Washington side-

Total Fall pack-

 Variety.
 Cases.

 Chinook
 7,743

 Silversides
 44,25

 Steelheads
 3,254

 Chums
 17,686

Total358,772

Coast streams and bays-

 Variety,
 Cases.

 Chinook
 13,361

 Silversides
 50,987

 Chums
 5,562

Sturgeon

Recapitulation, Spring and Fall pack-

fish caught in Columbia River and other

streams in Oregon, which has been con-sumed locally and shipped East for the

the State of Oregon for the year 1900-

ASIATICS IN OUR ARMY.

19,620 00 63,706 60

Value.

Variety.

year 1900-

FISH HARVEST, 1900

Commissioner Reed Makes His Annual Report.

/EAR'S OUTPUT OVER \$3,000,000

Secommendations Made for Modification of Existing Laws-What Has Been Done at the Hatcheries-Predatory Animals.

BATJEM Dec 11.-Fish Commissioner F. C. Reed today submitted to Governor Geer his second annual report for the rear ending December 1, 1900. He gives a connected statement in chronological orfler of his official acts, presents details of his several visits to all the hatcheries in the state, together with important sta-tistics as to the number of salmon eggs placed, and incidentally offers suggestions us to how the efficiency of hatcheries may be increased.

is responsible, in a large degree, for the secrease in the number of salmon. On this subject, he says:

first stop was made at Ontario, Or., where I consulted my deputy, William O'Brien, an old resident of that part of the state, in regard to the Maiheur River, having to furnish the number each year, such previously heard that quite a number of expense to be paid from the license fund; salmon ascended this stream. Mr. also have authority to change the color O'Brien informed me, however, that no or size of the figures from year to year, salmon had been seen in the Malheur Riv- so that, when seeing the number on the

bers. In this, as in many other cases, the decrease cannot all be attributed to the amount of salmon that are caught before they reach this point, but largely owing to the fact that the country through which this stream flows is being more thickly settled, and I am sorry to say that when people see salmon in shallow water in any of our streams, it matters not whether they are fit for food or not (and it is safe to say that no salmon is suitable for food during the spawning season), it appears to be the second nature of some people to destroy them by some means, as is done with the deer and all kinds of game.

Another and more important reason for

salmon not entering many of the streams of Eastern Oregon and Idaho in such large numbers as they did years ago must be attributed to the settler. This part of the country being dry, requiring irriga-tion during the Summer months, dams have been built on nearly all of the small streams, the water being taken from them and carried in ditches for miles for this purpose, thus destroying much of the

spawning grounds, leaving Ontario, I went to Bliss, Ida-On leaving Ontario, I went to Bliss, Idaho, for the purpose of inspecting the location at Salmon Falis. Nearly the same conditions existed there as elsewhere, with a like complaint from the settlers that but few salmon now found their way up there, whereas, years ago they came in lurge numbers. In my opinion, the law should be changed, if a change is necessary, so that the Fish Commissioner can erect hatcheries outside of the sioner can erect hatcheries outside of the

Game Warden Should Care for Trout In regard to the trout. The care and protection of them and all game fish should be eliminated from the Fish Commissioners' duties, and should be turned over to the Game Warden. At any rate.

over to the Game Warden. At any rate, should this not be done, more money and help should be furnished the Fish Commissioner to aid him in performing his duties in that respect. I believe, however, that the members of the Oregon Fish and Game Association, which is the leading sportsmen's club in the state, besides all other sportsmen will bear meout in this recommendation. I dare say that all who read this report will consider a large of the state where, in his judgment, one is need-side allows proports will consider a large of the state where, in his judgment, one is need-side allows proports will consider a large of the state where, in his judgment, one is need-side and other reports will consider a large of the state where, in his judgment, one is need-side and low such deputy for each stream in the state where, in his judgment, one is need-side and low such deputy reasonable to find but very tend to find but very tend but sides all other sportsmen, will bear me out in this recommendation. I dare say that all who read this report will con-clude that the writer is no sportsman, and so far as trout fishing is concerned,

they will be correct. Where Laws Need Changing.

