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FRANK CONOVER.

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THE Italian Government is trying to check the tide of immigration to this country of her sons. We sincerely trust that it may meet with success.

THE Kentucky democrats do not appear to place any higher valuation on Watterson's advice than Gov. Hill, of New York, did upon a well-remembered occasion.

THE prince of Wales is a grand-pap. This is one style set by the idol of the American dudes that the aforesaid dudes for various and obvious reasons cannot readily adopt.

THE weary examination look upon the faces of pupils of the public school and college of Corvallis will soon give way to the "let's go fishin'" and base ball expression.

PERU is the last country to cry for reciprocity with us, and she has a newly appointed minister at Washington authorized to ask for admission to the charmed circle of reciprocity.

A MONTANA newspaper states that men can be hired there now to kill other men for \$4. Elsewhere in the same issue it is stated that "we take life easy here." So it seems.—Ex.

SAYS the Astorian: Excellent wheat and salmon from Oregon put in portable shape for transportation will be ready next fall for any of the European natives who want to fight but must be fed.

THE inventor who shall discover how to get along without the politician and teach the disinterested taxpayer to combine in his own interest has a claim to succeed George Washington.—Journal.

"PAINTING the town," whether at home or abroad is always a dangerous occupation, as the future Czar of Russia, who was assaulted by a Japanese policeman recently, should have long ago discovered.

A general appeal will soon be made to the public to provide for the erection of a monument to the memory of Colonel E. D. Baker, above the present location of his remains in Laurel Hill cemetery or in Golden Gate park.

THE Oregon State Grange has undertaken the job solving the tax question. A big job. But if they can accomplish it they will do something that has heretofore been impossible, wherefore the more credit will be due them.—Statesman.

Now that Kaiser Wilhelm has stated in a public speech that he hoped peace was "assured for the present and even for next year," it is well to be prepared for the beginning of war, as it is the habit with such people to mean precisely the opposite to what they say.

It is one of the signs of the times that such eminent democrats as Henry Watterson are advocating the adoption of the "straddle" tariff platform upon which Cleveland was elected in 1884, because of the impossibility of winning on Cleveland and Mills' outspoken free trade idea.

DURING the month of April 85,000 immigrants arrived in this country. If this rate continued for a twelve month it would add more than a million to the population. Of the immigrants arriving in April, Germany furnished 22,755, Italy 13,123, Ireland 9802, England and Wales 5513, Austro-Hungary 8709, Sweden and Norway 3502, and Russia 4272.

From all sections of this and foreign countries comes news of the distinguished scientists being engaged in perfecting flying machines; still if you are thinking of taking a journey it is just as well to purchase your ticket by the existing conveyances and not wait for the establishment of the aerial line.

If one were to believe all that is said in Democratic prints the conclusion would be reached that the evil complained of from tightness in the money market to the cricket pest, are due to the McKinley bill and the Republican party. We wait with great expectancy to hear the small run of salmon in the Columbia river charged to the same causes.—Times Mountaineer.

TIME will show how sadly the democratic editors are wasting time and space in their frantic efforts to prove that there is a rivalry between the president and Mr. Blaine. There is no rivalry between the two men, and, we have it from sources of absolute reliability, that in the event of the name of either gentleman being presented to the next republican National Convention, and one of them unquestionably will be, that he will be loyally supported by the other. Democrats should paste this in their hats.

THE English are very much opposed to trade reciprocity between the United States and South and Central American nations because it promises to deprive the English of a very profitable trade which they have had for some time, and perhaps that is the reason why the Mugwump papers, which are always ready to stand up for what will benefit England and trying to throw cold water on reciprocity agreements. But if we mistake not a great majority of the people of this country want the interests of America looked out for first of all, and that's the idea that the republican party has always believed in. America first; the rest of the world afterwards.

CANADA AND THE CHINESE.

