DIFFERENCES OF OPINION AS TO FEES TO BE CHARGED.

Department of Interior Ras Ideas on the Subject-Representations of Washington Woolgrewers,

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.-In the matter of grazing sheep and cattle or forest re-serves, two views are being discussed Some of the interested parties be Heve that a law should be enacted pre-viding in Setall for grazing, and speci-fying just how much per head should be charged. Others—and this is the interior-department view—think that a line or two will suffice, giving the secretary of the interior, in his discretion, the powpermit grazing, and to fix the fee to

It is feared that any bill not complying with the department idea would be opposed by the secretary of the interior. So far an the Washington state conssional delegation is concerned, it is posed that a joint meeting be held, that a plan of action be agreed upon and carried out. Such a meeting will be held in a few days, when, among other communications, the following interesting suggestions from the Woolgrowers' Association of North Yakima will be consid-

"We would recommend that sheep be admitted to the Rainier reserve until the reserve is properly surveyed, under the

following regulations:
"First-Limit the sheep to be grazed in the reserve to a specified number, based on the number constantly grazing cond-Issue five-year permits, allow-

ing an owner to graze sheep on a spect fied tract, limiting the number of sheep to be grazed on that tract, and giving the owner the exclusive grazing right. "Third-Require as a condition of each permit that the owner use every effort to prevent and to extinguish fires on his tract, and report in full the cause, ex-tent and other circumstances connected

with each fire. Fourth-Reserve the right to termipate a permit immediately if convinced that an owner is not showing good faith

in the protection of the forests.
"Pifth-In the allotment of tracts, se cure the co-operation of the woolgrow associations through a commission three stockmen, who shall receive written applications for range, adjudi cate them, and make recommendations these recommendations to be reviewed by the forest officer, and finally passed upon

by the secretary of the interior.
"In a circular issued by the department of the interior, dated June 30, 1897, it is stated in article 2: "Public forest reservations are estab-lished to protect and improve the forests

for the purpose of securing a permanent supply of timber for the people and in-suring conditions faverable to continuous In article 12 the circular says:

The pasturing of livestock on the public lands in forest reservations will not be interfered with, so long as it ap-mears that injury is not being done to the forest growth, and the rights of oth ers are not thereby jeopardized. The pasturing of sheep is, however, prohiball forest reservations except in the states of Oregon and Wash-n, for the reason that sheep grazng has been found injurious to the for ast cover, and therefore of serious conse-quence, in regions where the rainfall is the exception in favor of the states of Oregon and Washington is made because the continuous moisture and abundant rainfall of the Cascade and Pacific ranges make rapid renewal of herb-age and undergrowth possible."
"From the foregoing articles it will be

een that the pasturing of sheep on the minier reserve will not be interfered fth, provided it can be shown that they o not destroy or devour the trees or inure the water supply. To thoroughly un-erstand the subject, we will briefly state the conditions and satisfactorily demon-

strate that no injury results to the reserve by reason of the grazing of sheep. "In the three counties of Klickitat, Yakima and Kittitas the lower ranges (where sheep are pastured in the winter months) are dry and semiarid, and are therefore unsuitable for graing in the summer months. It is then necessary for the sheep to be driven to the mountains, where it is cool and the grass is green all

summer.

The ranges used by the sheepmen are some places they reach the summits, these slopes are scattering groves of trees, small and stunted, very little of it being suitable for timber. On the great-er altitudes the country is still more open, consisting of long ridges covered with high ridges and slopes the sheepmen range their sheep—where it is impossible for sheep to eat trees or destroy the water supply. On these hills in the Casheavy snowfall in the winter and the copious showers of rain in the summer months, the grass comes up thicker and better every year. It is an old saying in countries where sheep have been pas-tured for hundreds of years that 'their feet are golden, in the way of improving and enriching the fertility of the soil. That old adage is very well exemplified when we say that four times the number of sheep are pastured on the Cascade at the present time than years ago. We wish to draw your attention to the fact that where the grass is suitable for sheep there is ber is suitable for commercial purposes It is in the valleys and northern slopes, where the timber and underbrush is thick, the sun does not penetrate, and therefore it is impossible for any grass to grow. "In regard to forest fires, it has been

