LETTERS MAY BE REGISTERED BY THE CARRIER.

Residences Only Are So Privileged, and No "Rag-Chewing" With the Carrier Is Permitted.

Registration of letters by carriers will be commenced in Portland next Mor Postmaster Croasman has received the necessary receipts, cards, etc., for transacting this business, according to the instruction of the department, and on the above date the resident portion of the city will enjoy the convenience of registering letters without going to the postoffice. Parcels are not included under the privilege, for many reasons, but the fact will not materially affect the convenience of the new regulation, as most of the mail matter desired to be registered from mistakes. The registry department of the postoffice must be conducted on strict lines, and the fact that letters may be tered by carriers will not alter the regulations in force to safeguard the government. No business house, even though in the residence portion of the city, can register by carriers. The privilege is intended exclusively for homes, most of which are generally distant from the postoffice, and in no case will the carrier be parmitted to accept registered letters from any other source.

When a person occupying a residence has a letter to register, the name of the sender and addressee must be written as required now by the registry department at the main office. The carrier makes out triplicate receipts, one of which he re-tains, the other is given to the sender, and the third is turned into the office. The receipts must exactly correspond with one another. To prevent delays, strict orders have been issued to carriers, which must be executed on pain of dismissal, Following is a copy of what will be fur-nished any person who has a letter desired to be registered, but which is no prepared properly:

In giving residents of eities the privilege of having letters registered at their own doors, the provisions of the eight-hour law, as applied to carriers, make it meccesary for the department to exact certain requirements, which, though easy of fulfillment, are, nevertheless,

Only letters can be registered, and they n he ready in every respect when the carrier calls, for he is forbidden, on pain of dismissal, to wait even the fraction of a minute longer than

is necessary to write the receipt. Every letter must be inclosed in an envelope strong enough to safely carry contents, and be in perfect condition. The envelope must bear the name and address of sender, name of ad-dresses and his postoffice address, and have the postal and registry fee prepaid, either with simps stracked or in money, the exact amount to be paid to the carrier. The writing on the must be plain and legible.

If you have failed to comply with any o refuse your letter and hand you this card. If it be properly prepared, he will register your letter on his next trip. Four receipt will be written by him, and

show the amount of money paid for postage and when stamps are not attached to your let-if there he a surplus, it will be returned

Chrriers are forbidden to make oral ex-fanations, or to engage in discussions with atrons, to register letters free, to advance money or stamps to pay postage, or to make change. This card shows plainly their duty in every case, and the rules laid down in it mus-

e strictly compiled with.

If it be found that your letter is unmailable from any cause, when it renches the postoffice ou will be notified direct.
The registry fee for letters, foreign and donestic, is 8 cents in addition to full postage.

Following these instructions are printed on the card postal rates for foreign and domestic letters, and the statement, "The registration of a letter insures its safe transmission in the mails, and its accurate delivery. An indemnity, not exceed-ing \$10, will be paid to cover the value of any letter registered by carrier, or at a United States postoffice for delivery in the United States, if it be lost in the

MONEY-ORDER BLANKS. Postal Department Trying to crease Its Business.

Postmaster Crossman is now circulating among business men blank applications for money orders, and instructions that give the government the color of building up its money-order business. Two purposes are entertained in the distribution of these blanks—extension of business and greater legibility in applications. blanks are intended for the country trade large business houses in the city There is not a general knowledge of the convenience of sending money through the malls in this manner, and the depart ment desires to advertise itself a little. Many large stores are burdened with recelpts of stamps in payment for small pur-chases. Of course, they are accepted, but it would be far more convenient if such celpts were in some form of paper readlly convertible into cash. Great accumuintions of stamps may take place in a large city office before means of realizing on them is found. Besides, use of stamus this manner is contrary to their origin nal purpose. If paper representing value is necessary for the mails, it is as well to have some form wastly cheaper than stamps, and more convenient for handling, which is found in money orders. Then, too, money orders have the security of drafts in case of loss. Their misplacement may be communicated, and payment stopped, so that those receiving them on forged signatures may not realize on them. Another important advantage for ent of small purchases by money order is the well-graduated scale of commislon for varying sums. To get these facts before the country people dealing with large city business houses through the mail is the object of the new plan of the department in circulating printed appli-

se printed applications are not furnished soot free, however, as the govern ment, although pushing its business, is going on the safe plan of making the innovation self-sustaining. Only a small fee is charged, which barely covers the printing. If it appears to the postmaster that a bouse does a sufficiently large business to justify putting the blanks in, and the se will pay the fee, blank applications money orders will be provided with the firm's name and address printed on

The blanks have not been delivered to firm in Portland yet. Whether they be depends on how eagerly business men take to this easy method of effecting payments for small purchases made through the mail. Postmaster Crossman is submitting the facts to several houses, and will get a reply soon. The blanks, it would seem, furnish invaluable means to the large department stores to reach the country trade, especially where customers reside distant from any money-order office, as is often the case.

