MAYOR ADVISES COUNCIL

ANNUAL MESSAGE SUBMITTED TO THE CITY SOLONS.

Recommends Larger Appropriations for Parks and Streets-Suggests Less Costly Site for Jall.

Mayor Storey presented his annual address at the meeting of the common councii yesterday as follows:

Portland, Jan. 1, 1998.—To the Honorable Common Council of the City of Portland, Or.— Gentlemen: Pursuant to and in compliance with section 36 of the char-ter of the city of Portland, I herewith present to you a statement of the existing ions of our city's affairs, together with a few recommendations, to which I sincerely hope you will give careful con-

First, let us remember our departed brothers. Many have gone the way of all mankind during the past year; the way all must go when called by the great Master to render a final account of their stewardship. One in particular I would mention at this time, one loved by all who knew him, one whose loss was mourned by the entire state, but more particularly by this city, where he had become endeared to the people by his kindly manner and many charitable acts, has paid the penalty of birth, and his spirit has been gathered home to the God who gave it. I speak of our departed mayor, Hon, W. S. Mason, who passed away on March 27, 1899, and while this municipality regrets the loss of its chief executive, yet all must bow to the inevit-able, and let us all hope that when we alled to stand before our Maker we will be as well prepared to render a faith-ful accounting as was he of whom I

A Saving of \$100,000.

By a careful persusal of the following figures you will see that a saving has en made during the past year for the taxpayers of about \$100,000. This result must, indeed, be very fratifying, not only to yourselves, but to the taxpayers generally, and no doubt will redound with credit to the officials who have produced a above result. However, all is not go.that glitters, and the truth of this old axiom is, I believe, fully borne out in this

In order to make this enormous reduction in our city's expenses, it has been necessary to sacrifice, to some extent, the efficiency of some of our departments, which, in the long run, may not prove economical. As, for instance, in the de-partment of street-cleaning and sprinkling, we find during the year ending December 2, 1898, that this department cost the city of Portland \$49,672 39, while the year ending with December 31, 1899, will have cost but \$21,750 39, showing a gaving of \$17,023 for this department alone.

Now, the question that I submit to you is. Has this been a true or a false economy? I leave you to draw your own conclusions in this matter. Notwithstanding the fact that our present street-cleaning force has done all it possibly could with the limited number of men to do the work, honestly believing that the moneys of this department have been judiciously and economically expended, yet we know that our street crossings have been necesearly neglected and in many instances m deplorable condition for months at a me, and, in consequence of this neglect, will have to be repaired much sooner than if kept in a cleanly condition. The extra repairs that will be necessitated by this on, together with the inconvenience of the traveling public, will, in my estimation, more than offset the saving made, and I hope that during the coming year we will be able to keep a full crew in this department at least.

Departmental Expenses.

The city engineer's department for the past year has been necessarily a very expensive one, owing to the large number of streets that were in a bad condition, and necessitated the expenditure of large sums in the early part of the year.

We find that for the year 1899 we have expended on this deparment \$22,752 24. Of this from the general fund was expended \$25,450, and from the street-repair fund they have the have the have the have they have the have the have the have the

There is no question as to the judicious expenditure of this money, as the com-mittee on streets has been very careful not to permit moneys to be expended for ublic work unnecessarily.
Our fire department for 1896 cost us

\$112,443 71, while for 1889 we have expended but \$83,562 16. Our police department in 1899 cost \$66,228 62, while for 1898 we paid Our light department has cost \$70,580 89, including \$14,141 13 expense for November and December, 1898, showing a total expenditure of this department for the year 1899 of \$56,447 77. In 1836 this de-partment cost the city \$82,612 28.

Our park department has cost \$7528 85: our health department, \$597 52; plumbing inspector's department, \$2100; city treasurer's department, \$4792; city auditor's de-purtment, \$8800; city attorney's depart-ment, \$2300; the pound department, \$2793 32; harbor police department, \$1900: the cremartment, \$8848 64, and the City Hall, \$4870.

Recommendations.

