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CHANGES IN CITY AFFAIRS.

Good Records Made by Retiring Officials—the ex-Mayor, and his Appointees.

The retiring officials of the city government are entitled to credit for the manner in which city affairs have been conducted during the past year.

Ex-Mayor Matlock retires with the consciousness of having served the city well and faithfully. No inconsiderable burden of the financial affairs rests upon the hands of the mayor and it is to his credit that, with the assistance of a business like council, the financial affairs of the city have been well managed. During the last year the city debt has been reduced two thousand dollars and that, too, without having impaired the efficiency of street, fire, police or other departments of the city government. Economy has been the watchword of the retiring administration, and the officials have no cause to regret the records they have made.

The retiring police officers, H. J. Day and Robt. Pratt, have made excellent records as careful painstaking officers, performing their respective official duties without fear or favoritism, and while not being unduly severe, compelled respect and obedience for the laws, using that discretion without which no police officer can command the respect and obedience of the people. Street Commissioner Doyle set a high water mark for good street and sidewalk work. If his successor carries forward the work in the manner begun by his predecessor no fault will be found with his administration.

The re-appointment of Mr. Skipworth as City Attorney is an excellent one. He has spent a great deal of time and attention on city laws and is thoroughly posted on legal questions that may arise in the management of municipal affairs. To his careful supervision may be ascribed the success of the city in dealing with vexed and contested questions as to the rights of the city in making street and other municipal improvements.

Recorder Morris succeeds himself. His moderate impartial course as city recorder has rendered him popular with all classes of citizens. Mr. Morris seeks to conduct the affairs of his office in an impartial business like manner and while not prone to exercise undue severity compels obedience to the laws.

The new officers have their future before them. It is to be hoped they will perform their duties well and without fear or favoritism. Certainly all good citizens will render them every assistance within their power.

In this connection it is well to remind the people that the best authorities and writers on municipal jurisprudence fully recognize the fact that municipal laws cannot and should not be enacted or enforced with the same severity and undeviating strictness that is expected of other laws of the country. The infractions of such are more in the nature of moral delinquencies and a cast iron rule cannot be applied to them as if they were crimes against property, person or life. Such laws are more of the nature of family or social regulations, and while they should be enforced without fear or favor, undue and unusual methods should not be used in their enforcement.

Recognize and act on this principle, then the petty disputes and personal bickerings over local affairs will be minimized. It will be for the general good and welfare of the community.

CONVICTS ARE HUMAN.

Prison labor roadmaking is to be practically tested, if a bill before the Michigan legislature can be passed. It provides for a limited amount of roadmaking by convicts. The men may be secured, if necessary, by ball and chain.

The Detroit Tribune makes the following comment:

The reason why the evils of the contract system of prison employment have not everywhere been discarded is that doing so creates a worse condition than existed before. Prisoners have to be unemployed or else put upon the public highways, and here is a dilemma which no human wisdom has yet been able to meet. To put the ball and chain on human beings and send them before the public gaze, you have to ignore wholly the reformatory principle in punitive discipline. This neglect cannot be tolerated in this age of the world. We must assume that the man is susceptible of salvation.

There is also the degrading effect upon the public life of the spectacle of human wretches consigned to slavery of the most wretched form, which no civilized state ought for a moment to tolerate. Few persons would be willing to consign a fellow being to such a fate whom they had ever known to have a spark of manhood in him that could be redeemed.

KANSAS OFFICIALS SLURRED.

The New York Sun gets very sarcastic upon receipt of a telegraphic dispatch that Kansas state officials had enjoyed themselves at an asylum entertainment. It poured out the vials of its sarcasm as follows:

"Why does the dispatches from Topeka take the trouble to report the fact that the state officers of Kansas went to a concert at the Topeka insane asylum the other night? Where else should the state officers of Kansas go? What other surroundings would be more congenial to them? What other guests would be more warmly welcomed by the 'inmates who were permitted on the floor, and half of the women indulged in the dance?' Why should electricity be set to work to inform the world that 'Governor Leedy took part in the affair, making a speech, and dancing several times?' If the Kansas state officers could be lured into a sane asylum, a description of their conduct there might be interesting."

