

ENERGY HARVEST

City & Suburban Settles With the City.

SATISFACTORY TO ALL PARTIES

Franchise for Line to Southern Pacific Carshops, With Errors Corrected, Passed Unanimously—Closing Gulch Streets.

An adjourned meeting of the Common Council was held Friday to provide for the payment of interest on bonds falling due December 21, and to transact other business. All the members were present except Nelson. The reports before the city and the City & Suburban Railway Company in regard to unpaid assessments for street improvements was amicably settled, and the company will commence the new year on the best of terms with the city administration.

An ordinance to amend section 1 of the franchise granted the City & Suburban Railway Company to construct a line to a point near the Southern Pacific Company's carshops was passed.

The amendment was made merely to correct an error in the naming of the streets over which the tracks are to pass. The street known as Brooklyn street since the cities were consolidated was formerly known as Alder street, and this name got into the franchise through an old map being used in drawing it up. In mentioning East Tenth street, the word "East" was accidentally omitted. These trivial errors were corrected, and as so amended the ordinance will be signed by Mayor and the Council.

An ordinance to amend section 15 of the franchise granting Graham Glass et al. and their assigns a street railroad franchise so as to give an extension of time for the completion of a short section of the line was passed.

For the information of the Council, City Engineer Chase stated that the City & Suburban Railway Company, which now own the franchise for the proposed line from the city to the carshops, has purchased the extra heavy rails required by him, and has completed the excavation for the tracks for a distance of about 100 feet where there is a crossing to be put in at Third and Flanders streets. The company will not be able to get this crossing of the kind of rails being used, for some time, and as the company is laying a heavy track on Third street next summer, he did not consider it advisable that a light temporary crossing should be laid and so tender it necessary to tear up the street again. This ordinance was amended so as to provide that the granting of an extension of time should not work a forfeiture of the franchise over any of the streets where the tracks are completed in time.

The matter of unpaid assessments for street improvements due the city from the City & Suburban Railway Company was reported. The report of the auditor was taken up by H. C. Campbell, of the company and the administration, and it was found that some of the assessments were not paid, and that some of them could be collected, but an amicable arrangement very satisfactory to all concerned was arrived at, and the company consented to pay all the assessments, and also to dismiss a suit it has against the city in regard to one of the assessments, and through this arrangement a suit against the city by the holders of domestic bonds, some of these assessments will be dismissed, and all in peace and harmony, and the City & Suburban Railway Company and the city will begin the new year with the most friendly relations that could be had.

The president, Mrs. Ross, being called upon, said she thought the different ladies in the department made the salvation of the club. If the matter of 200 women ran in one direction they would certainly not be well balanced and would do foolish things. She strongly urged upon the club the importance of having members greater interest in the departments. She thought discussion the life of the club, and hoped more time hereafter would be devoted to it.

The program consisted of the recitation of Hager, which was beautifully and dramatically recited by Miss Lulu Mae Soderstrom, and the singing of "My Ship's at Sea," which was given in response to a hearty encore.

Miss Gambell sang an exquisite solo, "Farewell to Summer," and kindly responded to an encore, Mrs. Thomas accompanying her.

DAILY CITY STATISTICS.

Real Estate Transfers. James Forbes to Katie Forbes, lot 9, block 11, Center addition, Decem. 28, 1900. \$1,000. Rudolf Schmeier and wife to I. A. Powell, east half of lots 5 and 6, block 2, 1st addition, Decem. 28, 1900. \$1,200. Lydia Buckman to Sarah J. Buckman, lots 14, 15, 16, of section 24, T. 1, N. 1, R. 1, E. 1, Decem. 28, 1900. \$1,000.

Deaths. The Hawthorn estate to C. E. Spill, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Marriage License. Herman Fuller, aged 31, Anna Reimers, aged 19.

Birth Returns. December 28—To the wife of Edwin H. Hartsch, third and fourth streets, a girl. December 29—To the wife of F. Corlett, Columbia Slough, a boy.

Deaths. December 28—To the wife of J. L. Labber, St. Helena road, a girl. December 28—To the wife of Fred Salts, 65 North Nineteenth street, a girl.

Contagious Disease. Child of Olli Scott, at 615 East Alder street; diphtheria.

