

COTTAGE GROVE LEADER

The paper that gives you what you want to read

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W. C. CONNER, Editor and Manager

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Origin of the Tango Dance.

Way back in Congo, South Africa, two apes were sitting in a tree watching the negroes dancing. This annoyed them so much that when the natives had left the scene they rushed to the ground and started to dance, trying to imitate the negroes' movements, this being the first tango.

A moving picture explorer passed by, took a reel of the dancing apes, and some time later showed the pictures in South America, where they proved to be a real success and created sympathy among the Gauches, who always have been in need of a national dance. And it was but a little while until the tango, as they called it, was danced all over the Pampas, and later adopted in the United States and Europe.

If you look at the tango dancer, it brings you in mind of a certain name known all over the world—Darwin; for if there is anything in the world that proves the human being's relationship with the ape, it must be the tango.

A tango-dancer and his partner have the same crooked legs and the same immoral manners as the ape. All the couple needs is the tail, and the illustration will be perfect.

It is too bad that Mr. Darwin is dead.—Atlantic News-Telegraph.

University Man Joins I. W. W.

Eugene, Or., Jan. 21.—Max Sommers, of Portland, a student of sociology at the University, dressed as a working man yesterday, and joined the "army" of I. W. W. led through Eugene by Mrs. Rimer the previous day, to learn the actual condition of the men. He stole squashes with them, and sat about their campfire where they camped, four miles south of Eugene.

"Among the 35 men in the division," says Sommers, "only about four represented unskilled labor. I am positive these men are sincere in their efforts to find work. They believe that somewhere work awaits them."

You'd scarce expect one of my age in merchandising to engage and hope to get a paying trade without the local paper's aid. And yet I did that very thing. I opened up a store last spring, this month the sheriff took the stock and to the door he hung a lock. Don't view me with a scornful eye but simply say as I pass by, "there goes a man who seemed to think he had no use for printer's ink." There is a truth as broad as earth, and business men should know its worth, it's simply this—the public buys the goods of those who advertise.—Exchange.

Young man, you had better go to school while you now have an opportunity, and thus secure an education that will enable you to command more than common wages when you grow up to manhood. It is the fellows who play "hooky" in their boyhood who will growl the most about hard times and work for a dollar a day. Go to school and go there to learn and not for the purpose of acting cute in order to attract the attention of the girls.

Showing a picture of Bud Anderson taken from a livery stable hostler, the Los Angeles Times of Jan. 2, remarks "Back to the farm for Bud Anderson." The Medford boy is a rancher by instinct and nature. It was a cruel joke to have induced him to enter the ring as a professional boxer. He is big and strong, but doesn't know even the simplest rudiments of boxing."

BUTCHER ENLISTS MOVIES.

Uses Pictures in Lecture to Reduce Cost of Living.

Cincinnati.—C. H. Bolte, a local meat dealer, has solved the problem of reducing the cost of living. The "movies" are the medium through which he works. The pictures, however, are supplemented with talks by Mr. Bolte. The butcher stands in the foreground while photographs of hams, quarters of beef, shoulders of mutton, lamb kidneys and similar delicacies flash upon the audience.

In his talk Mr. Bolte has this to say: "The only specimens of meat recognized by some newly made brides are the clubhouse steaks at 30 and 40 cents a pound, tenderloins and several other dainty and high priced cuts. 'The reason the price of choice cuts is so high is because the quantity is limited and the demand great. 'Brisket and shoulder plug are just about as nourishing when cooked properly, and they cost much less."

Bolte's lectures not only include what kind of meat the housewives should buy, but a practical demonstration as to how it should be prepared for cooking and a detailed account of how it should be cooked.

PITCHER FIGHTS PANTHER.

Mitchell of Cleveland Club Kills Animal After Four Shots.

Sardis, Miss.—News has been received from the camp of the Cleveland baseball club's pitcher Willie Mitchell about a thrilling battle between Mitchell and a wounded panther.

Mitchell had been hunting quail with his brother. After bagging a sufficient quantity of game Mitchell's brother returned to the camp near Ballentine and the pitcher stopped at the camp of a friend.

Mitchell started for his camp early in the evening. When about halfway back he saw a panther on the branches of a tree. Mitchell fired, and the animal tumbled to the ground not badly hurt and rushed for the pitcher. Mitchell fired again, but the panther continued its advance, although bleeding from two wounds. A third shot also failed to stop it.

The animal was within a few feet of Mitchell, who prepared for a hand to hand struggle with the animal if the next shot failed. But the fourth shot went home, and the animal dropped dead at Mitchell's feet.

