

WHERE THE TAMMANY IS BURIED

'After Six Years' Delay It Is Hoped Soon to Erect Tablet Over Place Where Big Chief Was Buried Many Moons Ago.

Pennsburg Pa., Aug. 15.—After six years' delay it is now hoped soon to erect a tablet over the spot where the Indian chief, Tammany, is supposed to be buried. The tablet was provided in 1902 by the Historical society of Bucks county, but the man who owned the ground where the grave is situated refused to permit its erection unless the society bought the land immediately surrounding the grave. As the society had no money for the purpose it abandoned the project. Recently the site of the grave was sold, and the new owner is expected to consent to the erection of the memorial.

The supposed grave of Tammany is a few miles northwest of Doylestown, the county seat of Bucks county. It is close to a spring on the banks of the Neshauney creek in New Britain township. Without a doubt a famous Indian was buried there about the middle of the 18th century. The name of the Indian was the sachem known as Tammany may never be positively decided.

According to the stories preserved in the old families of the neighborhood, Tammany and a large party of Indians were on their way from Philadelphia from the interior of Pennsylvania, to participate in a treaty negotiation. The aged chief became ill and was taken to a hut on the banks of the Neshauney with an attendant. Finding himself abandoned and unable to take part in the preparation of the treaty the chief tried to end his life by setting fire to the hut, but the attendant extinguished the flames by stabling himself through the heart with his hunting knife.

The people of the vicinity, who like the white settlers generally held Tammany in high esteem, buried the dead chief beside the spring near the spot where he died. Later, it is said, the body of one of Tammany's sons was brought to the same spot and buried beside the father. The graves were marked by slabs of slate. Some 50 years ago the owner of the land built these slabs and the graves were destroyed. Those who question the accuracy of the story base their objections principally upon the fact that written accounts of the burial of Tammany show he was in his prime about the time that William Penn came to America in 1682. Therefore if he lived until 1778 he must have been nearly 100 years old.

The signature of a great chief of the Delaware tribe who bore a name resembling Tammany appears attached to several treaties and deeds executed in Pennsylvania in the latter part of the seventeenth century. The name is also mentioned in early official documents and is written variously as Tammo, Tammond, Tamens, Tamane, King Tammany, Great Sachem Tammany, and finally after his death Saint Tammany. He is said to have been one of the chiefs who greeted Penn upon his arrival and also one of those who held Penn and his followers under the historic elm tree in Philadelphia to complete the treaty of which it has been said that it was the only agreement of its kind never sworn to and never broken.

The deeds to which Tammany's name is attached show that he did not hesitate to sell the same land more than once to the same purchaser. Penn not infrequently agreed to deeds of this kind when the Indians declared themselves dissatisfied with their first bargain.

The spot where Tammany is supposed to be buried is part of a large tract which he first sold to Penn in 1683 for "so much wampum, so many guns, shoes, stockings, looking glasses, blankets and other goods as he and William Penn shall please to give unto us." Apparently Penn's generosity did not come to an end with the sale of 1683 for again in 1697 Penn bought the same land again from Tammany.

These actions do not seem to have militated against the popular veneration of Tammany after his death. In the literature of the day he was pictured as the quintessence of Indian nobility, and by the time of the revolution he was America's patron saint. May it was the first time that he was in his honor. The date was that on which the fishing season opened in the Schuylkill River, and the observance originated with the Schuylkill Fishing company club of Philadelphia, which claimed to have obtained from Tammany the right to fish in the Schuylkill.

HORRORS OF SURGEONS' KNIVES; HAVE YOU STUDIED THEM? BY ELLA WHEELER WILCOX

By Ella Wheeler Wilcox
The men of science look back today with wonder upon the time when "bleeding and leeching and purging" formed the universal treatment given to all kinds of invalids.

If a man was enfeebled from lack of proper nutrition or simply from lack of a knowledge how to breathe and stand and walk, he was bled precisely the same, as was the gourmand whose maladies came from over eating.

The fever patient and the victims of epidemics were bled and when the mortality of the sick died it was called a dispensation of providence.