the constant endeavor of the sheepmen to use all vigilance and care for the pre-vention of fires. The popular impression is that the sheepmen start fires for the s a matter of fact that fires are detrimental and harmful to the grass and veg-etation, as it burns out the roots. It has always been the aim of the sheepmen to protect and preserve their ranges for fut-tire use. In the official report of Supervisor Ormsby, of the Caseade forest reserve, for the year 1899, he shows:
"There were & fires of the first class,

mainly camp fires, and 12 of the second and third classes, fires which gain great headway and require great effort to extinguish; of the fires of the first class, & were caused by campers, six by hunters and fishermen, five by Indians; one by sheepmen, and 18 were of unknown origin. Fires of the second and third classes origsnated as follows: Campers, one; Indians, three; parties at the hatchery, one; min-

ers, one; unknown, six." "In the Rainier reserve there were practically no fires at all for the past season. From the above evidence, it is self-evi-dent that no fires are willfully started by the sheepmen. It has always been the general opinion of the sheepmen from act-ual experience that judicious graving helped to prevent the spread of forest fires. owing to the rank granges and or forest hres, owing to the rank granges and vegetation being eaten down towards the end of the summer, when the grangests dry and in-flammable. They wish to point out that, owing to the granges and vegetation being grazed down, where there happens be timber growing it diverts the nourish-

men that they were wandering nomade; that they had no interest in the country further than the grazing of their stock;

1890 there were assessed 168,745 head of IS NOT TONGUE'S FAULT the personal property valuation of the

"In Klickitat county there are assesse 77,657 head of sheep valued at \$154,914, or nearly one-fourth of the personal property

valuation in that county "The sheepmen are also owners of large tracts of land acquired under the United States land laws. These lands they use for the purpose of raising hay for their sheep in the winter, and as they are large users of water for irrigation purposes they are vitally interested in seeing that the sources of supply are protected and cared for. For the purpose of saving and pro-tecting the grasses on their winter ranges, the sheepmen have rented from the North-ern Pacific railway in Klickitat county, 25,725 acres; Yakima county, 318,650 acres; Kititias county, 120,300 acres, or a total in thes three counties of 464,675 acres.

"We would draw the attention of the delegation to the fact that all this prop-erty has been acquired by citizens of the United States in a legitimate manner, and that if these forest reserves are closed to the pasturage of sheep all this property will be practically valueless, as there are no other ranges available, owing to the fact that all the summer pasturage in the state of Washington is included in the forest reserves. The sheepmen have used these ranges on the assumption that the United States government encourages settlement and utilization of its latent re-sources, and after these citizens doing so, it is not consistent that, after investing, developing and acquiring vested interests they should be debarred from enjoying the esults of their labors or suffer the loss of their property.

"Nature has given us these mountains and plains and clothed them with grasses for the purpose of providing food and clothes for ourselves, and we can best utilize these gifts by pasturing stock on

"As these forest reserves were formed without any reference to the representatives of the states interested or without nsulting the interest involved, we would scommend that the present system of leasing be continued until the geological surveys can be extended on the Rainier and Washington reserves so that the large areas of grazing and agricultural lands included in the present reserves be segregased and restored to the public domain."
It is extremely doubtful if the fifth propsition, in particular, of the Woolgrowers Association will meet with the approval of the interior department here. The department has suffered at the bands of interested parties in various ways, and gives evidence of being fearful of pitfalls and schemes. Secretary Hitchcock desires to represent the government himself, in his department, and is somewhat jealous of transferring his powers to others not directly under his official control.

MUNICIPAL REFORM.

Good Results May Flow From Presentation of Facts.

PORTLAND, Jan. 19 .- (To the Editor.) PORTLAND, Jan. 18.—(To the Editor.)

"I am willing to take a large part of the responsibility myself for the defeat statement that at the meeting of the city of the project in the house. It appeared. uary 15 and 16, concerning the financial

nanagement of our city.

