

32 Beach Avenue, Salem

According to available evidence, this house was built in 1911 for Charles Tigh, leather dealer; it stands on the site of a summer residence built c. 1875 for Lemuel Jenness of Lowell.

In November, 1875, Daniel B. Gardner Jr. for \$350 sold to Lemuel W. Jenness, of Lowell, lots 38 & 39 on a Plan of Cottage & Stable Lots on Juniper Point, Salem Neck, subject to specified restrictions (ED 941:255, 942:88). These lots were identified on the original 1875 plan (appended to this report). It would appear that Mr. Jenness built a cottage here, for his use during the summer months.

Mr. Gardner had purchased much of the old Allen Farm property before 1875. In the days before the 1875 subdivision, this was a part of the Salem Neck farmland. Of the early days at "the Juniper," Henry M. Brooks wrote c.1890, "at what is called the Juniper, south of the Willows, there were, within my recollection, a number of juniper trees, hence the name. These trees have since gradually disappeared. Some were there as late as 1869. This was always a favorite spot for fishing parties to land and have fish fries and chowder" (EIHC 31:110). Benjamin F. Browne, in his article on Salem Neck (in 4 April 1861 *Salem Gazette*), noted that there were marks of ancient fortifications at Juniper Point as late as 1861. For many years prior to the 1870s, the Juniper had been the resort of picnickers, swimmers, boaters, and strollers.

It is very clear that Mr. Gardner intended for The Juniper to be a planned community, with severe restrictions on who could build what kind of structure thereabouts. He did this in order to fend off any rush to throw up cheap summer places, or even tents, and drive down the price of the land. His intentions are expressed in the restrictions he placed on the usage of Lots 38 & 39: for 25 years forward from 25 July 1876 "no building or any part thereof, except the steps, piazza, porticoes, bay windows, covings and cornices, shall be erected on the granted premises, and that for said term no dwelling house shall be placed on the granted premises costing less than \$300; and that for said term, no building nor any part thereof on said land shall be used as a hotel, boarding-house, saloon, shop, livery or boarding stable, or for manufacturing purposes, or for any purposes than for a private dwelling house, with the usual out-buildings, including a private stable; no stable, however, to be erected within 50' of any street, and with the further agreement that no swine shall be kept on said land during the term."

Lemuel Jenness died by July, 1885, when his heir for \$1500 sold the “two certain lots of land with the buildings thereon” to Mrs. Climena B. Bacheller, wife of David S. Bacheller of Lowell (ED 1154:118). The Bachellers had several small summer cottages along what is now Bay View Avenue, near Beach Avenue; they rented these cottages to summer residents. The Bachellers themselves summered at the nearby Central House.

The 1897 Salem Atlas shows the house occupying Lots 38 & 39 and owned by “Mrs. D.S. Batchelder” and there is a building on Lot 38 (see atlas sheet, appended). Note that, in its footprint, the building was smaller than the present structure, and closer to the southwesterly lot line. It was then (1897) numbered 37 Central Avenue.

In 1905, Mrs. Bacheller resided in Concord, NH. Her holdings at the Willows included the Central House and three other houses, of which this was evidently worth \$400 and its land \$900 (1905 valuations, which are somewhat jumbled). At that time, the cottage at 37 Central Avenue (the site of 32 Beach Avenue) went from being a summer residence to a year-round home; and starting in 1905 it was occupied by Arthur N. Newcomb, a driver in Beverly, and his family, including a daughter Minnie, a student (see Salem Directory, 1904-1908). By 1909 the Newcombs had moved elsewhere, and in that year and in 1910, Jesse M. Hutchinson, a salesman residing at 5 English Street, had the cottage at 37 Central Avenue as his summer residence (see Salem Directory).

At this time, Salem Willows was being developed with amusement rides and restaurants—a new addition to the scene at Juniper Point, which had been a neighborhood of summer homes with a clubhouse and hotels but few or no commercial aspects. In the years preceding World War I, a merry-go-round, a casino, and many summer-only restaurants sprang up here, along with boarding-houses, and the Willows took on its amusement-park character, separate from the residential character of the Juniper Point neighborhood to the east.

The absentee owner, Mrs. Climena Bacheller, having moved to Concord, NH, died there by the summer of 1911. On 3 August 1911 the administrator of her estate for \$2100 sold the property here to Miriam Adelaide Tigh, the wife of Charles H. Tigh, of Salem (ED 2096:293). The Tighs immediately mortgaged the property for \$1500 to the Salem Cooperative Bank (ED 2096:294); and in December they mortgaged it again for \$1700 to the same

bank (ED 2116:529). The atlas of 1911 (appended) shows the footprint of the old house; but it is clear that the Tighs built the present house in the summer and fall of that year (see evidence below).

In the 1911 Salem real estate valuations, Mrs. Miriam A. Tigh is assessed for a house valued at \$3000 at 37 Central Avenue (earlier that year, the old summer house was valued at just \$400), with land, valued at \$1000 containing 3440 square feet. The 1912 valuations give the same valuations and note that Charles H. Tigh Jr. was residing there with his parents. The 1912 Directory lists, for 37 Central Avenue (the former address of the house at 32 Beach Avenue), Charles H. Tigh, salesman working in Peabody (wife Miriam), and grown children Charles T.W. Tigh, a clerk working in Boston, Arthur B. Tigh, a stenographer in the Philippines, and Miss Miriam Tigh, a teacher at Pickman School in Salem.