MILLIONS SPENT IN FIGHTING DISEASE

\$29,000,000 Expended in 1913 to Prevent Tuberculosis.

Washington.—The National Association for the Prevention and Study of Tuberculosis has prepared a statement showing that approximately \$29,000,000 was spent in this country last year in the treatment of persons afflicted with the disease and in the maintenance of preventive measures.

Treatment of tuberculosis patients in the more than 500 sanitariums and hospitals of the country and the construction of such institutions cost over \$18,000,000 of the total expenditures. Care of patients in dispensaries and open air schools cost about \$825,000. Anti-tuberculosis associations and committees spent nearly \$675,000, while state and local boards of health and special tuberculosis commissions spent over \$250,000.

More than \$13,800,000, or 69.3 per cent of the total expenditures, came from public funds. The percentage of public money spent in tuberculosis work has increased from 53.5 to nearly 70 per cent since 1909.

New York state spent more money in tuberculosis work than any other two states.

MILITIA MUST TOE MARK.

No Federal Aid Unless State Troops Meet Regular Army Rules.

Washington.—The militia of the several states will have to conform to the standards of the regular army, so far as organization is concerned, or forfeit federal aid as provided under the Dick law. This announcement was made by the war department in a circular issued from the office of the chief of staff.

The issuance of the circular resulted from the failure of officers of the Massachusetts state militia to conform strictly to the standards of the regular army in organization. Upon orders from the war department the officers were instructed to turn into the adjutant general of Massachusetts all government property, such as rifles and other pieces of ordnance.

CONGRESS FACES 15,000 BILLS

Expected That Many Thousands More Will Be Introduced.

Washington.—The almost impossible task that would confront congress should it attempt to act upon all bills that come before it is shown by records of the clerks' offices of the houses since April.

In the house the number of bills introduced has reached 11,268, while in the senate they number 3,874. Except a few that have been passed all these bills are technically now before congress.

Their number will be increased by thousands, it is expected, before the current session ends.

SAYS FLYING IS NOW FOOLPROOF

Wright Insists His Stabilizer Makes Aeroplanes Safe.

PROMISES NEW SURPRISES.

New Device to Be Put in General Use Next Spring—Solves Final Air Problem, He Asserts—Assures Lateral as Well as Fore and Aft Safety—Depends on Electricity.

Dayton, O.—Orville Wright, in discussing his new invention—the automatic stabilizer for aeroplanes—said that the time was almost at hand when aerial transportation would be as safe as any other mode of travel. Mr. Wright said he probably would be able to put the new device on the market next spring. In an interview he expressed the belief that the aeroplane would be in general use for commercial transportation within a very short time. He also is rapidly perfecting his aeroboot and indicates that he soon will have some other great surprises for those interested in aerial flight.

"We have invented an automatic stability device which will revolutionize flight," said he. "It is more accurate than any aviator can be and will make flying foolproof or as nearly foolproof as anything can be. I have flown many miles with it and have never touched the controls. We are now simplifying it and expect to be able to bring it to the point where it may be put in general use by early spring. We believe in making aerial work as safe as any on land, and we will continue to labor in that direction. We hope to see the day when it will be just as safe to board an aeroplane and take a long trip as it is at present to make a journey behind a locomotive. The stability device will go a long way toward making this dream a reality, and we are enthusiastic about it."

"Our device insures lateral as well as fore and aft stability. It depends in part on electricity, and we shall soon have the mechanism so perfected that it will not get out of order, and that means safety in flight."

"As may not be generally known, many of the accidents in aviation have been due to what is called stalling. The aviator lets his speed sag below a certain point—the point necessary to secure sufficient wind pressure on the wings to sustain the machine—and it falls. Nothing can stop it. If he is traveling on an even keel when he thus reduces his speed below the danger point his machine will slide back, fall first, to the ground. Our device prevents the plane from rising too sharply, and if the speed falls below the danger point it automatically directs the machine to the ground, so that it will acquire speed enough to sustain it."

Discussing the future of the aeroplane, Mr. Wright said: "The aeroplane will be indispensable, in fact, wherever water is not available. Mails will be so carried doubtless over large stretches of territory in Texas, Utah and New Mexico. Automatic stability is all that is needed to make it wholly practical, and I believe we have solved the problem."



ORVILLE WRIGHT.

Shackleton Says International Race Would Add Interest.

London.—Sir Ernest H. Shackleton says he has no fear of American competition in his antarctic expedition or any rival scheme. "I have," he adds, "many excellent American friends, and it would be more interesting if the two nations were competing for the honor which I am seeking to achieve for Britain. I certainly have no objection, even if the plans which I have published are adopted by others."