This is, I think, in line with the policy f any size on the coast.

abuses, which makes Portland a "dend seem right to authorize the expenditure town," and which will keep it such. of \$1,000,000 for further improving this

much as a protest, and things grow worse and worse, until the condition now is such slongs to the mortgagee, he very wisely decides to go where taxes are lower, and where he will have more income from his investment. Many of our own Port-land business men, seeing the condition of things, and seeing no hope for a change, are preparing to go elsewhere. You hear comparisons made continually between the conditions here and at San Francisco or swartle. And the comparisons consisting of long ridges covered with hunchgrass, and in places, owing to the high altitude, the timber degenerates to scrubby patches of brush. It is on these high ridges and slopes the sheepmen range their sheep where it is impossible. the city keeps it in repair, thus enabling the landlord to realize more on his prop-erly. It seems to me that instead of trycades sheep have been grazing for a period of 15 or 20 years, and, owing to the always tried to do, it is time we brought them to light and sought some means of changing this state of affairs. It is use-less to try to conceal these things. Any business man who has been shrewd enough to amass a fortune, however mod-est, will be shrewd enough to examine into these matters before investing his money. When you call to mind how many men with capital have looked over this field with a view to locating in the last few years, you can plainly see that this is a fact, for very few, if any, have located in Portland. We might just as well own up, for we are being "found out" every few and with a small country. day, and might as well cease a concealment that does not conceal. Betier that avery business man and taxpayer would get his sleepy eyes open, gird on his armor and go in for a radical change. Let us pull together for a wholesale reduction of officials salaries. Let us correct these shapes of the people's money, lower our shapes of the people's money, lower our shapes of the people's money, lower our stream of the old gentieman as a good, honest straight republican. It were the old gentieman as a good, honest straight republican. It were the old gentieman as a good, honest straight republican. It were the old gentieman as a good, honest straight republican. It were the old gentieman as a good, honest straight republican. It were the old gentieman as a good, honest straight republican. It were the old gentieman as a good, honest straight republican. It were the old gentieman as a good, honest straight republican. It were the old gentieman as a good, honest straight republican. It were the old gentieman as a good, honest straight republican. It were the old gentieman as a good, honest straight republican. It were the old gentieman as a good, honest straight republican. It were the old gentieman as a good, honest straight republican. It were the old gentieman as a good, honest straight republican. It were the old gentieman as a good, honest straight republican. It were the old gentieman as a good, honest straight republican. abuses of the people's money, lower our taxes, pass a good mortage-tax law and try and hold our own with other cities. Otherwise Portland will always remain as she now is, dear to the hearts of those bill). It is unnecessary to remind The who love her for association's sake, but a byword to the aiert, bright business world. We must wake up, or be left behind. We

fare of the city, and not be so intent upon taking all but giving nothing. We must the price all along for her dishonesty to those who support her, and she will continue to pay it. Let us work for an honest city government, an economical, yet a liberal one. Let us combine, we taxpayers, and demand a change. We can do nothing by remaining dead to the situation; we may

then acting. Wake up! L. A. MILLER. is true, but its force is impaired by the unaccountable and false implication that

The Oregonian. Religion of Washington and Lincoln. DIXIE, Wash., Jan. 20.—(To the Editor.)

The members of the Coyote Club have been running wild and are now discussing be timber growing it diverts the nourishing constituents from the grasses to the
trees, thereby improving the growth of
timber.

been running
with fury and great excitement the question as to whether either George Washington or Abraham Lincoln were religious
conspicuous virtue. mber.
"It has been charged against the sheepen that they were wandering nomads; members of any church, and the question has been ordered referred to The Orego-

MULTNOMAH FINANCES

HE STROVE TO GET APPROPRIA-TION FOR YAQUINA BAY.