Charles H. Tigh (1857-1926) was born in Peabody on 9 March 1857, the son of Charles Tigh and Adelaide Ayer. Charles had two brothers and five sisters. He attended Peabody High School, and went to commercial college at Bryant & Stratton in Boston. He was a mathematics prodigy, and could calculate complex sets of numbers speedily in his head. After college, he joined his father in the leather business in Peabody, manufacturing sheep leather. He later joined L.B. Southwick Co., with which he remained for the rest of his career. Since the 1840s, the City of Salem had pursued a manufacturing course. More factories and more people required more space for buildings, more roads, and more storage areas; and as the settled part of the city was built up, places like the Juniper became more valuable.

During Mr. Tigh's boyhood, through the 1860s and into the 1870s, Salem pursued manufacturing, especially of leather and shoes and textiles. The managers and capitalists tended to build their new, grand houses along Lafayette Street (these houses may still be seen, south of Roslyn Street; many are in the French Second Empire style, with mansard roofs). In the 1870s, French-Canadian families began coming to work in Salem's mills and factories, and more houses and tenements were built. The better-off workers bought portions of older houses or built small homes for their families in the outlying sections of the city. A second, larger, factory building for the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company was added in 1859, and a third in 1865; and by 1879 the mills would employ 1200 people and produce annually nearly 15 million yards of cloth. Shoe-manufacturing also continued to expand in the 1870s, and by the end of the decade 40 shoe factories were employing 600-plus operatives.

In 1870 Salem received its last cargo from Zanzibar, thus ending a once-important trade. By then, a new Salem & New York freight steamboat line was in operation. Fire was a threat, and Salem was now so densely built-up that a general conflagration was always a possibility, as in Boston, when, on Nov. 9, 1872, the financial and manufacturing district of the city was destroyed in a terrible fire. Salem dodged such disasters, and continued to prosper in the 1870s, carried forward by the leather-making business. In 1874 Salem was visited by a tornado and shaken by a minor earthquake. In the following year, the large Pennsylvania Pier (site of the present coal-fired Salem Power Station) was completed to begin receiving large shipments of coal. Beyond it, at Juniper Point, Mr. Gardner subdivided the old Allen farmlands into the new development called Juniper Point. In the U.S. centennial year, 1876, A.G. Bell of Salem announced that he had discovered a way to transmit voices over telegraph wires. On Boston Street in 1879, the Arnold tannery caught fire and burned down.

In 1877, with the arrival of a vessel from Cayenne, Salem's foreign trade came to an end. From that time forward, as expressed in Hurd's 1888 History of Essex County (p. 65), "the merchandise warehouses on the wharves no longer contain silks from India, tea from China, pepper from Sumatra, coffee from Arabia, spices from Batavia, gum-copal from Zanzibar, hides from Africa, and the various other products of far-away countries. The boys have ceased to watch on the Neck for the incoming vessels, hoping to earn a reward by being the first to announce to the expectant merchant the safe return of his looked-for vessel. The foreign commerce of Sale, once her pride and glory, has spread its white wings and sailed away forever."

In the 1880s and 1890s, Salem kept building infrastructure; and new businesses arose, and established businesses expanded. Retail stores prospered; horse-drawn trolleys ran every which-way; and machinists, carpenters, millwrights, and other specialists all thrived. In 1880, Salem's manufactured goods were valued at about \$8.4 million, of which leather accounted for nearly half. In the summer of 1886, the Knights of Labor brought a strike against the manufacturers for a ten-hour day and other concessions; but the manufacturers imported labor from Maine and Canada, and kept going. The strikers held out, and there was violence in the streets, and even rioting; but the owners prevailed, and many of the defeated workers lost their jobs and suffered, with their families, through a bitter winter.

By the mid-1880s, Salem's cotton-cloth mills at the Point employed 1400 people who produced about 19 million yards annually, worth about \$1.5 million. The

city's large shoe factories stood downtown behind the stone depot and on Dodge and Lafayette Streets. A jute bagging company prospered with plants on Skerry Street and English Street; its products were sent south to be used in cotton-baling. Salem factories also produced lead, paint, and oil. At the Eastern Railroad yard on Bridge Street, cars were repaired and even built new. In 1887 the streets were first lit with electricity, replacing gas-light. The gas works, which had stood on Northey Street since 1850, was moved to a larger site on Bridge Street in 1888, opposite the Beverly Shore and the Willows.

In April, 1882, aged 25, Mr. Tigh married Miriam Adelaide Smith, the daughter of Thomas W. & Anna Smith of East Boston and, later, of Salem. Mrs. Tigh was a singer of note. As a child, she had been selected as the lead soprano soloist for the Salem public schools; and she held the same place in the Bennett & Moulton opera company, with which she performed, to great acclaim, for just one season. For many years, she was a mainstay of the choirs of the First Baptist, South, and other churches in Salem; and she had many friends. The couple had two sons, Charles and Arthur, and a daughter, Miriam. By 1905, the family resided at 16 Brown Street, Salem, where they resided into 1911 (see Salem Directories).