I can find no fault with any of these departments particularly, except in one or two instances. For instance, our park department has been limited in the past year to the small sum of \$7528 85, for the beautifying of our entire park system. This sum is indeed meager, for the large amount of work that could be done, and which would result beneficially to our city. We are having a large number of visitors from all parts of the world, and their first tour of inspection after arriving in this city is to our City Park. I believe that not less than \$15,000 should be expended on our city parks each year, for at least 19 years to come. Other cities spend from twice to five times this amount on their parks, and thus make nem a rodit to the city. The approach to our City Purk at the present time is 'n a deploy-able condition. I speak of Washington street, from Sixteenth street west. This is about the only available drive to the park, and it is a shame that this city. with its enormous wealth, should permit a street of that character to remain in such a condition. I hope the common council will find means during the coming year to make this one of the most beauti-ful drives within the confines of the city. Our street-repair fund is also too small when you consider the miles of streets to be taken care of and kept in repair out of the small sum of \$7832 24. It will necessarily be much smaller during the year 1990, and I think something should be suggested as a remedy if we expect our streets to be kept in decent repair. Our city jall, located at Second and Oak

stresis, deserves attention, and as this is a valuable property, I would suggest that the proper authorities dispose of the same and purchase a less costly site, and with the surplus obtained from the above sale build a good, modern city prison.

Miscellaneous sources.....\$525,089 77

Anditor's Figures.

The estimate made by our city auditor is \$500.016 26. This shows very careful work by our city auditor, and there is but a very slight difference between his estimate and the actual result.

Bianket Ordinance Pavored. In order that we may have a sufficient sum to carry on the various departments during the present year with a reasonable efficiency, I would therefore suggest that

to \$36,000. This would assist us very ma-terially and would add but very little to each of the taxpayer's burden of taxation. The general business of the city to the past year has been very good, so far as can be learned at this office. Real estate has appreciated to some extent, and money has become less stringent. There money has become less stringent. There is more than the legislature can meet again to repeal or amend this objectionable feature of South Portland. done during this year, both in private dwellings and business blocks, and the prospects for the year 1900 are very bright at present. Several large enterprises have been added to our list of manufacturing industries, and trade with the Orient is beginning to materialize. The Chamber of Commerce has awakened from its once icthargic state and set the wheels of its mechinery to work for the betterment of this city. The Manufacturers' Association is also doing good work and co-operating with the Chamber of Commerce, and I believe these two institutions will in the future be of great benefit to our

city. Property Valuations Regardless of the figures made by our believe that Portland property is worth more by several millions than it was a The Taxpayers' League is disboring faithfully in the interests of economical

government in all departments. league is composed of large taxpayers, is not a political organization, and its recommendations should receive careful sttention by the city officials, as the judg-ment of those who pay the cost is apt to be more clear than that of those who expend and do not produce the funds. Health of the City. The health of the city has been gener

ally good; in fact, better than it has been for many years past. We have had a few cases of contagious diseases, the most serious that of smallpox, but owing to the efficiency of our city physician and his care and energy, we have been able to confine it within the least possible limit, and nothing to amount to anything has been said in Portland in relation to smallpox during the past year. I regard the fact that the health of our

city has been so much better than in years past is due to several circumstances, the principal one of which is our splendid system for obtaining water. We have water system is known and is becoming more generally known all over the United States as the best in the United States. A portion of these benefits can also be attributed to the fact that we are forcing upon the people a better sys-tem of plumbing and drainage. Also that sections heretofore without sewers have been connected with good sewerage. Again, that our health officer is exceedingly diligent in the performance of his duties.

Council Committees. I would at this time call your attention to a matter that can be arranged by the council themselves in the future, should they so desire, and I would most strongly recommend to those who shall succeed us in the government of the city, that in the appointment of standing commit-tees of the common council the personnel of said committees be changed at least once every six months for variou reasons. The most important is this Take, for instance, the street committee, which is composed of five members of the common council, and only lacks one vote of being a majority of the whole body, and as all matters pertaining to streets come before that committee, it makes it a powerful body, either for good or evil. And here I would say that we have been very fortunate in this con-nection in having a street committee that is composed of honest, intelligent gentleis composed of nonest, intelligent gentle-men, who, I besieve, have performed the duties of their office to the best of their ability, and as well as could have been done by any five men in the city. I do not wish to be understood by this

