

**It Heals Without A Scar.**

The great magnetized, soothing and healing liniment—KING CACTUS OIL never leaves a scar.

**Prof. Dean's King Cactus Oil**

For sale by G. W. Putnam Co. 135 N. Com. St. Salem, Or.

**PROGRESSIVE ELEMENTS VICTORIOUS**

(Continued from page one).

There were present Mayor Rodgers, Aldermen Downing, Haas, Stockton, Bayne, Gesner, Low, Greenbaum, Churchill, Radcliff, Fraser.

**Charter Suit Fee.**

Special committee on bill of Mayor, Kaiser, Slater and Ford, reported favorably. Mr. Greenbaum moved it be allowed. Mr. Gesner moved that it go over. The bill in its present form is in the opinion of the committee exorbitant. The main objection was done in the circuit court, and all the opinions of the supreme court were furnished. Mr. Greenbaum said the bill was reasonable, and just and should be paid. He would sue the city and compel payment of it. Mr. Gesner made other speech, saying let them sue. They were trying to intimidate the city into paying an undue bill. It was only a matter of time. It was not a hard case. No money was taken. It took only one page brief; \$500 was too much; \$100 was plenty. He moved to postpone. He called for division. Gesner, Haas and Bayne voted to postpone. Motion lost. Gesner moved to amend to \$300. If they would not let them sue, Gesner and Haas voted alone. Motion lost, and was ordered paid.

**The Street Ordered Opened.**

Mr. Stockton said the committee opening Pine street wished to report favorably. Street ordered open according to charter.

Mr. Bayne called up the bids on the street. The committee on bids was opposed to buying any city machinery. Would come at next session.

**A Defective Bridge.**

The North Winter street bridge reported by Alderman Fraser as unsafe to go out.

Mr. Stockton said he had a street commissioner examine that bridge, and when water went down a little it would be fixed.

**Mr. Churchill Reported Claim of Malley for Injury on Sidewalk.**

Mr. Churchill reported claim of L. Malley, for injury on sidewalk caused by falling in hole in front of Malley University, of \$28.10. Mr. Malley said he was not a taxpayer but only a working man, and should only for his loss, not damages, be referred to city attorney.

**Improve Thirteenth Street.**

Mr. Radcliff handed in a petition for improvement of South Thirteenth street. A subscription of \$85 accompanied same. He offered a resolution for improvement of same, appropriating \$25 towards improvement. Adopted. Mr. Low offered another resolution for \$25. Carried.

**Mr. Gesner Raised New Objections to Specifications for Improvements of Pine Street.**

A number of words were wrong. He wished to cure all the defects in the specifications. Where this ordinance could pass, several years ago would have to be amended as to lines for the curbs.

**Mayor Overrides Gesner.**

Mayor ruled that all proceedings should be upon basis of the specifications as drawn. To make any change now would vitiate all the proceedings.

**Mr. Gesner Renewed his Objections to Specifications.**

Mr. Gesner renewed his objections to technical details. He understood the ordinance, but it would be unwise to overlook such matters.

**North Salem Streets.**

Mr. Stockton said in the Fifth ward four monuments, and stakes for these streets were needed to be

established. Street committee given power.

Mr. Stockton reported a resolution for establishing grades on streets running east and west, Shipping street, Hood street, Market street, Running north and south, Broadway, Capital and Winter.

Mr. Stockton said the committee thought that surveying could be done for about \$25, not over \$50. He said North Salem was a beautiful part of the city, the grade was perfectly natural, no cuts and no fills. Greenbaum and Radcliff made motions to carry on the report of the committee.

Street Commissioner Martin reported on sidewalk grade for B. F. Meredith, David Eyre and Thos. Lins.

Mr. Haas said it was a dangerous place and he did not know whether there was an ordinance requiring a danger signal.

**Asks to Cut Down Trees.**

A communication was read from the Home Telephone company asking permission to cut down a number of oak trees on the Lincoln school ground. Mr. Bayne moved reference to Park board.

Resolution by Radcliff ordering construction by L. M. Pearce, Yew Park, of new concrete walk on Twelfth street on or before April 25.

**Real Estate License.**

Mr. Radcliff introduced petition of real estate dealers providing license of \$10 per year for all real estate agents, dealers and brokers, read twice.

Mr. Radcliff moved that same be read third time. Objection being raised, referred to committee on ordinances.