In 1911 the Tighs moved to their new home, overlooking Salem Bay, at 37 Central Avenue (later renumbered 32 Beach Avenue). During the following decade, the Tigh sons moved away, pursuing high-level careers in business. Charles T.W. moved to Riverside, Conn., where he and his wife had two daughters, and he worked in New York for the First National Corp. of Boston. Arthur, a bachelor, moved to Manila, in the Philippines, and settled there, working for a New York firm that ran the railroad and electricity companies there. Miriam (Jr.), who also never married, taught children in the public schools of Salem.

In the early 20th century large numbers of Polish and Ukrainian families came to Salem and settled primarily in the Derby Street neighborhood. By the eve of World War One, Salem was a bustling, polyglot city that supported large department stores and large factories of every description. Its politics were lively, and its economy was strong.

On June 25, 1914, in the morning, in Blubber Hollow (Boston Street opposite Federal), a fire started in one of Salem's fire-prone wooden tanneries. This fire soon consumed the building and raced out of control, for the west wind was high and the season had been dry. The next building caught fire, and the next, and out

of Blubber Hollow the fire roared easterly, a monstrous front of flame and smoke, wiping out the houses of Boston Street, Essex Street, and upper Broad Street, and then sweeping through Hathorne, Winthrop, Endicott, and other residential streets. Men and machines could not stop it: the enormous fire crossed over into South Salem and destroyed the neighborhoods west of Lafayette Street, then devoured the mansions of Lafayette Street itself, and raged onward into the tenement district. Despite the combined efforts of heroic fire crews from many towns and cities, the fire overwhelmed everything in its path: it smashed into the large factory buildings of the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company (Congress Street), which exploded in an inferno; and it rolled down Lafayette Street and across the water to Derby Street. There, just beyond Union Street, after a 13-hour rampage, the monster died, having consumed 250 acres, 1600 houses, and 41 factories, and leaving three dead and thousands homeless. Some people had insurance, some did not; all received much support and generous donations from all over the country and the world. It was one of the greatest urban disasters in the history of the United States, and the people of Salem would take years to recover from it. Eventually, they did, and many of the former houses and businesses were rebuilt; and several urban-renewal projects were put into effect.

Mrs. Miriam A. Tigh fell ill in October, 1919; and her illness proved fatal. She died at home here on 3 November 1919, leaving her husband Charles, and three grown children. At that time the homestead was valued at \$4700 (#134686). In her obituary, she was remembered as a wonderful singer and good friend.

Mr. Charles H. Tigh continued to reside here for a while, and then moved to Connecticut to live with his son Charles & family (for some of the year, at least). About 1920 the roads here were re-named, and this part of Central Avenue became part of Bay View Avenue, except for this house, which was assigned to Beach Avenue, #32. In the spring of 1926, aged 69 years, Mr. Tigh fell fatally ill and died on the afternoon of Tuesday, June 29, here at home. His three grown children survived him, and inherited the homestead here.

On 9 October 1957 the Tigh heirs sold the homestead to Carroll E. Haseltine Jr. and Florence A. Haseltine (ED 4409:594). Florence Haseltine died in Connecticut on 28 September 1969. On 28 November 1969 Mr. C.E. Haseltine Jr. sold the premises for \$22,000 to Mr. & Mrs. James A. & Audrey M. Burns (ED 5653:336).

In August, 2001, the Burns heirs sold the homestead to Laura Abraham and Mark Miller (ED 17575:446).

While the arrival of suburban shopping malls and the relocation of manufacturing businesses took their toll on Salem, as they have on many other cities, Salem, more than most, has navigated its way forward into the present with success, trading on its share of notoriety arising from the witch trials, but also from its history as a great seaport and as the home of Bowditch, McIntire, Derby, Story, Bentley, and Hawthorne. Most of all, it remains a city where the homes of our predecessors are all honored as a large part of what makes Salem different from any other place.

--8 Feb. 2003, Robert Booth for Historic Salem Inc.

Glossary & Sources

A figure like (ED 123:45) refers to book 123, page 45, Essex South registry of Deeds, Federal Street, Salem.

A figure like (#12345) refers to Essex Probate case 12345, on file at the Essex Probate Court, Federal Street, Salem, or on microfilm at Mass. Archives, Boston, or at the Peabody Essex Museum's Phillips Library, Salem.

Census records (censes were taken every 10 years from 1790 on, and in 1855 and 1865) are available on microfilm; they list the heads of households 1790-1840, and then list family members from 1850 on.

MSSRW refers to the multi-volume compendium, *Mass. Soldiers & Sailors in the Revolutionary War*, available at the Salem Public Library among other places.

MSSCRW refers to the multi-volume compendium, *Mass. Soldiers, Sailors, & Marines in the Civil War*, available at the Salem Public Library among other places.

EIHC refers to the Essex Institute Historical Collections (discontinued), a multi-volume set (first volume published in 1859) of data and articles about Essex County. The indices of the EIHC have been consulted regarding many of the people associated with this house.

The six-volume published Salem Vital records (marriages, births, and deaths through 1849) have been consulted, as have the Salem Directory and later Naumkeag Directory, which have information about residents and their addresses, etc.

