GREAT DANGER FROM FIRE

INSURANCE MAN SAYS WATER-FRONT IS NOT PROTECTED.

Boat Is Needed to Prevent Conflagration Sooner or Later Destroying Grain Warehouses on River.

In the opinion of Alfred Stillman, of San Francisco, president of the Pacific Coast Board of Fire Insurance Underwriters, Portland's chances of getting a fireboat are growing brighter. He has been in this city for the past few days, and while here he has met informally the members of the special committee of the Chamber of Commerce which has the matter in charge. The whole ground was gone over, and yesterday afternoon President Stillman, when asked what he thought of the present status of affairs, replied:

"I think that Portland will get a fireboat. There is no city where peculiarly dangerous conditions exist along the water front, which could so well afford to maintain one, as Portland. Of course, it means a heavy tax, for the boat itself will cost in the neighborhood of $85,000, and to keep it in commission will put a burden on the city, but that is only one side of the picture. Did you ever stop to think what a terrible loss from a municipal standpoint the destruction of the enormous warehouses along the wharves would mean? Certainly it would deprive Portland of the grain trade temporarily at least, and such a trade as that is not a very easy matter to recall."

"Does the Pacific Coast Board of Underwriters stand ready to aid in securing the boat?" was asked.

"Of course it does, and always has. I came to Portland for the first time in 1883 and organized here the first underwriters' board conducted on the present system. I lived here for a yedr and a half, and it was then that the agitation for a fireboat was originally started. Now it has been in progress for 20 years, with a result that is familiar to all."

"But you feel sure of ultimate success?"

"I do. I am advised that this Legislature will make the necessary appropriation for the vessel, and it is the best news I have heard on my trip. Portland has grown and is growing so rapidly that the citizens cannot afford to risk the destruction of its water front. I have spoken only of the direct loss that would result from a fire, and have not mentioned the great saving that will follow the readjustment of rates as soon as an efficient fireboat is in service here."

"About how much will the rates be affected?"

"I cannot tell you that offhand, but we have furnished a complete schedule to the Chamber of Commerce special committee. I know that it contemplates a very radical reduction."

President Stillman went into a somewhat technical description of the unusual water front conditions in Portland which make a fire so much to be feared here, and told how Seattle was the only port on the Pacific Coast which had a fire-fighting vessel always in commission.

"In San Francisco," he said, "one conflagration could not destroy all the wharves. There the entire water front is owned and controlled by the State Harbor Commission, whose powerful tugs are equipped with all necessary apparatus for putting out fires. They are at other work most of the time, but when the warning whistles sound from the shore they drop everything—tows if they have them—and report for duty.

"Here the fireboat should be always and altogether under the control of the local fire commissioners, and should always be on the alert. She should not be permitted to take tows down or up the river or engage in any sort of business, except that for which she is designed. It means a tax, as I said before, but it is a small sum to pay for the protection Portland will get in return—not only the Portland of today, but that great Portland of the future, which we all have in mind."

President Stillman goes from here to Seattle, and thence to Salt Lake City, but will return whenever the local committee sends him word that he can be of service.

FRIEND TO CHILDREN.

Superintendent of Boys' and Girls' Aid Society Makes Report.

Superintendent W. T. Gardner, of the Boys' and Girls' Aid Society, made public his fourth biennial report to the Legislature yesterday, stating the work done during the past year, and showing a balance of $615 44 on hand on January 1. Mr. Gardner asks that the Legislature make a sufficient appropriation to insure the work being carried on during the next year in a satisfactory manner. The report in part is as follows:

The Boys' and Girls' Aid Society rescues homeless and abused children of the state, thereby doing the work of a society for the prevention of cruelty to children, and spares no expense or trouble in prosecuting such cases. Abandoned and homeless children are cared for without question and all such children are received from any county in the state on the commitment of the County Court. These children are usually brought to the institution by the Sheriff or other person appointed for that purpose. Arriving there, they are clothed and fed until a suitable family home is secured for them, and after this they are looked after.

A visiting agent is employed whose duty it is to visit each child so placed at least once every year and oftener, if possible, to see that their custodians keep the agreements made with the society, viz.: to comfortably clothe, send the child regularly to school and exercise the requisite care and parental influence required of such as take a child to raise. In this manner many a homeless and abandoned child has become a valued member of society.

Since May, 1885, the Boys' and Girls' Aid Society of Oregon has cared for over 2000 children, and deducting those adopted, returned to relatives or become of age, leaves at this writing about 500 placed out in different sections of the state who will be under the surveillance of the society until they become of age.