Chairman, Burton and the Engineers Were Opposed to It-Results Were Deemed Too Small.

ago one of the democratic journals of Oregon, in bitterly attacking Representative Tongue, sought out his failure to secure an appropriation for Yaquina bay, and in that connection made the following re-marks about the representative from the

first district: "People cast their bread upon the waters and it returns after many days. When the friends of Yaquina bay cast their votes upon the waters for Thomas Tongue, the bread they got back after many days was not bread, but stone. Instead of getting them an apprepriation, Tongue got them a report from an engineer's board declaring Yaquina bay unworthy of further im-provement. Even with the prestige of bidders offering to make the improvement for one-half what congress authorized for the work, and with contractors importuning the secretary of war for the Tongne couldn't or rather didn't, get any-thing but a trio of engineers to conduca sort of funeral service at Yaquin

bay, and then to write out a death sen-tence for the harbor.

"A confiding and trustful people were never so thoroughly and so heartlessly duned as they have been by this man Tongue. The men who made Tongue a congressman, he has betrayed. His grattude, even, has not made him true to his best friends, and for the bread that they asked, he has given them a stone. He secured for Yaquina, not an appropriation,

but a very black eye."

Mr. Tongue was naturally indignant at the charge of infidelity, and requested Chairman Burton, of the rivers and har-bors committee, to give to The Oregonian correspondent a true statement of the case, which shows, as the correspondent well knows, that Mr. Tongue made re-peated and most earnest efforts to secure an appropriation for the Yaquina improve-ment. In defending Mr. Tongue, Mr.

Burton says: "The article does Mr. Tongue gross injustice. Any one who is familiar with the situation cannot count it otherwise than an utterly unjustifiable attack. No one could have labored more strenuously or more ably on behalf of Yaquina bay than Mr. Tongue did. He twice made the fight before the house, and presented every poseible argument in favor of the project. The simple fact is the house was utterly opposed to this improvement. The engineering force of the war department has al-ways regarded this improvement as impracticable, and has opposed it in its recommendations more than any other project within my recollection.

council yesterday a resolution was of-fered condemning or censuring Mr. B. gineers that some \$700,000 had been ex-Goldsmith for his communications of Jan-pended there; a depth of about 15 feet was obtained at low water, and 20 feet or more at high water; a depth which was This is, I think, in line with the policy which has kept our city back all the pose of accommodating coastwise vessels time, which causes it now to be called on the Pacific coast. Notwithstanding this "the dullest town on earth" by all the the traffic gradually fell off, amounting to commercial men who visit all the cities only 17,883 tons in the year 1896, a decrease of 7000 tons from the previous year. of any size on the coast.

It is this spectacle of the taxpayers being flagrantly robbed by the men who manipulate the affairs of the city, and then attempting in every way possible to conceal the robbery, and make everything look fair and square; this silence on the ports in the United States in a single part of our papers in regard to these day. Under these circumstances it did not

Such a man as B. Goldsmith ought to be praised and thanked, instead of being censured. It is high time some pf our titlesens did wake up to the true condition of things. The trouble is that we meekly submit to being robbed, without so manent and reliable channel. For these reasons a provision was inserted in the manent and reliable channel. For these reasons a provision was inserted in the much as a protest, and things grow worse and worse, until the condition now is such that if a man comes here with money, with a view of locating after he has examined into the state of affairs, and finds how enormous will be his taxes, also that if he should borrow money to aid in erecting business property, he must pay the tax on the property which practically belongs to the mortgagee, he very wise. house committee to the effect that a further board of engineers would examine the locality and make a further report, and that until they reported no further action in the way of repeal should be taken. This board has made a report, and, as is known, it was unfavorable to

the project.
"There is still another reason why it would be unfair to blame Mr. Tongue for not obtaining a reversal of the action of the committee in the premises; not a single amendment was made by the house during the two days' debate of the bill without the consent of the committee. It is probable that in the next river and harbor bill some provision will be made for the removal of rocks in the harbor. There is no disposition here to discriminate against that locality."

AMBITION GRATIFIED.

A Roseburg Paper That Wants a Notice, and Shall Have It.

The Roseburg Review prints this: Not so very long ago, less than a month per-haps, The Oregonian made the statement edi-torially that Senator Stewart, of Nevada, had Stowart's speech in opposition to the reform bill). It is unnecessary to remind The Ore gonian that it should resume its abuse of Senator Stewart.