Death Returns. December 27—Charley Cook, Good Samaritan Hospital, from Glendale, Or.; pneumonia; aged 46 years.

December 28—Raymond J. Mitchell, at Baby Home; cholera infantum; aged 6 months.

New Year Reception. A New Year's reception will be given in the parlors of the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of East Pine and Ninth streets, Tuesday, January 1, 1901, from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M., at which the Rev. E. W. Bues, first assistant general freight agent of the Northern Pacific; C. H. Markham, general freight and passenger agent of the Southern Pacific; J. W. Hibson, Western traffic manager of the Great Northern; Seattle, and S. H. Calderhead, general freight and passenger agent of the Washington & Columbia River Railroad, of Walla Walla. After the conference it

CLUBWOMEN DISCUSS.

Various Opinions as to Greatest Needs of the Woman's Club.

A departure was made in the usual program of the Woman's Club at its meeting Friday afternoon, the time being almost wholly given over to a discussion of the club's needs, and some what lines it should work, and the methods that should be employed.

Mrs. Eggett was the first to speak, saying there were four pertinent questions to ask in regard to the club's future. First—Are we a mutual admiration society, coming together to say pleasant things to each other, and the influence to extend no further? Second—What are we doing for those who are not so blessed with the good things that we have? Third—Do we gather together, like spouses to let things roll over us, while only an observer? Fourth—Shall we exist alone for ourselves?

Under each of these heads she made forthright suggestions, which should stimulate the club to greater exertions.

Mrs. La Barre said the club numbered among its members some of the brightest women of the city, and its influence should be great, ever standing for all that was true, uplifting and progressive.

Mrs. E. W. Bingham was attracted by the word "intellectual improvement" set forth in the constitution, but thought the bringing in of so much outside talent for entertainments not conducive to the educational development of the club.

Dr. Thompson stated the three objects of the club were to bring about social and concluded "not a great deal had been accomplished in any compared with what a body of 200 women could do."

She strongly advocated closer relations between members.

Mrs. Ward thought Dr. Thompson had struck the keynote to successful club work, saying that the club should work more as a whole, anything a department took up should receive the loyal support of every club member.

Mrs. Fritchard thought the club had much to be proud of, but did not approve of its means in a lecture room. It should have club parlors of its own.

Mrs. Hoyt was strongly of the opinion that the departments should be better attended, as there the real work and education of the club takes place.

Mrs. Walter Smith said she had recently heard the remark that if 11 men undertook a thing and bent their whole efforts to it, there was nothing they could not accomplish, and upon this basis a club of this size should wield a power almost illimitable in this community.

Madam Bauer maintained that the club pretends to be a teacher. At that point she was doing away with much of the "paste-board" acquaintance; formal calls were less frequently exchanged, and through the departments they were coming to know the worth of their friends.

Mrs. French thought the work should not stop at the club, but that unitedly they should work for the less fortunate.

Mrs. Macgregor was of the opinion that they should have more discussion; it brought out the capabilities of the more timid members, and she thought the departments very beneficial, as there was a general discussion there than in the club.

Mrs. Rogers thought they made a mistake in their ideas of philanthropy; they should be doing away from home, where they could not improve themselves without benefiting others.

Mrs. Hertschel said the object of the club was educational as well as social, and she thought the most important education along the lines of domestic science. She thought they could profitably expend some of their funds in securing a trained instructor for the most important department.

Dr. Cardwell explained that this idea was suggested by a discussion in the home department as to the advisability of turning the Home for Unemployed women into a domestic training school, where girls might receive an education to fit them for valuable domestics.

Mrs. Evans proposed a plan whereby the best literary talent could be brought to the club, working through the State Federation.

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TROLLEY LINE FEEDERS

SYSTEM OF ROADS PROJECTED FOR YAKIMA VALLEY.

Believed That 50 Miles of Track Could Be Made to Pay From the Start—Faster Development.

NORTH YAKIMA, Dec. 28.—A system of electric roads, operated as feeders for the Northern Pacific, is one of the enterprises now under consideration for the improvement of this valley and in case the plan is found to be feasible, after an investigation which Eastern capitalists will make next month, the first steps looking toward its construction will probably be taken early in the new year.

Citizens of Yakima who have been interested in the project believe that about 50 miles of road could be made to pay from the start, power, which is abundant and cheap, is available.

