

MAKE THE CITY NEW
Council Votes Ten-Mill Tax
for 1901.

WHAT EACH DEPARTMENT GETS

Resolution Passed Calling on Each
Department to Keep Within the
Appropriation as Fixed by
Ordinance.

The City Council at a special meeting yesterday afternoon passed an ordinance levying the 8-mill tax authorized by the city charter and the extra 2-mill tax authorized by the legislative act which became a law yesterday morning by the signature of the Governor. An ordinance was also passed levying the special tax on those paying their street and sewer assessments on the installment plan.

An invitation to the Mayor and City Council to attend Queen Victoria's memorial services in honor of Queen Victoria was received from British Consul James Laidlaw, and unanimously accepted.

A telegram from City Engineer Chase, at Salem, was received from the Governor signed at 11 A. M., the legislative act enabling the City Council to levy an extra tax of 2 mills. The act was passed yesterday afternoon.

The ordinance providing for the disposal of the funds derived from the tax were to be disposed of as follows: Fire and police judgments, with interest, amounting to about \$25,000; street repair fund of 1901, \$15,000; the balance of the fund of 1900, \$10,000; the interest fund of 1901, this was a change from the original act, which gave the City Council power to distribute the proceeds of the fund toward the deficiencies of 1900, and among the various funds of 1901.

Section 2 of the act gives the City Council the much-desired power to transfer money from one department to another department, while section 3 limits the power of the Council to appropriate funds in excess of its revenues for the year.

City Attorney Lang's report on the ordinance for the one passed relating to the improvement of Second street was referred to the committee on streets.

The ordinance providing for revenue for municipal purposes during the year ending January 1, 1901, according to the city charter, was then put through its three readings, and passed.

The ordinance levying the extra 2-mill tax was then passed by a vote of 7 to 2. Holbrook and Nichols voting no.

An ordinance making an appropriation of \$125,000 out of the bonded indebtedness fund for 1901 was passed.

An ordinance making an appropriation of \$125,000 in addition to the unexpended balance of 1900, making a total of \$60,000, from the fire department fund of 1901, was passed.

An ordinance appropriating \$125,217 from the general fund for the general expenses of 1901, as approved by the committee on ways and means, was passed. Only two items of the original estimates had been reduced: That of \$300 for salaries in the surveying department, to \$200; and that of \$200 for salaries of two inspectors of street work, to \$150.

An ordinance was passed making a levy of a special tax equal to the annual installments on unpaid taxes upon certain property assessed for the improvement of certain streets and the laying of certain sewers, the owners of which property have made applications to pay their delinquent taxes. The ordinance provides for the improvements as provided by the legislative act of 1893, was passed. This equals 10 per cent of the amount of the bonds issued by the city for such improvements, and amounts to a total of \$3,418.62 for the installments, and \$167.26 for interest upon unpaid balances. The tax is made delinquent on April 1, 1901, and the ordinance is directed to collect the tax. The ordinance contains over 100 typewritten pages, and names the amounts due from each piece of property.

Councilman Branch introduced the following resolution, directing that the Board of Public Works, the Board of Police Commissioners, and the Board of Fire Commissioners should report on their appropriations, and the new law regulating city expenditures: "Resolved, That the City Auditor be and he is hereby authorized to notify the Board of Public Works, Board of Fire Commissioners, and the Board of Police Commissioners, of the amount of appropriations made by the Common Council for the expenses of their departments under their control, and that the Legislature of the state, on January 31, 1901, enacted a law that the City of Portland and the Common Council shall be limited in the making of appropriations and in the expenditure of money during any year to the amount of revenues received for that year, and all contracts made, debts incurred or liabilities assumed by any officer, commission or department of said city, in excess of the revenues received and the appropriations made by the Common Council of said city, shall be null and void."

The purpose of the resolution was to call attention to the necessity of keeping expenditures within the limits set by the City Council.

The question of the payment of \$10,000 due the Portland General Electric Company on last year's lighting contract was brought up by Councilman Branch, but no action was taken, as no recommendation on the subject has been received by the Council from the Board of Public Works, by which the contract was made.

BESTIRS ITSELF TO ACTION
Irrigation Committee Decides on Counter Arid Land Legislation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Representatives from Western States have about concluded that they will not get recognition on any river and harbor bill for irrigation schemes, and they have accordingly turned their attention to the question of what course will be best to secure the earliest action upon the various irrigation schemes that are pending, or which may be proposed. Among the various bills that are now in the committee are the many and diverse propositions. The fact, however, that the prime object of these members is to secure Governmental assistance in the construction of irrigation works, and that it is safe to say that if it were possible to secure the passage of any one of the proposed bills at the present session, friends of different measures would gladly chip in and support the favored bill.