Small Fire in a Cottage.

A singular fire caught in the basement of the cottage at M Union avenue, near East Burnside stret, yesterday afternoon, and a serious blaze was averted by the prompt action of several men and the quick response of the fire department. A new gas meter had just been put in the basement, so that tenants might have the me of the gas. A blaze happened to be seen pouring from the meter, which is in the corner of the basement, and the surrounding woodwork was threatened. By dashing water on the walls the flame was prevented from communicating to the building until the gas was turned off. There was a large blaze, and the building was in danger for a time. It is supposed

CAN NOW BEDONE AT HOME that the fire was started from the test that was made of the meter. A match was was made of the meter. A match was lighted and held about the meter to see if It was all right, when, perhaps, an imper-ceptible blaze was started, which in-creased in volume as the solder of the joint was melted and more gas escaped. The house belongs to John Miller, of Seattle, and is occupied by A. P. Smith and family.

EASTERN OREGON MINES.

At Sumpter and Granite Work Is Being Pushed.

"Winter causes no interruption in the working of the mines of the rich Sumpter district of Eastern Oregon," said Frank McFarland yesterday, in speaking of a business trip he has just made through

that section.
"I was one of a party of four at Baker
City," said Mr. McFarland, "and we
wanted to go right through to Sumpter,
30 miles away. It was Saturday afternoon, and there was no train going up the Sumpter valley railroad again until Mon-day. There was a foot of dry snow on the homes will be letters. Arrangements have been made to prevent unnecessary delay of the carrier, and to avoid all possible mometer was 15 degrees above zero, and 10 was an exhibarating ride through the keen and frosty air. We skimmed over the 20 miles in four hours, including one stretch of fairly steep mountain. We walked up one side, it being too much pull for the horses, but you may depend upon it that there was no walking down the other side by either horse or men. We fairly flew After dusk we had one capsize, but no one

> "In the Sumpter district we found two feet of snow, dry and well packed, and it seemed to have really increased business Before the snow came the immense traffic had made muddy the roads, and cut them up very badly. The snow covered up all this, put the loads on runners, and moved merchandise that had before been stalled on account of bad roads.

"I noticed that there was much mining machinery going into the Sumpter district which was made in Chicago and San Francisco. This is a very extensive busi-ness that Portland might just as well have and ought to have. Fifty mining companies in the Sumpter district will put in immense machinery this year, and Portland should supply most of it. It rep-

"That Sumpler mining district has a great future before it, and it is going to grow and supply much business to Portland. Nearly everybody there owns one or more quartz claims, and coal and cop per have recently been discovered. Al-most every mineral worth mentioning is being found there. Many of the mines are paying from \$15,000 to \$30,000 a month, and many new ones are beginning development with as good prospects as those that are paying dividends. Every ledge im-proves with depth. A smelter has been ordered and is on its way to Sumpter, and it will handle 60 tons a day. The men at the mines are fine fellows, cheery, intelligent and hospitable. There are many well-educated men working in the mines who are making good wages while accumulating practical experience, which they will later use in developing prospects of their own."

In his trip through the mining district Mr. McFariand traveled 138 miles by sleigh, and visited the Golconda, Red Boy and Bonanza. At the town of Granite he found the people laying the foundations for a city. They already have a good water supply piped in, and the town expects to be the terminus of a new rall-road. There is not much building going on now, but there is much mapped. The frame hotel property has just cha The frame hotel property has just changed hands at \$18,000.

"At Sumpler," said Mr. McFarland, "I found that winter had caused no abatement of activity in anything. It is a live town, and is being run by good, enter-prising people. It is sure to make a city. The streets and sidewalks have been graded. A year ago I found the sidewalks full of steps and ups and downs. They would tire out a sober man. Now they are on a level. There is a good two-story modern school building, and the population is about 2000, and steadily increasing. All the business houses are doing well, from the smallest cigar stand to the largest mercantile establishment. Many people from the East are dropping in there, looking for all sorts of investments. Work on new buildings is being pushed, not only on weekdays, but also on Sundays and moonlight nights, and in the mines work goes on day and night. There are 10 mills crushing quartz near Sumpter."