that any of our councilmen have failed in the performance of their duty, nor do I wish to be understood to say that all or any of the committees have not per-formed their work faithfully and well, for I am satisfied that all the members of this common council have done every-thing possible for the city, under very trying circumstances through which we have passed. But to return to the street have passed. But to return to the street committee, as proposed. Why should we give any five members out of 11 charge of street matters for the entire city for the full term of two years? Would it no be as well to make a rule to change the committees once every six months cause each councilman representing a ward in the city has troubles of his own in street matters and is held responsible by his constituents for not getting streets arranged to suit them, or getting them arranged so they do not suit the con-stituent? Should the street committee know that they would be obliged to sub-mit to the rule of other members, after their term of six months had expired. I honestly believe that they would be a little more liberal to the members not on the street committee, as they would be obliged to go to the other members with their troubles in the latter part of the year. This change of committees, I believe, would result in good for all concerned, and I hope that those who come after us will see their way clear to make this change. It might be said that a street committee after acting through six months of the time has just got into harness so that it knows how to perform

the duties of that committee. Let me say that there is no member of this common council today that does not understand the necessities of street repairs and improvements just as well as does any member of the street committee. All mem-bers are intelligent, I believe, and I also believe that all members are honest, and it does not require a thorough knowledge of street matters to be a member of the street committee, as they have not full power in these matters. All street mat-ters are obliged to be submitted to the board of public works; and these come nittees I think should hold office for six months, and I think the council committee should be changed so that no jealousy could arise. The practice of honest con mon sense in all matters pertaining to city government will result. I believe more beneficially than would the practice of technical, theoretical display,

I believe an effort should be made by the members of the council to induce representative of tisens to lattend; when time permits, the meetings of 466 commor council. Every action taken by the common council is either for or against the the common council are responsible for their actions. Then, why should not the texpayers, instead of standing aloof and saying that this councilmen has done wrong or that councilman has done wrong, attend the meetings himself and see for himself why thest acts were committed? During my visit to San Fran-cisco I attended a meeting of the board of supervisors, the same as our common of Portland. The lobby crowded with taxpayers interested in all of the proceedings of that body. It is there that a member of such legislative body can step aside a moment to consult with some person who is a little better posted perhaps on such matters than he is. At Seattle, the same conditionprevails. At a meeting of the commor council, held in the evening at that place I found a large gathering of interested taxpayers, while here in Portland the tax-payers seldom if ever think of coming to our meetings but air their opinion after measures have been passed, through the press, and to the world, thus making the

cumstances. Bancroft Bonding Act. Another unfortunate condition that the uncil will have to meet during the coming year and one which is to be greatly deplored is the fact of the construction placed upon the Bancroft bonding act by the council take steps to frame a general cessitates the sale of what is known as blanket licence ordinance, one that will improvement bonds, and places an extra

city ridiculous in the eyes of others who are not conversant with the existing cir-

cover all departments, as well as the luxuries, and make the license as reasonable as possible, commensurate with the necessities. We should realize by this means in the neighborhood of from \$25,000 yet there is no reason or right in a law that will compel you to pay your street assessment and then assist in paying the interest on the cost of your neighbor's as-sessment. It is to be hoped that little, if

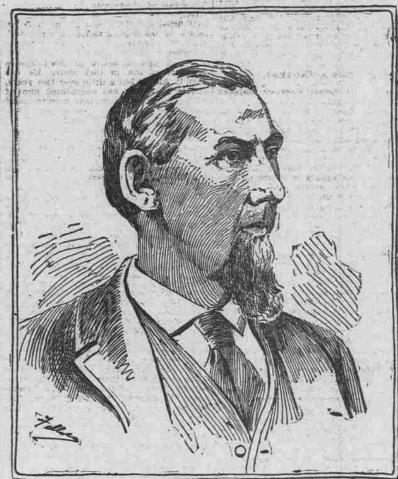
Ordinances of the Year.

Many good ordinances have been passed he enforcing power lies in the hands of means. the police commissioners, who are a body subject to their own discretion in this matter. The attention of the property-owners has been called to this matter, yet; as you mittee on ways and means. The auditor will see, little heed has been paid to in-

FIRST-STREET RAILWAY FRAN-CHISE GRANTED.