Mr. Reed evidently has made a careful study of the effect of the laws relating to Oregon's fishing industries, and a large part of his report is devoted to discussing them and to modifications which he thinks should be made. On this subject he says:

of the law governing the fishing in the State of Oregon, having had one more season in which to observe the results of the same, I find it is very important that some changes be made in addition to those recommended at that time, and all would therefore suggest that the fol-lowing changes be made in the law passed

lumbia and Willamette Rivers and their tributaries begins at 6 A. M. January I. and continue until 6 P. M. April 20. The Fall close season on the Columbia River from 6 A. M. August 15 to 6 P. M. September 15. As this change may appear to be extensive, it may be well for me give some reasons for my recommenda-

First-The chinook salmon entering the Columbia River during the months of January, February, March and April should be protected. If not molested, they would go to the spawning-grounds in the Clackamas and Sandy Rivers, and would materially increase the number of eggs that could be taken at these sta-Second-During the months of January.

February and March there is a good run of steelheads on their way to the spawn-ing-grounds, which, if allowed free passage up the river, would do more toward keeping up the supply of this valuable

close from 6 A. M. January 1 to 6 P. M. August 1, and from 6 A. M. November 16 to 6 P. M. December 15. In regard to sale of confiscated fish, see

Sec. 2. Give Fish Commissioner author-ty to build racks on any of the small ful to fish within two miles below same.

streams in the state, and make it unlaw-Sec. 4. The distance between pound mets, traps or weirs should be 2000 feet, and distance between set nets 200 feet.

Having had another season in which to note the operations of this portion of the law, in my opinion, if this law is repealed, there will be no means of preventing those who are not citizens from engaging in the fishing, which would in a few years permit much of the fishing to be done by Japanese and other aliens. Therefore, should this law be repealed, provision should be made whereby those who fish in the waters of this state may obtain from the Clerk of his county a obtain from the Clerk of his county a certificate that he is a registered voter of such county, and upon presenting this certificate to the Fish Commissioner, who shall enter the name and number of the holder in a book kept for that purpose. If the individual license is repealed, the licenses for the different appliances may be increased 20 per cent.

Sec. 17. See report for 1890.

TAX ON COLD-STORAGE BUSINESS. Sec. 18.—I wish to change recommenda-tions made in 1895 report in reference to this section, and would suggest that the law governing cold-storage dealers and peddlers be changed to the effect that each shall pay a license of \$2.50 per year, regardless of the amount of salmon han-dled and 30 cents see too. regardless of the amount of salmon han-died, and 30 cents per ton gross on each ton of fish handled. The reason for this change is that the present law is very complicated in this respect, in the case of dealers almost prohibiting a new firm from engaging in the business, as they are compelled to pay a license of \$20. Then, again, in regard to dealers and peddlers who were engaged in business prior to the enactment of this law, and did not handle 10 tons of salmon and sturdid not handle 10 tons of salmon and stur-geon combined, they are not required to pay any license, while those not engaged May be increased.

Why Salmon Are Decimated.

Commissioner Reed is of the opinion that the Eastern Oregon and Idaho settler

Sec. 21. Under this section each and all pound nets or traps are required to show at night time a white light. This is very confusing, both to large and small crafts On September 14, the writer made a trip to Idaho in search of a location where salmon were plentiful enough to itustify the erection of a hatchery. The lightly the erection of a hatchery. The first stop was made at Ontario, Or., where

so that, ween seeing the number on the serior the past 10 years, and at this time, when they should have been going up to spawn, there was not more than 40 inches of water running in the river.

