

NEW COUNCIL MEETS

Mayor Rowe Makes Several Recommendations.

GLISAN IS ELECTED PRESIDENT

Standing Committees Named and All Appointments by the Mayor Confirmed—Routine Work.

The first meeting of the new Common Council was held at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The council chamber was handsomely decorated for the occasion...

The roll was called by Auditor Devlin, and the members noted as present were: Branch, Bronough, Glisan, Holbrook, Masters, Merrill, Mulkey, Nealson, Nickerson, Sherrett, Walker.

MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

The following message from the Mayor was read by the Auditor: "Mayor's office, July 5.—To the Common Council of the City of Portland—Gentlemen: As we commence our new term...

"I cannot help regarding the good government of a city as largely the result of application of the highest judgment and experience to the conduct of affairs."

Prospective Deficit of \$23,000.

"The following statement shows the available balances on hand June 30, with an estimate of receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1900. The disbursements from the general fund include the transfer of the sum of \$23,000 for payment of interest on bonds...

Table with columns: Available, Estimated, Estimated, Estimated, Estimated, Estimated. Rows include General, Fire department, Police department, Light, Street repair, Special.

FUND.

"It is evident that there will be a deficiency in several funds at the end of the year unless the revenues are increased or greater economy pursued..."

More Revenue From Fines.

"I find upon examination of the records of the Municipal Court that the fines and costs collected therefrom have decreased greatly during recent years. A rigid enforcement of all ordinances will greatly add to the appearance and welfare of the city..."

All Vehicles Should Be Taxed.

"I deem the present system of licenses unjust. A license tax when imposed for revenue should be levied upon all callings in proportion to profits or net tax pay. The receipts of this city are far less than any other city of the same population..."

Board of Public Works.

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ated by you, and the faithful execution of all contracts. I have used great caution in selecting the members of this board, and I feel that their interest in the welfare of the city is sufficient to awaken in them a commendable zeal and devotion to their duties.

"There is no possession of cities which contributes so much to the happiness of the people as that which makes a more favorable impression on visitors than a beautiful system of parks. In this respect Portland has very great natural advantages, but scarcely any money has prevented the improvement desired. The care and management of our parks is now to be given to a commission appointed by the Judges of the District Court. It is earnestly hoped that this body will be composed of men whose pride in the beauty of our city will be equal to the opportunities of their position."

"It is of the utmost importance that the efficiency of the Health Department be maintained and that its officers be men of experience, who will be vigilant in the discharge of their duties. The commission must consist of the Mayor, who is ex-officio chairman, the City Engineer and five other members chosen from the citizens of the city, for which the commission is created. At least two of these citizens chosen must be of different political party from the other three. No salary is attached to the office. Selection of all park employees, including the superintendent, as authorized by the park amendment, is to be made by the commission."

"I would also call your attention to the desirability of taking some action to remove many of the unsightly and dilapidated buildings in various portions of the city. They are unsightly and in many instances a menace to the community. I would recommend the passage of an ordinance providing for the removal of the masonry from roofs of buildings as a protection against fire; it would also serve to give our city a better appearance. Indeed, nothing will do more to improve the appearance of our city as the general repair and repainting of buildings and the cleaning up of premises. The city might, in this particular, give attention to its property."

Wants a "Solid Eleven."

"I know that this city is to be congratulated on the presence of a Common Council which shows a commendable devotion to our city by your willingness to perform the duties of Councilmen without pay. It will represent a great sacrifice of time and diligent consideration of all questions of local government, which are of social, moral, political and economical importance. I hope the utmost harmony will prevail among its members. In the past we have heard of the solid six and the solid five, but I am anxious now that you maintain a solid 11; the only power of the Mayor is to resign when there is a division in the Council."

Standing Committees.

A communication from the Mayor was read, announcing that he had appointed the following committees: Ways and means—Branch, Masters, Sherrett, Walker. Accounts and current expenses—Glisan, Mulkey, Walker. Street cleaning and sprinkling—Merrill, Holbrook, Mulkey, Nealson, Nickerson, Sherrett, Walker. Streets—Nichols, Glisan, Bronough, Holbrook, Nealson. Sewers and drainage—Sherrett, Walker, Branch, Masters, Merrill. Parks—Nichols, Glisan, Bronough, Holbrook, Nealson. Health and Police—Bronough, Mulkey, Holbrook. Judiciary and Elections—Masters, Mulkey, Bronough. Street lighting—Merrill, Bronough, Sherrett, Walker, Nichols. Licenses—Merrill, Masters, Branch. Commerce, landing and wharves—Nealson, Branch, Bronough. Water—Glisan, Nealson, Nichols. Liquor licenses—Holbrook, Glisan, Mulkey, Walker. Appointments Confirmed. A communication from the Mayor was read, announcing that he had made the following appointments: Police Commissioner, C. N. Rankin. City Engineer, William Flanders and E. A. Davey. As members of the Board of Public Works—A. L. Mills, A. H. Breyman.