As shown by the tabular report, 261 children have been received during the past two years; 48 of this number are now at the receiving home and the remainder are in good family homes.

In addition to the foregoing the society receives juvenile offenders who have made their first misstep or have proved themselves from different causes temporarily beyond the control of their parents. This branch of the work is largely managed by means of the parole system. By this system boys are allowed to return home on probation under certain rules, some of which are that they attend school regularly, keep off the streets after 8 o'clock P. M., and report promptly once each week to the superintendent, bringing a note from their parents and school teachers. This method has proved very successful and has been of great assistance to the public schools.

A committee consisting of Senators W. A. Howe of Yamhill, W. H. Wehrung of Washington, Representatives I. S. Geer of Harney and Malheur, J. J. Whitney of Linn and Norman Merrill of Columbia was appointed at the last session and after inspecting the institution rendered the following report:

"We, your committee to whom was referred the investigation of the affairs of the Boys' and Girls' Aid Society, beg leave to report as follows:

"We have had under careful investigation all the affairs of the above institution and after carefully going through all the books, vouchers and accounts of the institution and examining the building and surroundings carefully, talking with the inmates, friends, directors and all parties interested in the affairs of the society, we beg leave to report that we find everything running in a very satisfactory manner and would urge upon the legislative assembly the necessity of an appropriation of all the money asked for the maintenance of this institution."

In conclusion we commend the means of continuing the good work of this society to the members of this legislative assembly, believing that from a regard for the dependent children of the state they will appropriate a reasonable amount towards its maintenance.

DISCUSS CURRENT EVENTS

Woman's Club Holds an Interesting Symposium.

The programme at the Woman's Club meeting yesterday afternoon was a symposium of current events, and included interesting papers by Mrs. Alma A. Rogers, Dr. Edna Timms and Mrs. W. Wynn Johnson, who also presided in place of the president, Mrs. Dunlway, who is seriously ill. Dr. Elwin Lincoln House, D. D., gave an address on "The Twentieth Century Outlook," which was listened to with deep attention and occasional bursts of applause.

The soloist of the afternoon was Miss Jean Shupp, who sang several charming selections, with accompaniments by Mrs. Warren E. Thomas. Miss Shupp's voice is a clear, sweet mezzo-soprano, and her singing shows careful training and an intelligent knowledge of music. Her songs were: "Who Is Sylvia?" (Schubert), and "And I" (Gaynor). As an encore Miss Shupp sang "Were I a Bee" (Jessie Gaynor).

The entire programme was of great interest, and Mrs. Frederick Eggert, who arranged it, received many compliments for its success.

Mrs. Rogers, whose paper was on the subject of "Exploration and Invention," made appreciative comments on the electrical achievements of Santos-Dumont and Marconi. She also paid a tribute to Lieutenant Peary, the heroic Arctic explorer, and to Mrs. Peary, whose zeal and courage, Mrs. Rogers said, deserved a five-minute paper exclusively.

Dr. Edna Timms read a paper on "Medical Science," in which she described the progress made in medicine and surgery during the last century. Dr. Timms gave much interesting information on the subject, describing the various modern methods of treating diseases once considered incurable, and said that with the general knowledge of hygiene and improved surgery the use of strong drugs was greatly decreased, and that the common ills of humanity were correspondingly reduced.

In a brief but entertaining paper Mrs. W. Wynn Johnson said that the distinguishing feature of the literature of the day is its sympathy for the common people.

"Literature has transformed itself in this respect," Mrs. Johnson said. "Quite recently the common, ignorant people were spoken of with contempt in poems and letters. There seems to be more sympathy among people for people—especially for the common people. If we are becoming more possessed of this attribute, it is due to literature, much of which is wisely and quickly disseminated by means of our magazines and newspapers."

Dr. House, whose address throughout was one brilliant in thought and pleasant in delivery, said in part:

"The whole horizon of this century blazes with light, the fields are ripe for the harvesting. As to the details of this harvesting, I am no prophet. No light breaks upon my vision that you may not see. No voice speaks to me that you may not hear. We sometimes fear that we were born too late, that all the greatest possibilities are past. But a moment's survey of the field will convince us that the greatest conquests are yet to be made.

"One hundred years ago there were no railroads, no telegraphs, no telephones. Of the electric age there was no dream. There were neither steamers on the ocean nor railways on the land. The ex-cathode rays were still in the sun, and the phonograph was still in the air, unseen and unheard.