**Referendum Ordinance.**

Ordinance introduced to put initiative and referendum into effect, read twice. Mr. Bayne objected to third reading as charter determined time when ordinance went into effect.

Mr. Gesner objected to any further consideration as ordinance differed from new state law.

Mayor explained that under amendment to constitution cities could enact an ordinance that did differ from general state law to put initiative and referendum into effect.

Mr. Downing moved to make special order at next meeting.

Gesner made points of order. Overruled by mayor. Made special order at next meeting.

**New Paving Ordinance.**

Ordinance for paving State street with bitulithic pavement read first time.

Mr. Gesner raised technical objection at one point that one less than quorum was present. Overruled by mayor. "What is the use of raising technical objects? The alderman has just stepped out and will be back," said the mayor.

Mr. Radcliff returned as the mayor had stated. Read second time. Referred to committee on street. Made special order at next regular meeting.

**Stockton's Quick Reply.**

Mr. Gesner wanted to know why ordinances were held up for improvement of East State street and Commercial streets?

Mr. Stockton said they would report when they got one street finished.

"One at a time, Mr. Gesner," said Mr. Stockton. "You want to do too much, all at once."

Mr. Downing said those resolutions called for improvements with bituminous macadam. He had written to the Asphalt company at Portland and they had not answered. They gave estimates on asphalt pavement.

**Fierce for Improvement.**

Mr. Gesner said if they could not get bituminous macadam, let us have something else. "Let us move at once in these matters," said Mr. Gesner. He spoke at length with great enthusiasm. It was his only desire to have streets improved at once.

**Meet Again Tonight.**

Before adjournment Mayor Rodgers announced special meeting Tuesday night to consider initiative and referendum ordinance and paving ordinance. This was greeted with applause by the council and bystanders.

**Saved Her Son's Life.**

The happiest mother in the little town of Ava, Mo., is Mrs. S. Ruppee. She writes: "One year ago my son was down with such serious lung trouble that our physician was unable to help him; when, by our druggist's advice I began giving him Dr. King's New Discovery, and I soon noticed an improvement. I kept this treatment up for a few weeks when he was perfectly well. He has worked steadily since at carpenter work. Dr. King's Discovery saved his life." Guaranteed best cough and cold cure by J. C. Perry, druggist; 50c and \$1. Trial bottle free.

**FORTUNES IN CHINA**

MARKS THAT MEAN WEALTH TO THE POSSESSOR.

Distinguishing Traits of Crown Derby, Chelsea Derby and Royal Worcester Wares—Only an Expert Can Tell Forged From Genuine.

Antiquities lend themselves to forgery, china and porcelain, perhaps, more so than anything else. Consequently it does not necessarily follow that because you possess a cup or saucer, a plate or vase, bearing one of the accompanying marks, it is of great value. It may be a piece of inferior china or porcelain on which the mark of a famous maker has been forged, and only an expert can tell whether it is genuine or not.

These hints, however, will help you to learn whether among your bric-a-



CHELSEA AND CROWN DERBY.

brace and family heirlooms there is something which may be worth a fortune to you. Early Crown Derby china, for instance, dating back to between 1780 and 1830, is so valuable that it is doubtful if a single cup or saucer of genuine make could be bought for less than \$50. There is still a good deal of old Crown Derby in existence, and this may be distinguished by either of the following three trademarks: A capital letter D, in ordinary longhand, over which are placed two cross swords, which in turn are surmounted by a crown. (If this sign is marked in violet on the bottom of any plate in your possession it may be worth \$50 or \$100.)

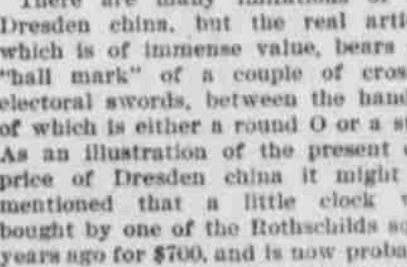
The mark may be stamped in blue, or possibly in puce or gold, the latter two colors being very rare. The letter D is the initial of Duesbury, the founder of the great porcelain works of Derby, and the crown was added to the initial on the occasion of the visit of the king and queen in 1773 to Duesbury's works.