It is quite possible that we may have to annex Canada some day notwithstanding that we are not at all desirous of the annexation. The fact is the Canadians are too sharp to be good neighbors, and in self-defense we will have to take them in where they will be within reach and under the subjection of the rod of the Government at Washington. One of the little dodges which they have been working for their profit at our expense is that of admitting Chinamen to the Dominion upon paying a poll-tax of \$50. A bill was introduced in Parliament at Ottawa a short time ago raising this tax to an amount which would have made it prohibitory, but Sir John Macdonald immediately announced the opposition of the Government to the proposed legislation. The policy of Canada, he said, is to increase her trade with China as much as possible and the prohibitory poll-tax might result in driving the Chinese to taking some action adverse to this Canadian policy. And, as if this were not a sufficient argument to convince the parliament, he added: "Very few of the Chinese who come into Canada remain with us. Most of them smuggle themselves into the United States, which was their original destination." The statement contained in this brief paragraph is not likely to be contradicted. Its truth is too well established for any body to deny. As the case stands, therefore, Canada gets \$50 for every Chinaman who comes into the country and we get the Chinaman. This looks too much like a one-sided game for us to play at with any pleasure, and if the Canadians do not look out they will find that we know a game worth two of it that we can play with great success, which we will teach them on short notice some day.—San Jose Mercury.

It is humiliating, but nevertheless true that more real interest is being taken in the coming World's Fair by foreign nations than by many of the states of the American Union. Why is this? Put this question to a dozen men and you will probably receive as many answers, and none of them will be satisfactory. We think the principal cause of this seeming indifference—we cannot believe that the intelligent people of the neglected states are really indifferent towards such an important and patriotic project—is the mistaken idea that there is still plenty of time, the Fair not opening until 1893. But there is not plenty of time. Two years, even in energetic and "get there" America, is a very short time in which to get together and prepare for an effective exhibit the products of even the smallest state. In those states where the legislatures have, through badly mistaken idea of economy—the same kind of economy that causes the merchant to withdraw his advertisement from the local paper—declined or neglected to make necessary appropriations for a proper exhibit, it will prove the best kind of an investment for the property owners to furnish the money for an exhibit—it will come back increased a hundred fold by reason of increased values.

The Cincinnati convention may certainly be truthfully spoken of as a howling success.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

The city council met Monday night in the council chambers and was called to order by Mayor John Burnett. All members of council were present.

The resignation of Alderman M. S. Neugass was read and on motion accepted. W. A. Wells was nominated to fill the vacancy and was on motion duly elected. There upon he qualified and took his seat as a member of the common council.

The council then elected J. R. Bryson president of the council. The salary of police judge was placed at \$50 per month, the salary of chief of police at \$60 per month and his salary of nightwatch at \$2 per night. It was further ordered that chief of police be made ex-officio superintendent of streets, and he is hereby required to perform the duties of street commissioner without additional salary. The official bond of chief of police was fixed at \$2000 and the bond of treasurer at \$4000.

The election of a police judge then was taken up and there were placed in nomination J. R. Hughes and Johnson M. Porter. The ballot being spread and Johnson M. Porter having received all the votes cast was declared duly elected.

The election of chief of police then came before the meeting and applications for the position were read from J. R. Serafford, A. R. Pygall, T. H. Dupuy, O. C. McLagan, and Ed. Cline. The ballot being spread, Serafford received 2 votes, Pygall 2, Dupuy 2, McLagan 2, Cline 1. There being no election, the ballot was again spread, which resulted in no election. On the fourth ballot J. R. Serafford received 5 votes, Dupuy 1, and McLagan 3. Serafford having received the majority, was declared elected.

S. T. Jeffreys was on motion elected city attorney.

Five tripling house bonds were approved, placed on file and recorder instructed to issue licenses.

On taking his office the following message was read by Mayor Burnett:

Gentlemen of the Common Council:

The city charter makes it the duty of the mayor to make such suggestions to the council from time to time concerning the interests of our city, as he may deem beneficial. The new charter, under which you have met for the first time, and which will be your guide and chart in all future legislation, has enlarged very considerably the powers of the council over those conferred by the old charter; upon the exercise of these enlarged powers in a proper manner depends to a large extent the future advancement and prosperity of the city of Corvallis. Your first duty will be to mature and adopt such ordinances as will constitute a system of efficient police regulations for the government of the city. The utmost care should be used in the manner of the passage of ordinances, for in that particular they are more likely to be defective than in the matter of which the ordinances themselves are composed. A few general laws or ordinances well digested and properly passed is all that is necessary for the government of our city; the next thing is that when an ordinance is passed and become a law of this city, it should be enforced until altered or repealed.