"But science has reduced the world into a village. The school boy is no longer startled by its size. He takes up the isles and continents as a very little thing, and the world's markets are like the shops in the main street of a country town, and the tradesmen who have been fighting each other for business have been going through a preliminary round before making a combine for one vast universal trust. Is the future to witness still greater and stronger transformations? I unhesitatingly answer, yes."

In conclusion Dr. House said: "The fulcrum of the lever that is to move the 20th century must rest upon the solid ground of a conquered selfhood. No man ever dragged a false, impure and selfish life up to the heights of sustained achievement. No bad man can paint a good picture. No false soul can utter a true song. Purity, truth and worthy motive are as essential as finished technique to the highest art. Even though his work be defaced by no visible defect, the man who lives below his best, works below his best."

The department of economic inquiry offered the following resolution, which was unanimously passed:

"Resolved, That this department bring before the club the question of an appeal from the women of Portland to the Multnomah Club, that the objectionable features of the Midway of the last Carnival be omitted from the Midway at their proposed carnival."

PRISONER ON HORSEBACK

Serious Accident Caused by Aged Patrol Horse Falling on Rider.

A serious accident occurred yesterday in which two well-known characters were involved. One was the old horse, Tanner, who has been used on the police patrol wagon for years, and the other was old Joe Goggins, a trusty at the City Jail, who has made the police station a sort of home for several years past. Tanner has not been fit for service for some time, but is still kept at the station. Goggins is serving a term of 30 days for drunkenness.

Yesterday morning the officers thought that both the man and the horse needed exercise. Goggins mounted the steed and went riding proudly through the streets. Tanner had been in the barn too much of late, however, and his footing was not so sure as in his youthful days. At Sixth and Oak streets he slipped and fell, throwing his rider to the pavement with great force. Goggins is not spry, and was not able to protect himself from the fall. His head was so badly cut that Dr. Slocum, who was summoned to attend the case, had to take several stitches in the wound. Goggins' leg was wrenched so badly that he could not bear his weight upon it without suffering great pain. Upon the advice of the doctor he was sent to the County Hospital to recuperate.

Every one that has been around the police station during the past four years knows both Tanner and Goggins. Some time ago it was thought that the old horse needed rest, and he was turned out to pasture on Ross Island. Green grass and rest presented no charms for him, however, as compared to his home at the station, and the next day after he was turned out he swam the river and came back.

Goggins, it is said, has been a man of good habits and a well-respected citizen in his younger days. The thirst for drink, however, has mastered him, and as soon as he is through serving a term for drunkenness he is turned out, only to be brought back in a few days in a state of intoxication. As soon as he is led into the courtroom he is given the customary 30 days, as a smaller penalty would have little effect in his case, and the authorities know that he will at least be kept sober for that length of time. He is a good worker, and the officers have learned that they can trust him. Instead of being put on the rockpile, like the common drunks, he is given work about the station, cleaning up, attending to horses and other duties, until his position is about as firmly established there as that of the captain himself.

BROOKLYN UP IN ARMS

CITIZENS BELIEVE THEIR INTERESTS ARE NEGLECTED BY CITY.

They Want an Addition to Schoolhouse, a Fire Engine, a School Director, and Better Lights.

A well-attended mass meeting of the citizens of Brooklyn, East Side, was held last night in Blank's Hall, Powell street, to take action to secure an addition to Brooklyn Schoolhouse, a fire engine and better electric light service. Dr. Dav Raffety was elected chairman, and J. A. Strowbridge, Jr., was elected secretary. Chairman Raffety made a short statement of the needs of the district along the above lines when the meeting proceeded to business.

George J. Cameron introduced the following resolutions:

Whereas, The Brooklyn Schoolhouse has become too small to accommodate the children living adjacent thereto, and inadequate for the purposes for which it was built; and,

Whereas, A larger number of pupils are attending said school than ever before by reason of the increased immigration and the settlement of the East Side of the City of Portland, Or.; and,

Whereas, By reason of the increased attendance of said school, one teacher has three classes and the room is overflowing; classes are being held in the cloakroom without seats; the hallways are being utilized for recitation purposes, and the general condition of said school building is such that a larger and more adequate building is necessary; and,

Whereas, In order to care and provide for all the demands made upon said school, a larger building of not less than 14 rooms should be built this year; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the citizens and all parties named in the call for this meeting, That a committee be appointed by the honorable chairman here tonight to wait upon the Board of Education of the City of Portland, Or., and present the demands of this people, and a copy of the resolutions heretofore adopted tonight; and be it further

Resolved, That said committee ask that a 14-room schoolhouse be built to meet the requirements of this growing district; and be it further

Resolved, That said committee keep intact until said schoolhouse is built and the requirements of the district provided for.

