonful salt, and a little cayenne pepper in the bowl in which you are going to mix and blend them well, then add the unbeaten yolks of two eggs, and stir again. To this mixture add, drop at a time at first, one cup full of olive oil, stirring constantly. A fork does excellently for stirring. After you have got the mixture well under way, or when you have about half of the oil used up, you can add it in larger quantities at a time, all the time stirring diligently. Oftentimes you will think that it has curdled but if you will only persist in your beating for a few minutes without adding any more oil you will soon have it smooth again. If it gets too thick at any time add a few drops of the two tablespoonsful of vinegar or lemon juice which must go into it. If it does not become too thick at any time you can simply add the two tablespoonsful of vinegar when you have stirred in all the oil. Then take the white of one egg and beat it until it is very stiff and beat it into the dressing and you have the finest mayonnaise imaginable. If you are going to use this dressing for a fruit or other sweet salad, add about a half teaspoonful of sugar.

Take any red or yellow cherries, seed them and dip them into a syrup made of one cupful of fine granulated sugar and four tablespoonsful of water and lay them on an oiled paper to dry, and you will find yourself in possession of one of the most delectable confections imaginable—candied cherries—for which you pay a big price in candy shops. If you notice that the cherries are not as clear as you would like them, redip them.

Now that lavender is nearly ripe in this favored clime—the only place perhaps outside of England where it can be induced to grow—one is anxious to know cunning little ways of making it up in addition to the lavender sticks. One of the neatest for bureau drawers is to make flat pads of dainty dimity with a sprig of flower either in lavender or your own favorite color. The pads are made to fit drawer exactly and lie flat on the bottom, scenting up the

entire space. Another way which was extensively evident in the lavender which was for sale in the most exclusive and artistic shops last Christmas time, was to put it in grass linen bags in the natural color embroidered with sprays of the lavender flower and the words "Sweet Lavender." These bags were most cunning and old fashioned looking. Still another way is to have the dried flowers and seeds put into fancy little boxes usually carrying out the lavender motif in color or design.

Large stationery boxes are ideal for keeping fancy work in. These boxes are usually very clean and pretty and have backs that swing up like a trunk lid. The work may be folded in the box and kept clean and neat and in compact form.

Be prepared to wear your watch pinned on your blouses or coat again in the near future. When the watches are worn this way they are hung on a black grosgrain or moire ribbon the same width as the watch and quite short. This ribbon is ornamented with a slide and the whole is pinned to the blouse or coat with a bar pin.

To be really fashionable one's belt must be very wide and very loose. Frequently these girdles are made of very wide pieces of ribbon drawn loosely about the waist and the ends caught in front.

Snapdragons are remarkably pretty flowers which are especially adapted for beds of riotous color. Often one wishes one knew some way of starting them except from the seed and here is the secret that the florist told me: "Break off the little shoots from the sides of the stalks and plant them in sand, keeping them well watered and in a short time the little slips will put out roots and be ready for transplanting into a bed." That the method is a good one I can testify, for I tried it myself and now have small budding plants from little slips which I planted less than a month ago.

CHURCH NEWS

[Every religious organization is invited to use this column for announcement of its services and other news. Contributors are requested to omit exhortations and other editorial matter, and to make the announcement of services as concise as possible. Social functions, etc., and news outside of the weekly announcement may be elaborated upon.]

Services at the Christian Science Hall every Sunday at 11, and Wednesday evening at 7:30. All are welcome.

FREE METHODIST.

Rhoda Burnett, Pastor.
Preaching services the first and third Sundays of every month at 3 and 7:30. Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 7:30, and on second and fourth Sundays at 3.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.
Next Sunday: High mass and sermon at 10:30; devotions and benediction at 7:30. All welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
Services next Sunday: Bible school at 10; morning worship at 11; Junior Christian Endeavor at 3; evening worship at 8; Catechetical class at 4.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH

J. W. Jenkins, supply pastor.
Services: Bible school at 10; preaching services at 8; prayer meeting each Thursday at 8.

BAPTIST CHURCH

A. M. Williams, Minister.
Preaching services morning and evening second, fourth and fifth Sundays of each month. Bible study and prayer meeting every Thursday evening, present study, "Jesus Is Coming." Sunday school at 10.
Next Sunday, sermon topic, "The Priest and His Robes," evening subject, "The Relation of Man To God."