The letter D, by the way, also figures in the mark to be found upon another famous make of china—namely, the Chelsea Derby, which was manufactured by a long extinct factory. The complete mark used was a letter D crossed by an anchor, and any cup or saucer bearing this mark, if genuine, is worth even more than old Crown Derby.

There are many imitations of the Dresden china, but the real article, which is of immense value, bears the "hall mark" of a couple of crossed electoral swords, between the handles of which is either a round O or a star. As an illustration of the present day price of Dresden china it might be mentioned that a little clock was bought by one of the Rothschilds some years ago for \$700, and is now probably worth twice that sum, while a couple of candlesticks of Dresden china were sold some time ago for \$1,000.

The Worcester ware is almost as valuable as the Dresden. An imperfect dinner service, for instance, fetched more than \$2,000 a short time ago, while two plates which were discovered in a cottage, the occupier of which had no idea as to their value, were sold for \$45 each.

The Worcester potteries have changed hands a number of times since the factory was founded, 150 years ago, and the trademarks have changed accordingly. But in nearly all of them can be traced the letter W. The two crossed swords, for instance, with the figures 91 between the blades, will be noticed to have been so arranged that the letter W is formed at the top.



DRESDEN.

The paper handkerchief, unlike the paper collar, is here to stay," said a physician. "It has a good reason for remaining, and that is what the paper collar never had."

"The paper handkerchief comes to us from Japan, where for centuries it has been in use. It is soft and thick and strong, and it looks like silk. It costs a cent—less than the cost of laundering a linen handkerchief."

"The linen handkerchief, physicians agree, is the most dangerous article in the human wardrobe. It swarms with billions of germs of consumption and grip and pneumonia, and hence, instead of being laundered, it should be destroyed. But it can't be destroyed; it is too expensive."

"The paper handkerchief is destroyed. It is thrown into the fire."

"The rarity of consumption in Japan is attributed, with some show of justice, to the exclusive use of paper handkerchiefs by the Japanese."

Six Refrigerator Rules.

Buy your ice in pieces as large as can be accommodated. This is much more economical than to buy small ones.

Be careful not to fill dishes too full so that they will spill over. If anything is spilled don't fail to wipe it up immediately.

Do not put food of any sort directly on the ice. If it is absolutely necessary to place it near the ice see that it is in glass or porcelain.

Pack the ice well together and do not wrap it in paper or cloths. Instead keep the door of the ice chamber shut as much as possible.

**THE OVAL TABLE.**

An Amusing Incident Told by an Old Lady.

The incident was an amusing one, but the old lady's advice was good, and it was accepted. She was not talking without her book, as the old saying has it.

"Don't buy that square table for the dining room, young people," she observed pleasantly, addressing the couple who were evidently preparing for the great event of their lives. The salesman of the furniture warehouse looked on with just a flicker of a smile hovering about his lips. "They call them 'square,' but they are usually oblong, you know!" she added, with a sagacious nod.

"Why not buy a square table?" ventured the future bridegroom, entering into the spirit of the thing.

"I'll tell you!" resumed the old lady decidedly. "Of course, you are beginning in a small way—Oh, don't be ashamed of that! We commenced in a small way, but we worked steadily, and we are in a large way now, as I hope you will be one day! Well, in a small house you have small rooms. You find that you cannot have a big table. If you have a square one, you find it awkward when you have more than two visitors. There are two sides and two ends to your square table, and so that's all right for four people; but if there are three or four visitors, what then?"

She paused, almost in triumph; the young people waited for her to answer her own question.

"You get two people on each of the two sides, and you feel crowded at the side while those at the end have really more room than they require. It's inconvenient. Then, again, the corners seem to divide you into groups, so to say. Chimney corners may be social enough, but table corners are not. If you are in a big place, with a big table, it is quite different, but in your little house you will find it just as I say."

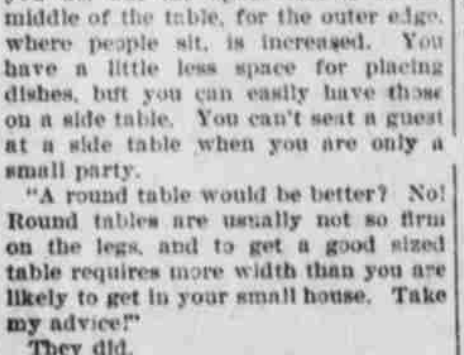
"Therefore buy an oval table. There are no corners and you all sit side by side, you have more space and you are not parted. You may think that you lose space by rounding the corners; so you do, but the space lost is in the middle of the table, for the outer edge, where people sit, is increased. You have a little less space for placing dishes, but you can easily have those on a side table. You can't seat a guest at a side table when you are only a small party."