Many good ordinances have been passed during your tenure of office, and I desire to speak of one or two that, while the ordinance itself is good, and, if enforced, would greatly enhance the beauty of our city, the council is powerless to enforce. I would call your attention to the ordinance regulating the height that awnings should be placed above the sidewalks throughout the city, and also ask you to note the fact that this ordinance is constantly neglected, owing to the fact that the council has no jurisdiction over the departments for the year, the mayor presented his annual message, which was read and referred to the committee on wars and means. It will be found elsewhere. The mayor presented and referred to the committee on wars and means. It will be found elsewhere. The mayor presented and referred to the committee on wars and means. It will be found elsewhere. The mayor presented to the committee on read and referred to the committee on wars and means. It will be found elsewhere. The mayor presented and referred to the committee on wars and means. It will be found elsewhere. The mayor presented and referred to the committee on wars and means. It will be found elsewhere. The mayor presented and referred to the committee on wars and means. It will be found elsewhere. The mayor presented to the committee on wars and means. It will be found elsewhere. The mayor presented to the committee on wars and means. It will be found elsewhere. The mayor presented to the committee on wars and means. It will be found elsewhere. The mayor presented to the committee on wars and means. It will be found elsewhere. The mayor presented to the committee on wars and means. It will be found elsewhere. 'At the meeting of the common council yesterday, the first of the year, the mayor the council has no jurisdiction over the departments for the year 1900, which was police force. The laws you can make, but referred to the committee on ways and

PORTLAND PIONEER OF 1856



DEATH OF IRA E. GOODNOUGH.

The death of Ira E. Goodnough, which took place in Portland yesterday morning, removes from Portland one more of that class of citizens, who for nearly half a hundred years have been part and parcel of the town, and who have seen and aided in the rise of a small hamlet on the tree-studded banks of the Willamette to a city of 100,000 persons, controlling the trade of a vast area.

Mr. Goodnough was born in 1830, at Calais, Vt., and received his education in the public schools of that place and Cabot, in the same state. His father, Salem Goodnough, being a sawmill man and building contractor, it was natural that the son should follow in the same line, and contracting was the occupation that Mr. Goodnough followed practically throughout his entire life, his maiden effort for himself, and while yet a lad, being the construction of the Universalist church at Williamstown, Vt.

By the time young Goodnough reached his majority, the fame of California's immense gold

deposits had reached the Eastern states, and in 1853 he came to the deposits had reached the Eastern states, and in 1853 he came to the coast by way of the isthmus. For two years he conducted a general store and acted as agent for Wells, Fargo & Co., at Goodyear's Bar, on the Yuba river.

In 1855 he returned to San Francisco, and in conjunction with his brother, the late Charles Goodnough, carried on a contracting business in that city. Coming north in 1856, he settled in Portland, which city has been his home continuously since. His construction work can be found in almost every quarter of the town proper, and the lasting quality of his work is his best monument. It can be truthfully said that Mr. Goodnough, up to the very last, took an interest in his work, and strove on every plece of construction to have the same thoroughness The confidence that the public generally had in him is shown by the fact that for many years

past he has acted in a supervising capacity only. For the past two years his health has been failing, and about three months ago it been evident that the trouble he had been experiencing with his heart was being appravated by other complications, and the end, which came yesterday morning, had been looked for by the family for some little time.

Mr. Goodnough leaves behind him three brothers, two in the Eastern states, and one, Alfred Goodnough, in Portland. Of his four children, three are living—one son, E. A. Goodnough, in Wallows, Or., and two daughters, Mrs. James D. Hart and Mrs. C. F. Swigert, both of whom reside in this city. The funeral will take place today at 1:30 P. M., from the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Hart, 253 North Twenty-second street.

fractions of the same. This is to be re- condition of the city finances at the end gretted, and I hope that the legislature at of the year 1899. the next session will so arrange as to bring the police force, to some extent, within sidewalks was passed, the jurisdiction of the common council. Graham Glass, jr., ar because little good can result from the passage of a law unless the legislative trol over the officers who should enforce street

I am pleased to notice that the ordinance requiring a certain class of side-walk to be constructed within the fire limits instead of allowing it to be re-

Owing to the great reduction of our as- in placing a further burden of taxation sessable property by our county assessor, we shall be obliged to practice very strict

I most earnestly recommend, however, that during the year some effort be made by the common council to arrange for a public market place. At present vendors of all characters and selling all classes of goods and chattels are scattered about our streets, taking up their stands whereever they choose, to the detriment of the general traffic: I would therefore suggest general market place, and hope the common council will make an effort to secure such a place during the year 1900.

Respectfully submitted, W. A. STOREY, Mayor. Referred to the committee on ways and

COMING ATTRACTIONS.