J. A. Strowbridge, Jr., Waldemar Seton, S. F. White, Penumbra Kelly and Dr. Dav Raffety were appointed school committee to present the needs of the district to the Board of Education and the coming taxpayers' meeting.

The matter of fire protection was then taken up. S. F. White introduced the following resolutions:

Whereas, All that district of the Eighth Ward of the City of Portland, Or., from Hawthorne avenue south has but one hose company to fight fires and protect the several interests located in said ward; and

Whereas, Said district has large industries, sawmills, and covers an area larger than any other ward in the city, thickly settled, and improved with many churches, residences, schools and other buildings; and,

Whereas, The City of Portland is possessed of sufficient ground on the corner of Milwaukie and Powell streets, where an engine-house could be erected and maintained at small cost; and,

Whereas, The city has a fire engine in good repair that is not in service, which could be located at said Powell and Milwaukie streets, which is centrally located and available to all parts of said ward and district; and,

Whereas, All of this district is poorly supplied with fire plugs, and certain parts have none at all, and in many cases block after block is exposed and unprotected where fire plugs could at small cost be placed; and,

Whereas, Certain districts in the Eighth Ward have but recently had the cost of fire insurance raised from $11 to $15 per $1000 on account of no fire plugs or fire protection; and heretofore some fire plugs were ordered placed, but have not been connected with the water mains, and from all appearances said ward and district is being neglected, and protests from its citizens ignored completely; be it therefore

Resolved, by the citizens here assembled tonight, That we protest against the conditions existing and insufficient fire protection; that the chairman appoint a committee to investigate and remedy the present situation; and wait upon the proper departments of the city to secure such fire protection as is obtainable; and further to present a copy of these resolutions as the sense of this meeting; said committee to be kept intact until the situation is improved and fire protection secured.

Councilman Dan Sherrett (chairman), F. G. Urfer, George Cameron, L. H. Adams and Ed Gunderson were appointed committee on fire protection to co-operate with Councilman Sherrett in securing an engine and fire company for Brooklyn.

Mr. Strowbridge stated that fire insurance for Brooklyn property was higher than in any other district on account of lack of fire protection.

Vigorous resolutions were passed condemning the electric-light service as inadequate and not according to contract the city holds with the General Electric Company, and the following committee was appointed to urge the Board of Public Works to enforce the contract: W. C. Clements, H. Fox, F. Blank, C. H. Hill and Mr. Train.

It was moved that the sense of the meeting is that Brooklyn is entitled to the next school director and that a public meeting be held to nominate one.

The meeting was a representative one and many women were present. The meeting adjourned subject to the call of the chairman.

HOLD BUSINESS MEETING.

Members of Sunnyside Congregational Church Elect Officials.

The annual business meeting of the Sunnyside Congregational Church was held in the auditorium of the church yesterday, and was opened with prayer by Rev. J. J. Staub, the pastor, who acted as moderator. The first item was the election of officers, which resulted as follows: Trustees, William E. Brainard, S. C. Pier, Edward Ostrander, S. H. Smith, E. C. Palmer; deacons, F. A. Coleman, J. N. Voorhies, E. C. Minor; church clerk, S. C. Pier; assistant clerk, Mrs. S. C. Pier; treasurer, B. O. Woods.

After the election of officers followed the reports by the secretaries and treasurers of every department in the church. These showed a phenomenal increase in membership, the additions in the church proper reaching 46 per cent of the former membership. In the Y. P. S. C. E. the gain reached 69 per cent. A goodly surplus remains on hand in every treasury as the church enters the new year. About $1600 had been received and expended during the term covered by these reports, and at no time was this church in a more prosperous condition than at present. The church called its pastor, Rev. J. J. Staub, by unanimous vote, for another year. This will carry his services into the 12th year with the Sunnyside Church, he having been its pastor since the organization. The Ladies' Aid Society showed its good will and affection for its president, Mrs. J. J. Staub, by the presentation of a handsome bouquet of cut flowers, beneath which was hidden a well-filled purse.

At the close of the business meeting the membership adjourned from the auditorium to the parlor of the church where tables had been set and provided with a bountiful repast. Here also toasts were responded to in words of eloquence and wit, E. C. Palmer acting as toastmaster.

NEW JURY LIST.

Selected for East Side Justice Court for Ensuing Year.

