

WOMAN TREED BY A BEAR

Shipments Endured Holding Down a
Timber Claim in the Siletz

Miss Emma Elgin, of this city, returned from spending six months on a timber claim in the Siletz country. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jaa. Elgin, of the Red Hills, and has spent the past six months in the Siletz country, much of the time alone in her log cabin home with a hunting dog and six-shooter. There were other cabins in the vicinity, and she had been near her brothers, and had a little niece with her part of the time, but as an actual settler she had broken all records. While Miss Elgin was not entered in the beauty contest, she came out of her winter woods with a rich forest and a certain complexion, red cheeks and bright eyes, and a vigor of constitution that would be the envy of many professional beauty show contestants. Miss Elgin would not be last in a kind of a race. When it comes to experiences with real Indians, bears and wildcats, and the still more ravenous claim-jumper, Miss Elgin can tell tales of thrilling interest. Once she was separated from a party of prospectors and given for lost. Hallowing brought a rescue, and when found she had been up a tall-slim tree to escape a bear that wanted to cultivate acquaintance too close for comfort. Miss Elgin has made her home in the tall timber, and says she loves and will soon return to complete proof. Her timber claim is away in "G." so far as the quality of timber is concerned, one not a better having sold recently adding her 160 acres for \$2100. Miss Elgin is the guest of her sister, W. A. Moores.

Transfers of Real Estate.

The following deeds have been filed for record:

Marsh, et ux., to William Lebold, land in T 7 S, R 3 W, E 4, \$1300

E. Noble, et ux., to R. S. Shaw, land in T 9 S, R 3 E, W 4, 1000

M. Phillips, et ux., to Wm. C. Hickox, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 26 and 27, block 44, Scotts Mills, w d 200

Scott, et al., to C. M. Phillips, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 2 and 27, block 44, Scotts Mills, w d 132

Scott to A. C. and C. L. Reed, lots 8 and 9, block 44, Scotts Mills, w d 27

Matthew Small, et ux., to J. E. Hosmer, 7.72 acres in T 6 S, R 1 W, W 4, 2000

E. and L. F. Marrs to H. R. McWhorter, et ux., 1.30 acres in Salem and lots 14, 15 and 16, and part of lot 13, block 23, Rosedale addition to Salem, w d 1600

Gone Surveying.

Robert Eakin, who has been attending the Willamette University, is moving to Salem, arrived this morning and will leave tomorrow on a surveying party, who will operate in Wallawa county for the next two months.—La Grande Observer.

For stomach troubles, biliousness and constipation try Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Tablets. Many remarkable cures have been effected them. Price 25 cents. Samples free. For sale by Dr. Stone's drug store.

CAN DRAW CHECKS...

Checking accounts enable folks to deposit their money and receive a passbook, against these accounts they are permitted to draw checks. Checks may be given to parties for such sums as desired, thus avoiding frequent trips to the bank. If interested call and see us.

Salem State Bank

E. K. PAGE, President.

W. W. WARREN, Cashier.

POP CORN.

Seven Cent Social at Summit School House A Success.

A good sized audience was present last night at the Summit school house in Polk county, the occasion being the seven cent social given by the Ladies' Aid society of the Summit church. The entertainment was unique in that the "seven" idea was carried out through the entire evening's program. Music was furnished by a seven piece band, every seventh guest was admitted free and all others paid seven cents admission.

After an excellent musical and literary program which was rendered in the church, refreshments were served by some of Summit's charming ladies from a sylvan booth which had been erected in the oak grove nearby.

Notwithstanding the chilliness of the weather \$23 worth of frozen cream, strawberries and cake was sold in seven cent lots which amount will be placed in the treasury of the society.

The program rendered was as follows:

Selection by the Band
Invocation Rev. Mr. Adams
Recitation Miss Grace Wilson
Vocal Duet
Misses Harriet and Rena Higgins
Recitation La Vita Howell
Solo Mrs. Ora Sykes
Solo Bert Winslow
Recitation Choral Howell
Pantomime "Obeying Mother"
Selection by the Band

Logger Killed.