The Salem Statesman says the state treasury is filling up with funds and is anxious for a special session to make appropriations. The treasury would not fill up if the county boards would exercise good sound horse sense and send the state sufficient funds only for running expenses keeping the surplus at home to pay off county indebtedness. No use of giving the state treasurer all this large amount of money to speculate on through favorite and confidential banks. Keep it in the hands of the people until needed.

Best advices portend war between Turkey and Greece. If it be as there are excellent prospects that other European nations will become involved. Europe is a vast war camp with jealous powers on every hand ready to make war on any fair pretense. It is the only way the reigning classes have of diverting popular agitation from home affairs. A foreign war rallies the patriotism of the populace to the flag of any ruler however unpopular he may be. It is a favorite resort of the despot.

CITY AFFAIRS.

New Officers Installed.—Annual Message of Mayor Matlock and Inaugural Address of Mayor Kuykendall.

The Ordinance Restricting Spitting Passes—Other Business.

COUNCIL CHAMBERS, April 12. Council met in regular session. Present Mayor Matlock, Councilmen Day, Gray, Bangs and Fisher.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Finance committee reported on bill. Mr. Gray from judiciary committee, recommended passage of the ordinance prohibiting spitting on the streets and in public places. The committee asked for further time on other ordinances referred to them, which was granted.

The penalty for the ordinance against spitting was fixed at from one to five dollars. Read and placed on passage. The vote was as follows:

Yes—Day and Gray.

Nay—Fisher and Bangs.

The mayor cast his vote in favor of the ordinance and it passed.

Mr. Gray from committee on health, made a verbal report.

Report of street committee ordered on file.

Annual report of street committee adopted and ordered on file.

Resolutions of respect to the memory of Dr. W. V. Henderson, late councilman, adopted by rising vote.

Annual report of recorder and treasurer, referred to finance committee.

Application of C. W. Dority for license for bowling alley for one month, not granted.

Report of canvassing committee read and referred to the finance committee.

Petition of W. M. Renshaw, C. Hodes, D. E. Rice, J. W. Whitrow and J. T. Witter, asking the council to collect licenses for saloons for the term of six months in advance, as has been the custom, and to issue the necessary license for the corresponding term for the next two quarters, ending July 15 and October 15, 1897, referred to judiciary committee.

The mayor read his annual message, which was ordered spread upon the minutes and a copy furnished to the papers.

New officers sworn in and took their seats.

Inaugural address of Mayor Kuykendall read and ordered spread on the minutes and a copy furnished to the papers.

Councilman Fisher was elected president of the council on third ballot.

COMMITTEES.

The mayor appointed the following committees:

Finance—Gray, Day and Henderson.

Judiciary—Day, Horn and Gray.

Street—Fisher, Henderson and Luckey.

Fire and Water—Henderson, Day and Luckey.

Health—Luckey, Horn and Fisher.

Printing and police—Horn, Gray and Fisher.

The following appointments were made by Mayor Kuykendall and confirmed by the council:

Marshal J. S. Stiles.

Nightwatch—J. L. Simpson.

Street Commissioner—W. B. Mumme.

City Attorney—E. R. Skipworth.

City Surveyor—C. M. Collier.

REGULAR BUSINESS.

Bond of treasurer approved by mayor and accepted by council.

Mr. Fisher from street committee reported adversely in the matter of vacating streets and alleys in Martin's addition. Geo. A. Dorris presented the case for Mr. Martin. Mr. Gray moved that the pro position be granted.

Motion adopted and the city attorney was directed to draft ordinance to vacate streets and alleys as prayed for.

Proposition of Mr. Croner to sprinkle the streets read and referred to finance committee.

Petition of the Woman's Republican Patriotic League asking the council to keep the sidewalks, especially at Oak and Ninth streets, clear of chicken coops, etc., referred to judiciary committee.

Mr. Day moved to condemn the old frame building on the northeast corner of Eighth and Olive streets, known as the Sloan blacksmith shop, and the two-story frame building on the west side of Pearl street, known as the Dunn warehouse. Mr. Fisher moved to refer the matter to the judiciary committee with instructions to notify the owners or agents of the buildings to remove the same.

Several ordinances read first and second times by title and referred to judiciary committee.

Bills read and referred to the finance committee.

Mr. Day gave notice that he will at the next regular meeting present an ordinance to change the salaries of officers.

Mr. Gray gave notice that he will introduce an ordinance to license drays, trucks, transfer hacks, etc.