"At Gay Coney Island." The offering at Cordray's next week

will be that master-piece of farce-comedy, "At Gay Coney Island," This play deserves special mention if for no other reason than that it is always clean and polite, while being excruciatingly funny. Those who have already seen it will scarcely recognize it in its new dress. It has been almost entirely rewritten by the author, and, instead of two comedians carying almost all the burden of the fun-making, the fun has been so increased that every member of the large company has his or her share. In other words, it is no longer a single or double "star" comedy. This results, as it must, in a much more even performance than heretofore been given of it. Built for the sole purpose of creating laughter, it has always served its purpose well, but it seems from reports so far received of the company, it has, as an entirety, very much the best lot of fun-makers, singers, dancers and specialists ever seen in it.

Besides the introduction of an entirely new lot of laugh inspiration, special at-tention has been paid to the music. The operatic finale to the first act, done by 22 trained voices, is one of the features of the performance.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

If Baby Is Cutting Teeth,

An ordinance concerning the repair of

Graham Glass, jr., and E. F. Smith were granted a franchise for constructing and operating a street railway from the Union pody which makes the law has some con- depot by way of First street, to Hood The city tax levy was fixed at 8 mills.

Veto by the Mayor.

"To the Common Council.-Gentlemen: 1 return herewith ordinance No. 11,455, enpaired with wood, as in the past, has a titled. 'An ordinance imposing a fee for very good chance of becoming a law. This will lessen the danger from fires very malating the collection of the same, without terially, and will greatly improve the approval, for the following reasons:

pearance of our city.

"First of which is that I do not believe

on prospective builders by asking them to pay for one permit to build, and aneconomy, and in order to come out right other to connect their water pipss; and in 1901 we shall be obliged to commence still another to attach to sewers. These now. nance, and sufficiently so to condemn it; but, on the other hand, the revenue to be derived from such a source will be so small as to not weigh in the balance with additional burden of tax to individuals; therefore I return the ordinance without

my signature. Respectfully,
"W. A. STOREY, Mayor."
The question being, Shall the ordinance become a law notwithstanding the veto of the mayor, a vote was taken, and the veto was sustained .-

First-Street Franchise Granted.

An ordinance granting Graham Glass, fr. and E. F. Smith a franchise to con-struct and operate a street railway from the Union depot along First and other streets to Hood street, was passed. This is merely a renewal of a franchise which was granted several years ago. Before the ordinance was passed, it was amended so as to provide that the parties building the road shall pay their proportionate share of the construction and repair of all bridges on the line from the ground up, and shall keep in repair the street between their ralls and tracks and for a foot with their rails and tracks, and for a foot outside of each track. It is understood that the Portland Railway Company contemplated building the road, for which this franchise is granted.

An ordinance authorizing the expendi-ture of money for certain municipal ex-penses for the month of January, 1900, as follows, was passed: Salary superintendent 100

Ordinances.

Employes, city barn 249
Material, supplies, light, etc...... 537 Pay of laborers 1,800\$2,486 An ordinance fixing the tax levy for municipal purposes for the year 1900 at 8 milis was passed. The levy was apportioned as follows: Police department 1½ mills Street-lighing 1½ mills Fire department 2 mills

An ordinance providing that no new wooden sidewalks shall hereafter be con-structed within the fire limits, south of Burnside street, and forbidding the further

East Thirty-ninth to Habersham avenue,

repair of such sidewalks after they have been repaired to one-third of their value, was passed. The Portland Railway Company was granted a franchise for a switch from their track on East Burnside street, to and upon

block 66. and sale of improvement bonds, amounting to \$13,063 90, was read twice and referred to the judiciary committee.

Miscellaneous.

The salary and expense bills of the various city departments were ordered paid, with the exception of the police depart-ment and the bill for street-lighting There was something short of the amount necessary for the payment of these claims in the funds, but the auditor stated that the deficiency would be supplied in a few days, and it was accordingly ordered that the mayor and auditor draw warrants for the payment of these claims as soon as A resolution giving notice of intention

to construct a sewer on Nineteenth street was adopted.

The liquor license committee reported that the applications of 24 persons for liquor licenses had been approved.

Adjournment to Wednesday, January 20.

FLAX-GROWING IN OREGON.

Valley Farmers Urged to Follow the Lead of a Lane County Man.