"The antarctic regions do not belong to me, and it would be a compliment if my ideas were adopted by others. If anything in the nature of a race takes place all I can say is that I shall do my best to win. Mine is an all British expedition, and this will stimulate my wish and determination to be first."

FEARS NO U. S. COMPETITION.

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St. Peter in Rome.

In this age of incredulity and distortion of facts to further individual ends and personal aggrandizement we are as much startled by the appearance of truth as Brutus was by the ghost of Caesar. Many of our pseudo-historians arrogate to themselves a right to project their individual prejudices into the pages of history and create a past that suits their apriori conclusions. Among the facts that have been contaminated in this manner is that of St. Peter's presence in Rome.

Was St. Peter in Rome? It has been denied under stress of controversy that St. Peter was ever in Rome and this statement, though surprising in an age of enlightenment, is repeated without shame by pseudo-intellectuals who could scarcely find a fact to substantiate their assertion. The most cogent form of argument is that known to scholastics as "Argumentum ad hominem," that is, adduce testimony from the very class that makes the accusation.

Among the non-Catholic historians who admit that St. Peter was in Rome are the following:—Grotius, Cave, Lardner, Whitby, Hales, MacKnight, Claudius, Schoff, Mauder, Steiger, DeWette, Wieseler, Meyer, Renan, Helgenfeld.

"That St. Peter was in Rome," says Cave, "and that he had his see there for some time we fearlessly affirm with the whole multitude of the ancients."

Dr. Lardner writes, "It is the general uncontradicted disinterested teaching of ancient writers, in the several parts of the world—Greek, Latin, Syrian (Hist. of Apost. and Evang.)"

Pearson writes, "Since it has been handed down from almost the beginning that Peter preached the gospel in Rome and there suffered martyrdom, and since no one has ever affirmed that either Peter or Paul was crowned with martyrdom elsewhere, I think with full security faith may be given to this account. (Minor Theological Works vol. iii p. 341.)"

Whiston says, "That St. Peter was in Rome is so clear in Christian antiquity that it is a shame for any protestant to confess that any protestant ever denied it."

The universally received interpretation of I Peters, v. 13, "The church that is in Babylon saluteth you," declares that Babylon means Rome from which city St. Peter wrote his epistle.

The "Speakers Protestant Commentary" says, "We find an absolute consensus of ancient interpretation that there Babylon must be understood as equivalent to Rome. (Also Bishop Elliott's Commentary, cited by Livius p. 453-454.)"

St. Jerome says, "Simon Peter goes to Rome to combat Simon Magnus; he retains there the sacerdotal chair twenty-five years, up to the last, that is up to the year 13 of Nero, by whom being nailed to the cross, he died a martyr with his head downward."

Tertullian adds that St. Peter was crucified in Rome after having ordained St. Clement for his successor.

Tertullian alluding to the death of St. Peter and St. Paul writes thus, "Happy church over which the apostles have poured forth the whole of their doctrine, together with their blood."

Dorotheus, St. Qrenaeus, St. Augustin, Eusebius, Paul Orosius, Origen all vouch for St. Peter's presence in Rome.

If St. Peter was not the first Pontiff in Rome, why has all christendom affirmed it? Where was he bishop? Who evangelized Rome? Where did Peter die and how came it that Rome has always been venerated as the place of his death?

Need I adduce further data to show the consensus of opinion as to Peter's presence in Rome and at the same time the shallow depths of the historic acumen of the controversialist who denies it?

Yours respectfully,
WILLIAM J. KANE, Chaplain
"St. Anthony Chapel Car."

BARGAIN SALE GROCERIES

Just a Few of the Bargains You will Find at our Store

SUGAR ! 20 POUNDS FOR \$1.00
100 POUND SACK \$4.80

Coal oil, bulk, per gal.	1.15	10c can lye	.08
5 gal. can Pearl oil	1.25	6 cans sardines	.25
Condensed milk, 3 cans	.25	2 cans Extra Sweet Peas	.25
Eagle Brand milk, can	.15	Fels Naptha soap, bar	.05
25c can K. C. Bak. Powder	.20	Old Dutch Cleanser	.08
3 5c boxes matches	.10	Gold Dust, pkg	.20
Mixed candy, per lb.	.10	Yeast Foam or Magic, pkg	.04
Special coffee, lb.	.20	3 pkg Corn Flakes	.25
4 pkg. Arm & Hammer soda	.25	2 Grape Nuts	.25
Hard wheat flour, sack	\$1.25	10c Bottle Bluing	.08
Salt 5c sack, 3c; 10 ct sack,		Cove Oysters, can	.10
8c; 25c sack	.19	4 pkg Corn or Gloss starch	.25
6 bars White laundry soap	.25	Sh. Whole Wheat Biscuit, pkg	.10
		1 lb. pkg fancy seeded raisins	.10