Yesterday F. H. Gates and A. N. Willis, in the presence of Waldemar Seton, Justice of the Peace, drew the following jurors for 1903 for his court:

Charles Bartel, Frank Bode, William Coe, A. W. Curry, F. S. Dunning, William Denboer, William Frazier, J. S. Foss, Antone Gerde, Benjamin F. Hamilton, H. B. Ingram, Elof Johnson, J. C. Jameson, Daniel Kellcher, W. A. Love, Fred K. McCarver, O. Y. Monroe, Thomas Moran, Hugh McArthur, R. E. Menefee, A. B. Manley, W. H. Markell, Edward McGee, F. A. Niedermark, Earl W. Oglibee, H. H. Pomeroy, A. G. Rushlight, Charley Rudeen, Axtel Riffling, J. L. Stuart, A. Smith, Fred Schwartz, Walter Sinnott, George A. Tilden, Charles Urfer, J. M. Woodworth, H. D. Winters, J. L. Wells, A. W. Lambert.

OWES NOBODY.

Mississippi-Avenue Congregational Church Free From All Debt.

The annual business meeting of the Mississippi-Avenue Congregational Church, of Albina, was held Thursday evening, and was well attended. Reports were received from all branches and departments of the church. At this meeting all bills and debts were reported paid, and the church stands entirely free.

The report of the treasurer showed that $648 had been raised and $45 paid out, leaving a balance of $3. Besides this sum the trustees raised $334, which was paid out in improvements on the property, the church having been repainted and sewers laid. A debt of $121 was canceled. The Ladies' Aid Society was credited with having raised $173.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Clerk, D. D. Cooley; trustee, H. C. Hahn; treasurer, G. F. White; organist, Mrs. Dupee; assistant organist, Pearl Montag; chorister, M. E. Thompson; ushers, Frank Tomlinson and Ernest Simmons. No call for a new pastor has yet been made.

Telephone Buildings.

Work has been started on a two-story building on the grounds of the Pacific States Telephone Company on East Sixth and East Ankeny streets, for shop and storage purposes. It will be a frame structure. A building will also be built in the rear of the telephone station for the use of the operatives. The first building will cost $5000 and the latter $2000. A considerable force of electricians is engaged in fitting up the station with wires and switchboard.

East Side Notes.

It is announced that the first schedule trip of the St. Johns electric cars will be made next Friday.

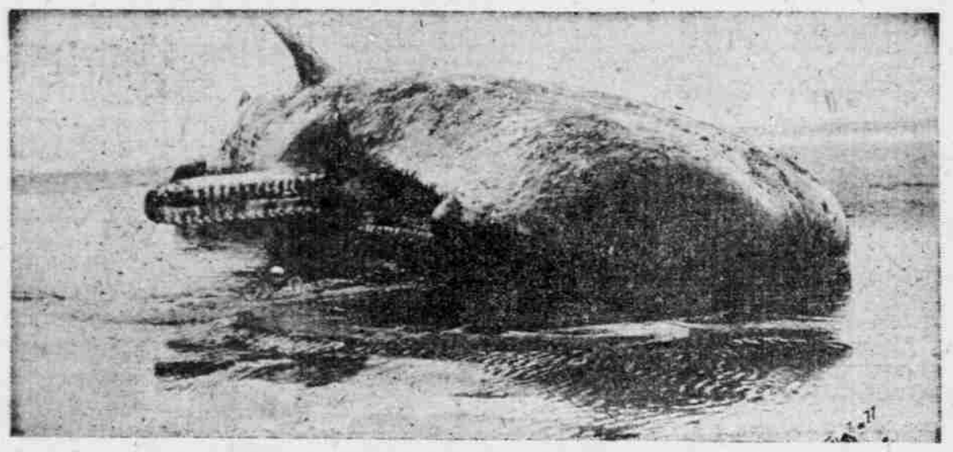
The annual reunion of the Sellwood Volunteer Fire Company will be held this evening in Firemen's Hall.

The City & Suburban Railway Company has completed its double tracks on Williams avenue between Cherry and Stanton streets.

A baby boy was born to Rev. and Mrs. Charles E. Hurd, of La Fayette, who are staying with relatives at Sunnyside. The mother is doing well.

Those who wish to practice economy should buy Carter's Little Liver Pills. Forty Pills in a vial; only one pill a dose.

MONSTER SPERM WHALE STRANDED AT MOUTH OF COLUMBIA.