Eugene Register. At the present time flax is one of the most remunerative crops that can be raised in the Willamette valley, E. C. Smith has decided to sow 100 acres of his 1280-acre farm to this crop in the spring by way of experiment, and without doubt will be amply repaid for his trouble. When it is considered that flax is now \$1.40 in the Duluth market, while wheat brings less than haif this sum, it is plain to be seen that there is considerable dif-ference in the amount received per acre, while the cost of raising is practically the same. The amount of flax raised in Oregon is so inconsiderable that the quotations of price do not appear in the market reports in The Oregonian.

The annual production of flaxseed in the United States is between 16,000,000 and 18,000,000 bushels. Practically none is exported, and considerable is imported. While the growing of flax has never been one of the leading pursuits of the farmers of the Willamette valley, yet sufficient has been grown to show the adaptability of this soil and climate to the production of a superior quality of flaxseed. Possibly in the near future flax will do for the wheatraisers of the Willamette valley what it has done for the wheatraisers of the Red River valley of the North-put them on their feet financially. Land that is now producing wheat to the value of \$8 to \$10 an acre can be made to produce a crop of flax of the value of \$12 to \$14, with no greater ex-

There is a prevalent opinion that flax ruins the land. There are two sides to that question. Flax will crowd out foul stuff from the land better than almost any crop, possibly excepting peas, and leave the field free from weeds of all kinds. If flax is grown on a piece of land, however, without rotation with other crops, it will eventually so impoverish the soil of the elements that enter into the plant that it will not grow flax, but it will grow a good crop of wheat on this impoverished soil. Much depends on the soil, the writer having seen land that produced three crops of flax in succession, the last crop yielding 12 bushels to the

In this country the flax is grown almost exclusively for the seed. Growing it for fiber has never been done on a large scale. There is a considerable demand for tow for uphoistery purposes, but the man-ufacture of linen from the fiber is still confined largely to Ireland and the low lands of the Netherlands. Recently the straw has been turned into pulp, from which a superior grade of writing paper is made, and a large plant for this pur-pose has been erected at Nisgara falls. The pulp is made in some section where shipped to the main factory. This nishes a market for the straw, which has been burned hitherto, and the farmer re-alizes about \$5 a ton at the mill. An acre of flax will produce more than a ton of straw. However, the ploneer flaxraiser must content himself with what he receives from the seed, because flax fiber mills will not start up until there is an abundance of material to work on.

The possibilities of this industry for this section are vast. Instead of shipp seed oil half across the continent, should be supplying the needs of the country as far East as the Rocky mountains at least. With the continued growth of the industry, the manufacture of oll and other products made from the fiber will form a leading manufacture of the Willamette valley. Let other farmers foilow Mr. Smith's example and grow som

INDIAN WAR PENSION BILL

Oregon Congressmen Are Anxious to Have It Pass at an Early Date.

PORTLAND, Jan. 3 .- (To, the Editor.)-Your Washington correspondent in yes-terday's Oregonian, referring to the In-dian war pension bill, very properly says that the entire Oregon delegation in ton-gress has labored most earnestly to secure its passage, and that if the bill is not pessed soon, it will be too late to be of any use to most of the survivors. When he refers, however, to certain statements made by some camp of Indian War Veterans, I most certainly demur to the conclusions he reaches. I never saw or heard of these utterances before, and am persuaded that your correspondent has misinterpreted their meaning. And yet, what would you expect a company of men who range in age from 70 to 90 years, to say, as they look over the way in which they have been treated by this general government? It was the Indian war veterans of the North Pacific who ventured to this coast 50 or 60 years ago, and, furnishing their own outfit, guns, ammunition, horses, blankets and provisions, conquered this land and added three and one-half stars to the Union flag. Of the \$6,000,000 that was expended by

the pioneers and veterans of this territory to conquer a lasting peace, only \$2,714.-508 55 was refunded, and that was in greenbacks, worth 40 to 50 cents on the dollar at the time. Oue-half or more of the vererans virtually received nothing for their services, then, while other veterans, who served before and at later date, received bountles and pensions. They have received neither

Again I ask, what would you expect a gathering of these old veterans to say, as they think of how they have been dealt If they have given utterance to severe words, remember their age and

Veterans are pleased to know, as most of them do, that our congressmen h done in the past, and are now doing. they can to secure the passage of this pension one. It was the first bill intro-duced in both houses by Senator McBride and Representative Tongue. It will receive the cordial support of the delegates from the entire coast, and now that Hon-Thomas Reed is out of the way, there seems to be no opposition.