KNOTTY PROBLEM.

District Attorney Still Considering Registration Question.

District Attorney Sewall is still con alting authorities on the subject of a nat uralized citizen's right to register as a He finds many cases bearing upon such a nan's right to vote, but cases concerni registration are not so plentiful, and be fore giving the opinion for which he is called upon by the commissioners, he is determined to examine carefully into the

Pending his decision naturalization papers are required in evidence before a foreign-born citizen is allowed to register, and a number of such are patiently waiting the opinion

The problem presents several interesting features. For example, many naturalized citizens who have lost their papers can re-fer to the records of the court in which they were admitted to citizenship and thus prove that they were duly made voting Americans. But in many places courthouses have been destroyed by fire, and the records have gone up in smoke. Perhaps the prospective electors can bring witnesses who remember the circum-stances of their naturalization. If they

cannot do this what can they do? The enforcing of a strict rule requiring evidence of naturalization would appear to work a hardship, but, on the othe hand, if no rule is established men wh are citizens for elections only can sweat they have been naturalized and have lost their papers, and thus obtain the right to vote without any color of title to it.

Mr. Sewall has been at work upon the
matter for several days, and hopes wher he shall deliver his opinion to be so forti-fied with precedent and authority that

there will be no going behind it. Registration is proceeding quietly, the usually well filled with men who want to vote at the next election. The apartment now in use is the grand jury witness-room and members of that body yesterday ap-plied to the commissioners for relief, aver-ring that it was necessary for their witnesses to roost around in the hall, against peace and dignity of the state of Oregon, and contrary to the statutes (if there are any) made and provided. The commissioners promised to look into the

This room is the only one in the court house available for registration, and if the commissioners shall elect to oust the board it will probably be necessary for them to rent a room in the City Hall.

The Lunar Pow at Springfield. HOOD RIVER, Or., Jan. 10.-(To the Editor.)-Referring to the letter published in your issue of today about a rare phenomenon witnessed by T. S. Dean and his daughter, of Springfield, I would state that it is very seldom seen outside the tropics, although it is nothing but a lunarbow. The last one I saw was four years ago, during a visit East. It had all the colors of a rainbow, but naturally was not so brilliant. It is not strange that T. S. Dean should never have seen or heard of a lunar-bow, as a number of the Eastern dailies spake of it as the tall of a destructive nature of it should it come some thousands of miles nearer. It did not condescend to associate with the people of this hemisphere, so I am alive tall the tale. S. J. F.

MULTNOMAH'S NEW HOME

ELEGANT CLUBHOUSE NEAR HEAD OF YAMHILL STREET.

Every Requisite for Exercise and Ense-Overlooks the Athletic Field.

over it. The ground floor contains the natatorium, with a swimming pool 50 feet long, 10 feet deep at one end and gradually shelving to 4 feet 6 inches at the

The locker-room, with a capacity for 700 lockers, is conveniently placed to the lounging-room, baths, etc. The Turkish bath, which has received particular attention, occupies a space underneath the natatorium or ground floor. It consists of the following rooms: Vapor, massage, sudatorium, torridorium and lounging

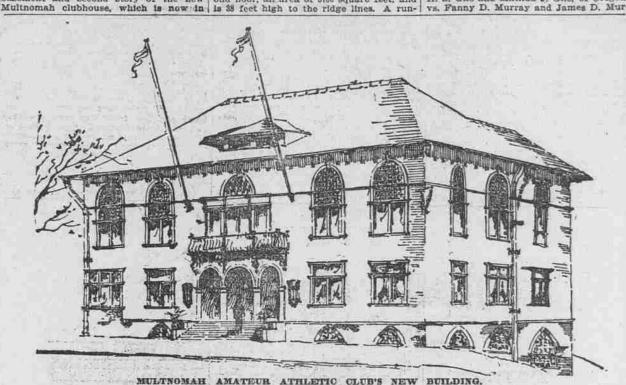
Adjoining this on the west is a boller room, separate from the main building, thus reducing the fire risk to a minimum. Accompanying is a view of the Chap-man-street facade and the plans of the basement and second story of the new ond floor, an area of 5700 square feet, and

IN THE SEVERAL COURTS

SUIT OVER FISHTRAPS IN BAKER'S BAY.