Harry Martin, whose home is near Gardiner, Douglas county, was killed at Crane's camp on the lower river last Tuesday forenoon. The young man was sawing a cedar log and after finishing the cut he got upon the log with his ax to loosen it. He was working on a hillside and alongside of him was a large spruce log. In its descent the cedar log struck some branches of the spruce and it started down the hill. The ends of the logs came together forming a V and the unfortunate young man was caught between the ends. It is said that had he been a foot farther from the end he would have escaped. He cried out and help reached him immediately, but his back and chest were crushed and he died in about 20 minutes.—Coquille Valley Times.

Killed Herself.

Mrs. Nellie Callahan Smith, a former resident of Albany, where she resided for many years before her marriage, committed suicide at Sacramento, Calif., on Wednesday of this week. Her husband was a well known commercial traveler, and for several years travelled out of Portland, up the valley, several years ago being transferred to California. Mrs. Smith was in the San Francisco earthquake, passing through a terrible experience, and, it is said, it undoubtedly affected her in such a way that she was unable to overcome the influence. The particulars have not yet been learned. Mrs. Smith was a sister of Thomas Callahan of Corvallis, a woman believed by those knowing her well. She leaves one son, a bright little fellow of ten or twelve years of age, and her husband, who was at Montague, Calif., at the time of her death.—Albany Democrat.

Don't!!!

Don't let your child suffer with that cough when you cure it with Ballard's Horehound Syrup, a sure cure for Coughs, Bronchitis, Influenza, Croup and Pulmonary Diseases. Buy a bottle and try it.

B. B. Laughlin, Byhalia, Miss., writes: "I have two children who had croup. I tried many different remedies, but I must say your Horehound Syrup is the best Croup and Cough medicine I ever used." Sold by D. J. Fry.

Big Sale of Cuyases.

Nebraska horse buyers have purchased 450 head of range horses of Stephenson's and others on Bear creek. This includes all the horses belonging to the parties except a few reserved for ranch use. The prices paid are \$15, \$20 and \$25 for yearlings up. The stock will be shipped from Shaniko to Nebraska as soon as delivery can be made at Shaniko.—Mitchell News.

A Summer Boat.

According to a Portland paper a boat is being built to run up the river as far as Eugene during the entire summer. It is to draw only ten inches loaded and have a capacity of twenty tons.

Colic and Diarrhoea.

Pains in the stomach, colic and diarrhoea are quickly relieved by the use of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For sale by Dr. Stone's drug store.

BANEFUL EFFECTS OF JAPS

California Fruit Growers Are Now
Reaping What They Sowed

Baneeful effects of Japanese labor in the fruit growing districts of California were illustrated by the facts set forth in the Bee's news service from Winters, Yolo county, a few days ago. Japanese are the chief reliance of the orchardists of that locality for picking and packing their crops. Many say they would prefer white labor, but cannot get it when it is most needed, so are obliged to employ Asiatics.

It appears that one of the large growers had an offer of \$7000 recently from a Japanese buyer for his whole crop, but was unwilling to sell it for less than \$12,000, which he considered no more than reasonable. On the day following the owner's final rejection of the offer, his crew of Japanese pickers demanded an increase of pay from \$1.25 to \$1.50 a day, which he was obliged to grant, being at their mercy. The circumstances all indicated that the pickers were in league with the Japanese buyer, to force acceptance of his offer. And in a number of instances it is related that the Japanese have actually refused to pick the fruit unless their offers of purchase were taken. A general demand for more wages is expected from the hundreds of Japanese in the Winters district, in consequence of the increase the orchardist above referred to was obliged to grant.

Like tactics were pursued in the Florio berry and grape district of Sacramento county by the Japanese, to enable them to become masters of the situation there. They were first employed in small numbers to pick berries and grapes, because of the cheapness of their labor. But as the white growers became more and more dependent on the Japanese, the latter saw their opportunity and insisted on more pay. Eventually they combined to force owners to lease berry patches and vineyards, through control of the labor market and by demanding excessive wages.