Sidney Perley's three-volume *History of Salem, 1626-1716* has been consulted, as has the four-volume *William Bentley's Diary*, J. Duncan Phillips' books, some newspaper obituaries, and other sources.

Salem real estate valuations, and, where applicable, Salem Street Books, have also been consulted, as have genealogies.

There is much more material available about Salem and its history; and the reader is encouraged to make his or her own discoveries.

--Robert Booth

2096: 292 19 June 1911 Bachelier to Tigh, 2 pages.

A. F. Bachelier

et al

to

M. A. Tigh

(et al)

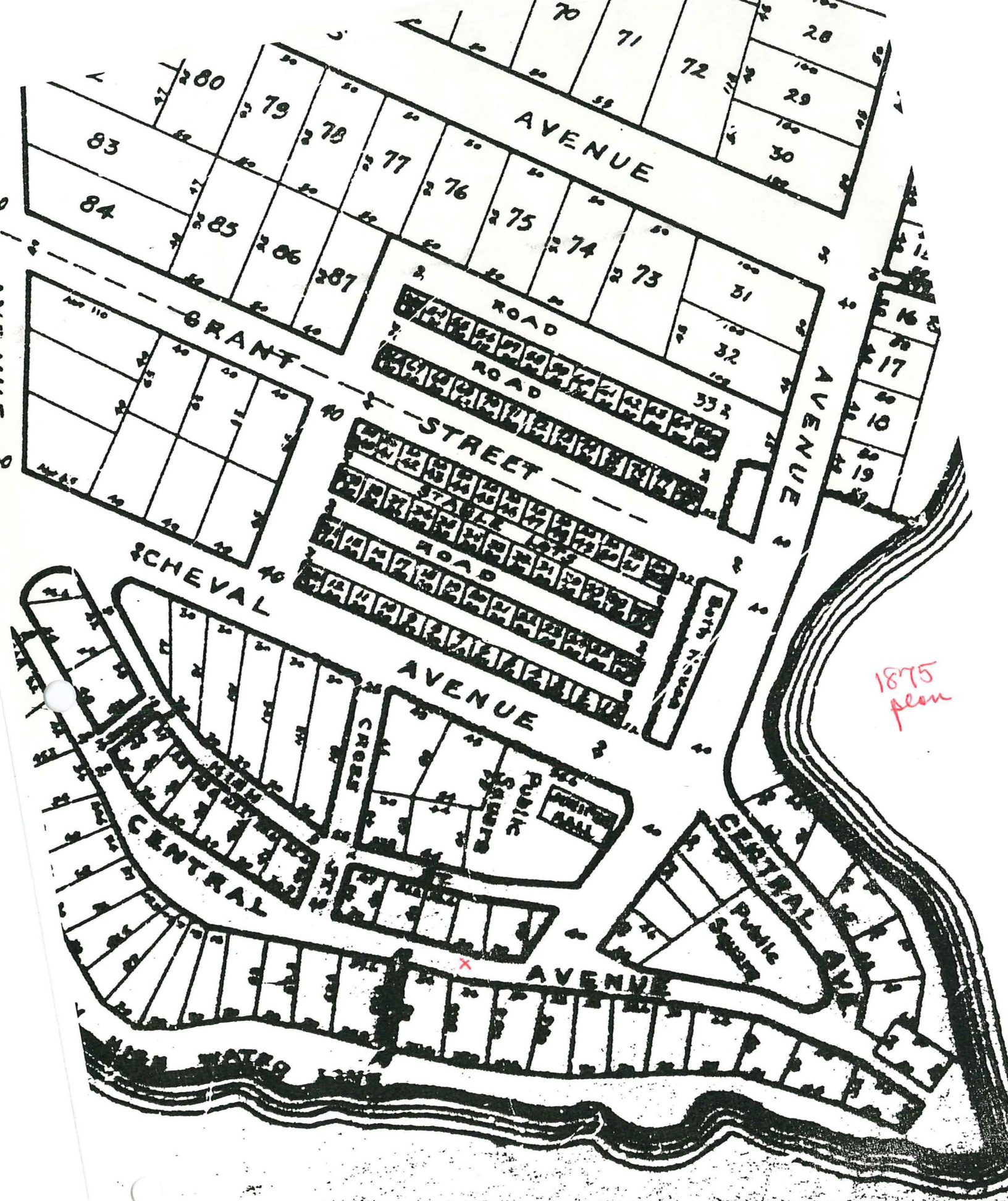
Knows all men by these presents, that we, Albert F. Bachelier of Lowell in the County of Middlesex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and Jennie Schell of Concord in the County of Merrimack and State of New Hampshire in consideration of One dollar and other good and valuable considerations to us paid by Miriam Adelaide Tigh, wife of Charles D. Tigh of Salem in the County of Essex and said Commonwealth the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, do hereby give, grant, bargain, sell, and convey unto the said Miriam Adelaide Tigh two certain pieces or parcels of land with the buildings thereon situated in that part of said Salem called Juniper Point and being lots numbered 38 and 39 on a plan of lots entitled "Plan of Cottage Lots, Juniper Point, Salem Neck," C. A. Putnam, Surveyor, D. S. 1875, said plan being read with the Essex South District Registry of Deeds and to which reference may be had for a more particular description, being the same premises conveyed to Elinora B. Bachelier by Fred W. Ganness by his deed dated the twenty third day of July A. D. 1885 and recorded with Essex South District Registry of Deeds, Book 1154, page 118, our title to the above described premises being derived as heirs at law of Elinora B. Bachelier, late of said Concord, deceased intestate. This conveyance is made subject to any and all conditions or restrictions contained in said deed to Elinora B. Bachelier. To have and to hold the granted premises, with all the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging to the said Miriam Adelaide Tigh and her heirs and assigns, to their own use and behoof forever. And we hereby for ourselves and our heirs, executors, and administrators covenant with the grantee and her heirs and assigns that we are lawfully seized in fee-simple of the granted premises; that they are free from all incumbrances; except the taxes for the year 1911, which the grantee hereby assumes and agrees to pay; and except as aforesaid, that we have good right to sell and convey the same as aforesaid; and that we will and our heirs, executors, and administrators shall warrant and defend the same to the grantee and her heirs and assigns forever against the lawful claims and demands of all persons, except as aforesaid. And for the consideration aforesaid, Annie F. Bachelier, wife of