W. D. Palmer Gets \$500 Damages for Injury in an Elevator-Court Notes.

Judge Gilbert was hearing in the United States circuit court yesterday the case of H. S. Gile and Matilda J. Gile, of Oregon



The entrance to the club proper is from Chapman street, and to the club grounds through the carriage drive on Yamhiil street. The office, superintendent's room, street. The office, superintendent's room, and coatroom are conveniently placed on either side of the main entrance. The either side of the main entrance.

billiard-room, 54 feet by 32 feet, and directors' room occupy practically the north
half of the first floor; the reading-room,
half of the first floor; the reading-room,
the second and chessrooms,

the second and howling alley. 27 feet by 32 feet; card and chessrooms, writing-room, all of which are intercommunicating, are placed on the south side of the assembly hall,

FORCH

GYM STAIR

CARD ROOM

course of construction near the head of ning track, five feet wide, is suspended ray, of Washington, involving the owner-Yamhill street, and overlooking Multnomah field. The plans were drawn by Architect Edgar M. Lazarus. from the roof trusses, 10 feet above the ship of eight fishtraps in Baker's bay. The case was first brought before Judge Hanford, at Tacoma, who granted a tem-The design of the new clubhouse is a adjoining. Balconies on the ground floor, porary injunction in favor of Glie, for-free colonial, with Venetian treatment. first floor and second story command a bidding Murray to operate the traps, and

removed and fresh air supplied three times an hour. Similar results will be Judge Hanford, who is pressed with obtained for the rooms of the Turkish business, has sent the case over here for

appointing a receiver. At a later hearing this injunction was dissolved, and the re-ceiver discharged, and further granting Murray the privilege to operate four of

final trial before Judge Gilbert. Matilda J. Gile owns over 1000 acres o

the rear of the building.

The handball court and bowling alley, which occupy a space of 26 feet by 101 thereof, on which it is alleged the fishfeet are placed 15 feet north of the main building. The space between is to be used DARK ROOM ASSEMBLY HALL BILLIAND ROOM 8 TABLES

CMAPMAN STREET nificent proportions, 30 feet wide and 40 for bicycle racks, the entrance to which constructed and operated the traps for a time. Then complainants refused to refeet long, with its grand stairway, 12 feet in width, leading to the gymnasium floor, the landing of which is adorned with a balcony commanding the entire first floor, "like unto the baronial hall of ye olden tyme, when ye lords and ladyes assembled therein" to witness the incoming of the guests. The walls of this assembly hall are wains of this assembly half are wainscotted eight feet high with a deep tapestried frieze of field sports, running from the top of the wainscoting to the under side of the beam ceiling, which is paneled and relieved with quaint

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YAN

Japanese motif.

ball court is to be built in strict conformity with the rules of the athletic as-The building will be ready for occu-

ENTRANCE

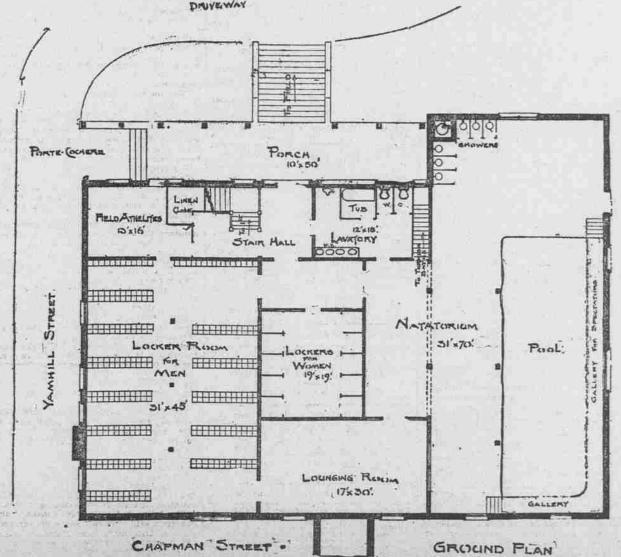
pancy about June 1, 1900. North Carolina's Indian Tribe. Baltimore News,