ASTORIA, Or., Jan. 9.—(Special.)—A few days ago a true sperm whale, badly wounded, made its appearance on the sands at the jetty at the mouth of the river, and after floundering around there died, and is now in a decomposing condition, about three miles below Fort Stevens. Sperm whales are very unusual in these latitudes, and there is no explanation of its presence. The whale, which is exposed at low water, measures 54 feet in length and about a third of this is head. Its tail measures 12 feet across, and its lower jaw is also 12 feet in length. In it are 38 teeth, which are 2 inches in diameter and 5 inches long. Its estimated weight is about 75 tons.

CARPENTERS ARE NEXT

FOLLOW THE PAINTERS IN DEMANDING MORE PAY.

Men Who Build Houses Say Increased Cost of Living Is Responsible for Request.

Though an independent movement the Carpenters' Union has followed the example of the painters' organization in demanding an increase in wages to take effect on the first of April. A meeting of the former union will be held on January 19, and a demand will then be formulated and presented to the Master Builders' Association. The contractors say that the demand cannot be complied with under present conditions, and, on the other hand, the carpenters declare that they will go on strike if their scale of minimum pay is not adopted. A 16 per cent increase is what they ask, or that the present minimum of $3 per day would be raised to $3 50. The carpenters say that the cost of living has increased so that the demand has become necessary. The builders aver that the majority of men now employed as carpenters are not worth more than $3 per day, and that a fixed minimum over that amount would be exorbitant. "You must," says one party. "We won't," says the other.

The contractors declare that they do not object in the least to paying a first-class carpenter more than $3 a day, wages which many men now at work are receiving. It is the employment of those who have not yet become first class that is objected to when a minimum scale is fixed by the union. These men, say the employers, control the union, and the high-grade mechanics, who are the most competent to judge, find the matter taken entirely out of their hands. Good men find ready employment at wages from $3 50 to $4 per day, as the contractors say they are worth the money, while carpenters who have served an apprenticeship of only a few months they are not anxious to take at any price.

There has been considerable talk among union men for some time of an advance in carpenters' wages, but the organization seems to be now decided upon a course of action that will bring contractors to their terms. At the same time, both parties understand the serious consequences of a building strike, and no such radical movement will be made until it is judged a matter of principle. The effect of last year's strike is still remembered by all concerned and no repetition of that affair is desired. The results of that trouble are so clearly in mind that it is probable the disagreement will be settled without recourse to stringent measures by either party.

Should the painters and carpenters both walk out, all building operations in the city would be effectually tied up and such a step would seriously interfere with the city's welfare, especially during the Spring when constructive work is being pushed with all possible speed.

A prominent member of the Carpenters' Union was asked if the demand of his organization had been influenced by the recent request of the painters.

"No, our demand is entirely separate and was not influenced in any way by the action of any other union," said he. "The increase we ask is one of 16 per cent, and it is considered reasonable. We have not made the demand as yet but will do so soon." Another carpenter was asked on what grounds the union based its demand.

"It is simply the additional cost of living," said he, "I know one thing sure, though, and that is that if a strike is declared I will leave Portland mighty quick, for I can get work outside easily enough. A strike this year would be a terrible thing for the city and we all know that. At the same time the demand of the union seems reasonable. No, I have no idea whether the contractors will accede to our demand or not. It will be drawn up and sent to them a week from Monday."

The contractors are quite naturally opposed to discussing the subject, especially as the demand has not yet been presented to them.

"I don't see how we can agree to the demand of the union in this respect, for we consider $3 50 entirely too high a minimum," said J. B. Bridges, the president of the Master Builders' Association, last evening. "Many men who call themselves carpenters have only been in the business perhaps three or four months and it is nonsense to say that those men are worth $3 50 or over. The good mechanics are well worth more than that, and it is an injustice to them to declare that the poorer men must get almost the same wages as themselves, for it would be impossible to raise the pay of the better men in proportion. These men that have been at work only a short time are in the majority in the union, and the good men who know better than to make such demands are hopelessly in the minority. We certainly could not agree to their demand, though I can say nothing officially about it just now."

FIRST TRAIN TO GRESHAM

Mail Is Distributed and Carriers Start on Routes in Morning.

GRESHAM, Or., Jan. 9.—(Special.)—The first passenger and mail train came into Gresham yesterday morning a few minutes after 8 o'clock, over the new line of the Oregon Water & Railway Company. All the mail was distributed and the rural carriers had started away by 9 o'clock. Patrons of The Oregonian had begun to read their favorite paper at least four hours earlier than they ever did before, and those who had received letters were thankful that they had eight hours ahead of them in which to write replies. Great satisfaction was expressed all along the rural routes that Gresham would now have an earlier morning service and that letters could be sent away the same day they were written.