The committee on irrigation of arid lands of the House, of which Representative Tongue of Oregon is chairman, has been an inactive committee for many years past. Irrigation bills and measures which it might naturally be thought would be referred to this committee have been considered by the committee on public lands, and that is where they are going now. In fact the public lands committee for several weeks past has been holding extensive hearings on the irrigation question, and those hearings are likely to continue late in the session of Congress. It is not expected, even by the members of this committee, that any decided irrigation legislation can be passed at this session, but they hope, with the facts that are now being gathered, to determine upon the most feasible form of irrigation bill and then unite in its support at the beginning of the next Congress.

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HAVE STANDING IN COURT
DISCHARGED POLICEMEN WILL BE
HEARD.

Their Suit Against the City to Be
Tried on Its Merits—Notes
of Litigation.

In the cases of the discharged policemen, W. O. Britt, Moses Waller, Charles Yemable and J. Murray, against the Board of Police Commissioners, Judge Sears yesterday rendered a decision overruling the demurrer of the defendant to the plaintiffs' petition, and refused to dismiss the suit. The court stated that there were sufficient allegations to warrant a hearing of the case, and intimated that the position of the plaintiffs, objecting to their removal, is a correct one, although he would not give an opinion until all of the facts have been submitted. This is the first point in favor of the policemen, and unless the defendants can show up something new in the future proceedings, the policemen are likely to win out.

At the time of the argument, the principal point made by the City Attorney was that want of funds was sufficient cause for the removal of the men, and

into his confidence concerning the origin of the document and the channels through which it reached him. If this information would increase the public respect for the document he would of course give it; his reticence admits of only one construction. The presentation of the appeal by Senator Hoar would have too directly suggested its origin; its presentation by Senator Teller cannot conceal its origin.

The two thousand signatures said to be appended to the appeal may be genuine; but this would signify little unless it were proved that the signers represented all tribes. The local color has undoubtedly been thrown in by insular artists; some of the rhetoric may be regarded as a little too tropical for Boston culture. But the point of view is distinctly Bostonian; the American and insular historical allusions could hardly have been made outside of Boston, and certainly not west of Chicago. The document in no respect resembles authentic Filipino papers, and bears a striking resemblance to papers and speeches emanating from Boston, in that it scarcely refers to specific political issues, whose redress is asked for, and is surcharged with the demand for national independence which appears in no Filipino document prior to Dewey's victory, and is not clearly contained in those papers till the Filipino had reared the flag. Senator Hoar, the pamphlets of Edward Atkinson and the editorial articles of the Springfield Republican. This appeal says that the instruments of 1898 "rushed literally into the mouth of cannon vomiting red destruction upon their ranks."

DEATH OF A PIONEER OF 1852.

Mrs. Martha Kerns, a pioneer of 1852, died at her home at Woodstock Thursday, January 31, after an illness of four weeks. She was born in Marion County, Ohio, in 1828. After she moved with her parents to Indiana, where she was married to J. A. Kerns. In 1852, in a wagon drawn by oxen, they journeyed westward, and arrived in Oregon the latter part of that same year, settling first at Hebron, Washington County, where they remained from 1853 till 1882, and then moved to Upper Cascades. Here they lived nine years, when they moved to Washoulog, Wash., making their home there for 10 years. Returning to Upper Cascades, they spent two years, when they moved to Woodstock. Mr. Kerns died several years ago. Mrs. Kerns was a woman of strong character, and highly respected by all. She passed through all the experiences of pioneer life, and was a useful woman in her day. Eight sons and three daughters were born to her. She was a member of the Methodist church, and was a devoted member of the same. She was a woman of strong character, and highly respected by all. She passed through all the experiences of pioneer life, and was a useful woman in her day. Eight sons and three daughters were born to her. She was a member of the Methodist church, and was a devoted member of the same.



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MARK TWAIN TO WOMEN.

They cried, "Assassinate us, drink our blood and eat our flesh, but we will be a man shall have a right to a hearing which he is charged with any of the offenses mentioned in that section. He also contended that where the tenure of office is not fixed, the power to appoint carries with it the power of removal. John F. Long, attorney for the petitioner, argued that they were removed in bad faith, as since their discharge two new men were appointed. He asserted that to deprive a man of his employment, the office must be abolished. Insufficiency of funds would not justify removal. Judge Sears, in passing upon the matter, said: "It may be conceded, and the authorities will bear it out, when a board is out of funds it must cease operations in whole or in part. There is one dissenting case, and that is from Nebraska Judge, which is in accord with my views at the present. This Judge concedes the general rule, but holds the proper method is in the form of suspension, and that the same man may be appointed when the board is again in possession of funds. I cannot say now this would be my stand, but I believe it is a worthy of being heard in full. After the facts are presented, I will be in condition to decide the case. The motion to quash the writ of review will be denied. This leaves the case at issue, and it will now come up for trial in the usual form."

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SPRING TRADE IS FAIR
BUSINESS IS BEST IN THE WEST
AND SOUTH.

