

A DIRECTOR IS ELECTED

Dr. W. H. Byrd Chosen by a Good Majority Yesterday

THE ANNUAL SCHOOL MEETING HELD AT CITY HALL, AND REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS SUBMITTED—NEEDS OF DISTRICT NEXT YEAR.

Yesterday was the date of the annual school election, and in the Salem district (district 24) the polls were open during the afternoon from 2 to 6 o'clock. Considerable interest was manifested, and as there were two candidates for the office—Dr. W. H. Byrd and Mr. J. B. T. Tutill—there was quite a little work at the polls to get out the voters. This, of course, was done altogether by the respective friends of the two candidates, neither one of the gentlemen named doing anything in this regard. The contest resulted in the election of Dr. Byrd over Mr. Tutill, by a vote of 260 to 158. The vote in the several polling places, was as follows:

Ward No. 1.....	Byrd	Tutill
Ward No. 2.....	64	27
Ward No. 3.....	91	46
Ward No. 4.....	67	37
Ward No. 5.....	38	48
Totals.....	260	158

The four polling places for the district were located in the same places used in the four city precincts, and the judges and clerks were as follows: First Ward—F. R. Davis and T. Burrows, judges; J. M. Payne, clerk. Second Ward—C. W. Watt, and M. E. Goodell, judges; G. P. Litchfield, clerk. Third Ward—R. W. Carey and A. Gesner, judges; S. S. Gimble, clerk. Fourth Ward—James Batchelor and G. G. Gans, Jr., judges; A. F. McAttee, clerk.

School Meeting.

There were about fifty taxpayers in attendance at the annual school meeting in the council chamber of the city hall last evening which was called by the board of school directors for school district No. 24. Chairman H. A. Johnson of the board of directors presided and called the meeting to order at 8 o'clock.

Clerk Jos. Baumgartner read his annual report before the meeting which was adopted. He also read before the meeting the directors report for the fiscal year from March 4, 1901, to June 16, 1902, which incorporated an estimate for the expenses for maintaining the schools from July 1, 1902, until June 30, 1903, (based on nine months schooling) of \$26,000 including the salary of a city superintendent and a principal.

Tilmon Ford raised objections to the estimate clause of the report regarding the increased cost in the estimate over that of last year and other years previous. He laid especial stress in his objections, to the hiring of a school superintendent who did not do any teaching and was in favor of "making him work."

W. T. Slater next took the floor and stated that he had been keeping pretty well posted as to the progress being made in the schools and was satisfied that there were inferior and inferior grades basing his opinions upon the large percentage of failures in pupils in these grades at the examination. Later in the evening A. O. Condit, member of the board of directors, answered this argument and stated that the qualifications of a teacher could not be judged from the percentage of failures in her grade for the reason that there are or have been a large number of special promotions during the year, by the city superintendent, from the grades below and a large percentage of these failures are made by these premature promotions and the teacher is to be lauded instead of blamed for adhering to the standard in making the examination papers.

C. H. Jones, A. F. Hofer and several others arose in defense of the city superintendent and stated that instead of this officer being a luxury and a mere figurehead his duties would be to keep in close touch with the work and progress of all the grades, pick out the flaws in teachers systems when these exist and correct them, fill temporary vacancies caused by illness, though the teachers in any class or grade and if any teachers are found incompetent it is his duty to discover it and report to the board of directors and thereby cause their dismissal from the service. Mr. Slater again arose and stated that he thought that it would be better to employ superior teachers to teach the primary grades than to hire a superintendent to teach the inferior teachers and, if the good teachers could not be procured under the present salary scale, to raise the salaries of the lower grade teachers and insist on better talent. Mr. Condit said that he was not aware of any incompetency on the part of the lower grade teachers and that during his year of service on the board he has not received a single report of the inefficiency of teachers in the schools. Then Mr. Slater thought that these inefficiencies could be discovered by requiring the grade teachers to make a monthly report to the superintendent, showing these percentages of failures, and he in turn to compile a general report from these monthly reports and file it with the board of directors.