Richard Williams and Walter Burrell. The remaining member of the board will be named in the near future, and due notice thereof will be given. On motion the appointments were confirmed by a unanimous vote.

STREET FAIR LICENSED.

Council Gives Its Sanction to the Elks' Big Carnival.

An ordinance was introduced granting a license to the Portland Street Fair and Amusement Association to occupy six streets from Yamhill to Burnside, and all intersecting streets, from Fourth to Seventh, for the purpose of holding a street fair and carnival during the months of August and September, 1900, and to give upon said streets, shows, exhibitions, concerts, merchants' exhibitions, industrial displays, theaters and places of amusement and exhibitions of all kinds. The ordinance also authorized the city engineer to erect all buildings, structures, booths, tents and inclosures upon said streets, and to charge an admission fee to the inclosures, etc. For these privileges the license is to be given for \$1,000, and immediately at the close of the fair all structures, material, etc., are to be removed from the streets. The ordinance was read a third time, and passed by a unanimous vote.

Appropriation for City Engineer.

An ordinance was introduced making an appropriation out of the general fund for the City Engineer's Department. Bronough said this was a matter which should not be taken upon hastily, but had been investigated by a committee. City Engineer Chase was called upon and explained that the appropriation was for the purpose of providing for the cost of street improvements and for the cost of street repairs. He said there was now more business in his department than for many years before, some 40 street improvements and 18 or 20 sewer improvements had been made. The city had never had less than two surveying parties and sometimes six, and he could not get along without the second party. On this representation the ordinance was passed, without dissenting vote.

Street Work.

Ordinances declaring the probable cost of street improvements, and making appropriation for the cost thereof, as follows, were passed: Tappan street, \$147,000; East Tenth street, \$222,000; alley in block between Cook avenue and Fremont street, \$307,000; Haight avenue, \$125,000; Minnie street, \$225,000.

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MUST WAIT TILL FALL

PARK COMMISSION NOT TO BE APPOINTED NOW.

Circuit Judges Will Receive Recommendations From the Association Very Soon.

No appointments of Park Commissioners, as authorized by the park amendment, are to be made until the fall election, have been made yet or will likely be until after the Summer recess of the Circuit Court. Some time this week the Park Association, of which Charles E. Ladd is president, will make recommendations to the Circuit Judges for the appointment of five suitable residents of Portland. The commission must consist of the Mayor, who is ex-officio chairman, the City Engineer and five other members chosen from the citizens of the city, for which the commission is created. At least two of these citizens chosen must be of different political party from the other three. No salary is attached to the office. Selection of all park employees, including the superintendent, as authorized by the park amendment, is to be made by the commission."

Communications.

A communication from L. B. Cox, asking to have the boundary line between the City Park and the Loewenberg property definitely located, was referred to the committee on parks and public property.

A communication from T. E. Wilcox, president of the Port of Portland Commission, in regard to disposing of the machinery of the condemned tug Louise Vaughn, was referred to the committee on commerce, landing and wharves.

A communication from City Attorney Long, asking for an additional deputy and explaining at length the necessity for such addition, to his forces was referred to the committee on ways and means.

Petitions for the improvement of East Taylor street, from East Sixteenth to East Thirty-fourth, East Fifteenth street, from Belmont to East Burnside, and for the construction of a sewer in X street were granted, and the City Engineer was directed to prepare the necessary estimate therefor.

A resolution introduced by Beach, directing the City Engineer to notify the officials of the City & Suburban Railway Company to repair damages done by that company to the asphalt pavement on Morrison street, without delay, was adopted.

Glisan Elected President.

On motion of Beach the Council proceeded to the election of a president. A ballot was taken, and Glisan having received 5 of the 11 votes, on motion of Bronough, he was declared the duly-elected president of the Council for one year. Mr. Glisan briefly returned thanks for the honor conferred on him.

On motion of Beach it was ordered that a committee of three be appointed to examine the rules of order of the Council and suggest any changes that may be deemed desirable. The Mayor appointed as such committee Beach, Masters and Holbrook.

A motion by Merrill, that a vote of thanks be given to the members of the board who had arranged the beautiful floral decoration of the chamber, was unanimously carried by a rising vote.

DO NOT DESTROY PA STUPE.

Pleaser Woolgrower Gives His Opinion of Sheep on Reserves.