The postoffice here enjoys the distinction of being the first in the United States to have free rural delivery while being served by a star route. It is probably the only one; and for nearly two years the system has proved its usefulness under adverse and often very trying conditions. The stage line has never missed a trip, but has frequently been late in making connections, and the carriers have never gone on a trip without their mail. Sometimes, however, they were very late in getting away, and as often late getting home again. On one day last week it was nearly 2 o'clock when they started out to make their rounds, and it became necessary for them to carry lanterns by which to read the names on letters and papers. Such service was never entirely satisfactory, but no one ever complained, and only hoped for something better, which has come at last.

A few passengers came out from Portland today on the first train and spent the day here, leaving for the city on the evening train.

The present service will be only twice each day until the road is put in better shape. Considerable ballasting must be done yet before even good time can be made.

The movement by some of the people here to extend Cleveland avenue to the proposed depot site is meeting with great encouragement. All the property-owners along the extension will give the right of way, and a petition has been sent to the County Court, signed by over 100 taxpayers, asking to have the road opened and improved. This will undoubtedly be done by the time the depot is built—probably two months hence—and by that time there will be regular and frequent service with the outside world.

Bulletins have been posted asking for bids for carrying the mail between the trains and postoffice. At present the service is being performed by temporary arrangement under instructions from the Postoffice Department.

A COMPARISON

In Money and Food Value.

"Coffee had been used in our family for years, and we all drank it except husband, who had given it up some years ago because it injured his health," writes a lady from Granville, O.

"Last year we spent the Summer in the Northern woods. Among our table supplies, unknown to my husband, I had taken along several packages of Postum Food Coffee, but it was stored away and forgotten for weeks, during which time we used coffee.

"One day my husband said: 'I wish it were possible to get some Postum. I would like to try it.' Two hours later, at dinner, I served him a cup, brewed according to the directions on the package. His surprise was complete; the taste pleased him and he drank a second cup. From that hour we continued to use Postum with gratifying satisfaction, and not another cup of coffee has ever come to our table.

"My husband found that it did not produce the distress that forced him to renounce coffee and that it strengthened his nerves and stopped all his stomach trouble. Its effect on me was no less gratifying; though I had drunk coffee but sparingly, I had suffered considerably from it. It disordered my nerves and disturbed my liver. Postum corrected these evils and proved a sedative and most wholesome food.

"We were both interested in the comparative cost of coffee and Postum. We had always paid 25 cents a pound for coffee. A large package of Postum costs 25 cents and weighs 1¼ pounds. Though we drank Postum more freely and frequently than we had coffee, we found that the large-size package of Postum lasted as long as two pounds of coffee, a difference of 45 cents in favor of Postum. In a year this saving of money was considerable, and this fact recommends Postum to all people who believe in economy.

"Even a person prejudiced in favor of coffee would admit that Postum properly brewed is as pleasant to the palate as the best coffee. I know that some people have been dissatisfied with Postum because they did not make it properly.

"Another advantage of Postum that makes it vastly superior to coffee for family use is that it can be given freely to children, being a real food and not a stimulant like coffee. It will not harm the most delicate child nor create a habit which leads only too easily to indulgence in stimulants of a stronger nature.

"I believe that if every one knew that Postum is so much cheaper than coffee and so much better for one's health they would use it instead of a drink, which, being a stimulant entirely without food value, is so very harmful." Name given by Postum Company, Battle Creek, Mich.

LARGE LICENSE RECEIPTS

People Realize That They Cannot Well Evade the Law.

The license receipts for the first seven legal days of this quarter show an increase of $7000 over the corresponding period of the last quarter. There has not been any great increase in the number of licenses, so the officers of the department say, and the larger sum is due to the fact that the people who are subject to the occupation tax now regard it as an established law that cannot be violated, and also to the fact that many of the large firms pay their license for a full year in advance to avoid the trouble of paying by quarters.

Yesterday was the busiest day of the quarter, and it was devoid of funny incidents. The only event that had a smack of amusing qualities was when a business man, having a quarterly fee of $5 to pay, shoved a notarial certificate over the counter to City Treasurer Werlein.

"What's this?" asked the Treasurer.

"It is it," replied the other with a smile. "You see," he went on confidentially, "I just followed the City Auditor's notice and I had to pay only 50 cents—ha, ha, ha!" and he passed over the notice. The notice read: "If so verified by any officer authorized to administer an oath, no fee will be charged."