On motion the council adjourned to meet again next Monday, April 19.

B. F. DORRIS,
City Recorder.

Mayor's Annual Message.

In compliance with the duty imposed on me by the City charter I herewith submit the following statement:

HEALTH.

During the entire past year the health of our city has been very good, indeed, only a few cases of contagious diseases have made their appearance,

prompt action in quarantining prevented the spreading of the same.

SEWERAGE.

We have an excellent system of sewerage, and for the continued good health of the city I would recommend that all parties within proper distance of the mains be required to make connection at once.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Our fire department is well and efficiently organized, and is now reasonably well provided with the necessary apparatus, and too much credit cannot be given the fire boys for the prompt and effective manner in which they have controlled the fires, and protected and preserved the property of our citizens during the past year. We have had seven fires during the entire year, and the total loss of property over and above insurance has been about \$1,800, which in a city of five thousand and more inhabitants speaks volumes for our fire department. For a more full and detailed statement of the condition, apparatus, etc., of this department I respectfully refer you to the more exhaustive report of the chief engineer.

STREETS.

Our streets and sidewalks are now in a reasonable good condition and will require constant repair and careful attention.

POLICE.

The police service has been almost faultless; not a single business house has been robbed during the past two years. At request of officers the cigar and tobacco stores have generously closed their doors on Sundays. There has been only 47 arrests since my last annual message, and of this number only 9 were for drunkenness, breaking all former records. I submit that this is a most remarkable record, especially when we consider the great excitement and crowds in the city necessarily attendant upon the election of a presidential year. I think I can justly attribute this to the care and ability of the marshal and nightwatch, who have been at all times on hand, and ready to check and prevent crime rather than to make arrests for fees. I have always advised them to this course, because I believe an ounce of preventative is worth a pound of cure. I feel that I cannot now too highly commend them for their efficiency in the faithful discharge of their duties. If they have made mistakes I am partly to blame, for they have tried to faithfully follow my instructions. I am under many obligations to them.

NAWDY HOUSES.

It affords me much pleasure to inform you that all nawdy houses within the limits of the city have been suppressed; this was made possible by the high moral character of our citizens.

LIGHTS AND WATER.

We have efficient systems of lights and water, owned and controlled by private corporations. I submit that the city should own its own system of water works and electric lights, because it now takes about one-half of all the revenues of the city to purchase its lights and water, and at a total cost of about \$4,000 per annum.

FINANCE.

We now come to the most important subject with which an individual, a community, a city, or nation has to deal, its finances.

In my last annual message I recommended that great care be exercised touching the city's finances, owing to the great depreciation in the value of property, and the consequent decline in the amount of the revenues of the city, it was demanded, and absolutely necessary to make considerable deduction in the expenditures in order that the burdens of taxation might rest as lightly as possible on the people.

The council is to be congratulated that on account of their wise and economical management of the city's expenditures, our most sanguine hopes have been more than realized as will appear from the following:

The income from licenses for the year ending April 1st, 1896, was \$3,753.75, whereas the income from licenses for the year ending April 1st, 1897, was only \$2,753.00, or \$1,000.75 less than last year, but to offset this we have saved on lights \$343.35, on streets \$1,216.45, and on all other expenditures in like proportion, making a total saving to the city of about \$3,000. The total indebtedness as per recorder's report April 13th, 1896, was \$19,513.37. The present indebtedness of the city as per the recorder's report of April 12th, 1897 is \$17,491.33, showing a reduction of the total indebtedness of \$2,022.04.

Members of the council, permit me to congratulate you upon this splendid showing, and the wisdom with which you have guarded the interests of your fellow citizens.

Now members of the council of the city of Eugene, before taking leave of you as your presiding officer, permit me to thank you for uniform courtesy extended me on all occasions. I now turn over the office of mayor, with all its duties and responsibilities to my worthy successor, Wm. Kuykendall, who has been chosen to this responsible position by the voice of the people, and bespeak for him your worthy and careful consideration.

Respectfully submitted this 12th day of April, 1897.

J. D. MATLOCK,
Mayor.

Mayor Kuykendall's Inaugural Address.

I understand it has become an established custom for the mayor of Eugene, upon first assuming the duties of office, to read a short inaugural address to the council. Pursuant to this custom, it is my privilege this evening to greet you, gentlemen, with a few thoughts and suggestions.