METHODIST EPISCOPAL

Hornae N. Aldrich, Pastor
Services next Sunday as follows: Sunday School at 10; sermon at 11; Junior League at 3; Epworth League at 7; evening service at 8.
Morning sermon subject: "Civil Liberty—a Trust." Union service for young people at 6:45 in the dining room of the church at which Linnie Garrett Carl will address the young people.
In the evening Col. Lochwitzky will give an illustrated lecture, "What Christ Means to a Siberian Exile." This is to be a union service.

Col. Alexander Lochwitzky, on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock at a union meeting at the Methodist Church will tell "What Christ Means to a Siberian Exile." The lecture is one of decided educational value on a subject which appeals to young and old alike. Col. Lochwitzky has a compelling personality and speaks admirably, besides having a subject which in itself is of absorbing interest. The lecture will be of particular interest also to school children. A free will offering will be taken.

P. M. WARBURG



Photo by Pach Bros.
P. M. Warburg, the New York banker, who was named a member of the Federal Reserve Board.

Brief News of the Week

The much discussed order issued by Secretary Daniels last April banishing all intoxicating liquors from the American navy became effective Wednesday.

Thousands of school teachers from every section of the country will begin to assemble in St. Paul at the end of the week in anticipation of the opening of the annual convention of the National Educational association.

The centennial anniversary of the battle of Horseshoe Bend, in which General Andrew Jackson broke the power of the Creek Indians and saved the great southwest from British domination, will be celebrated Saturday with exercises on the battlefield in Alabama.

One of the most drastic prohibition laws ever adopted by any of the states went into effect Wednesday in West Virginia. The law not only prohibits the manufacture, sale and importation of intoxicating liquors, but forbids the sale of any newspapers or periodicals containing liquor advertisements.

The biggest mercantile failure in the history of the United States was precipitated when receivers were appointed for the H. B. Claffin Company, of New York. The company, it is estimated, owes more than \$30,000,000, which at the present time it is unable to pay. Its assets are said to be \$44,000,000.

Nearly half the "Old Witch City," of Salem, Mass., rich in historic buildings and traditions, was devastated by a fire that caused an estimated loss of \$20,000,000; destroyed 1000 buildings, including a score of manufacturing establishments and made 10,000 of the 45,000 residents homeless.

The hundreds of Norwegian-Americans who have returned to attend the festivities in commemoration of the centenary of Norway's independence will hold a big celebration in Christiania Saturday in honor of the Independence day of the United States. The feature of the celebration will be the unveiling of a bust of Lincoln, a gift to the Norwegian nation from Governor Hanna of North Dakota.

People in the News

Roosevelt has decided that there shall be no fusion in New York state. A straight Progressive ticket will be put into the field.

Lizzie L. Sheldon of Kansas, candidate for a position on the supreme bench in that state, filed a petition for her nomination, containing 12,000 names.

The accidental discharge of Mayor Mitchell's revolver wounded ex-State Senator W. H. Reynolds, at New York. The injury is not considered serious.

Noah, and not Adam, ate the apple in the Garden of Eden, according to Dr. Stephen Langdon, of Oxford College, who claims to have deciphered an ancient Sumerian tablet.

It is said the president would appoint J. N. Morris, the Chicago packer, minister to Sweden or Denmark, whichever Morris pleased.

In spite of his refusals to accept it, Progressive leaders of New York are urging Colonel Roosevelt to accept the nomination for governor of New York.

President Wilson has been presented with a handsomely bound year book of the German navy by Commander Boyd, German naval attaché, in behalf of the emperor of Germany.

Mrs. Margaret Anderson, widow of Colonel Edward Clifford Anderson, and a great grand-daughter of Thomas Jefferson, died at Savannah. She was a native of Virginia.

A donation of \$2,550,000 from John D. Rockefeller to the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research was announced by Henry James, manager of the institute. This gift brings the sum total of Mr. Rockefeller's contribution to the Institute up to \$12,550,000.