The chairmen of both pension commit-

tees have given assurance that the bill will receive early consideration. Its pas-sage will receive the cordial approval of every honest man on this coast. No one can understand, unless they have talked to them personally, how anxious our delegation is to have this pension bill pass at an early date.

An ordinance providing for the time and manner of improving Taggart street, from Will relieve you.

HOW CITY'S BOOKS STAND

ESTIMATE OF RECEIPTS FOR 1900 FROM ALL SOURCES.

Abstract of Figures for Every Fund During the Past Year-Each Department's Want for 1990.

Following is the estimated amount of revenue from all sources of the city of Portland, for the fiscal year 1900, prepared by the city auditor, and submitted by him to the common council yesterday: To the Honorable Mayor and Common Council-Gentlemen: Pursuant to section 217, city charter, I submit a detailed estimate of the probable revenue of the city of Portland for the year 1860:

Account fire department—
Available cash in treasury \$14,453 42
Amt. due, tax 1889... 5,332 59
Est. receipts from delinquent taxes prior
to 1899 1,887 50
Gross amount levy 2mill tax, 1999.... 57,669 69Police department—
Available cash in treasury \$2,122 18 ury \$ 2,122 16
Amt. due, tax 1899... 4,587 49
Amount levy 1% mills,
1900 48,875 00 Total\$ 56,654 65 Street lighting department— Available cash in treas-ury \$ 1,854 39 Amt. due, tax 1889.... 3,992 45 Amount levy 11/2 mills,

Total \$ 50,697 44 Deduct expenses for De-cember, 1899 4,383 50 Street repair department— Available cash in treas-ury \$1,500 at Amt. due, tax 1899 \$65 32 Amt. levy ½ mill, 1900 7,125 00 ury \$ 54,835 41 Cash impt. bond inter-Amount levy 21/2 mills, 71,250 00 Est. receipts from delinquent tax prior to Receipts from water

General fund— Available cash in treas-.....\$ 17,648 40 ury \$17,648 40
Est. received from delinquent taxes prior
to 1899 2,437 50
Miscellaneous revenue—
General licenses 120,000 00 Dog licenses 4,000 00
Pound fees 1,200 00
Cost police sales 200 00
Fines, municipal court
Cost surveys and inspection streets 4,500 00 1,525 00 Sundry receipts its collected, Assessments collected, curative act
Sales of property purchased at chief of police sales.
Building permits 7,500 00

. \$ 95,615 19 penses for December, 1899, not yet paid.... 18,124 18 Net available cash applicable to ex-penses for 1900...... Income, 1899ex-

| Income, 1899— | Delinquent taxes prior to 1898 | Delinquent taxes, 1899, 21,291,39 | Taxes 1990 | 228,000,00 | From water committee | 15,000,00 | From int. on sinking fund | 2,228,75 | From miscellaneous sources—General licenses | 130,000,00 | Dog licenses | 4,000,00 | Curative act | 7,590,00 | Other sources | 12,125,00 | 427,143,14 | Total Total 3504,
A. N. GAMBELL, Audit
Portland, January 3, 1900. \$504,534 15

LAST YEAR'S CASH ACCOUNT.

How Each Fund Stood at New Year's 1899, and How It Stands Now. Following is an abstract from the audi-tor's annual report, made yesterday: Balances in funds. December 31, 1838-General fund \$ 13,957 73 Fire department fund ... 9,342 61 Police 254 66

Tax roll, 1899. \$ 71,470 37 Delinquent taxes 25,281 41 Other sources Total \$ 97,479 47
Police department—
Taxroll, 1899 \$ 62,536 64
By transfer 5,577 11 Total \$ 68,113 75 Light fund— Tax roll, 1889... 29, 337 92
Dellinquent taxes ... 22,502 49
Water committee.... 15,000 00— 558,315 03

Total Warrants outstanding Dec. 31, General fund 46,595 41 Fire department fund 18,447 63 Police 25,557 97 int. fund, bonded indebtedness 37 25-debtedness Dec. 31 189 Warrants drawn to Dec. 31 189 General fund 31 352 16 Fire department fund 31 352 16 66,238 08 7,332 99

143 00- 365,558 25 \$461,196 51 Police
Street repair fund....
Int. fund, bonded indebtedness\$ 13,965 27 93,971 31