Frank Davey became interested in the discussion, which had become quite general and was somewhat heated, and spoke for several minutes in favor of the superintendent proposition illustrating quite clearly the beneficial results which would be realized through the employment of such an officer in the school and concluded by stating that he could detect, underneath all or a greater part of the argument as submitted by those opposed to this move, no little feeling of a personal nature and that he regarded any parsimony directed at the school system as robbery of the school children.

The discussion waxed warmer after this and continued for several minutes but finally terminated in a motion by Mr. Slater that the directors report,

with the estimate clause stricken out, be adopted which when put to vote was carried and the meeting adjourned.

ANNUAL REPORTS.

The report submitted to the meeting by the Board of Directors, contained the following statistics:

Pursuant to the requirements of the school laws of Oregon, we, herewith submit to you our annual report for the school year just closed, viz: From March 4, 1901, to June 16, 1902.

Receipts.	
Cash on hand March 4, 1901.....	\$5201 33
Received 1901 taxes.....	\$16,619 45
Received on 1900 taxes, \$18,740; less one mill for indebtedness, \$2,092.65.....	\$14,647 35
Received delinquent taxes.....	935 20
Received from county, school fund.....	7,721 00
Received from state school fund.....	7,561 06
Received from tuition.....	27 50
Received from teachers' no attending institute.....	15 00
Received from receiver Northwest Ins. Co.....	6 13
Received from broken window lights.....	2 00
Total.....	\$50,659 73

Disbursements.	
Superintendent's salary.....	\$1000 00
Principal's salaries.....	3,710 00
Teachers' salaries.....	19,213 39
Clerks salary to July 1, 1902.....	300 00
Wood, 1901.....	990 40
Water.....	365 50
Interest on bonds.....	2490 70
Exchange bonds.....	7 30
Telephones.....	82 50
Interest popular loan.....	1253 29
Insurance premiums.....	1140 27
Enumerating 1901-2.....	90 25
Election, 1901.....	43 50
Repairs.....	421 88
School supplies.....	442 88
Sundry expenses.....	141 69
Tax rebated.....	5 04
Placed in indebtedness fund.....	5930 00
Balance on hand June 16, 1902.....	10,795 75
Total.....	\$50,659 73

INDEBTEDNESS FUND.

Receipts.	
One mill levy, 1900.....	\$2092 65
One mill levy, 1901.....	2077 43
June 14, General fund.....	5930 00
Total.....	\$10,000 08

Disbursements.	
Paid note No. 1.....	\$600 00
Paid note No. 2.....	500 00
Paid note No. 3.....	500 00
Paid note No. 4.....	500 00
Paid note No. 5.....	500 00
Paid note No. 6.....	500 00
Paid note No. 7.....	500 00
Paid note No. 8.....	500 00
Balance.....	6000 08
Total.....	\$10,100 08

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THE SUPREME COURT CASES

Appeals Decided Yesterday Were of Considerable Interest

AN OWNER OF LAND CAN NOT GO OFF HIS PROPERTY TO BUILD A LINE FENCE—THE FISH COMMISSIONER'S CASE ARGUED BEFORE THE COURT.

The Supreme Court yesterday handed down five opinions, in cases heretofore heard on appeal, as follows: Turner Oliver, respondent, vs. James H. Hutchinson and W. R. Hutchinson, appellants; appeal from Union county, Robert Eakin, judge; reversed and new trial ordered. Opinion by Chief Justice Bean.

This is an action to recover damages for the trespass of defendant's stock upon improved agricultural land, of which the plaintiff was the lessee. Defendants allege that their land was fenced in with that of plaintiff with no partition fence between and that plaintiff refused to build his share of such fence. At the trial in lower court plaintiff obtained judgment for \$375. There had been trouble between the parties over the dividing line and plaintiff had attempted to build a partition fence, at a point which defendants claim was over on their premises. The court below instructed the jury that if plaintiff had attempted to build a fence on the line or approximately so, and was prevented from doing so by the defendants they would be liable for damages done by their stock. The Supreme Court holds that this was an error. Plaintiff had no right to build any fence except on the line or on his own land; he could go neither one foot nor ten feet over on the other premises with it. This error causes the reversal.