Cost of Growing Potatoes

J. W. PIXLEY IN EUGENE REGISTER

What does it cost the farmer to raise, dig and market one hundred pounds of potatoes? This is a question I have heard discussed a great many times by different growers. To get the actual cost as nearly as possible I interviewed several farmers in the Santa Clara vicinity as to what it costs each to prepare the ground, the cost of planting, seed, cultivating, digging, sacks, and hauling to market, the potatoes raised on an average acre of land in that vicinity; also what the reasonable rental of the land would be, and the average yield to the acre.

W. H. Fowler gave: Cost of plowing the land in the spring and again plowing before planting the potatoes, harrowing, etc., \$5; planting, \$2; seed, 10 bushels at 60c per bushel, \$6; cultivating seven times, \$5.60; digging, 15 cents per 100 pounds, \$18.75; sacks, \$7.50; hauling to market, \$6.20; a reasonable rental per acre, \$20, or a total of \$71.10 to raise and market an acre of potatoes. He estimated 125 sacks of 100 pounds each would be raised on an acre of land, or an average cost of 56 cents per 100 pounds.

J. I. Hart gave his estimated cost as: Plowing, discing, etc., \$4; planting, \$1; seed, 12 bushels at 60c per bushel, \$7.20; cultivating five or six times, \$3; digging, \$10; sacks, \$5; hauling, \$10; reasonable rent, \$20 per acre, or a total cost of \$60.20 to raise an acre of potatoes. He estimated an average yield to be 100 sacks to the acre, or an average cost of 60 cents per 100 pounds.

Frank E. Jones estimated: Plowing and preparing land, \$10; planting, \$2; seed, 10 bushels at 60c per bushel, \$6; cultivating six or seven times, \$6.25; digging, \$17.50; hauling, \$12; sacks, \$8.75; rent \$15, or a total of \$77.50 for the acre. He estimated 150 sacks to the acre but said he might be high on his estimate. His average cost would be 51.6 cents per 100 pounds.

S. E. Foster says: Plowing and preparing land, \$4; planting, \$2; seed, 10 bushels at 60c, \$6; cultivating six to eight times, \$3.50; digging, \$15; hauling, \$15; sacks, \$6; rent \$20, or cost per acre, \$71. He estimated 150 sacks to the acre, or 47.3 cents per 100 pounds average cost.

Frank Wiebke estimated: Plowing and preparing the soil, \$5; planting, \$1; seed, eight bushels at 60c, \$4.80; cultivating six times, and hoeing once, \$5.50; digging, \$10; sacks, \$5; rent, \$15, or a total of \$57.30. He estimated 100 sacks to the acre.

J. M. Wilson gave: Plowing and preparing the land, \$3; planting, \$2; seed, \$5; cultivating five times, \$3; digging, \$15; hauling, \$9; sacks, \$7.50; rent, \$25, or a total of \$59.50. He estimated 150 sacks to the acre or an average cost per 100 pounds of 39 cents.

Averaging the costs as given by these six farmers, we find the average cost of producing 100 pounds of potatoes to be 51 cents, and the average yield to be 129 sacks to the acre at an average expense of \$66.10 per acre.

The above, of course, is cost at digging time. If stored or sorted, more must be added. This estimate was made by men of experience in raising potatoes and is based on as good land as lays out of doors, the river bottom land.

ORDINANCE NO. 405.

An ordinance providing for regulating the use, conduct and operation of vehicles upon the streets of Cottage Grove and providing penalties for the violation thereof.

The Common Council of the City of Cottage Grove Does Ordain:

Section 1.—Every moving thing except rail road and street cars upon the streets of Cottage Grove, moved by power, shall be a "vehicle" under the terms of this ordinance. The term "Motor Vehicle" as used in this ordinance, except where otherwise expressly provided, shall include all vehicles propelled by other power than muscular power.

Section 2.—Vehicles approaching an intersecting street shall be under control so as to permit vehicles on the right of the vehicle approaching to first cross the intersecting street.

Section 3.—At all street intersections a vehicle approaching the intersection from the right of any other vehicle approaching the intersection shall have the right of way.

Section 4.—All vehicles approaching at intersections of a street with the intention of turning thereat shall, in turning to the right, keep close to the right, and in turning to the left shall run to and beyond the center of the intersection.