Nothing so demoralizes a community as the failure to enforce the laws. The new charter confers upon the council the authority to appoint the Police Judge and Chief of Police, the judicial and executive officers of the municipality, and fix their salaries, thus confiding to you a power heretofore

exercised by the voters of the city; upon a wise and judicious selection of these, the principle officers, very much depends, the peace, quietude and good name of the city. This change, appointing these officers instead of electing them, is an experiment, and if it does not work well will no doubt be corrected by an amendment of the charter. You also have the power and it is your duty to appoint street superintendent, surveyor and city attorney. The charter further provides that "At the first regular meeting of the council in June of each year, or as soon thereafter as practicable, the council shall choose by ballot one of its members to preside over the council and perform the duties of the mayor in the absence of the mayor. He shall be designated the president of the council, and in the absence of the mayor from the city, or if he be from any cause unable to act, or in the case of a vacancy in the office of mayor, said president of the council shall have and exercise the powers and perform all the duties of mayor." It is further made the duty of the council by section 30, chapter V of the charter, to provide for the time of its regular meetings.

The organization of the fire department should receive the early and careful attention of the council, the city should give to our volunteer firemen better support than they have here-to-fore. In my judgement it would be money well expended to purchase a steamer for our firemen. The loss that might occur and is likely to any day or night, would amply pay for one. The principal features of the new charter are those concerning the bonding of the city for the purpose of constructing sewers, water works, electric lights, and the building of a wagon bridge across the Willamette river within the city limits. All of these would no doubt be of great benefit to the city, but as it is not probable that the city can engage in all of these improvements at present, the question for you to consider is which one of these propositions will you place before the people by your actions. Independent of the power to bond the city for constructing sewers, the council has the right to have constructed all necessary sewers and drains, and cause the sum to be assessed on the property directly benefited by such drain or sewer, which, in my opinion, is all that is necessary for present purposes. The erection or construction of electric light or water works would not of itself add materially to the prosperity of the city at present, as we are fairly well supplied by private enterprise, which no doubt will increase their efficiency as the city grows and then demands increase. I think the city is able and ought to have at least 8 or 10 more lights to light our streets in place of the present system of incandescent lights. It appears to me that the building of a free wagon bridge across the Willamette river at this place will be of more immediate benefit to the business trade and general prosperity of the city than any of the other improvements that have been mentioned. It needs no argument to demonstrate that such an improvement would be of great and lasting benefit.

In conclusion allow me to say that I will be happy to join with you in all measures tending to promote the prosperity, improvement, and well using of our city, which I hope to see keep pace with our sister cities in population and wealth.

JOHN BURNETT, Mayor.

A SCROFULOUS BOY.

Running Sores Covered His Body and Head. His Bones Affected. Cured by Cuticura Remedies.

When six months old, the left hand of our little grandchild began to swell, and had every appearance of a large boil. We poulticed it, but all to no purpose. About five months after it became a running sore. Soon other sores formed. He then had two of them on each hand, and as his blood became more and more impure, it took less time for them to break out. A sore came on the chin, beneath the under which was very offensive. His head was one solid scab, discharging a great deal. This was his condition at twenty-two months old when I undertook the care of him, his mother having died when he was a little more than a year old, of consumption (scrofula of course). He could walk a little, but could not get up if he fell down and could not move when in bed, having no use of his hands. I immediately commenced with the CUTICURA REMEDIES using as freely. One sore after another healed, a bony matter-forming in each one of these five deep ones just before healing, which would finally grow loose and were taken out; then they would heal rapidly. One of these ugly bone formations I preserved. After taking a dozen and a half bottles he was completely cured, and is now, at the age of six years, a strong and healthy child.



MAY 9, 1885. Mrs. S. E. DRIGGS. 612 E. Clay St., Bloomington, Ill. My grandchild remains perfectly well. No signs of scrofula and no sores.

MRS. E. S. DRIGGS. Bloomington, Ill.

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Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c; SOAP, 25c; RESOLVENT, \$1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

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IN ONE MINUTE THE CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER relieves rheumatic sciatica, hip, kidney, chest, and muscular pains and weakness. Price, 25c.

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