January and February Specials

5 lb. pail pure lard	.75	10-lb. sack	.29
10 " " lard compound	1.50	10-lb. sack pancake flour	.40
5 " " lard compound	.60	1-lb. pkg. Extra Fancy currants	.10
Star tobacco, lb.	.45	Fancy Head rice, lb.	71-2c
3 1-lb. cans salmon	.25	Broken " "	.05
Fancy Cream Rolled Oats, lb	.05	Japan rice, 4 lbs.	.25
3 cans Standard tomatoes	.25	Brown, Pink or Bayo beans	.05
25c pkg. Wheat Hearts	.20	Poultry shell, lb. 1 1-4c, sk.	1.15
Corn meal, white or yellow,			

Des Larzes Bros.

STUDENTS PERCH IN TREE ALL NIGHT

University of Oregon, Eugene, Jan. 20.—Four University of Oregon students spent Sunday night and yesterday morning in a tree after hearing what they believed was the cry of a cougar while they were descending Spencer's Butte, six miles south of this city.

Edith King, of Portland; Mabel Smith, of The Dalles; William Holden, of Portland, and Rae-men Fleming, of Portland, were the members of the party.

They climbed the butte Sunday afternoon, reaching the summit about 5 o'clock. After a short rest they began the descent.

It was already dark, and in the brush which fringes the base of the mountain they lost their bearings. They heard a call they believed at first to be that of another party, and answered. Soon the cry was heard again from the direction of the summit. It sounded like a cougar, and the four climbed the nearest tree.

After half an hour the two men attempted to light a fire at the foot of the tree, but with only three matches between them and no dry wood the feat was impossible.

Shortly before daybreak the four descended and started to walk in the direction of Creswell, mistaking that town for Eugene. They stopped at the house of a farmer named Reuger, who gave them breakfast and took them to Creswell.

The students' clothing was torn and drenched from the rain which fell. They were exhausted from the exposure and freight, but otherwise were unharmed.

Span of ponies, well mated and well broke, good harness and buggy for sale cheap, or will trade. Inquire at Leader office.

Summons.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Lane. Harla H. Roberson, Plaintiff, Against

Eliza Jane Richardson; W. A. MacKenzie, Rena MacKenzie, his wife; Edward J. Enos, Elizabeth Enos, his wife; Roderick MacKenzie, Anabel MacKenzie, his wife; the unknown heirs at law of said Eliza Jane Richardson or W. A. MacKenzie, if either or both are deceased; also all other persons or parties unknown claiming any right, title, estate, lien or interest in the real estate described in the complaint herein. Defendants.

To Eliza Jane Richardson; W. A. MacKenzie, Rena MacKenzie, his wife; Edward J. Enos, Elizabeth Enos, his wife; Roderick MacKenzie, Anabel MacKenzie, his wife; the unknown heirs at law of said Eliza Jane Richardson or W. A. MacKenzie, if either or both are deceased; also all other persons or parties unknown claiming any right, title, estate, lien or interest in the real estate described in the complaint herein. Defendants.

IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF OREGON: You are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit within six weeks from the first publication of this summons, and if you fail so to answer, for want thereof, the plaintiff will take judgment against you as prayed for in said complaint, namely: that his title to the lands therein described, to-wit: Commencing at the N. W. corner of the D. L. C. of Elijah Bristow and wife No. 69, in Tp. 18 S. R. 2 W. of W. M., and running thence North 50 1/2 degrees West 19.43 chs., thence North 23 degrees West 6.80 chs., thence South 89 1/2 degrees East 40.93 chs., to the West line of the John G. Mitchell and wife D. L. C. No. 70, thence North on said West line 29.31 chs., to the N.W. corner of said claim, thence East on North line thereof 31.23 chs., thence South 36.79 chains, thence South 85 degrees and 50 minutes West 47.80 chs., thence South 21 degrees and 43 minutes West 8.20 chains, and thence South 89 degrees and 43 minutes West 7.07 chs. to the place of beginning; be quieted and confirmed; that the erroneous deeds therein referred to be reformed and corrected, and that you and each of you be forever barred and estopped from having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to said lands adverse to plaintiff's title.

This summons is served by publication thereof for six successive weeks in the Cottage Grove Leader by order of Hon. L. T. Harris, Judge of said Court, made and entered December 18, 1913, and the first publication hereof was made on the 23rd day of December, 1913.

A. E. WHEELER, Attorney for Plaintiff.