

Game Cock Patterns After Tunney

MONTESANO, Wash., Jan. 3.—(United Press).—An ancient game cock, the property of Mrs. C. E. Fosnot of Montesano, apparently reasons along lines similar to the marital thoughts of Gene Tunney, heavyweight champion.

The cock, a veteran of many battles, lived in the Fosnot chicken yard for years and was content without the softening influence of a female fowl.

But, after fighting days were over, his mind turned to the comforts of home and one day he strolled away and returned with a young and comely wife. She is a Rhode Island Red and follows the veteran fighter around devotedly. From whence she came has been a matter of wide comment, but as yet is unanswered.

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WANTADS

REGULAR MEETING EVERY Thursday evening of Cottage Grove Aerie, Fraternal Order Eagles, at W. O. W. hall.

IF YOU WANT BETTER AND cheaper shingles for your money, call at Comstock Shingle mill or ask T. G. Short at secondhand store, Cottage Grove, or John Dornath, Black Butte route, Cottage Grove, Oregon.

FOR SALE—LATE 1925 FORD coupe. Sacrifice for quick sale. Look it over evenings at 212 River road.

FOR RENT—MODERN 5-ROOM house with garage on paved street. Also one sleeping room. Apply at 225 north Tenth street.

STRAYED—BRINDLE JERSEY heifer, 2-year-old, no marks or brands. Strayed some time in August. Finder notify George Layng, phone 26F3.

FOUND—PAIR OF WOMEN'S gloves. Owner may have same by proving property and paying for this ad. The Sentinel.

ROOM AND BOARD AT \$8 AND \$9. Mrs. Butler, 136 north Eighth street, corner Gibbs avenue.

FOR SALE—PORTABLE SAW-mill complete, 16 h. p. traction Russell steam engine. O. W. Hays.

FOR SALE—PIANO IN STORAGE, used only six weeks. Latest style plain case. Baldwin make. Sweet tone and responsive action. Will sacrifice for immediate sale. \$10 per month if desired. Write E. D. Potter, 395 South 12th, Salem, Oregon.

NOTICE OF SALE OF GOVERNMENT TIMBER

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., December 17, 1926. Notice is hereby given that subject to the conditions and limitations of the acts of June 9, 1916, (39 Stat., 218), February 26, 1919, (40 Stat., 1179), June 4, 1920, (41 Stat., 758), and departmental regulations of April 14, 1924, (39 Stat., 276), the timber on the following lands will be sold Feb. 7, 1927, at 10 o'clock a. m. at public auction at the United States land office at Roseburg, Oregon, to the highest bidder at not less than the appraised value as shown by this notice, sale to be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. The purchase price, with an additional sum of one-fifth of one per cent thereof, being commissions allowed, must be deposited at time of sale, money to be returned if sale is not approved. Otherwise, patent will issue for the timber which must be removed within ten years. Bids will be received from citizens of the United States, associations of such citizens, and corporations organized under the laws of the United States or any State, Territory or District thereof only. Upon application of a qualified purchaser the timber on any legal subdivision will be offered separately before being included in any offer of a larger unit. T. 21 S. R. 7 W. Sec. 15, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, red fir 310 M. T. 18 S. R. 6 W. Sec. 11, SE 1/4, SE 1/4, 200 M. T. 29 S. R. 10 W. Sec. 29, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, red fir 690 M. white cedar 100 M. NW 1/4 NW 1/4, red fir 740 M. white cedar 50 M. white fir 30 M. none of the timber on these sections to be sold for less than \$1.50 per M for the red fir, 50 cents per M for the white fir, and 87 cents per M for the white cedar. T. 18 S. R. 6 W. Sec. 5, NW 1/4 SW 1/4, red fir 710 M. T. 18 S. R. 7 W. Sec. 11 NW 1/4 SW 1/4, red fir 2400 M. none of the timber on these sections to be sold for less than \$2 per M. T. 21 S. R. 4 W. Sec. 17, SE 1/4 NW 1/4, red fir 750 M. NW 1/4 NW 1/4, red fir 600 M. T. 14 S. R. 6 W. Sec. 17, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, red fir 380 M. red cedar 15 M. SE 1/4 NW 1/4, red fir 500 M. none of the timber on this section to be sold for less than \$1.75 per M for the red fir and \$1.25 per M for the cedar. T. 27 S. R. 11 W. Sec. 3, lot 3 yellow fir 4000 M. red cedar 240 M. lot 4 yellow fir 3600 M. red cedar 50 M. hemlock 100 M. SE 1/4 SW 1/4 yellow fir 2100 M. none of the timber on this section to be sold for less than \$2.50 per M for the red fir, \$2 per M for the cedar and 50 cents per M for the hemlock. WILLIAM SPRY, Commissioner. 14-517

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, U. S. LAND OFFICE at Roseburg, Oregon, December 13, 1926. NOTICE is hereby given that Charles S. Putman, of Cottage Grove, Oregon, who, on December 19, 1921, made Homestead Entry, No. 014242, for E 1/4 SE 1/4, Section 3, Township 21 S., Range 3 West, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before E. O. Immel, U. S. Commissioner, at Eugene, Oregon, on the 20th day of January, 1927. Claimant names as witnesses: William W. Wells, R. A. Snauer, A. Fletcher, O. W. Sheary, all of Cottage Grove, Oregon. HAMIL A. CANADAY, 416-113(2)p Register.