The Review is apparently anxious not must use a little more broad-minded policy, or be snowed under. Our business the state in misrepresenting what The men must take more interest in the wel-Oregonian says. In order to assist it to the prize of chief prevaricator, we reprotaking all but giving nothing. We must wake up, if we would grow and prosper. And we must be honest to those whose taxes support the city. Portland has paid return to the republican camp was an-

Senator Stewart, of Nevada, who several years ago strayed away from the republican party, and became officially a silverite and actually a populist, has seen the error of his ways and returned to the fold. The Nevada enator attended the recent caucus of his re remaining dead to the situation; we may
do much by making a study of it, and
then acting. Wake up!

L. A. MILLER.

A good deal that the correspondent says

A good deal that the correspondent says

Lean assignments arinted vesterday shows it. do much by making a study of it, and lican aesignments, printed yesterday, shows it But Stewart's anti-gold speech was noted the newspapers have been silent on mu- by The Oregonian, and instead of abusing nicipal abuses. They are an old story in him for it, the comment made was as fol-

> The return Stewart is to make for his accept ance in the republican caucus is certainly no explained by his speech against the reform bill. Perhaps the reward is in his readiness to speak, while other obstructionists couly pro-fess they have no desire for delay, and yet

lows:

Both Stewart and the republican party in congress are treated from an independent point of view, without praise or blame. When the Review says that The but from the assessment rolls, we can show that the sheepmen pay a larger proportion of taxes than any other branch Lincoln was not a church member, and the control of an opponent, it betrays an ignorance or Washington was an Episcopalian, and Oregonian never acknowledges the honesty husbandry.
"In the county of Yakima for the year be called orthodox. | comes flattery. such religious views as he held could not a mendacity such that its censure be-

County Auditor's Semi-Annual Exhibit

For the Six Months Commencing July 1st and Ending December

SUMMARY STATEMENT. LIABILITIES.

County warrants outstanding as per my report of June 36, 1899. Warrants drawn since..... \$312,577.98 Road warrants outstanding as per my report of June 75,842 31 Total road warrants and interest..... \$388,430 29 RESOURCES. Cash balances available for redemption of county warrants-

4 47-\$101.451 34 Excess of liabilities..... \$286,968.93 I hereby certify that the above statement is correct. The accrued interest on county and road warrants has been carefully estimated in order to show as nearly as possible the present financial condition of Multnomah county.

W. H. POPE, County Auditor. Portland, December 31, 1899.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

COUNTY FUND. Sheriff, taxes 1897.

Cost of collection, 1897.

Poll tax, 1897.

Sheriff, taxes 1888.

Costs of collection, 1898.

Poll tax 1838.

Clerk of county court, delinquent tax, sundry years.

Costs and fees, justice courts.

Paupers, money refunded.

State account, commitments to penitentiary.

State, account of nonresident poor.

State, insurance license.

Burnside bridge, tolls.

Morrison bridge, tolls.

Madison bridge, tolls.

Madison bridge, tolls.

Madison bridge, tolls.

Sale of filing boxes, etc.

Polk county, care of paupers.

Clerk of county court, fees.

Clerk of county court, fees.

Clerk of county court, fees.

Clerk of county court, costs.

Clerk of cleruit court, costs.

Clerk of circuit court, costs.

Transferred from trust fund.

Transferred from state fund.

Credit amount paid county warrants

\$ 75,868 49 SCHOOL FUND. Received from— 19,730 45
Sheriff, taxes 1887. 139,422 56
Sheriff taxes 1888. 139,422 56
Clerk of county court, delinquent taxes sundry years. 1,071 19 State, irreducible school fund..... 36,821 85-4259,891 15 By amount paid school warrants..... To balance..... \$ 64,811 15 SCHOOL DISTRICT FUND,

Sheriff, taxes 1898.
Clerk of county court, delinquent taxes sundry years.
School clerks, interest on bonds. To balance.... 2,262.05 ROAD FUND.