Better transportation facilities are especially necessary for fruitgrowers and drymen, and as the population becomes more dense the demand will be stronger. A representative of the Eastern capitalists was here this week, and after looking over the ground, came to the conclusion that the country is capable of developing a system of electric roads.

FREE RURAL DELIVERY.

Residents Near Troutdale Are Preparing a Petition for It.

GRESHAM, Or., Dec. 28.—Another effort is already being made to extend free rural mail delivery in this section, the recent success of Gresham having been potent in stirring up other neighborhoods. E. B. Williams is now engaged in preparing maps and a petition for the free delivery of mail from Troutdale. The territory to be covered will extend westward to the Chamber of Commerce building, in the winter of 1892, at a salary of \$100 per month, two-thirds of which was paid by the town and one-third by the county. Mr. Outhouse had 20 pupils for a starter, and the number increased materially soon after he took charge, and by the winter of 1893 he was obliged to have an assistant.

Mr. Outhouse was a native of Nova Scotia, and had arrived in Portland about a year previous to his appointment as teacher. At that time he followed the profession of teacher for several years afterward in Polk and Union counties, and was County School Superintendent in each. He was married in 1885, and died October 28, 1896, at La Grande, while Receiver of the United States Land Office there. His wife, who is now Mrs. C. W. Cottel, resides at 592 Second street, and is by no means an old woman in appearance. Mr. Outhouse left no children, his two sons having died while yet little boys. Mrs. Cottel's husband is connected with the Lumber, King & Cakes Soap Company, of Portland.

QUESTION OF CHILD'S FARE.

Initial Line Carried Him Free and Connections Must.

A case of unusual interest and one touching upon the rights and privileges of tourist passengers coming west on the trains of the continental roads was aired in a Seattle court, and the Times gives the following account of it:

"The action was Bushnell vs. the Northern Pacific Railway Company, and was brought to recover possession of baggage held by the defendants, and also for alleged damages incurred in transportation."

"Mr. Bushnell, the plaintiff, arrived in this city Saturday week with his wife and two children from Kansas City. One of his sons is above 5 years of age, and for his transportation the railway company's attorney contended that the road was entitled to half fare. This, according to the testimony, was not demanded when the family left Kansas City, and was not demanded until connection was made with the Northern Pacific trains further west. During the journey west two different conductors demanded fare for the boy, but Mr. Bushnell had no money to pay it and contended that, inasmuch as railway agents at Kansas City had agreed to transport the family to Seattle for three tickets, which he had, the conductors or officials on the connecting lines had no right to demand another half-fare ticket."

"Arriving in the city on Saturday morning, Mr. Bushnell went to the baggage office and asked for his baggage. It had not arrived, however, and did not arrive until the next day, but upon Mr. Bushnell's demand for it on that day the officials, he alleged, refused to deliver it to him, claiming that it was being held for the half-fare which he had refused to pay for the boy."

"Judge Cannon held that, inasmuch as the officials at Kansas City had stated to Mr. Bushnell that the three tickets he had purchased were sufficient to take his family to this city, the officials of the Northern Pacific, a connecting line, in forcibly holding the baggage to enforce payment for another ticket, were acting entirely without their jurisdiction. Judge Cannon gave a verdict for the plaintiff, Mr. Bushnell, ordering the railway company to deliver over his baggage, and also ordered that the railway company pay the cost of the action, attorney's fees and \$50 damages to the plaintiff for the extra trouble which the matter had caused him. The question will be taken to the Supreme Court, as attorneys for the railway company announced that they would appeal."

TRAFFIC MEN CONFERENCE.

Talk Over the Freight Situation in This Field.

There was a conference of traffic men at the office of General Traffic Manager Campbell, of the O. R. & N., yesterday afternoon. Those present, beside Mr. Campbell, were: S. G. Fulton, first assistant general freight agent of the Northern Pacific; C. H. Markham, general freight and passenger agent of the Southern Pacific; J. W. Hibson, Western traffic manager of the Great Northern; Seattle, and S. H. Calderhead, general freight and passenger agent of the Washington & Columbia River Railroad, of Walla Walla. After the conference it

Southern Pacific Gap Closed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28.—The Southern Pacific Company today closed the gap in its coastwise coasting line by completing a mile of track between Santa Barbara and Surf. The work of closing the gap was begun 18 months ago. It is the intention of the railroad officials to have trains running over the route from this city to Los Angeles the latter part of January.