Reasons for Indians Holding Cow Sacred

The sacred cow is one of the chief causes of friction between the Hindus and the Moslems in India. The Hindus regard her almost as dear as life, whereas the Moslems do not only eat beef but also sacrifice cows at their festival of Bakrid. This disregard of Hindu sentiment often results in riots. The cow is the protector of India, because it, being an agricultural country, is dependent upon the cow's progeny. She is a most useful animal in hundreds of ways. Many of the functions performed in America by gas, steam and electricity are performed in India by oxen. Oxen plow the fields, draw carts (passenger and freight), grind mortar, cement and oil seed. Cow's milk, apart from its ordinary use, is converted into curds, butter, ghee, and articles of food used daily in every Indian home. The dung is used to great advantage by the farmer and the housewife. One does not adequately realize the vital importance of the cow until one has been in India. In short, the cow is the great giver and sustainer of life, and in India, this entitles her to reverential treatment.

Moreover, it is a matter of tremendous importance that the cow be protected from the butcher's knife. How best can that be done? By regarding cow protection as a religious duty.—Stephen Ganugapati Krishnays in Current History Magazine.

Siwash Thought Name a Little Premature

Seattle missed being named New York merely because, about seventy-five years ago, a Siwash grunted at the pretentiousness of the name painted above the store door at a tiny settlement. The present city of 400,000 people was founded by Lee Terry of Watertown, N. Y., who had an ambition to travel to the Northwest and with the farmers, homesteaders, lumbermen and millers there, found a city that should rival Manhattan. He had intended to settle south of the sound, but met the original booster for Puget sound and was persuaded to change his destination to Elliott bay. When his first cabin was finished he shaved off a pine plank and pronounced his new city, "New York." Terry said in his store one day wishing for customers when a Siwash, blanketed against the cold, stalked up and looked at the sign above the door. The Indian grinned. "Huh! New York—Alki," meaning "New York—by and by." Whereupon Terry sighed and changed his name to Alki. And Alki point is a part of Seattle today.—New York Times.

Human Ear Not Perfect

Vibrations felt in churches or motion-picture theaters while the organ is being played are nothing more or less than sounds. They are really part of the music; the deepest notes of the organ, yet so low are they pitched that while the body can feel them as vibrations, the ears cannot hear them at all. In fact, says Popular Science Monthly, all about you, in the noise and hubbub of modern life, the air is full of sounds that you cannot hear. Just as there are notes so low that the ears cannot catch them, others are so shrill that they have no effect on the ear. Many scientists believe that some animals and insects can hear tones that are inaudible to humans.

Witchcraft in Europe

A witchcraft case in Staffordshire, England, recalls the fact that witchcraft still lingers in all parts of Europe. The British penal laws were repealed in 1736, but there have been cases within the last thirty or forty years, especially in the Highlands, in which there have been reports of witchcraft. It was estimated that between 1484 and 1782 no fewer than 300,000 supposed witches were put to death in Europe, but there have been cases in which "witches" have been lynched much more recently. The usual form of witchcraft to survive is that in connection with the making of a wax image of the person to be bewitched, clay being used instead of wax in the Highlands.

"Freaks" of Nature

Nature presents many puzzles, and though one frequently reads about the curiosities of many of the larger animals, some of the lesser-known "freaks" are more interesting. The great increase in weight of animals, such as the elephant and hippopotamus, is often recorded, but the privet-hawk moth increases its weight 11,000 times in its 32 days of feeding, says London Tit-Bits.

Crowded, Quiet Place

It was a hot summer Sunday afternoon and the tired motorist was weary of the heavy traffic of which he was a part. He stopped at a village oil station. "Can you tell me," he asked the proprietor, "where I can find a nice quiet road away from the traffic?" "Well," replied the oil man, "that fork down to the left is where I been sending all the folks that asked me today."—American Legion Weekly.

Old Eating Contest

Two hundred years ago a hand bill was circulated stating that a certain eating worthy was to perform for a wager; he was to eat four pounds of bacon, a bushel of French beans, two pounds of butter and a quarter of a loaf.

Human Brain Much on Order of Telephone

During a thunderstorm at Sheffield a man standing near a place struck by lightning lost his speech. At Fakenham, in Norfolk, a soldier who had lost his speech after shell-shock in the war suddenly recovered it while he was playing his trade as a house painter. His ladder lurched, and with an "Oh!" of fright his speech came back.