"A round table would be better? No! Round tables are usually not so firm on the legs, and to get a good sized table requires more width than you are likely to get in your small house. Take my advice!"

They did.

**A Hot Weather Sweet.**

For hot days there is nothing more delicious as a dessert than a blanc-



RASPBERRY PUDDING.

mange, or snow pudding, served with black or red raspberries and sweet cream.

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Pack the ice well together and do not wrap it in paper or cloths. Instead keep the door of the ice chamber shut as much as possible.

Empty the refrigerator at least once a week. Scrub the interior thoroughly, then scald the ice chamber and drain-pipe with boiling water in which a lump of soda has been dissolved. Follow this with clear boiling water. Wipe dry and let it air for twenty minutes.

Use clean, flat dishes to hold whatever is on the lower shelves. A good habit to acquire is that of washing such dishes daily, partly for cleanliness, partly to guard against the possibility of anything being overlooked and consequently becoming tainted, thereby possibly contaminating a whole shelf full of good food.

**A BUSINESS MATTER**

Veteran City Official Writes About Public Utilities.

In His Opinion Private Corporations Can Conduct Most of Them Better Than the Cities Can—Facts and Arguments to Support His Views by John W. Hill, Chief Engineer of the Cincinnati Waterworks.

In venturing to speak on the subject of municipal ownership of public utilities my opinion is based upon long association with works of public water supply, with which I have been connected as designer, builder and operator during nearly my whole professional career. Recognizing the analogy in many respects of waterworks, gas works, electric light works, street railways and other public utilities, such opinion as may be expressed upon municipal ownership of works of public water supply will have an application to other public utilities.

My experience teaches me that private corporations engaged in building and operating waterworks systems almost invariably secure better results in construction and operation than are obtained by municipal corporations subject to rapidly changing political influences and whose public utilities are used, as they are bound to be used, as nesting places for active politicians whose chief claim for favor rests upon political services rather than upon merit and experience in the conduct of any branch of public water supply.

That there are exceptions to this rule is not surprising. There is one city in the United States which enjoys a metropolitan water supply under the control of the state. The governor appoints the commissioners, and the commissioners and all their employees can expect to hold office for life or during good behavior. In this instance political influence is removed from the design, construction and operation of the works of public water supply. The commissioners and all their employees deal with the waterworks as a matter of business, and I am informed that no political test is ever applied to any man appointed to a position under this board. This is the only city in this country which I now recall where such a condition exists.

The relations between the officers and capitalists of a private water company are precisely the same as those between any set of responsible men in a commercial or manufacturing business. Plans are mutually studied to secure the best results at least cost. In securing bids for work the lowest prices are usually obtained by private parties, because none of the usual legal restrictions and red tape which pervade all transactions in municipal governments is permitted to enter into the operation of a private company, and better prices and better terms can be made in behalf of a responsible private corporation than in behalf of a municipal corporation. I speak of this matter from actual experience and have had occasion to state to the officers of municipal corporations that money and time could be saved the taxpayers or water takers if the particular works under consideration could be constructed as a private enterprise.

In the operation of a municipal waterworks there can be no doubt that a company can secure better results than a municipal corporation if I except the single city in this country referred to above. A private corporation is bound to supply water in quantity and quality up to the terms of its contract and to the satisfaction of its patrons. In a measure it is required to do business with the citizens very much as any local manufacturing or commercial company would be required to conduct its business if it depended entirely upon local patronage. It must satisfy its customers. How few of the larger cities of the country satisfy the requirements of the water consumers!

A private water company is constantly seeking business. It is bound to conduct its service and adjust its water rates to secure this, and, while the matter of profit is necessarily always in view and properly kept in view by the private water company, nevertheless no company can be so indifferent to its own interests as to refuse to listen to the just demands of the community which it is serving.

I believe the trend of sentiment today is distinctly against municipal ownership of works of public water supply and of some other public utilities and more emphatically against the operation of such works by municipal corporations. In fact, I believe that the less a municipal corporation dabbles in lines of business which experience has demonstrated private parties are able to conduct successfully the greater will be the advantage to the people.