The result is that the district once occupied exclusively by white families, each tilling a well-kept property of from five to twenty acres, the Japanese now dominate, growing and shipping nearly all the berries, to the number of hundreds of carloads yearly, and also a large proportion of grapes. Out of the neatly-kept homes have gone away to Japanese shacks, with no regard for appearances, and the district as a whole has suffered greatly from the blight of the Orientals.

It would be much better for Sacramento county to grow fewer grapes and berries, and be all white, than Japanese in spots, as now. Better one self-supporting American home than a hundred Asiatic shacks.—Sacramento Bee.

Walter Lyons, Secretary.

The executive committee of the Marshfield publicity fund yesterday selected Walter Lyons as secretary of the Marshfield Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Lyons recently resigned as proprietor of the Albany Herald. He is now in Sacramento, California, attending to business matters regarding the sale of his paper.

Cosmetics will ruin the complexion. There's no beauty practice equal to the effects of Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. It keeps the entire body in perfect health. Tea or Tablets, 35 cents. Dr. Stone's Drug Store.

Just Received

A Shipment of Fine
Limberger

and
**Cream Brick
Cheese**

Try Them and
Be Convinced

**Moir Grocery
Company**

Sanitary Conditions on the Isthmus.

The most useful result of our work, I think, however, as far as the canal work is concerned, is the extent to which malaria is held in check. While yellow fever was the fatal disease to the French, it did not affect their sick rate to a very great extent; that is, if you take their sick report day by day you would find thirty or forty men sick from yellow fever and 400 to 500 men sick from malaria fever, so that malaria was causing eight or ten times the financial loss that yellow did. Malaria is still with us the principal cause of sickness; I mean we have a good many more men sick every day from malaria than from any other one cause, but our whole sick rate is very small. Last month (March, 1907) our sick in hospitals amounted to less than twenty per 1,000, and our total excused on account of sickness from all causes to about twenty-three per 1,000; that is, out of every 1,000 men we had absent on account of sickness in hospitals, their homes and everywhere an average every day during the month of twenty-three men. This is as small a rate as we would probably have if we were working in the United States, and I doubt if we are ever able to obtain a smaller rate than this. I am inclined to think that our sanitary work, as far as the sick rate is concerned, has reached its maximum efficiency and that all we can expect to do for the future is to hold it up to that rate, though to keep this rate a great deal of work will have to be done.

The good water supply furnished all our employees has kept dysentery from being troublesome, so that I think we can claim that our sanitary work has directly controlled malaria, yellow fever and dysentery, the three tropical diseases to which we are liable. Bubonic plague is pretty firmly established in some of the Peruvian ports to the south of us, and we have been very anxious on this subject during our occupancy of Panama. In the summer of 1905 two cases of plague occurred at La Boca, the Pacific terminal of the railroad and canal. Both men had been living there for some time and evidently contracted the disease there, but a very careful isolation and disinfection of the town of La Boca, under the direction of Dr. J. C. Perry, chief quarantine officer, eradicated the disease at this point and we have had no cases since. Beriberi was quite prevalent on the isthmus during our first year, but it is now entirely confined to the city of Panama and much reduced in numbers.

I think therefore that the United States authorities can fairly make the following claim for their sanitary work: That when they got control of the isthmus in May, 1904, the territory along the route of the canal was in its normal condition as to health. It was overgrown by a dense tropical jungle; the natural conditions were everywhere ideal for breeding stegomyia and anopheles mosquitoes. The region was inhabited by a considerable population, which was very poor, as the result of the failure of the French canal company and the recent bloody and destructive war which had involved the whole country for some three years. Malaria, dysentery and smallpox were prevailing among these people about as they would anywhere in the tropics under similar conditions. Yellow fever infection was present in both Panama and Colon. In fact, the conditions were more favorable for producing a high mortality upon the introduction of a large force than they had been at any time in the past. Into this region the Canal Commission has introduced the largest force ever present on the isthmus, some 40,000 persons, 10,000 of whom are white non-immunes. Yet the sanitary measures taken by the United States during the period of the introduction of this unprecedented force have been such that yellow fever has disappeared, malaria held in check, and the total sick rate in this force during the month of March, 1907, was only twenty-three per 1000.