9607

the said Albert L. Bacheller do hereby release unto the said grantee and her heirs and assigns all right of or to both dower and homestead in the granted premises and all rights by statutes and all other rights therein In witness whereof we the said Albert L. Bacheller, Annie F. Bacheller and Jennie S. Phelps, being unmarried hereunto set our hands and seals this nineteenth day of June in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven.

Albert L. Bacheller, seal.
Signed and sealed } Jennie S. Phelps, seal.
in presence of } Annie F. Bacheller, seal.

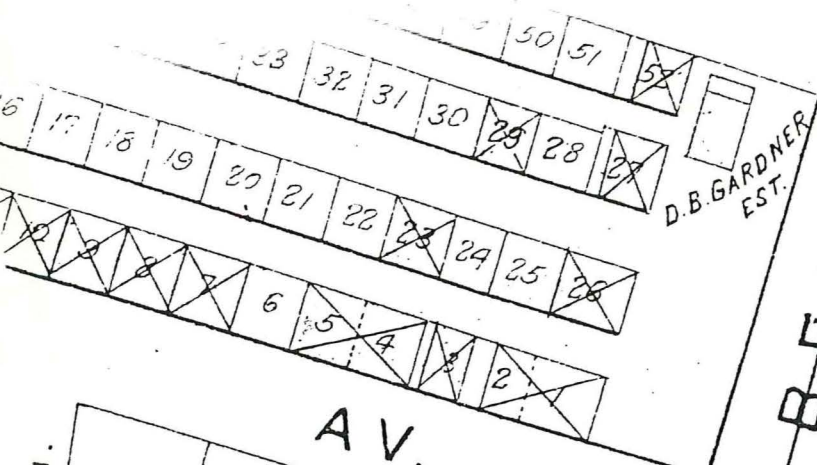
Commonwealth of Massachusetts, middlesex ss. Lowell, June 19, 1911. Then personally appeared the above named Albert L. Bacheller and acknowledged the foregoing instrument to be his free act and deed, before me, Owen S. Hill, Justice of the Peace.
Essex ss. Rec'd Aug. 3, 1911 4 o.m. past, 2 P.M. Recorded & examined.



1875
plan

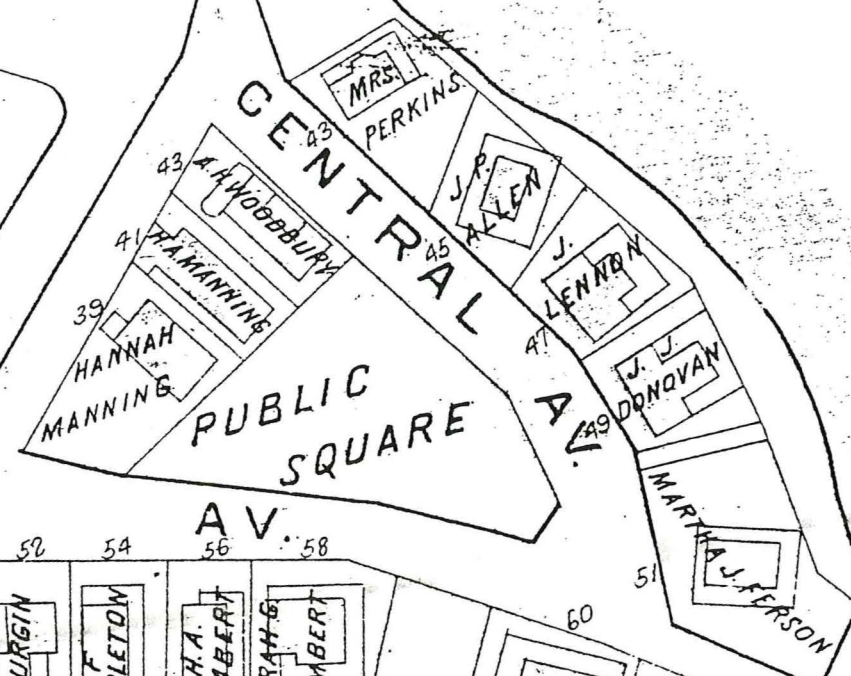
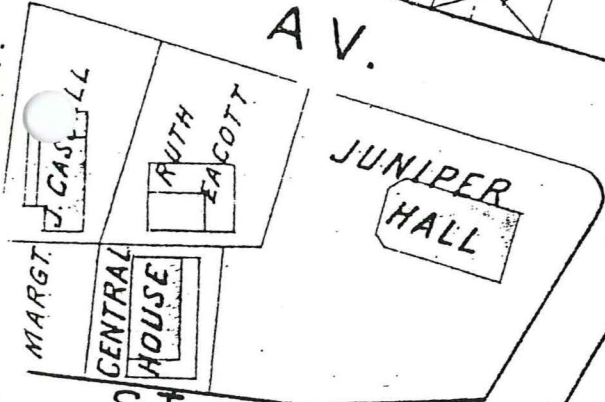
1897
Salem Atlas