Good Export Demand for Finished
Products—Dun's and Bradstreet's
Reviews—Bank Clearings.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—Bradstreet's will say tomorrow: Business as a whole has been of a larger volume this week. Cold and stormy weather has unquestionably stimulated retail business in boots, shoes, rubbers, goods and clothing, and this has aided in lightening the stocks carried by retailers as a result of mild weather heretofore. More has been doing, too, in business lines in Springfield, and the business in this respect is classed as fair. Reports are relatively best from the West and South, from which sections advance are the total country business compares well with year ago. The contrary is reported from leading Eastern markets, however, and the aggregate done here has not by far equalled expectations. Trade collections as a whole are fair, the only complaint coming from sections where mild weather has interfered with the distribution of heavy goods.

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CONSTITUTION AND FLAG.

Mr. Hovey Reiterates His Former Views on "Self-Extension." EUGENE, Jan. 30.—(To the Editor.)—In an extract from the Chicago Tribune, published in your issue of today, occurs the following: Gardner appears to be on a solid ground when he asserts that the theory of the Anglo-Saxon race, but are not an inheritance of Indians of Philipina. Thus, while the States is forbidden to extend their rights to the States, this negative act of restriction does not carry with it the positive act of establishing those rights in acquired territory. Freedom and justice, as compared with the corresponding week last year: Clearings, Inc. Dec. New York.....\$1,281,000 83.8 Boston.....1,275,000 11.8 Chicago.....1,275,000 11.8 Philadelphia.....1,275,000 11.8 St. Louis.....1,275,000 11.8 Baltimore.....1,275,000 11.8 San Francisco.....1,275,000 11.8 Kansas City.....1,275,000 11.8 Minneapolis.....1,275,000 11.8 Detroit.....1,275,000 11.8 Cincinnati.....1,275,000 11.8 Louisville.....1,275,000 11.8 St. Paul.....1,275,000 11.8 Milwaukee.....1,275,000 11.8 Portland.....1,275,000 11.8 Omaha.....1,275,000 11.8 Des Moines.....1,275,000 11.8 Columbus, O.....1,275,000 11.8 Savannah.....1,275,000 11.8 Hartford.....1,275,000 11.8 Memphis.....1,275,000 11.8 Washington.....1,275,000 11.8 Rochester.....1,275,000 11.8 Worcester.....1,275,000 11.8 Atlanta.....1,275,000 11.8 St. Petersburg.....1,275,000 11.8 Springfield, Mass.....1,275,000 11.8 Portland, Me.....1,275,000 11.8 Portland, Ore.....1,275,000 11.8 Los Angeles.....1,275,000 11.8 Seattle.....1,275,000 11.8 San Diego.....1,275,000 11.8 Denver.....1,275,000 11.8 Salt Lake City.....1,275,000 11.8 Little Rock.....1,275,000 11.8 Helena.....1,275,000 11.8 Portland, Me.....1,275,000 11.8 Grand Rapids.....1,275,000 11.8 Lowell.....1,275,000 11.8 Dayton.....1,275,000 11.8 Tacoma.....1,275,000 11.8 St. Paul.....1,275,000 11.8 Knoxville, Tenn.....1,275,000 11.8 Topeka.....1,275,000 11.8 Wichita.....1,275,000 11.8 Birmingham.....1,275,000 11.8 Jacksonville, Fla.....1,275,000 11.8 Memphis.....1,275,000 11.8 Akron.....1,275,000 11.8 Chattanooga.....1,275,000 11.8 Rockford, Ill.....1,275,000 11.8 Canton, O.....1,275,000 11.8 Evansville.....1,275,000 11.8 Fargo, N. D.....1,275,000 11.8 Sioux Falls, S. D.....1,275,000 11.8 Davenport.....1,275,000 11.8 Galveston.....1,275,000 11.8 Evansville.....1,275,000 11.8 Little Rock.....1,275,000 11.8 Springfield, Ill.....1,275,000 11.8 Helena.....1,275,000 11.8 Portland, Me.....1,275,000 11.8 Grand Rapids.....1,275,000 11.8 Lowell.....1,275,000 11.8 Dayton.....1,275,000 11.8 Tacoma.....1,275,000 11.8 St. Paul.....1,275,000 11.8 Knoxville, Tenn.....1,275,000 11.8 Topeka.....1,275,000 11.8 Wichita.....1,275,000 11.8 Birmingham.....1,275,000 11.8 Jacksonville, Fla.....1,275,000 11.8 Memphis.....1,275,000 11.8 Akron.....1,275,000 11.8 Chattanooga.....1,275,000 11.8 Rockford, Ill.....1,275,000 11.8 Canton, O.....1,275,000 11.8 Evansville.....1,275,000 11.8 Fargo, N. D.....1,275,000 11.8 Sioux Falls, S. 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