We know today that this treatment was the result of dire and awful ignorance. Yet in its time it was regarded as the highest order of medical science.

Just as today is respected the frightful butchery of men and women by surgeons, whose hands for "operations" is on a par with the most skillful in the using the knife on every individual in the world. Not an operation in today is absolutely necessary.

Simple hygiene, internal and external baths, taken at the first indication of ailments, would cure hundreds of the terrible diseases which are treated upon the blood and vessel trass would cure eight out of every ten advanced cases of that deadly, so-called "cancer" which has become the victim of the surgeon's knife.

Those who will come when the world will read with horror of these atrocities, and when the monstrous thing known as a "dissection" will be held in the darkness of ignorance.

However enlightened these men believe themselves to be, the future will class them with the unenlightened.

Guinness Case Recalled.
It has been said by experts that the terrible crime committed by Mrs. Guinness at the Fort of Missions, Men in Indiana was the result of her being emotionally dead.

For a long time she was in the name of science by those surgeons who have come and over vivisection can but think these men are also emotionally dead.

There is great interest now among the thinking people of the world, the people with hearts and souls as well as with brains, in this subject of vivisection.

Many that all anti-vivisection societies were composed of hysterical and ignorant individuals, who were opposed to the practice of vivisection. But the regulations made by this society have been so appalling to ignore. And these regulations have aroused a widespread interest in the work of the association.

A letter received recently by a friend sent me for perusal, and to use as I saw fit.

Portions of this letter are given. I am going to call to your attention something which has not been so deeply interested. I refer to the matter of vivisection.

There were introduced into the New York legislature a bill having for its object the regulating and restricting of vivisection within certain limits, at least, of the practice of vivisection.

Participation in such scenes of horror cannot fail. It would seem, to be most brutalizing in its effect upon the doctors and students themselves, and that of course was especially so in human beings as well as the dumb animals. In a French medical journal a former vivisector described his emotions under such conditions as resembling intoxication. It filled him with a sort of ecstasy. In the Revue Nationale one of his colleagues of this account of a certain experiment.

He says that he fastened several large doses on a table and beat them with heavy mallets striking them thirty to forty times on one side, and then thirty times on the other, with as much force as he could exert, after which he dislocated both shoulders and broke the limbs behind their backs. He adds that he did this without anesthetics, and he might know how much pain was inflicted, from the creature's cries, and also, because he adds, "we know the general nature of the agony, as the subject will lick the hand that in the morning was engaged in beating him with a mallet."

Tried on Dog.
On page 284 of the report of the Royal Commission, London, is recorded an experiment under course to test the effect of a certain motion picture on a dog. The dog was a small, docile animal, which, a few minutes after the drug was injected, staggered on its forward legs, and on the tips of its toes, until it fell over, flopping at the mouth and weeping abundantly. Its whimpers were then still, and the side of the fore leg often opened, and the nozzle of the bellows connected with a gas nozzle was inserted. The side of the face, the side of the neck, the side of the fore leg often opened, and the nozzle of the bellows connected with a gas nozzle was inserted.

Another surgeon relates how he first made a dog fond of him and then began a process of gradual mutilation, for the purpose of studying the dog's love of life. He cut off one paw at a time, and then the ears. After this animal had endured much torture he did grow to hate his tormentor and growled soon as he saw him. Whereupon this noble creature of science proceeded to drop the dog's eyes, in order to observe whether it would still show signs of hate as soon as the dog heard the sound of the saw, thereby, he says, causing an inflammation which ruined the drum of the ears. Now that the animal could neither see nor hear, "it showed no aversion to me."

Dr. Gorgan's Words.
Dr. Gorgan, an English surgeon, who in his early life was assistant in the laboratory of one of the greatest living experimental physiologists, related to the royal commission that they sacrificed in their laboratories from one to three dogs a day besides rabbits and other animals. He said: "After much experience I am of the opinion that not one of the experiments was justifiable. The idea of the good to humanity was simply out of the question, and would have led to the greatest aim being to keep up or get ahead of one's contemporaries in science at the price of an incalculable amount of suffering inflicted upon the poor animals. During three campaigns, he adds, amid the horror of what I have witnessed many harsh sights, but I think the saddest sight I have ever witnessed was when the dogs were brought up from the cellar to the laboratory to be sacrificed. They seemed seized with horror as soon as they smelled the air of the place, diving apparently their approaching doom. They would make friendly advances to each of the persons present, and as far as eyes, ears and tail could make a mute appeal eloquent, they tried to win in vain.