Wm. H. Male, et al., appellants, vs. Geo. Schantz, et al., respondents; appeal from Union county, Robert Eakin, judge; reversed and remanded. Opinion by Chief Justice Bean.

The point upon which this case is reversed is that the court below based its judgment upon a finding of fact which was wholly outside of the issues made by the pleadings.

E. M. Payton and M. A. Baisley, appellants, vs. C. R. Burns, respondent; appeal from Baker county, Robert Eakin, judge; affirmed. Opinion by Justice Moore.

This is a suit to determine an adverse interest in realty, the disputed property being some quartz mining claims in Baker county, the plaintiffs claiming to have discovered and located the claims some months prior to the time at which defendants located them. The lower court held that the description of plaintiffs' alleged mines was too indefinite to entitle them to the relief demanded and dismissed the suit. The Supreme Court analyzes the evidence and finds that the claim of plaintiffs is a fabrication and affirms the decree of lower court.

Killes J. Martin, et al., respondents, vs. Eagle Creek Development Company, et al., appellants; appeal from Union county; Robert Eakin, judge; affirmed. Opinion by Justice Wolverton.

This was a contest over some mining property and the appellate court found no errors in the judgment of the lower court.

George H. Williams, appellant, vs. W. H. Wilson and Robert Kelly, respondents, and O. D. Taylor, defendant; appeal from Wasco county, Hon. W. L. Bradshaw, judge; reversed. Opinion by Chief Justice R. S. Bean.

This was a suit to enjoin the sale of real property under an execution issued on a judgment against plaintiff's grantor. On January 17, 1893, O. D. Taylor mortgaged the property to W. H. Wilson, and on July 27, 1893, conveyed it to plaintiff, but the deed was not recorded until two years later. In 1894, Joseph A. Johnson recovered three judgments against Taylor, and Caroline Breese recovered one judgment, the latter assigning her claim to Johnson. After the judgments were recovered, J. C. Flanders, assignee of the mortgage began suit to foreclose it, naming Johnson as a party. Johnson filed a cross-complaint, alleging that his judgments were liens on the mortgaged premises, and entitled to be paid out of the sale under the foreclosure proceedings. A decree was rendered, foreclosing the mortgage and directing that the proceeds be distributed, first to pay the mortgage; second, the judgments, and provides that all defendants, including Johnson be barred and forever foreclosed of any interest in the mortgaged property except the right of redemption. An execution was issued and the property sold to Johnson for enough to settle all claims, except Johnson's last judgment for \$1841.71, and later plaintiff redeemed the property, paying Johnson his bid, and all liens were satisfied of record, save the one for \$1841.71. This Johnson assigned to one Rorick, and the latter transferred it to W. H. Wilson. In September, 1901, Wilson caused an execution to be issued and the land was again seized and advertised for sale when this suit was commenced to enjoin the sale. The opinion of the court holds that the decree is against the mortgagor in person and if the property is redeemed by him an unpaid balance may be enforced against it by execution, but when the redemption is by his successor in interest no title to the property vests in the debtor that can be seized under an execution and this latter principle the court applies to this case. The court holds that when the land was sold under foreclosure, Johnson's lien was removed and attached to the proceeds of the sale, and a subsequent redemption by a grantee of the mortgagor did not restore the lien. The decree of the court below is therefore reversed and an entered as prayed for in the complaint.

The case of F. C. Reed, appellant, vs. F. I. Dunbar, respondent, was argued and submitted by C. M. Ideman and C. W. Fulton for appellant, and D. R. N. Blackburn, for respondent. This is the Fish Commissioners case, and the constitutionality of the new fisheries law is involved, as well as the

CANCEROUS ULCERS

develop sometimes from very trifling causes, and when and where you would least expect them. A boil, or abscess, burn, blister, wart, tumor, mole, or the simplest little pimple may be the beginning point of a malignant, frightful looking Cancerous Ulcer.