I think that there can be no reasonable doubt that there is a direct relation of cause and effect between the sanitary measures taken by our government and the present health conditions on the isthmus.—Colonel Gorgas in Medical Record.

The American Tourist Crop.

English shopkeepers, French landlords and Swiss guides are gloating over the flourishing condition of the American tourist crop, which is just coming to the harvest. It promises to be the largest and most profitable yield ever gathered by the thrifty purveyors to extravagance on the other side. Not only will the number of tourists be larger, but the expenditure will probably be much

greater than ever before. London has been receiving about 200,000 Americans during the season, but this year she expects to assist 250,000 in spending their money. The dealers in jewelry, clothing and bric-a-brac are especially eager to lighten the Americans' burden of cash.

An example of the liberality of tourists is given in figures supplied by Consul Mansfield at Luserne, who reports that during the last season from May 1st to November 1st, 136,227 tourists were registered in the city's hotels and pensions. The average number a day was 5000, and each person spent \$5, or a total of \$4,655,675 for the season. Americans were very numerous in this host, and were noticeably liberal. The estimate of \$5 a day is probably too low for these. In addition to hotel expenses, \$6,439,000 was left at Lucerne for railroad fares. As the population is only 32,000, it appears that the tourists, many of them Americans, left \$347.35 for each man, woman and child in the town.

The evolution of the automobile has undoubtedly increased the amount spent by Americans abroad. Throughout France and England and in certain other countries tourists are enabled by the motor car to visit spots practically inaccessible otherwise. The going and coming to these places call for additional outlay, which is met by the average American tourist not only with fortitude but with pleasure. With prosperity so bountiful at home as to pile up his wealth with incredible swiftness, he finds relief in diverting part of it to the yawning pockets of his casual entertainers in Europe. His own efforts to equalize the benefits of prosperity are ably supplemented by those of his wife and daughters, who are peculiarly proficient in the art of distributing wealth.

So long as prosperity lasts the old world is sure of its share at the hands of the enterprising tourist. Thus the economy of modern life makes it to the advantage of Europeans to pray for the destruction of the green bug in Kansas, to the end that prosperity may prevail, and that the crop of tourists may not be withered before it is ripe for the gleaning.—Washington Post.

Is It Kearney or Kearney?

M. J. O'Brien in a recent issue of the New York Evening Sun has the following to say on the spelling of the name Kearney or Kearny:

"I have been reading with interest the letters about the origin of the name of Kearny street, in San Francisco, that have appeared in the columns of the Evening Sun.

"There is no question but that the street was called after General Stephen W. Kearny first Governor of California.

"There is one feature of the discussion, however, in which I have been particularly interested, and that is the correct spelling of the name. 'New Yorker,' who states he is a relative of the Kearny family, says he was 'taught from childhood to resent the spelling of the name Kearney.' Evidently there are some things about the family that 'New Yorker' has to learn, not the least being the proper spelling of this very name.

"I have for a score of years been delving into the history of the Irish pioneers in the American Colonies. In the old records of the Land Office of Philadelphia I have come across a deed executed at Philadelphia on December 10, 1767, wherein one Lionel Brittin, a wealthy Englishman, conveyed his lands, tenements and warehouse to one Daniel Ridge, to be held in trust for the use of Rebecca Kearney wife of Patrick Kearney of Philadelphia, mariner, and after her decease to the use of Mary Kearney, one of the granddaughters of the said L. Brittin, and one of the daughters of Philip Kearney and Rebecca his wife, and the heirs of the said Mary, in default of such issue to Philip Kearney, son of Michael Kearney," etc.

"Two of Brittin's daughters married into the Kearney family, Elizabeth to Michael Kearney and Rebecca to Philip Kearney of Garretstown, County Cork. The Michael Kearney referred to is mentioned in Whitehead's 'Contributions to the Early History of Perth Amboy, N. J.' as a native of Ireland and one of the early settlers. He was Surrogate of Middlesex county. Philip Kearney, his son, was an eminent lawyer in Perth Amboy, where he died on July 25, 1775. Much is told of his life in the New Jersey archives. He was married twice, first to Lady Dexter and second to the daughter of Chief Justice Harper of New Jersey. He was the great-grandfather of General Philip Kearney and Commodore Lawrence Kearney.