1897



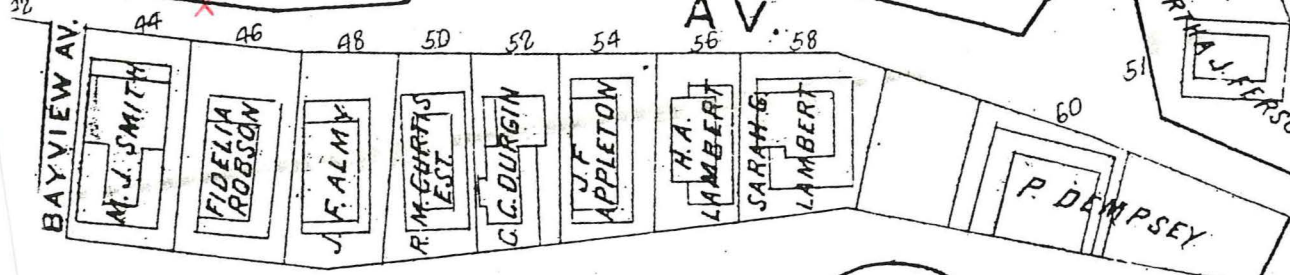
AV.

BEACH



PUBLIC SQUARE

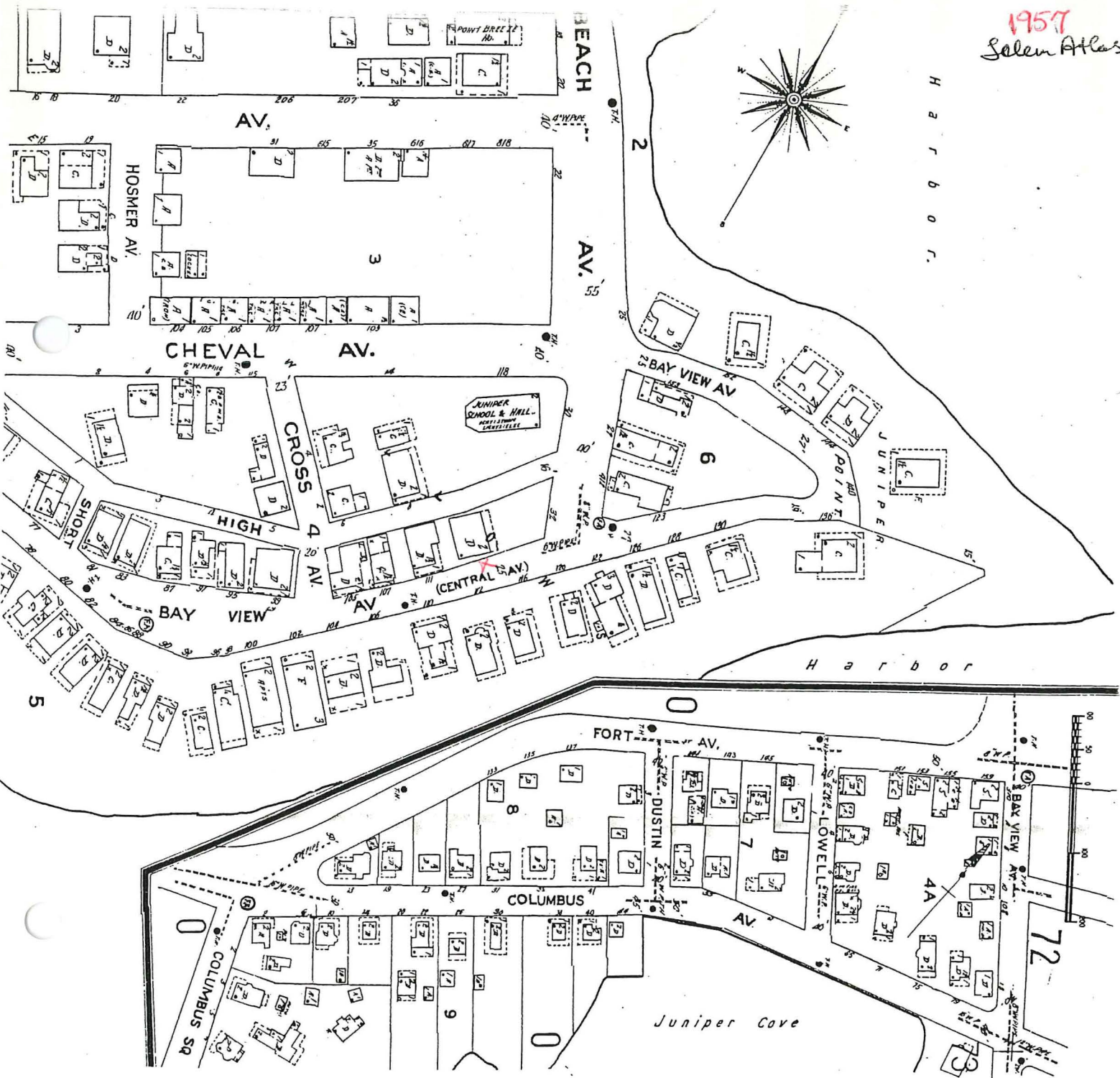
AV.