Hugh Fields, a well-known pioneer of Oregon, and president of the Brownsville Woolgrowers' Association, was in Portland. He has now 30,000 heads of sheep ranging in the Blue Mountains and Morrow County, and the wool of these he ships up into fabric at Brownsville mills. The yield of wool this year has been larger than ever before, and he has one band of 600 from which the shears clipped 60,000 pounds, while the remainder of the flock produced 1,000,000 pounds. Mr. Fields crossed the plains in 1845, and went into the sheep business in 1850, so he can well lay claim to being a pioneer in the industry. He has a number of sheep business has made quite a number of men rich in Oregon, and cites several instances where persons have arisen from poverty to affluence within comparatively few years. His own sheep are now "good on shares" in Eastern Oregon, so he has very little worry over their care, and beyond making two trips a year to Hinton, he does not spend much time with them. He owns a large amount of land on Hinton fork of Willow Creek, where fodder is grown for his flocks, and where they make their winter headquarters. He finds that sheep, instead of "killing off the grass," as they have been accused of, actually triple an acre's production, as he can carry three times as many sheep on the grass as he could if he could in the early days, when the country was new to the little, woolly animals. "And as for injuring the mountain pastures," Mr. Fields says, "that is nonsense. Sheep enrich the soil wherever they range, and they never attempt to eat anything but the grass and undergrowth. In nibbling the grass they prevent the spread of fire, which would otherwise rage every Summer, in the Cascades, and thus destroy the timber over a wide area. He thinks if any Eastern savants, who want to exclude sheep from the Cascade reserve, knew anything about the matter, they would encourage the pasturing of sheep all over the Cascades every year. At the woolen mills in Brownsville Mr. Fields says there are now 60 hands employed, at wages ranging from \$1 to \$15 per day. The plant works day and night, and needs 20,000 pounds of wool annually. He is now in the market for Willamette Valley wool, for which he is offering \$1 to \$1.50 cents a pound.

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NO SPECIAL COUNSEL

DISTRICT ATTORNEY TO DEFEND ALL SUITS FOR COUNTY.

Mr. Chamberlain Confers With New Commissioners on Question of Employing Outside Attorneys.

District Attorney George E. Chamberlain intends to defend all suits and actions to which the county is a party, and will enjoin in the courts the payment of any fees for special counsel. He made this announcement at the meeting of the Board of County Commissioners yesterday.

Mr. Chamberlain was called before the board for consultation upon various petitions, and while he was in attendance Commissioner Mack took occasion to remark that he was in favor of dispensing with the services of special counsel, and that he would not like to get the county into any litigation over it. Commissioners Steele and Showers agreed with Mr. Chamberlain, and the question of the various cases in which the special attorneys have appeared was next discussed.

The attorneys who have performed most of the work for the county are M. L. Pipes and Bernstein & Cohen. Mr. Chamberlain inquired if the fees paid covered the taking of the suits through the Supreme Court.

Mr. Steele answered that he did not think so, but he was not sure about it. There had been quite a number of suits which the county was obliged to defend, and of them had been appealed to the Supreme Court, and he understood briefs have been prepared in some cases. The attorneys, he said, refused to accept of the old board's terms, and the condition of a contract out of them, but were unable to do so. They said they could not tell how much would amount to, but they would not take less than \$10,000.

Mr. Steele—Yes, they presented bills. Auditor Pope—they said they were not taking bills.

The discussion broke in with the statement that the majority of lawyers had only been too willing to take jobs for a long time past—jobs were what they wanted.

Commissioner Mack said he favored the discharge of the special attorneys, so they could not keep on sending in bills, and that Mr. Chamberlain had already got a list of the cases from the clerk.

The District Attorney said he intended to get a list of all of the cases in which the county was interested, and of an unimposed amount of criminal cases. He read the statute upon the subject of the duties of the District Attorney, as follows: "And it is hereby made the duty of the District Attorney to represent the county in all cases in which the county is interested, and to prosecute and defend the county in all suits and proceedings to which any such county may be a party, and for such services he shall receive no additional compensation other than that provided by law."

Mr. Chamberlain asked that it was not a case of his desiring to take a lot of more work upon himself, but he considered it his duty under this statute, which he would not even think of not handling these cases. There was no question in his mind that the county had no authority to employ special counsel. Under the statute he was bound to defend the county had any such right, but was certain of it under the present act.

"I will enjoin," he said, "the payment of any fees for special counsel, and if any of my attorneys are entitled to it, that relieves you and me."

The discussion was closed with the statement by the Commissioners that they would not pay for special counsel, and that the special attorneys for Mr. Chamberlain.

Correction of Special Assessments.

The District Attorney was also conferred with regarding a number of petitions from persons asking for the correction of assessments, and their duties to persons failed to appear before the County Board of Equalization when that body was in session to present the cases.

Commissioner Mack said that the County Commissioners have a right to correct the alleged errors.