"Many of the descendants of both branches of the family married into the best families of their day, one of them in 1792 to John Devereux, de-

scendant of an early settler from Wexford. The Devereux has been prominent in the western part of the state of New York for several generations.

"All of the early Kearneys spelled the name Kearney. It has always been spelled so in Ireland, 'New Yorker' and James Fenimore to the contrary notwithstanding. The name has never been spelled otherwise, and if 'New Yorker' would only acquaint himself with the proud record of this old family in the land of their fathers, as in the land of their adoption, I do not think he would be so apt to 'resent' the spelling of the name in the old and correct way."

Smoking and Reading.

"Is the cigarette habit such an evil as pipe smokers and total abstainers declare it to be? It is so implied in the category of misdeemeanors by the legislatures of several states; and the legislators would not have made the hostile assault if they had not been certain they would attract a goodly number of voters, nor if they had not proceeded on the further theory that cigarettes so steal away the brains of their victims that they do not possess sufficient self-respect to maintain their pet vice at the ballot box. 'Most people,' says the current Harper's Weekly, editorially, 'have in their youth shared this conviction, that tobacco, in certain forms, is damaging to the nerves and mind and body of those who indulge in it excessively, the customary form of expressing the sentiment being that the tobacco fumes, if he be undersized, for instance, has stunted himself' by smoking. Boys of whom that can be said have frequently held high rank among their fellows. No state, so far as we know, has been entertaining enough to make it a crime to read Mr. Beadle's 'dime novels,' or books of that kind, but many parents, especially those who have never read anything, are down on the literature of the plains or of the wild Indian. Charles Lummis, whom we all read, and read about with satisfaction and pleasure, does not agree with either frowning despot. He keeps the public library in Los Angeles, and the public library has a new home. On the top is a roof garden, and to it, in that beautifully pure and embracing atmosphere, Mr. Lummis invites the readers, men or women, grown up or little; and there the readers may smoke anything as they may read anything, even cigarettes. Are the ways of the newest civilization to reverse all tradition and to come Eastward?'"

Our Indebtedness to Charleston, S. C.

Colonel Patrick Calhoun, who has been indicted in connection with the charges of bribery and corruption of public officials in San Francisco, in a published statement, gives assurance to his friends throughout the country that the "indictments are not founded upon facts; that there is no evidence that could justify them," and that he and his associates will be fully vindicated. Colonel Calhoun is somewhat of a citizen of Charleston and our people are much interested in his connections, and his assurance that he is innocent is very gratifying to them.

It will be regretted, however, that he finds it necessary to denounce another San Francisco nabob in whom we must have a sort of hereditary interest. Rudolph Spreckels is the man who started the hunt for the grafters, which, according to Colonel Calhoun, has struck a false trail, and Colonel Calhoun charges that Spreckels' purpose in the proceedings is altogether selfish and injurious to the welfare of the community, as his only motive is to secure for himself control of the traction situation by confiscation of the lines now under Calhoun's direction. Spreckels is the son of the sugar king, Claus Spreckels, who used to keep a small store in Charleston, whereby he laid the foundation for his great wealth. As Rudolph Spreckels is financing the campaign of prosecution which has embraced Calhoun, it may be said that Charleston has furnished both the men and the money for the great graft war in San Francisco. We challenge Atlanta to beat that record.—Charleston, S. C., Evening Post.

Remarkable Rescue.

That truth is stranger than fiction, has once more been demonstrated in the little town of Fedora, Tenn., the residence of C. V. Pepper. He writes: "I was in bed, entirely disabled with hemorrhages of the lungs and throat. Doctors failed to help me, and all hope had fled when I began taking Dr. King's New Discovery. Then instant relief came. The coughing soon ceased; the bleeding diminished rapidly, and in three weeks I was able to go to work." Guaranteed cure for coughs and colds, 50c and \$1.00 at J. C. Perry's drug store. Trial bottle free.