Being so new to the duties of the office, and not yet having had time to look into the details of either our laws or finances, you will hardly expect me to be prepared to offer any specific recommendations. So I shall only offer a few thoughts of a very general character, as to our duties and the principles that ought to govern us.

First, it goes without saying, that with the existing hard times, it will be necessary to guard, with scrupulous care, the finances of our city. Our management must be not only honest and capable, but must be rigidly economical. With prices depressed, all incomes reduced, and all property values diminished, public expenses must be lowered correspondingly. As individuals we have all found it necessary to economize. So must a city economize, for it is only an aggregation of individuals and individual interests. We must not only bear this in mind in our collective work as a council, but it is particularly necessary for you each to make economy a special care and study in that department of city business over which you will preside as chairman of a committee.

And this leads me to remark that much of your success as councilmen will depend upon the amount of personal attention you give to whatever you may undertake in the interests of the city. It does not take great intellectual ability to be a good councilman, but it does take faithfulness to the interests of the public. Most any business man is competent to decide any question intelligently, that may be brought before you for solution. But there are only a few men who are willing to devote enough time to their particular department of the work of the city, to make a first class councilman. In accepting this public trust, you voluntarily assume an obligation to the city to sacrifice a large amount of your time, and much of your personal comfort, for the general good of the public. I do not think you will prove recreant to the trust.

While the present officers and council may not go down to history as the originators of any great work, or the prosecutors of any brilliant scheme, I hope we shall be accounted worthy of commendation in our own day for faithfulness to our duty. I hope that in this matter, you will be able to at least earn the reward of a good conscience, for I assure you that you need expect little else in the way of recompense.

As to our finances I shall offer no suggestions whatever. I hope that I have selected a committee on finance who will give careful and intelligent consideration to all branches of the subject.

As to legislation, it seems to me but little additional is needed. That which is required by the natural course of development, and improvements, will suggest itself to you from time to time as required. There will, doubtless, be some pressure for legislation along reformatory lines. On this point I would advise against hasty action. As a general rule such legislation means little reform. It is not good policy to cumber the ordinance book with laws that are a dead letter for lack of public sentiment back of them. I think it is generally conceded that we now have the most orderly and law-abiding city in the valley. The message of the retiring mayor has been complete testimony to this fact. I am quite ready to admit, however, that we might be better. And I also realize that our peculiar conditions demand of us that we maintain a certain pre-eminence in the line of law and order. We have in our midst the principal institution of learning in the state. Hundreds of young people, from all parts of Oregon, gather here from year to year, and must of necessity, develop in the moral atmosphere of our city, what ever it may be. We owe it to these young people, to their absent parents, and to the state at large, to maintain the most wholesome moral conditions possible.

Furthermore, there is a financial phase of this question that must not be overlooked. The University of Oregon is our greatest industry looked at from a purely business point of view. Not only are the \$30,000, appropriated by the state, spent here in our midst, but a large sum is left here by each of the hundreds of students every year, to say nothing of that left by the multitude of visitors to the pupils and the school. These latter sums are wholly contingent upon the number in attendance upon the University, as indeed, is to some degree the state appropriation. The attendance will depend, to some extent, upon the reputation Eugene maintains for sobriety, decency and law and order. However philosophically parents may look upon other people's children being subjected to temptation, each one is anxious that his particular son and daughter shall be educated with favorable moral surroundings. Hence there is not only abstract right in the plea for a moral city, but there is a business sense in it as well.

So, I take it, any legislation looking to the moral improvement of our city, is worthy of your most careful consideration. On the other hand it must be remembered that people cannot be made good by law. You can, at best only make it easy to do right and hard to do wrong.

I believe, too, that there is no other line of legislation whose consideration demands so much caution and common sense as this. Reforms are rarely brought about by revolutionary measures. They are rather a growth and that usually coincident with growing public sentiment. Spasmodic efforts at reform, either in community or individual, usually result in little or

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no good, and are followed by a disastrous reaction.

Furthermore, you will allow me to suggest that legislation ought not to be enacted at the dictation of any faction, ring, class or other division of society. You will find all grades of opinion on public questions, the partisans of which are ranged somewhat into groups or classes. There are those who would maintain in the city the rigid discipline of a Sunday school room, while the other extreme would want to convert it into a free and easy beer garden.