Business Items.

If Baby Is Cutting Teeth.

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething. It soothes the gums, keeps the mouth always all pain, cures wind colic and diarrhoea.

IMPROVEMENTS AT ABERDEEN.

Northern Pacific to Spend \$25,000 in Betterments.

ABERDEEN, Wash., Dec. 28.—General Superintendent Law, of the Northern Pacific, was here today, and gave out information that his company will expend immediately on improvements here \$25,000. The present station will be moved north half a block, and an addition for an extra waiting-room and office built. A large warehouse will be built, tracks and switches changed, and all around the buildings graded. The business of the company has increased 50 per cent here in the past six months.

PROMINENT EDUCATORS DISCUSS SEVERAL PLANS FOR IT.

Subject of Addresses Before State Association Convention—Better Attendance Each Day.

ALBANY, Or., Dec. 28.—The morning session of the State Teachers' Association called to order by Vice-President Campbell. Many new faces there to be seen. It is thought that the attendance tomorrow, the closing day, will easily be double that of the opening day. The association united in singing heartily the Star-Spangled Banner, which Superintendent Bessler, of Eugene, opened the discussion of the subject, "Relation of the Elementary Schools to High Schools."

He set forth the object of the elementary schools to be the preparation of the student for the high school, and the practical duties of life, for many will go to the present state of elementary schools. The present state of elementary schools was undoubtedly prepared with the thought that the student will pursue his work further.

Elementary teachers are coming to see that more is required than to carry out a certain prescribed course of study, but to improve them that they are prepared for their life work, he made the following suggestions concerning the course of study for elementary schools:

"That the teacher in the elementary schools should not teach high school studies unless well qualified, and must be able to teach student methods of study. The student to enter high school should have ability to study and to discern the important from the unimportant—must be able to know how to get out of the books what is in the book. The high school student must have learned his own responsibility. Elementary students should be trained in note-book work, such as reproducing articles read themselves or read to them."

The address of Professor Bessler was well received, and the discussion which followed was spirited and enthusiastic, many of the teachers taking part.

After the discussion of the former subject, Superintendent Robinson, of Portland, presented the resolution, which was adopted, authorizing the executive committee to devise ways and means by which the proceedings of this association should be published in pamphlet form for the members and other persons interested.

Miss Holmes, of Portland, gave a short reading entitled, "A Visit to a Quiet Shaker Village," which was well received, and she also read another short reading on "When the Folks Are Gone." This closed the morning session.

The afternoon session was opened by the singing by a quartet of "Freedom's Flag," written for the occasion by W. J. Crawford, principal of the Silverton public schools. It was as follows:

O thou glorious flag of freedom, With thy shining stars, In a blue field, and crimson bars, And thy white and crimson bars, Chorus—

Glorious flag! O silver stars, In a blue field, and crimson bars, With thy white and crimson bars, Shine where patriot's blood is given. Oh thou hero's inspiration, Thou patriot's sacred shrine, Thou that lead'st me up and onward, By thy influence divine, Chorus—

May thy fair folds float forever In the grand and matchless worth, May the power universal Ever guard the weak of earth. Chorus—

May the stars shine out still farther, May the sun in all his circuits, Till the sun in all his circuits, Shall look down on nations free. Chorus—

The meeting was called to order by Professor Robinson, of the High School Course, who was the title of a paper by Professor E. D. Resaler. In part, his remarks were:

"English is required for the full four-year course. One year in botany, one in biology, three years of mathematics, and allow pupils any choice? No one course would suit the requirements of all cases."

"The object of electives is not for specialization. Natural sequence should be regarded. Electives enlist the interest of pupils. The change from one course to another is not very great. The pupils learn to choose before he goes to college."