JUN
POI

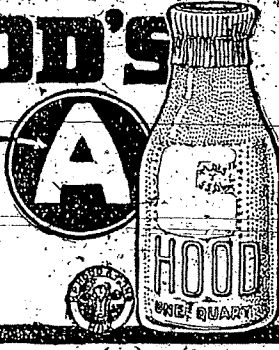
1957
Salem Atlas

H
A
R
B
O
R



HOOB'S

Grade A



Note the deep cream line—that means butter fat—that means rich milk—the kind the children like.

H. P. HOOD & SONS
Distributors of Hood's Milk for more than 80 years.

CHARLES H. TIGH LEATHER MAN, PASSES AWAY

Recognized Also as Unusually Expert Mathematician; Native of Peabody; Other Mortuary Matters

Charles H. Tigh died yesterday afternoon at his home, 32 Beach avenue, Salem, Willow, aged 22 years. Mr. Tigh was born in Peabody, March 11, 1894. The son of the late Charles H. and Adelaide (Ayer) Tigh. He graduated from the Peabody High school in the class of 1916, and from the Bryant & Stratton Commercial school in Boston. In school, he manifested a superior ability in mathematics, readily summing up columns of figures, or doing problems in arithmetic in his mind, with complete accuracy than could the average scholar. On similar problems with pencil and paper. This skill in mathematics marked Mr. Tigh's activities during his long business career.

For 50 years, Mr. Tigh was active in the leather industry in Peabody, first with his father, in the manufacture of sheep leather, and later with L. B. Southwick Co., with whom he continued until a few weeks ago when he was taken sick.

Mr. Tigh married, in April, 1922, Miss Miriam A. South, daughter of Thomas W. and Anna Smith, of Salem. Mrs. Tigh died in November, 1918. Many remember Mr. Tigh as a singer of note. Mr. Tigh leaves two sons, Charles T. W. Tigh, treasurer of the First National Corporation of Boston, with a home in Riverdale, Conn., and Arthur B. Tigh, who is now in Manila, as a representative of the J. C. White Management Corporation of New York, who operate the Mantle Railway & Light Co., also a daughter, Miss Miriam A. Tigh, a teacher in the Bentley grammar school of Salem, and two grandchildren, Shirley and Evelyn Tigh, daughters of Charles T. W. Tigh.

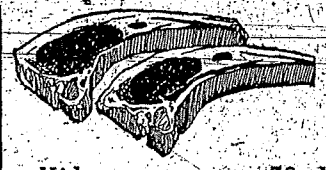
He is also survived by two brothers, Frank Tigh of Boston and George Tigh of New York and five sisters, Miss Mary Tigh, Mrs. Fred Bushby, Mrs. Francis McCarthy, Mrs. Ralph Kelley and Mrs. Mark Kelley, all of Peabody.

He was a member of the Royal Artillery. He had a large circle of friends, especially in the leather trade, in which he was active for half a century. His funeral will take place tomorrow, Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock at his late home, 32 Beach avenue.

George Gardner Symonds.

Fresh Lemons
19c dozen

THUR



SPRING LAMB CHOPS
Short Rib
38c lb

Kidney 58c lb
Lamb Pieces for Stew or Pot Pies 12c, 15c, 18c lb

Fancy Rump Steak
32c, 42c, 52c, 65c lb

Bottom Round of Beef, for Pot Roast
27c lb

Chuck Roasts of Beef
12c, 14c, 16c, 18c lb

Face Rump Roasts of Beef 35c lb

Cut From Medium Beef. We also offer extra heavy beef at higher prices:

FRE
Who
To b
FA
S
Slice
CI
2

PEABODY PARAGRAPHS

Fireworks Cause of One of Two Fire Alarms; Chief Gives Fourth of July Fire Warning; Davidson-Maney Wedding; Rose Garden; Police Doings; Dance Hall

Peabody, June 30—Two alarms of fire in quick succession yesterday afternoon kept the department on the run for a short time, but the fires did not amount to much. The first alarm was from Box 63 for an awning fire, started by a fire cracker, in front of a meat market at 79 Lowell street, which burned the awning and material. The party on the building, which had been newly painted, tried to get out with chemicals. The fire was out in ten minutes, but a second alarm from Box 51 called the department to the corner of Anderson and Essex streets. This alarm had been furnished by an alarm clock in a parlor. The fire was extinguished by the department and was needless. The fire did not catch fire, on the way to the fire station, where it was found to be three arms, which were taken to the fire station and the department refused to burn to the street to give the alarm.