Mr. Chamberlain said: "I think not. The statute points out a way. It reads: 'Whenever the Assessor in any county, through mistake or otherwise, shall return a taxable property a wrong amount (than shown) as assessed to any person, the Sheriff may remit the excess, upon the person owing such property, or his agent, but he shall not be held liable for so wrongfully assessed, and giving under oath a list of all his property liable to taxation; and the Sheriff shall report the name of the person, and the property assessed, and shall be credited by the County Court with the excess.'"

Continuing, the District Attorney stated that after the Sheriff made his report, the matter was properly before the Commissioners.

A case was next submitted where a man complained that he made a return of personal property for the year 1899, and upon the basis of assessment, he was assessed more than he should have been.

Mr. Chamberlain said: "You have nothing to do with that; if you followed such a course you might have to correct every assessment on the book. Let those people learn to go before the County Board of Equalization."

The next case taken up was H. Liebes & Co., who object to being assessed at all for the year 1899, because the statute provides for the return of the Assessor for 1899, and upon the basis of assessment, he was assessed more than he should have been.

Mr. Chamberlain said: "You have nothing to do with that; if you followed such a course you might have to correct every assessment on the book. Let those people learn to go before the County Board of Equalization."

The next case taken up was H. Liebes & Co., who object to being assessed at all for the year 1899, because the statute provides for the return of the Assessor for 1899, and upon the basis of assessment, he was assessed more than he should have been.

The Commissioners transacted ordinary routine business. No heads were chopped off the assessment of regular county business, to commence at 9 o'clock A. M. instead of 10 o'clock as heretofore.

MAKING SUGAR IN UTAH.

Beet Juice Carried to Refinery in Large Pipes.

Many people think that the best sugar business is to become one of Oregon's most important industries. With the La Grange factory, which was completed during the last 24 hours, but elsewhere west of the Rocky Mountains fair weather has prevailed. It is unnecessary to say that the most profitable thing that can be engaged in there.

"I have an idea that the sugar factory at Lehi is making as much money as any manufacturing plant in the state. They have a great plant there and turn out quantities of sugar each year. In addition to refining the product of the immediate territory, they get the beet juice from a number of other points to refine.

There are plants at Bingham and at Springdale for extracting the juice from the beets, but there is no refinery at either place. The juice is sent to Lehi in pipes. Each of the pipes is about 20 miles long from Lehi. Immense wooden pipes have been laid all of the way from them to the refinery at Lehi, and in season the stream of beet juice is kept constantly running between these points. They find it a great saving they say to handle it in this way. One refinery can be operated at a less cost than three. The pipes have cost hundreds of dollars yearly in the matter of freight. The farmers in that part of the country understand raising sugar beets. In the vicinity of Springdale there are 1000 acres in beets this year and I guess there is as big an acreage at Bingham and also around Lehi.

"In 1888, 19 farmers in the neighborhood of Springdale received about \$2,000 for the beet crop. In 1899 this had increased to \$40,000. This year it will be even more than that.

"Considerable new territory is being opened for the culture of beets. The people know, however, that growing sugar beets is not a business that any ordinary farmer can engage in successfully. When a farmer begins to grow beets, he usually sends to Lehi and employs a lot of boys who understand the business. He works twice or three seasons, and by that time he and his boys can go it alone. The neighbors then begin to embark in the business if they find it is a paying locality, and it is not long before there is a plant in that locality for reducing the beets to juice.

"With the start the industry has in Oregon I could not be surprised to see this become one of the greatest sugar states anywhere."

BURLINGTON IS COMING.

Some Think It is Heading for Portland Through McKean's Pass.

For some time it has been rumored and rumored that the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad was heading for Portland, and would be here within a few years. The line of its own. The rumors have been persistent, and it is not in spite of that they continue to bob up. Skeptical railroad men have said that the Burlington could not get into Portland, and that it is not long before it will build down the north bank of the Columbia, as that seemed to them to be the only down-hill route left open. These men are, however, mistaken. The North Columbia survey are just the ones to see that the Burlington does not get in that way. In fact, they assert that one of the prime objects that the protection of the Portland and Columbia has in view is to head the Burlington off.

A railroad man who has recently been to Southern Oregon has returned with the opinion that the Burlington people have in mind a way of getting into Portland that will not be down the Columbia.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad has been in the city for some time, when asked what he thought about it. "I am positive that the company now has men in Oregon surveying, and that within a year they will be building down the north bank of the Columbia, and in spite of that they continue to bob up. Skeptical railroad men have said that the Burlington could not get into Portland, and that it is not long before it will build down the north bank of the Columbia, as that seemed to them to be the only down-hill route left open. These men are, however, mistaken. The North Columbia survey