Apparently there is no difference between a Cancerous and Common Ulcer when they first make their appearance, and for this reason every ulcer, no matter how insignificant or harmless it may seem, and all slow healing sores should excite suspicion and cause alarm, particularly if any of your ancestors ever had Cancer, or you have good reason to think your blood is impure; for the sore, after all, is only the outgrowth, the external evidence of polluted blood, and nothing can check its progress until the cancer tainted, vitiated blood has been purified. All efforts to heal the ulcer by means of salves or other external remedies will result in failure, for such treatment can have no possible effect upon the deadly germs and morbid matter that form in the blood and are carried through the circulation to the sore.

MOTHER, TWO AUNTS, AND ONLY A SMALL SORE CAME ON THE WOULD SCAB OVER, BUT NOT HEAL.

I had a Cancer on my left breast, which caused me great pain for three or four years. At times the pains were deep and shooting. The ulcer discharged yellow and rather offensive matter. I had given up all hope, as the doctors gave me no relief.

My mother, two aunts and an only sister died of Cancer of the breast, and I am satisfied that I, too, would have been gone but for S. S. S. I felt some better after the first bottle, and after using only seven bottles, was cured. This was several years ago but have seen no signs of the Cancer since. I would urge all who are suffering from the disease to give S. S. S. a trial.

Belton, Mo. MRS. JAMES CASSELL.

Cancerous Ulcers can be reached only by a remedy that acts upon and through the blood system, and this is just what S. S. S. does. It goes to the fountain head of the disease, and drives out the germ producing poisons which cause the ulcer, and purifies and builds up again the deteriorated blood. This is the only true and logical treatment for sores of this character.

By the use of S. S. S. the ulcer is supplied with pure, strong blood, which quickly allays the inflammation and forces out all the irritating poisons, and allows the sore to heal naturally and permanently. S. S. S. acts also as a tonic, and where the constitution has become debilitated and weakened, it restores vitality and strengthens the nervous system, and helps the appetite and digestion. S. S. S. contains no Mercury, Potash or other minerals, but is guaranteed purely vegetable.

Those having a chronic ulcer or sore of any kind that is slow in healing, whether located upon the body or internally, will receive medical advice and such special information as they desire free of cost. Book on Cancer and Other Diseases of the Blood sent free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

About the first of February, 1890, I noticed a small lump on the inside of my lower lip. It annoyed me considerably; the doctor cauterized it and in a few days it dropped off, but shortly after another came and broke into an open sore, and in spite of the large number of remedies I tried, it would not heal. I then went to another, and he gave me something to put on the sore, saying if it did not cure he would cut the sore out. I used his medicine, but received no benefit. I decided a blood purifier was what I needed, and began to take S. S. S. The ulcer was growing rapidly, with some pain and a crawling, creeping feeling. At first S. S. S. seemed to make the sore worse, but this soon changed, and after I had taken seven bottles the place healed entirely; my general health improved and I am as well now as ever and no signs of the disease have been seen since.

W. P. BROWN. Hollands, S. C.

Mr. Jno. Massie, Owensboro, Ky., writes: "About three years ago a blister came on the right side of my nose. It grew steadily in spite of all efforts to heal it up; the pain was not very severe at first, but increased when the sore began to inflame and discharge matter. At times the place would scab over and appear to be getting well, but the scab would drop off, leaving a red, angry looking ulcer. I had almost despaired of ever curing the Cancer when my attention was called to S. S. S., and after taking a few bottles the Cancer began to gradually grow smaller, the discharge stopped, and I was relieved of the terrible disease."

legality of the appointment of Master Fish Warden H. G. Van Dusen.

Other business transacted was: In re application for writ of habeas corpus, W. M. Northrup, appellant, vs. State of Oregon, respondent; argued and submitted by C. M. Ideman for appellant, and George E. Chamberlain, for respondent.