By amount paid road warrants. \$43,542 07
By amount paid interest on same. \$239.34—46,751 41 PORT OF PORTLAND FUND. By amount paid treasurer Port of Portland..... To balance...

CITY OF FORTLAND FUND. ount paid city treasurer..... To balance.... STATE FUND.

TRUST FUND. PATH FUND.

To balance..... INSTITUTE FUND. Credit—
By amount paid county school superintendent...... To balance.....

DETAILED EXHIBIT. Exhibit in detail of the expenses of Multnomah county, showing total amounts for which warrants were drawn, from July 1, 1899, to January 1, 1900: CURRENT EXPENSE

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS ssioners..... Attorney's fees, sundry cases. CIRCUIT COURT. ses, grand jury, Meals to jurors
Livery, grand jury.
Livery, grand jury.
Livery, grand jury.
Arthorneys' fees.
Arthorneys' fees.
Arrests and serving subpenas
Copying transcripts.
Copying transcripts 188 10 20 25-4 10,021 30 2,354 48 Salary of justice ... Salary of constable Salary of clerk..... 3,883 35 JUSTICE COURT-MULTNOMAH DISTRICT MUNICIPAL COURT. Electric light and power .. SHERIFF'S OFFICE. Salary of sheriff..... Salaries of deputies... Blanks COUNTY RECORDER'S OFFICE. 23 50-Making plate,. COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE. Salary of county treasurer. Advertising Blanks..... OFFICE CLERK OF COUNTY COURT. OFFICE CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT. OFFICE OF COUNTY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT. OFFICE OF COUNTY CORONER. Blanks... ROADS AND BRIDGES. Super-Surveying and viewing.
Tools and machinery.
Building bridgs. R. & J. road.
Contract. Palmquist road.
Grubbing, road district No. S.
Labor. Vancouver road bicycle path. 9 50 400 87— 8,284 61 INDIGENT SOLDIERS. POOR FARM.

Provisions, supplies, etc ... Salary of matron.
Salary of matron.
Salary of county physician.
Salaries of employes.
Provisiona
Meat and dish
Feed.
Horseshoeing.
Cows.
Drugs.
Ambulance, repairs, etc.
Crockery, etc.
Supplies and material.
Woodchopping.
Burials.
Dry goods, etc.
Insurance.
Blanks.
Racine mangle.
CHARITY EXPENSE. Salary of superintendent.

6,810 61

2,347,44

57.08

74 17

376-20

3,634 23

8 00

Provisions.
Provisions.
Transportation
Water
Umatilla paupers. SECTION CORNERS. County surveyor, establishing government corners REBATE OF TAXES.

Amount refunded sandry persons.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE. ALBINA FERRY.

180 00- 2,833 83

2,100 60 184 23-

ASSESSMENT AND COLLECTION OF REVENUE.

Copying tax sales, delinquent property, 1888-95. \$ 1,030-00 Clerks on roll, 1897. \$ 1,774-25 Clerks, copying sheriff a return, 1897. \$ 25 Clerks, copying sheriff a return, 1897. \$ 25 Clerks, copying delinquent tax, 1898. \$ 25 Clerks, checking sheriff's return, tax 1898. \$ 25 Clerks, checking sheriff's return, tax 1898. \$ 26 00 Clerks, checking sheriff's return, tax 1898. \$ 26 00 Clerks, checking alias roll, sundry years. \$ 26 00 Clerks, board of equalization. \$ 26 00 Clerks, board of equalization. \$ 26 00 Clerks, board of equalization. \$ 26 00 Clerks, bidding in property. \$ 25 00 Clerks, bidding in property. \$ 25 00 Clerks, bidding in property. \$ 25 00 Clerks, bidding in property. \$ 26 00 Clerks, bidding in property. \$ 26 00 Clerks, bidding delinquent taxes, 1895. \$ 26 00 Clerks, bidding delinque ASSESSMENT AND COLLECTION OF REVENUE.

Total amount of warrants drawn..... \$196,885 38

Portland, December 31, 1892. W. H. POPE, County Auditor.

30 33

4,944 55

50 45