Section 5.—Every vehicle shall be kept upon the right half of the street upon which such vehicle is traveling.

Section 6.—No motor vehicle shall be run or propelled within the corporate limits of the City of Cottage Grove at a greater speed than 15 miles per hour.

Section 7.—No motor vehicle shall be driven or operated within the corporate limits of the City of Cottage Grove by any person under the age of sixteen years.

Section 8.—No part of the machinery of any motor vehicle shall be permitted

to run while any such vehicle is standing in any street or alley within the corporate limits of Cottage Grove, without an attendant.

Section 9.—Every motor vehicle, operated within the corporate limits of the City of Cottage Grove, shall be provided with adequate brakes sufficient to control such vehicle at all times and shall be equipped with a suitable and adequate bell, horn, whistle or other signaling device which shall be sounded at the approach of street crossings and whenever and wherever else shall be deemed advisable by the operator of such motor vehicle, and every motor vehicle operated in the City of Cottage Grove shall be equipped with a muffler.

Section 10.—Every motor vehicle driven within the corporate limits of Cottage Grove, shall, during the period of one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise, display at least two white lights in lamps on the front and one red light in the rear of such vehicle, which said rear lamp shall show a white light across the rear of said vehicle. The white light of such rear lamp shall shine upon the number plate of said vehicle. The light of the front lamps shall be visible at least 200 feet in the direction in which the vehicle is proceeding, provided, however, that motor cycles shall be required to display but one white light which shall be visible not less than 100 feet in the direction in which such vehicle is proceeding, and show a red light to the rear, the view of which shall be at all times unobstructed. No motor vehicle shall be operated within the corporate limits of the City of Cottage Grove, without the muffler thereof being closed.

Section 11.—No vehicle shall be permitted to turn on Main Street in the City of Cottage Grove between the Southern Pacific Rail Road track and Fifth Street, except at street intersections.

Section 12.—It shall be unlawful for any person in charge, either as owner, operator or driver of any vehicle, to permit such vehicle to stand upon Main Street in the City of Cottage Grove between the track of the S. P. R. R. and Coast Fork Bridge to exceed a period of thirty minutes.

Section 13.—Vehicles proceeding in the same direction shall overtake each other by passing to the left. The signal to pass shall be given by one blast of the horn or stroke of the bell or other signaling device, and vehicles meeting each other shall pass upon the right.

Section 14.—Any person convicted before the recorder of a violation of any section of this ordinance shall be fined in a sum not exceeding Fifty Dollars and shall pay the costs of prosecution and in default of payment of such fine shall be confined in the City Jail one day for each \$2.00 of such fine.

Passed by the Common Council, June 29, 1914.

Filed with the Recorder approved, June 29, 1914.
Attest:
J. H. CHAMBERS, Mayor.
J. E. YOUNG, Recorder.
July 1-8

That the population of Oregon is increasing very rapidly is indicated by the fact that an unusual number of communities have found it necessary to erect new school buildings to relieve congestion. New schools are being built at Amity, Molalla, Newport, Astoria and Vida and several large school buildings will be erected in Portland before the end of the year.

Clothing as an insulator.
In dealing with persons suffering from electrical shock if the victim remains in contact with the circuit his body must not be touched by the rescuer, but the latter may pull him out of contact by hauling on the clothing, or he may take off his own coat, insert his hands in the sleeves and then handle the victim with little or no risk. Almost any article of clothing or material may be used, provided it is dry and of moderate thickness. Dr. Morton points out that death from electrical shock is only an apparent death at first, and that there is practically always a time during which it is possible to resuscitate the victim by artificial respiration.—London Lancet.

TENACITY OF PURPOSE.
I know of no such unquestionable badge and ensign of a sovereign mind as that tenacity of purpose which, through all change of companions or parties or fortunes, changes never, bates no jot of heart or hope, but wears out opposition and arrives at the port.—Emerson.

For the first time since loganberry culture has become a fixed industry in the Willamette Valley, the fruit is being shipped to the East in large quantities. During the season at least 25 carloads will be shipped to Chicago, St. Louis, Lincoln, Neb., Kansas City and Denver. These shipments will consist of fresh fruit and will not include the great shipments of dried berries which will be made later.

Calling cards—The Sentinel.

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