Representative Beliamy, of North Carolina, has introduced a bill in congress to appropriate \$50,000 for public schools for the Croatan or Hatteras Indians in his district. They are the descendants of Raleigh's lost colony, and it is said that Thomas Nelson Page was once tempted In the rear is placed the gymnasium stair, which leads from the natatorium of the ground floor to the gymnasium. The reading-room is to have a large stone fireplace, with the club's shield carved among them being 600 voters.

new the lease, and defendants refused to sell out or transfer their interests in the traps, and thus the trouble began. February, 1899, complainants took peace-able possession of the traps and repaired them, intending to operate them during the season. On April 3 defendants re-moved nearly all the netting and gear to Chinook beach, and refused to allow complainants to have possession of it or to operate the same, and defendants claimed to be the owners of the trap locations and refused to allow complainants to have any right in said traps or to operate the same

My Cores

The complainants and defendants were unable to come to any arrangements of their differences, and so took the matter



into the courts. An interesting point to fishermen is involved in the case. The law of Washington allows one person to own and operate not more than three traps in that state. It is alleged that Glic owns 2 traps in all, in Washington, meat of them being operated under licenses issued to other parties. Gile admilis that he has more than three traps, but contends that it is no violation of the law as long as the

icenses are taken out in the names of res idents of Washington. Gile is not a real-dent of that state. Thomas N. Strong, of this city, and H. Smith, of Astoria, represent the plaint iffs, and W. B. Walton, of South Bend and C. C. Dalton, of Ilwaco, the defend

Suit Over a Tombstone.

The second trial of the suit of Otto Schuman against Phoebe Wager, to re-cover a balance of \$60 on a tombstone erected over the grave of her husband, at Riverview cemetery, was begun in Judge Sears' court yesterday afternoon, and will be resumed today. The defendant won at the former trial, and Schuman was granted another chance by the supreme

Mrs. Wager paid 385 of the amount due, and declined to pay the remainder of the bill. A long time had elapsed, and Schuman began suit. Mrs. Wager, in her answer, set up that the tombstone was not of the quality agreed upon, and that pieces were broken from it as the result of the weather, and she brought a small basketful of these pieces into court and exhibited them to the jury.

Schuman denied that the tombstone was

not as represented, or that the stone are to be sustained and made profitable it crumbled and broke as the result of the must be done both by excellence in pro-weather, and maintained that something duction and preparation. Many complaints else caused the breakage. Judge Sears permitted the jury to proceed to the cem-etery and view the stone, a thing that

was denied at the former trial.

The case, although involving only a small sum, is being stubbornly contested. Attorneys Raiph Duniway and W. M. Gregory appear for the plaintiff, and Attorneys Ed and A. R. Mendenhall for the defondant. Great care was exercised on defendant, Great care was exercised on both sides in drawing the jury, and a large number of witnesses will probably be called.

Probate Court. The will of Thomas Briody, who was

Catholic priest, was filed for probate. The estate comprises \$1166 in certificates of deposit, a note for \$500 and \$24 cash. The will was executed in January, 1896. Two hundred and fifty dollars is devised

to John Briody, a brother, and \$500 each to Edward Briody, a nephew, and Rose Briody, a niece, all residing at Cionichan, Ireland. To St. Vincent's hospital, \$250 is devised, and \$500 in trust for the new cathedral to be erected in Portland, and \$250 for masses. Rev. W. H. Gross was named as executor, but as he is dead, Rev. Archbishop Christie has petitioned to be appointed to the place.

The final account of S. Farrell, adminis-trator of the estate of Daniel Lower, deceased, was filed showing \$772 receipts and 767 paid out. The attorney's fees \$200, and administrator's commission \$166. A suit has been filed to escheat the prop-erty of the estate. The estate was filed in 1873, and was appraised at about \$1735.

Claim of Alleged Heir.

A controvery as to the identity of Fred Wills, who, it is alleged, is a great-grandson of George Wills, decased, and one of the heirs of the estate, was the point at issue in the case of Jacob Wills against Rueben Fox, which was heard by Judge Cleiand yesterday. The case is an old one, and legal talent was much in evidence, the attorneys engaged being Messrs. Reid, Cleeton, Bench, Moster and Bell. In behalf of Fred Wills, who resides in Indiana, it was contended that Joseph Wills was a son of George Wills, and that Hardon Wills, the father of Fred Wills, was the son of Joseph Wills. Dave Wills and Mrs. Campbell, a son and a daughter of George Wills, disputed the relationship of Fred Wills. They testified that Hardon Wills was not a son of Joseph Wills, and accordingy Fred Wills was not an heir. int involved is not large, only