This being a subject of vital interest in many ways, a lively discussion followed, in which a large number of teachers took part. The topic was discussed by Professor Geddes. On motion, a committee of three on course of study for secondary schools was appointed as follows: President Strong, President Lee, Superintendent Robinson, of Multnomah County, that any and all reports of school work done by teachers to the office of Superintendent Robinson, of Multnomah County, should be taken tomorrow as to the merits of the upright system of examination, as outlined by the course of study. Superintendent E. T. Moore, of Marion County, presented an exhibit which readily shows the standing of all pupils in the primary, intermediate and advanced divisions, as outlined by the course of study. He was followed in the discussion of the subject on "Correlation of Reports" by Superintendent Nowlin, of Umatilla County. It was suggested by Superintendent Robinson, of Multnomah County, that any and all reports of school work done by teachers to the office of Superintendent Robinson, of Multnomah County, should be taken tomorrow as to the merits of the upright system of examination, as outlined by the course of study. Superintendent E. T. Moore, of Marion County, presented an exhibit which readily shows the standing of all pupils in the primary, intermediate and advanced divisions, as outlined by the course of study. He was followed in the discussion of the subject on "Correlation of Reports" by Superintendent Nowlin, of Umatilla County. It was suggested by Superintendent Robinson, of Multnomah County, that any and all reports of school work done by teachers to the office of Superintendent Robinson, of Multnomah County, should be taken tomorrow as to the merits of the upright system of examination, as outlined by the course of study.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, E. W. Littlefield; vice-president, E. L. Gilbert; secretary, R. T. Moore; treasurer, F. B. Hamlin. The department of Secondary and Collegiate Education met at 1:30 P. M. President E. L. Gilbert presided. The following paper on "The Relation of University to Secondary and Collegiate Education" in part he said:

"The organization of public schools grew out of the need felt for such organizations. Linking primary and grammar schools together, there are eight graders; High School, four; college, four; making all told graders. Then come the post-graduate course, three grades, and now we have six grades. In order to have things of high type, there must be organization. Secondary schools have not been included in this organization. There are 100 High Schools in Oregon. The gap between the university and the public schools must be filled. About 500 schools shall be prescribed by the secondary school or by the University? Not by universities. The two branches should be organized with each other. The university aims to do all it can to prevail upon the secondary schools to concentrate their studies. The supply of teachers must be organized. Secondary schools have a tendency of the time. Professional training must be done in the university. The university must set the standard for the grade of work in the secondary schools."

"Academic freedom comes from a largeness of view. The narrow teacher can make or unmake a child. Every secondary school is a university. The quality of the work done in secondary schools should be known by the university. Bulletins from the university are used in the secondary schools."

"The State University is the best education in the state. The State University should therefore do the highest work in the state. The university wishes to be connected to all other institutions in the state."

Dr. J. H. Orcutt, president of the State Normal School at Drain, read a very popular paper on "Examinations: (a) of Teachers; (b) of Pupils." In part he said: "To discuss the question economically and judiciously, it is better to consider one point at a time for the simple reason that the learning of experience. It is very distinct purposes. What is the purpose of teachers' examinations? My answer is, to secure a legal basis upon which to issue the certificate of fitness to teach. In many cases, however, the County Superintendent is compelled to issue certificates to candidates who, in his judgment, are not qualified to teach, and they have no other means of securing per cent of questions. There is another purpose; that is, to ascertain the candidate's aptness to teach, ability to teach, and character. The superintendent named qualification, the Superintendent can know. Of the other two, no set of examination papers can reveal the true worth of the candidate. He must be tried in the learning of experience. It is necessary that we have a constructive policy. We must recognize the necessity of schools. We must also recognize some other means of action in securing persons to officer these schools. We must further bear in mind that the school exists for the child, not the child for the school. In the knowledge of child life there is only one rule—the child's best. And right here is where it is proposed to put the candidate for his knowledge of teaching, his skill and his final test. We know that the candidate is subjected to the best tests as to scholarship, aptness to teach, ability to govern and character. He now stands forth with his state parchment in hand, certifying that he has the necessary qualifications beyond the state certificate and the life diploma. These must be secured by special and rigid examinations."

Senator Mulkey led in the discussion of the question. He referred to the views of great men as an inspiration to the following general principle: Reference was made to the advancement in England, but nothing stood out so prominently as the granting of equal rights to the several states. The township government was referred to as the best type of civil government. The one who teaches civil government should go back to the fundamental law. The township contained its own history, and the township should be the foundation for political parties. Politics should not be taught in the public schools, but the township should be taught. No more potent factor for the development of good citizenship can be found than the teacher in the public schools. The better the citizen the less the restraint. The paper was well received.

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SCHOOL TEACHERS' WORK

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