Dr. Gorgan said also that one of the most revolting features of the laboratory was the system of vivisection and upon which the professor had completed his experiment, and in which was still lingering the agonies of the assistants to practice the finding of nerves, arteries, etc., in the living creature, and for performing what are called "fundamental experiments" upon it such as are recommended in the laboratory handbooks.

Dr. De Noy Walker's.
Dr. De Noy Walker, also, an army surgeon, gave evidence before the royal commission. He said: "The experiments lately performed upon animals will haunt and disturb me even to the last day of my life. As soon as the poor mother had given birth to a litter of puppies the vivisector selected her on her bed of straw. She looked up into his face, her pupils dilated with joy and expectation, and she would have leaped into his arms, but he would not let her. He held her by the neck and presently exercised all her mammary glands. The next day she was again visited by her tormentor, and on seeing him her terror is indescribable. The puppies, of course, started."

It is inconceivable that the Great Creative Power, which formed the world, should be so cruel as to create a creature in order to torture any of our lesser kin in order to save the lives of human beings, or to give such agony to unoffending creatures to save more intelligent creatures from pain. I do not believe I believe it is right; I do not believe it is science.

In one of the April magazines an article appears concerning recent investigations of science, and among other things, the discovery of ozone, as a destroyer of germs, is noted. The application of simple air had done in some lesser experiments what the ozone obtained by the electrolysis of water, the process of vivisection do for disease. Surely here is a large field for experimental work.

As the trolley cars have succeeded the old stage coaches, so surely as the electric light has taken the place of all lamps, so surely as the electric and osteopathy and X and Vibro Rays have superseded the leech and the lancet, so surely will humane and merciful methods be discovered to substitute for the awful process of vivisection. The writer of the letter quoted still further.

France to Paris.
There has transpired lately one very encouraging fact, according to reports sent over from France. It is that the medical faculty of Paris has declared itself decidedly against the practice of vivisection. It rejected the proposal made by some members of the municipal council to establish a professorship for the purpose of instituting for students a practice of surgery by experiment on living animals. The faculty permitted on the ground that it had to do with science and that nothing justified such vivisection by operating on dumb animals. The students never learn to operate on the human body, but rather are led to make serious mistakes. The faculty added that it considered the animal could neither see nor hear, "it showed no aversion to me."

It seems to me that if the medical profession really stands for what is noble and humane, consistency and honor alike demand that it cooperate in the attempt made to curb or prohibit the practice indulged in by certain unworthy members of their profession. Those who are desirous of knowing how to help in this great work can obtain information by sending a self-addressed envelope to "The International Anti-Vivisection Union, 59 East Twenty-ninth street, New York City, or, 'New York Anti-Vivisection Society, 2025 Broadway, New York City.'"

Inform yourself on this subject and enlist as one who is ready to lend name and influence in the crusade against cruelty. It all means hastening the day when the men of science will turn their attention to the search for better and higher methods of preventing and curing disease.

Such methods wait in the silence and in the elements for those who seek

FORESTRY IN THE FORESTS

Administration in Six Districts — Work Classified, Specialists in Charge — Portland Headquarters for the Northwest.

Washington, Aug. 15.—Plans for the forest service field headquarters which are now being rapidly worked out in detail, each headquarters will be modeled after the Washington office. In all there will be six district headquarters, one located at each of the present inspection district headquarters—Portland, San Francisco, Missoula, Mont., or some other points equally well or better located for the purpose.

At the head of each office there will be a district forester and an assistant district forester. Under these will be experts in charge of the various lines of work. A chief of grading will have charge of range matters. A chief of products will handle the preservative treatment of timber and strength tests and stude market conditions. A chief of lands will look after such matters as land examinations.