Suit Over a Church Debt. The third trial of the suit of J. E. Bruce

and R. C. Avers against Milton Sunderland, to recover \$100 commissions, took old place before Judge Frazer yesterday, and that ted in a verdict for the plaintiffs. The father of the defendant, now de-censed, had a claim against the First Christian church for \$1300 money loaned The plaintiffs testified that the defendant agreed to pay them \$100 if they would procure the church to pay off, but were not to foreclose the mortgage against the church. A new loan was obtained for the church from V. Cook, through J. H. Mid-dleton. The defense was that the plaint-iffs were not instrumental in securing tha money. The plaintiffs showed that they were concerned in the deal enough to get the jury to decide in their favor. Justice Otto J. Kraemer conducted the case for Bruce & Ayers. At the last trial the jury disagreed.

Verdict for Palmer. A verdict for \$500 in favor of Willis D. Palmer in his suit against the Title Guar-untee & Trust Company was rendered by the jury in Judge Sears' court yesterday. The jury was out about three hours. Palmer sued for \$250, for injuries received in falling from an elevator in the Mar quam building, March 17, 1839. For the purpose of the action it was held by the court and agreed by the attorneys that the defendant in operating the elevator is a common carrier, much the same as a railroad company.

Outside Divorce Suits.

The sheriff has served papers in a suit for a divorce brought by Mrs. A. Nell-son against J. E. Nellson, in Umatilla county. Desertion is charged. Sheriff Frazier has also received papers from St. Louis, Mo., th a suit to dissolve the bonds of matrimolog, filed by August Hild against Mary Hild, but has been unable to find the woman at the address given.

Court Notes.

Minnie Hayden, convicted in the municipal court of larceny of \$16 from James Patton, and whose case on appeal to the state circuit court is set for trial today, will probably not be tried. Patton is at work in a logging camp in the state of Washington, and it was impossible to get him to come here in time for the trial, so it will have to be postponed. It works an injustice to keep a prosecuting wit-ness in jail awa'ting the final disposition of a case of this kind, and on the other hand if the prosecutor does not appear when wanted, the defendant cannot be

convicted. Clara M. Palmquist, of Powell's valley, aged 28 years, was committed to the in-sane asylum yesterday. The cause of her esanity is meningitis

Jacob Arn has sued George U. Fowler and Rosa Fowler to foreclose a mortgage for \$250 on lots 9 and 10, Farrell's second

JUDGE FOR YOURSELF.

Take a trip to Chicago by either of the routes offered by the O. R. & N. Co., and you will come back convinced that the O. R. & N. trains are as good as the best. By patronizing the O. R. & N. Co. you are given the choice of two routes to either by the Great Northern to St. Paul, or by the Oregon Short Line and Union Pacific to Omaha, and the North-western from there to Chicago.

A solid vestibuled train is run through to Chicago by the latter route. This train is first class in every respect-fitted

with the latest-improved sleepers, both first and second class, carries a diner clear through, has a library car attached, and, in fact, is equipped with all the latest improvements which tend to make traveling comfortable. Full information re-sarding rate and connections can be had of Mr. V. A. Schilling, 254 Washington

FRUITGROWERS' MEETING

CONVENTION TO BE HELD AT COR-VALLIS THIS MONTH.

Object Is to Gain Additional Information From Persons Engaged in Horticulture.

The project of the Oregon agricultural tollege to hold a fruitgrowers convenion with the usual winter short course for farmers, differs somewhat from other neetings of this character that have been held in this state, in that it is under the control of a body of scientists trained to this especial work, and whose sole attention is given to this and kindred mat-ters. As the object of all these meet-ings is to impart the knowledge that exists in any subject and also to acquire addi-tional information by collecting the experience of a large number of growers, and then, a circular issued by the college says, by analyzing them it would seem that Oregon's horticultural interests have taken a step in the right direction, and that if these meetings are continued from year to year a great amount of good must be the result. That the natural qualities of some of the fruits produced in Oregon and Washington are unequaled there is no question. If these interests were made last year of some fruit that was excellent in itself but which was cured and shipped in a poor and slovenly

manner. Much of it was burnt.