While I believe that the ownership, construction and operation of works of public water supply and other public utilities should be in the hands of private corporations, I do not mean by this that they should not be subject to proper municipal control. Every water company should be required to supply the most exacting requirements of its patrons; it should be required to maintain its physical works in good condition; it should be required to develop its resources contemporaneously with or in advance of the requirements of the community; it should be required to sell its product at a rate which, after paying the operating and maintenance charges and fixed charges on the investment for the work, will yield a re-

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**LE DESSOUS.**

Dainty Bits of Lingerie For the Smart Girl's Wardrobe.

One of the new empire designs in nightdresses is shown in the illustration. It is made with a small square yoke, both front and back, which is arranged to fasten over on the left side of the front. Into this the material is set in gathers or tucks, while a touch of novelty is given in the pretty empire bolero which surmounts it.

The corset cover is an extremely pretty model, fullness over the bust being



NIGHTDRESS AND CORSET COVER.

allowed for by clusters of tucks taken in, in the shape of darts. These also shape the cover at the waist line. They tuck at the top are separated by short pieces of insertion. Lace beading finishes the neck and sleeves.

An exquisite set of underwear made for a summer bride was of the sheerest, finest cream colored silk trimmed with duchess lace—a royal set of lingerie, to be sure, but nothing too good for an American princess.

**Twenty Rules For the Ideal Home.**

First.—A contented mind.

Second.—Neither poverty nor riches—just enough.

Third.—Lack of pretentiousness, show and sham.

Fourth.—Simplicity of life.

Fifth.—Honesty of purpose in all things, even the smallest.

Sixth.—Father and mother co-rulers in the household.

Seventh.—Father and mother equal guardians of the children before the law.

Eighth.—One code of morals for man and woman.

Ninth.—Political and industrial as well as social equality for man and woman.

Tenth.—Much charity.

Eleventh.—Good domestic service. If you cannot get it individually you can get it co-operatively.

Twelfth.—Some good sentiment and no sentimentality.

Thirteenth.—A good deal of common sense.

Fourteenth.—Quick decisions.

Fifteenth.—Punctuality, particularly at meal-times.

Sixteenth.—Standards put in practice, not in preaching.

Seventeenth.—A knowledge of house-keeping as a trade.

Eighteenth.—System.

Nineteenth.—Consistency.

Twentieth.—The saving grace of humor.

**Information For Amateur Launderess.**

With the numberless stocks, collars, cuffs, bits of lace, white gloves and belts, to say nothing of dainty lingerie and silk waists now being worn, where is the woman, unless she is able to keep a personal maid, who does not do more or less laundry work for herself?

A recent invention for making such work easy, therefore, should be of general interest. The new washer is a simple arrangement, consisting of a fluted roller pierced by many holes. For use with it there comes a little washboard that has slight projections over the surface, although an ordinary washboard will answer the purpose just as well.

These rollers come in all sizes, from the tiny ones like a child's toy—just the thing to wash out stocks, handkerchiefs and stockings in a basin or stationary washstand—to those for a full family wash.

The process is very simple. Soak the clothes overnight, then put a piece at a time, folded in several thicknesses, on the board. Soap it well and run the roller over it in short, quick strokes, as if making pastry. The dirt is quickly removed without half the wear and tear of the ordinary rubbing.

No boiling is necessary. Merely rinse through several waters, the final slightly blued, and the clothes are ready for the line.

**"French" Handkerchiefs.**

The prettiest handkerchiefs are being made as fancy work out of plaid and corded handkerchief lines which came out in the spring for blouses and shirt waists and morning dresses. French handkerchiefs exactly like them have been popular for several years, but if you benefit duplicates of the French ones may be yours for the merest fraction of the cost, for a yard of the stuff costs less than a single made up handkerchief, and a yard makes a good many handkerchiefs.

Make them up with a narrow hem and, if you can, embroider one or all three of your initials in the middle of one of the squares, setting the initial across on a slant.

Or, if you've a short first name, write it on with a soft pencil and embroider it over a thread. It's a pretty, characteristic little touch that carries with it the charm of individuality.

The long, narrow strips of the linen which may be left over in cutting off the handkerchiefs will make pretty collar and cuff sets or lingerie ties to wear with stiff embroidered collars.