Office of Lands.
The office of lands deals with questions involving the validity of claims asserted under the public land laws; applications for special use of the resources of the national forests; changes in boundaries of forests; and the examination of lands applied for under the act of June 11, 1906, for agricultural purposes.

The forest service, however, never passes on the titles themselves. That is entirely a matter for the general land office to decide. In the case of applications for homesteads under the act of June 11, 1906, the forest service is called upon to decide whether the land is in fact more valuable for agriculture than for timber, and if it is, to recommend its listing as open to entry and patent by the general land office.

Silviculture and Operation.
There will also be in each district a chief of silviculture, who will have charge of timber sales, planting, and silvicultural experiments, and a chief of operation. The latter will supervise the personnel of the forests, the permanent improvement work through an engineer in charge, the accounts of the district including receipts, disbursements, and bookkeeping, which will be directly supervised by an expert accountant and the routine business of the district.

In each of the lines of work the management will be in the hands of a man who is a specialist and who has had thorough experience both in the west and in Washington. The foresters and inspectors of each district headquarters will number about 50.

By Men on the Ground.
The establishment of these field districts will bring the service into more immediate touch with the public. It is merely the completion of the movement, started some time ago to have the forest administered as far as possible by men actually on the ground.

The change will not affect the investigative work of the service, which will continue as heretofore in Washington. Mr. Pinholst is expected soon to name the men who will fill the various positions.

It is almost certain that the method of which Guggenheim has been subjected is unwarranted and improper. Without regard to the merits of the attack, the method is the thing most generally criticized.

The anonymous letter was prepared and sent by some one of splendid education and a command of English for it is a rhetorical gem. That attack is not the work of a cheap political pamphleteer. It is almost dignified in its denunciation.

Senator Guggenheim is one of the brightest controlling the great smelter trust. He has been in the mining and smelting business in the United States and Mexico all of his business life. He is credited with being one of the richest men in the country. He is connected with one of the most successful commercial enterprises in the American history as holder of the title of attorney for the United States senate to succeed Thomas M. Patterson. He was elected after a lively contest. His term of service will expire March 3, 1912.

Not only has the anonymous letter been circulated by the thousands in Denver and Colorado, but it has been heard of throughout the United States. Apparently it has been sent to every member of the house of congress. A further effort to attack Mr. Guggenheim.

The letter attacks the senator's record, attacks the methods he used in securing his seat in the senate, and hints at a movement to have him expelled from the upper house. It threatens action against the senator from the district attorney's office, which is lauded for its integrity and bravery. The action of the district attorney, which is suggested, is based on a hint given that one of the members of the legislature which elected Guggenheim may turn state's evidence, telling his story and throwing himself on the mercy of the court.

The letter accuses Guggenheim of every form of political trickery and attacks his public and private life. The publication of the details of the communication would be unwarranted in any newspaper in the country. The entire part of the situation is the promise of a series of letters even more startling than the first. The publication of the letter in Denver that the method of the at-

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A stroke of journalistic enterprise that beats anything that Yankee inventiveness ever suggested is reported from France. In a small village, when almost everybody was at work in the fields, the local newspaper announced that in the busy season all the important news would be condensed in a single short paragraph and that the remainder of the sheet would be smeared with a fleecy compound, instead of paper, the ink in a brief article the editor said: "In this way we will be able to give our readers appreciable advantages which are: First, the possibility of learning all the news of the day in a few minutes; second, the means of reducing the plague of poisonous insects which poison the countryside and disseminate a number of diseases."

"Old Age."
From the Philadelphia Ledger.
"Well," said the traveler in the train one evening, "speaking of long lives, my dear aunt died at the age of 104." "What nothing," said a silly-looking drummer, "I had a grandmother who died at 223."

"Both, in you want us to believe that a relation of yours died at 222? It is not only improbable but utterly impossible," snapped the first.
"He's right," said the second, "I have a relative who died at 223 Broad street."

UNDERGROUND ATTACKS ON SIMON GUGGENHEIM, JUNIOR



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