Priscas 17, St. Joseph Jr. 8
The Priscas traveled to Salem last night and easily defeated the St. Joseph Jr. of that city by a score of 17 to 8. Larry Moynihan had the honor for the Priscas and pitched wonderful baseball, striking out 11 Salem batters. This was a total of 21 strikeouts in three games. He also pitched three hits and a walk. The whole team hit the ball hard, hitting 13 singles. The features of the game was the hitting of Moynihan, Shilane, Wash and Butler of the local team. The Priscas were minus the services of four regular men but their positions were well filled by utility men. For the Salem side, Murray and Rice starred. This was the Priscas' 11th win in 12 starts. Thursday night they will play the strong Topfield team at Topfield at 6:15.

Diners Should Immunize
Some of the local physicians believe that those who dine at the local school banquet, serving from Monday night, should guard against dengue fever by immunizing themselves. The dengue fever has been known to be carried by people who were there for their parents. It may also be carried by those who dine at the local school banquet, serving from Monday night, should guard against dengue fever by immunizing themselves.

Chief Gives Warning
The chief of the fire department issues his annual warning against the careless use of fireworks and other inflammable objects. He says he wants them to keep in mind this precaution:

"Don't set off fireworks in the street, on the sidewalk, or in the front of your house. Avoid using them in places where they might cause a fire. Don't use them in places where they might cause a fire. Don't use them in places where they might cause a fire."

Davidson-Maney
The marriage of Miss Margaret A. Maney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel E. Maney, 18 New Street, to Guy C. Davidson, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Davidson, 120 Essex street, was celebrated with a marital mass at St. John's church at 10 o'clock this morning, by Rev. J. J. Sullivan, who united the couple in his holy matrimony. Miss Maney is the daughter of a family from the town and Mrs. Maney is a resident of the town. She is the daughter of a family from the town and Mrs. Maney is a resident of the town.

Other Doings
The police department reported that a man was arrested for disorderly conduct at the corner of Essex and Second streets. The man was taken to the police station and held for 24 hours. The police department also reported that a woman was arrested for carrying a dangerous weapon. The woman was taken to the police station and held for 24 hours.

Jeremiah Smith Refuses Pay for Work on Hungarian Finances and Offers \$100,000 to Needy People
Budapest, Hungary, June 30 (AP)—Jeremiah Smith, American economist, who recently completed his work of reorganizing Hungary's finances yesterday announced his salary of \$100,000 for his two years' work to the Hungarian people. He told Premier Tildy that the friendship and appreciation of the Hungarian people were all he wished for his services. When Mr. Smith called on Premier Tildy yesterday to take final leave, the premier asked him to check in the amount of \$100,000, which he accepted as bonus for representing two years' salary as league supervisor of Hungary's finances.

AMERICAN GIVES SALARY BACK TO HUNGARIAN POOR

Jeremiah Smith Refuses Pay for Work on Hungarian Finances and Offers \$100,000 to Needy People


Budapest, Hungary, June 30 (AP)—Jeremiah Smith, American economist, who recently completed his work of reorganizing Hungary's finances yesterday announced his salary of \$100,000 for his two years' work to the Hungarian people. He told Premier Tildy that the friendship and appreciation of the Hungarian people were all he wished for his services. When Mr. Smith called on Premier Tildy yesterday to take final leave, the premier asked him to check in the amount of \$100,000, which he accepted as bonus for representing two years' salary as league supervisor of Hungary's finances.

ICEBERG LETTUCE
Solid Heads
7c, 9c each
OUTDOOR CUCUMBERS
10c, 12c each

FRESH SPINACH
BEST NEW CABBAGE
5c lb

PURE CONCORD GRAPE JUICE
May be diluted to suit taste.
Lakeside Brand

SALMON



ALASKA BRAND SALMON

Small Bottle 8c
Pint Bottle 25c

We also offer Clicquot Club Golden and Pale Dry Ginger Ale, Clicquot Club Sarsaparilla, Canada Dry Ginger Ale, Welch's Grape Juice, Moxie, Diamond White Birch Beer, Hires' Extracts for making Root Beer and Ginger Ale; Rich Frute Syrups, Ambrosia Punch, Orangeade, etc.; Hay's Five Fruit Z-Rex Fruit Syrups, Vichy Water, White Rock Water, Poland Water, Pocahontas Water in 5-gallon carboys, etc.

Oregon Tart Breakfast Prunes
Extra Large Size
17c lb, 3 lbs for 50c



Loganberries
In extra sweet syrup. One of the finest lots we ever offered. Olympia Brand.
28c can
2 for 55c

HIGH GRADE
Sweet and tender
Brand
18c can, 2

MAINE SUGAR
Highland Quebec
13c can, 2

Other Brands
12c, 15c, 19c

CRACKED Freshly Baked

J. B. BLISS
Salem
68 Was

The above articles will ply is limited and goods