State of Oregon, respondent, vs. A. M. Humphrey, appellant; ordered on stipulation that appellant have until June 25th to serve and file his brief.

State of Oregon, respondent, vs. John Hall, appellant; ordered that the hearing of motion to dismiss appeal be postponed until Monday, June 23d, at 12 m.

THE CIRCUIT COURT

JUDGMENT RENDERED IN THE BREACH OF PROMISE SUIT YESTERDAY.

The first department of the State Circuit Court convened in adjourned session yesterday but only remained in session for a brief period, only one motion was heard and two orders made in two cases upon the docket and the court stood adjourned until 10 o'clock a. m. Thursday, June 19th.

The court rendered judgment for the plaintiff in the breach of promise suit wherein Edith R. Bursell was plaintiff and August Lindholm defendant, and wherein the plaintiff demanded judgment for \$15,000, tried before a jury on Wednesday of last week and a verdict rendered for the plaintiff for \$25, the sum of \$25 principal and \$25 costs and disbursements.

In the case of Mary J. Shaw, plaintiff, vs. J. E. Ferris, defendant, an ejectment suit, the plaintiff's motion to strike out the part of amended supplemental answer, overruled as to the 3d paragraph of the amended supplemental answer and sustained as to the 4th and 5th paragraph.

GREAT MANY INQUIRIES

FOR INFORMATION REGARDING OREGON RECEIVED BY THE STATESMAN DAILY.

The Statesman receives a great many letters of inquiry from various parts of the country. They ask for all sorts of information, and there is a request for copies of the paper in most of the letters. Only about one in a dozen send any remittance to cover expense, even postage stamps. They are all answered, or copies of paper or papers forwarded, however.

But below is a letter in which the writer does the square thing. He should make a good renter, and any of the Statesman readers having such a farm would do well to write to Mr. Bouck. The letter is dated June 10th and is as follows:

"Having sold my place here, I expect to come to Oregon again, and I would like to find a farm that is to rent. I would like to have a place close to school, with good buildings on it, with 200 acres or more of plow land and good pasture; feed enough to run twenty head of stock, at least, that is horses and cattle. Please advertise in your paper, as I want to leave here by the first of November, if possible. We have a large family, nine children. We have been out there and I suppose that raising spuds yet. Well, I am going to crop all told; but we do not want that much out there. I send \$1 to pay for advertising. Am known as Turner, Or.

"Address C. B. Bouck, Letcher, S. D."

Greenbaum's

OUR goods will suit your taste. Our prices will suit your pocketbook. Dry Goods at the very lowest prices. Shoes that combine perfection of fit and finish with reasonableness of price. New goods arriving daily in our Millinery Department.

Try us and be convinced that you get your money's worth at :: :: :: :: ::

Greenbaum's Dry Goods Store
Next Door to the Postoffice

TO THE OLD HOME

If you are going home—to your childhood's home—this year, remember that the NORTHERN PACIFIC leads to everybody's home.

You can go by way of St. Paul to Chicago, or St. Louis, and thence reach the entire East and South. Or, you can go to Duluth, and from there use either the rail lines, or one of the superb Lake Steamers down the lakes to Detroit, Cleveland, Erie, and Buffalo—the Pan-American City.

Start right and you will probably arrive at your destination all right, and, to start right, use the Northern Pacific, and preferably the "NORTH COAST LIMITED" train, in service after MAY 5th.

Any local agent will name rates.

A. D. CHARLTON Assistant General Passenger Agent, PORTLAND, OREGON.

THE REMEDY THAT CURES AND PREVENTS THE EPIDEMIC now RAGING among HORSES, and will cure them of Heaves, Cough or Colic, is PRUSSIAN HEAVE POWDERS. CURED 24 HORSES. I have been using the Prussian Heave Powders the past eight months and in that time have cured 11 horses, 11 of Heaves and 12 of Colic. RICHARD REICHSTEIN, Newark, N. Y.

PREPARED ONLY BY PRUSSIAN HEAVE POWDER CO., ST. PAUL, MINN.

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