Whether your personal wishes or beliefs lean toward the one extreme or the other you must remember that you are representatives of all the people, and must discountenance any attempts to give an undue advantage to one class over the whole people. On the other hand we must grant to each division of society the greatest liberty consistent with the best interests of the whole community. That old phrase, "the greatest good to the greatest number," has never been excelled as an expression of the highest purpose of legislation. But in gaining this greatest good, the rights of no particular class must be invaded.

Out of respect for this principle of securing the best good for the many, you will find that you cannot please perfectly, any one division of society. Your work must always be in some sense, a compromise—an averaging up of all opinions, all sentiments and all rights. In fact, our laws ought to be merely the crystallized product of average public sentiment. If you find in the further investigation of our ordinances that they do not thus reflect public sentiment, then there is room for change. At the present time I do not see that there is a demand for much that is new, and therefore have no recommendations.

In closing, allow me to say a word about my personal intentions, and our relations as mayor and council. While not insensible to the honors that attach to the office, I assure you that I agree to undertake its responsibilities largely with the purpose of securing harmony and good will among all people. In the past, some of our local contests have been marked with rather undue acrimony. I trust that all such feelings is a part of the dead and buried past. I shall use my utmost endeavor to serve the people faithfully and well, to guard well every interest of the city and to see that the laws are fully executed. I shall try to be broad-minded and fair to all interests. I do not want to be the officer of any class or faction. I want to be the Mayor of all the people.

I am sure that our relations as mayor and council will be pleasant and harmonious. I believe you are each here from no selfish motives, and that all your efforts will be actuated by a desire for peace and harmony and the best interests of our beloved city. You are the custodians of the affairs of the city. I am only your servant to do your bidding. I await your further pleasure.

WM. KUYKENDALL.

Roseburg theater goes are accommodating people. The ladies do not wear their hats in the theatre, and some of the gentlemen, if the show happens to be of the broad gauge order, may be seen on the front seats without any hair on their heads. They go the ladies one better.



Before Retiring....

take Ayer's Pills, and you will sleep better and wake in better condition for the day's work. Ayer's Cathartic Pills have no equal as a pleasant and effective remedy for constipation, biliousness, sick headache, and all liver troubles. They are sugar-coated, and so perfectly prepared, that they cure without the annoying experiences in the use of so many of the pills on the market. Ask your druggist for Ayer's Cathartic Pills. When other pills won't help you, Ayer's is

THE PILL THAT WILL

Spilled Alcohol.
A suggestion made by Miss Bates to the spilling of alcohol on polished wood, an accident which readily accompanies the use of alcohol. In the case of the former, salad oil is apt to be within reach. It is to be at once applied. In the case the alcohol, may be brought to spread the spot. Afterward, use an affix oil and turpentine mixed in proportions to restore the finish, and quick application of oil, and action of the alcohol, which can be venter with great rapidity.

Camilla Urso's Daughter.
Camilla Urso's daughter has been as a nurse. Her mother, not having been so widely called, her mother's, but it is none the less some one who has not been there was there such important work as she is able to perform. She takes a stocking and inserts a needle by hand and careful lapping of the edges until there isn't a sign of a been mended at all.

Medicine Glasses.
One of the small things doctors caution to know is how to prevent in medicine glasses. A pair of public remedies are used. A pair gives a simple rule, easily remembered. Always get the just given, then away from the patient; then the forward and nearest glass taken from.

To encourage children in some charitable work is a valuable coming good citizenship. If we let pictures to make scrapbooks, or taking care of them that they may have a second less favored household, the interest is a faithful one.

Indiana has lost her famous Daniel W. Voorhees, United States Senator, who died at Watson, Saturday morning, at the old age of 76. Few men retained their popularity in masses as did "the sycamore Wabash," as he was called by devoted followers. He was in service almost constantly from 1854 and only retired from senate on March 4th. He was a seat in the senate after having served five congresses.

The populist members of congress dodged the vote on the question and evaded public selves on record. A tactful statement of the Dingley tariff strosity. The rank and file party are sound on the tariff and will not sustain them in failing to place themselves on record as opposed to a tariff that has been constructed in interest of trusts, monopolies favored interests.

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