"If you had come up here," said the treasurer quizzically, "we should not have charged you a fee."

"But you'd have charged me $5 and the notary did the work for 50 cents," and the caller laughed uproariously.

"You might just as well suppress your mirth," said the City Treasurer. "You are 50 cents out."

"How it that?" was the suddenly solemn question.

"We would have sworn you free. You paid 50 cents to the notary and now you have to pay your $5 license fee."

"The dickens you say! Well, hang that notary!" and the man went off with blood in his eye.

"One thorn of experience is worth a whole wilderness of warning"
—James Russell Lowell

An aphorism to be studied by those who, despite all warnings, persist in buying silverware without assuring themselves of its quality.

GORHAM

is a name which in itself is an assurance of the very highest quality and that it is Gorham the trade-mark will testify.

STERLING

All responsible jewelers keep it

DAILY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

PORTLAND, Jan. 9.—8 P. M.—Maximum temperature, 48; minimum temperature, 41; river reading, 11 A. M., 7.7 feet; change in 24 hours, —0.9 foot; total precipitation, 5 P. M. to 5 P. M., 0.03 inch; total precipitation since Sept. 1, 1902, 24.51 inches; normal precipitation since Sept. 1, 1902, 21.43 inches; excess, 3.08 inches; total sunshine Jan. 8, 0:00; possible sunshine Jan. 8, 8:54; barometer (reduced to sea level) at 5 P. M., 30.17.

PACIFIC COAST WEATHER.

STATIONS.	Max. temp.	Precipitation past 12 hrs.	Wind Velocity	Wind Direction	State of weather.
Astoria	50	0.00	6	NE	Clear
Baker City	38	0.00	*	NW	Pt. cldy
Boise	30	0.00	*	W	Cloudy
Eureka	52	0.00	*	NE	Pt. cldy
Helena	40	0.00	*	W	Cloudy
North Head	52	0.00	8	E	Clear
Pocatello	30	0.00	10	W	Pt. cldy
Portland	48	0.02	*	NW	Cloudy
Red Bluff	60	0.00	*	NW	Clear
Roseburg	48	0.00	*	S	Clear
Sacramento	46	0.00	*	SE	Pt. cldy
Salt Lake	26	0.00	*	W	Clear
San Francisco	50	0.00	*	N	Cloudy
Spokane	32	T	*	NW	Clear
Seattle	50	0.01	*	N	Cloudy
Walla Walla	34	T	*	NW	Cloudy

*Light.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

Light rain has fallen in the Willamette Valley and in the Sound country, and light snow has occurred in Eastern Washington, Eastern Oregon and Northern Idaho. The fall of snow, however, was very light.

The temperatures in the Pacific Coast States continue about normal.

The indications are for generally fair weather in this district Saturday.

Forecasts made at Portland for the 28 hours ending at midnight Saturday, January 10:

Portland and vicinity—Generally fair; winds mostly northerly.

Oregon—Generally fair, except showers north coast during the afternoon; northeasterly winds, shifting to southeast.

Washington—Generally fair, except showers near coast; east to southeast winds.

Idaho—Generally fair and moderately cool.

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MORTGAGE LOANS

On improved city and farm property.
R. LIVINGSTONE 224 Stark st.

Portland Homebuilding Co.

Builds homes only at University Park. You select a lot 50x100, and pay down $5 and pay $5 monthly till your turn comes to get a home after which you pay $5 monthly and 5 per cent simple annual interest on what you owe. Each principal payment reduces the interest accordingly. Each home costs $1000 including $200 for the lot. Contracts are issued in series of 100. When there is paid to the company $1000 by all the members. They are called together to determine who shall get the money with which to build a home. The one who gets the money pays to the others 5 per cent interest on the amount each has paid of the $1000 loaned, therefore each member gets 5 per cent interest on his money until he becomes a borrower himself. Each member also gets the increase in the value of his lots from the day he pays down his first $5. For further particulars call on or address

FRANCIS I. M'KENNA, Agent,
151 6th st., Marquam bldg., Portland, Or.

Special Sale

FRENCH CHINA and ENGLISH SEMI-PORCELAIN

Dinner Sets

Sale continues until January 15.

Bargains in Cut Glass, Silver Plateware, Lamps and Jardinieres

PRAEL, HEGELE & CO.

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You use your teeth several times every day of your life, and your health depends on the thoroughness with which they perform their work. Why, then, do you neglect them? If you suffer the slightest pain or notice any decay in any of your teeth, have them attended to at once. We guarantee the highest class of work without inflicting pain.

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