Not the cleverest investigator of the brain can tell us the why and wherefore of such happenings, but can only say that the mechanism by which the brain, or parts of the brain, directs the throat, the tongue, the palate, the lungs, to fulfill their duties in giving utterance to spoken sounds is infinitely more complicated than the works of a watch.

To the brain come along the nerves from different parts of the body sensations of heat or cold or pain or hunger, to which the brain gives names. From the brain go thoughts which set the organs of speech or action in movement. All these impulses have to go through telephone exchanges in the brain system far more complicated than any which give and take calls in a city.

A sudden violent jar, and the telephone exchanges is put out of gear. Lines across the buzzer sounds a wrong note at a wrong time, the desk telephone becomes altogether silent.

In the city exchange the damage can be located and repaired; in the brain exchange it cannot be found. Nobody can say where the damage has taken place. Another jar, and it may right itself as mysteriously as it went wrong, but no man can say how.—London Tit-Bits.

"Fat, Fair and Forty"

Not Much in Demand

An American woman, visiting Turkey with her three daughters, engaged an old Turk in conversation. It developed that the Turk was a broker in wives, and the woman, wishing to have some fun with him, asked, "At what value would you place my eldest daughter, supposing that she were for sale?" The Turk mentioned a sum that was flatteringly high. "And my second daughter?" the mother next inquired. A still higher price was fixed, and of course, being the standard. The highest price of all was set for the youngest daughter, a little dapper. "And now," said the mother, "what price for me?" The Turk was no diplomat. He promptly mentioned a price that was equivalent to \$1.50 in American money. The mother was furious. Never, she said, had she been so insulted. After berating the Turk, she walked haughtily away, leaving the marriage broker speechless, and probably wondering what on earth he had done to annoy her.

Press Freedom (1644)

I cannot praise a fugitive and cloaked virtue, unexercised and unbreathed, that never sallies out and seeks her adversary, but slinks out of the race, where that immortal garland is to be run for, not without dust and heat. . . . Give me the liberty to know, to utter, and to argue freely according to conscience, above all liberties. . . . And though all the winds of doctrine were let loose to play upon the earth, so truth be in the field, we do injuriously by licensing and prohibiting to misdoubt her strength. Let her and falsehood grapple; who ever knew truth put to the worse, in a free and open encounter? Her confuting is the best and surest suppressing.—Milton (Areopagitica).

Pianists' Hand-Stretches

The difficulty of some of Liszt's compositions for the piano is perhaps explained by the fact that his own hand-stretch was unusually big. He could easily stretch an octave with his thumb and first finger. Rubinstein also had a phenomenal reach. On the other hand, there are well-known pianists today whose natural stretch between thumb and little finger is barely an octave, yet by constant and careful practice, and by a wise choice of music for performances, they have established themselves in the estimation of audiences, who are rarely aware of the handicap.

Changing Time

"Why does not the curtain rise?" asked the king at the theater.

"Because, your majesty," replied the lord chancellor, "because the queen has not finished shaving." And forthwith the lord chancellor was right, for in that day all the female parts upon the stage were taken by young men—female impersonators.

When real women went upon the boards in London, in 1839, society was shocked by the terrible immorality of the thing. A change in the attitude of the public occurs with almost every minute. The music that was considered insufferable twenty-five years ago is hailed today as the basis of a new art.—Etude.

Evolution of the Chair

The earliest known examples of the chair were developments of the thrones of the kings and the nobility, who were the only ones to whom this luxury was allowed. Tables undoubtedly developed from logs laid on other logs, or later, on rough trestles. Needless to say, all examples of these early, crude pieces are lost in the mists of time, as are the ones showing the development from them to our earliest known examples of furniture.

Earth's Thunderstorms

More than 40,000 thunderstorms occur each day all over the earth. Java has no less than 223 each year, while at the North and South poles it is believed, one takes place about every ten years.

Immigrant 12 Years Ago, His Pile Is \$140,000

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 3.—(United Press).—Antone Campano came to the United States from Italy twelve years ago. He traveled in steerage and had just enough money to get by American officials.

This week Antone left Los Angeles to go back to his "Sunny Italy." He traveled first class on a large liner and in his pocket was a bank book showing a balance of \$140,000.

Campano accumulated his \$140,000 training animals in the movies. He came to Los Angeles some eight years ago as a section hand for the Union Pacific railroad at \$1.50 per day. Two years later he signed a contract with the Hal Roach studios to handle monkeys and dogs and since that time has trained these animals for their cinema engagements.

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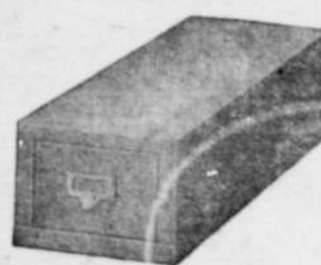
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