The agricultural college has the resources of the world through the departments at Washington behind it. There is nothing that can be had either in the shape of new fruits or information as to the manhew fruits or information as to the man-ner of curing and preparing them that the college cannot get for the asking. The continuance of these meetings will depend upon the interest manifested by growers. If they appreciate these op-

portunities and manifest it by their at-tendance, the college authorities will be stimulated to further effort, until after a little while the whole subject of raising and curing fruits, will be reduced to a science as exact as that of mathematics or chemistry, and will be within the reach of any one without any expense than to come and get the desired information. The circular announcing the plans of the col-lege is on a broad and liberal basis. All questions will be answered, if possible Every one is invited to discuss freely the different matters brought up, and to ask questions about them. The invitation to attend is cordially extended to the fruitgrowers of Washington and Idaho. This would sem to be the proper spirit that should pervade such meetings, for facts and truths, no matter where they ome from, are what the college seeks. The circular which the college has issued in reference to the forthcoming meeting,

"In accordance with a resolution unan imously passed by the convention of fruit-growers held in Corvallis February, 1890, inder the auspices of the Linu county council, Corvallis grange, and the Oregon agricultural college, requesting the regents of the college to annually call and conduct a horticultural meeting at the agricultur-al college at Corvailis, the regents and vice-director of the experiment station have determined to call such a meeting and issue this circular of invitation and of information to orchardists and all others interested in horticulture; not only those resident in Oregon, but an equally cordial invisction is extended to those in Washington and Idaho, to meet at Corval lis in the agricultural college building at 2 P. M. January 31. It is the desire and intention of the regents and faculty of the college to conduct these meetings on the broadest and most liberal basis, and for the sole purpose of forming a basis for solving and determining some of the unsettled problems in horticulture, which can only be done by combining the experience and intelligent observati many persons, and the careful and pains-taking analysis of these experiences and bservations that reliable conclusions may

"It is likewise the intention to disseminate information on the truths of horti-culture that have been determined and settled, and this will be done by lectures fully illustrated by diagrams and draw-ings explanatory of the physiology of plant life which will, of course, include the

structure, or, in other words, the anatomy of the tree and its appendages. "Among the various subjects which will be discussed are: Fruit pests and methods for their control; constitutional weakmes of fruit trees; evaporation; packing; markets, etc. After the delivery of each lecture, or address, any person will have the right to ask the speaker ques-tions concerning the matter of his address or lecture, and to discuss the same, and it

is hoped that all present will feel at per-fect liberty to do so. "The vice-director of the station also requests that any and all fruitgrowers who have any questions upon which they estre information to write the questions and forward the same to the station, so as to reach here not later than January These questions will then be assigned to the proper chairs of the faculty so far as possible will be answered dur-

ing the convention.
"It is the intention of the vice-director of the station to invite gentlemen who are known to have paid especial attention to different subjects on fruitgrowing to preoure and deliver addresses on these subjects. Our entire fruligrowing population have common aims and common interests maintain the excellency of our fruits. and if possible to improve them, and it is to promote these aims and interests of fruit producers and packers that this meeting will be held."

Violating Game Laws.

BROWNSVILLE, Or., Jan. 10.—(To the Editor.)—Please answer a few questions and oblige a number of sportsmen in this neck of the woods. Can I enter a dealer's store in Fortland during the open season for pheasants and purchase a chicken, paying 75 cents or \$1, and also In other words, are pheasants sold this manner? Deputy Game Warden Powell, of Halsey,

If I find Dick, Tom or Harry selling heasants during open season, can I have tem "pulled" for violating the game hem Deputy Game Warden Powell, of Halley, says he had an understanding with Warden Quimby, wherein if he should find "the boys" selling birds during the en season, he (Powell) was not to "pull"

Piense give us the law on these q In answer to the first question, pheas-

ants are sold in the manner described by the correspondent to a very limited extent in Portland, according to report. The Oregonian cannot prove it, however, The attention of the correspondent is alled to the fact that the game law has been printed in The Oregonian at least

a score of times, within the past year, This law forbids the taking or killing for sale, or having in possession, or offering for sale, or barter, except for breeding purposes, and Mongolian pheasant, silver pheasant, golden pheasant, copper pheasant, green Japanese pheasant, grouse pheasant, quall or bobwhite for a period of three years, either in the open or closed

Game Warden Quimby informs The Oregonian that he has never issued orders to his deputies to allow violations of this law, but, on the contrary, has given them instructions to arrest all violators, whoever they may be.

Pianos-Organa. Wiley B. Allen Co.