Warrants paid-86,212 25 85,175 93 49,647 77 7,278 05 light fund ... Street repair fund..... Int. fund, bonded in-debtedness ... 169 75- 387,225 20 \$461,196 51

3,192 48 3,954 99 1,685 75 Light fund . . 56,784 91—\$121,978 14 ove...... 367,325 20 sundry disbursements...... Int. paid on bonded debt..... 22,679 94 126,765 00

THIS YEAR'S EXPENSE BUDGET. What Each Department Has Asked

the Council For. Following is a statement of estimates of expenses submitted by the several offiers and departments for the fiscal year

Payable from general fund— Salary of mayor Salary of council Salary of auditor Salaries of deputies and clerks to 4,000 5,500 2,400 2,700 salary of city attorney.
Salaries of deputies and stenogra-Salaries of deputies and stenographer.

Salary of city treasurer
Salary of deputy city treasurer.
Salary of municipal judge.
Salary of municipal judge.
Salary of municipal court clerk.
Salary of deputy to same.
Salary of deputy to same.
Salary of deputy to same.
Salary of health commissioner.
Salary of deputy to same.
Care of indigent sick.
Salary of harbor-master and policeman. Salary of harbor-master and police-man

Salary of poundmaster

Salary deputy poundmaster and ex-tra help

Expenses of pound department...

Park department— Park department—
Salary of parkkeeper....
Pay of laborers
General expenses Crematory—
Pay of laborers
Expense for fuel
Repairs and sundry expenses.....
City Hall—
Pay of janitors
Expense for lighting and heating...
Expense of repairs and janitors
supplies supplies
City engineer's department—
Salary of engineer
Salary office deputy and draughts man Salaries, four general deputies..... Salaries, two street inspectors.... Salaries, two sewer repairers.
Pay of labor, sewer repair.
Pay for material.
Salaries of surveyors and assistants.
Expense of feed, horseshoeing and repairs.
Streetcleaning and sprinkling—Salary of superintendent.

Streetcleaning and sprinkling—Salary of superintendent.
Salaries of foreman, stablemen and repairer, city barn.
Pay of laborers on streets.
Expense for feed of 34 horses.
Expense for sawdust
Expense for sawdust
Expense for light
Expense for horseshoeing
Expense for blacksmithing and repairs pairs Expense for rattan Expense for veterinary
Expense for veterinary
Expense, hardware, lumber, paints
and oils, harness, medicine...
Expense for fuel
Expense for rent of lot
Miscellaneous expenses One new sweeper
Expense repairs roof and foundation of barn.... Expense advertising

Expense advertising

Expense, blankbooks and station-Expense, costs litigation and judgments
Expense, printing municipal reports
Expense, insurance city property.
Sundry expenses not otherwise provided for.
D. P. Thompson fountain. ments \$138,559

Total Honor was the Mark Mark The Retort Direct.

PORTLAND, Jan. 3 .- (To the Editor.)-

Replying to Mr. Kindt's inquiry, published

even date, will say there is a connection

between him and the Crowned Bull. Both can construe words and impugn motives 77,491 01 to suit their purpose. If I could be wise, amazed, temperate and furious, just and charitable, loyal and neutral, at the same time, I would say with Horace Greeley that the man was a d-n fool.

I hold with those who lived in juster days, that every human heing has com-plete title to himself direct from the

Almighty. That right we held By His donation; but man over men He made not lord; such title to Himself Beserving, human left from human free.

The action of Carter's Little Liver Pills s pleasant, mild and natural. They gen-tly stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels, but do not purge.

1000000000000

How easy it is for young girls to go into the "decline." They eat less and less, become paler and paler and can harldy drag through the day. They are on the steady downward course. Iron does them no good; strychnine and bitters all fail. They need a food that will nourish them better. and a medicine that will correct their disease.

Scott's Emulsion

is both of these, elegantly and permanently combined. The Cod-Liver Oil makes the blood richer, and this gives better color to the face. The hypophosphites of lime and seda act as a strong tonic to the nerves. Soon the weight increases, the digestion improves and health returns.

At all design to ; soc. and \$1.00.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemista, New York



I will guarantee that my Kidney Cure will cure 90 per cent of all forms of kidney complaint and in many instances the most serious forms of Bright's disease. If the disease is com-plicated send a four-ounce vial of urine. We will analyse in and advise you free what to do.