This is another instance which goes to show that the supply of salmon is decreasing to an alarming extent. In early days they entered this river in large numbers. In this as it many other cases, the Sec. 23. The amount of money appropriated for the expenses of the Fish Commissioner is insufficient for the requirements of the law. I have endeavored during the past two years to be as economical as possible, and yet, for the last three months of each year have had no funds, either for the enforcement of the law or for my expenses. I would, there-fore, recommend that the last part of this section, relating to the hire of patrol-boats, traveling, office and other neces-sary expenses of the Fish Commissioner, be omitted, and that section 23 be amended as follows:

Sec. 21. I would suggest that the State of Oregon be but one district; that is, all moneys collected from licenses, etc., go into one fund, to be known as the hatchery fund, and the necessary expenses of the Fish Commissioner, as cited above, be paid out of this fund, also the expenses of operating and maintaining all hatcheries already built, or any that may be built in the future, but, as near in proportion to the amount collected in the vicinity of each hatchery as may be pos-

Sec. 25. See report for 1899.

DEPUTIES. Sec. 36. The Fish Commissioner should be allowed one deputy at a yearly salary to hold office at the pleasure of the Com-missioner. As the law now stands, there are three deputies allowed, each of whom naturally desire to put in his time as quickly as possible, in order that he may secure other employment. It can scarce-ly be expected that a man working for by be expected that a man working for the sum of \$300 per year he ready at any and all times to serve the Fish Commis-sioner. During the past two years. I have been obliged to appoint deputies to take the places of my regular appointees, owing to the lutter having employment they could not leave without injury to themselves in a financial way. The provision for appointing a special

The provision for appointing a special deputy in each county without pay, ex-cept one-half of the fines collected in case of conviction, is practically a dead letter, for I have been able to find but very few

It is also essential that the state fur-nish the Fish Commissioner a patrol-boat that can be had at any time when need-ed For the past two years it has been of the past two years in the stream on the Legislative Assembly that very difficult to get a suitable boat when | the unexpended balance of the appr at the special session of the Legislature in 1895;

CLOSE SEASONS.

CLOSE SEASONS.

CLOSE SEASONS.

Section 1. Have this section altered so that the Spring close season for the Co.

session of the Legislature, but what other industry have we of such commercial advantage to many of our citizens? What other industry have we that gives emplayment to as many of our people? I claim, and without fear of successful contradiction, that no question to come before our next Legislative Assembly is of such importance to as many people as is
the fishing industry of the state. The
law enacted at the special session in 1888,
taxing those directly interested in the
fishing industry, was recommended by the writer 10 years ago, and had it become a law at that time the industry would not have decreased to its present condition. The only protection given salmon for the past four years, to enable some keeping up the supply of this valuable fish than anything that might be dose until some suitable location be found in which to propagate them.

For recommendations regarding Coos River, see report of 1809. For the Necanicum and Ohana Creeks, see report of 1809. All coast streams, except Rogue River, All coast streams, except Rogue River, close from \$ A. M. January 1 to 6 P. M. to the fish a free run of 34 hours, and the re-enactment of this law, with sufficient funds for its enforcement, with an additional control of the control of them to get to their spawning grounds. has been the close seasons from March 1 to April 15 and from August 10 to September 10. Prior to this was a weekly close time from Saturday, 6 P. M. to vision was a serious mistake, as it gave the fish a free run of 34 hours, and the re-enactment of this law, with an additional control of them to get to their spawning grounds. funds for its enforcement, with an addi-tional 12 hours per week, from 6 A. M. on Saturday until 6 P. M. the following Sun-day, would be of far more benefit to the industry than either the Spring or Fall

By the statistics, it will be seen that the decline in the output has been far more perceptible since the repeal of the

mets, traps or weirs should be 1000 feet, and distance between set nets 300 feet, allowing no lead or shear to extend down atream from any part of the pot or pound of the trap, and no set net shall have any shear or wing extending down stream from the outer end thereof. Also no set net or other fixed appliance shall extend more than two-thirds the distance across any stream in the state at ordinary low water.

INDIVIDUAL LICENSES

Sec. 16. In my report for 1896 I recommended the feetal of the individual license, giving my reason for so doing.

Sunday close season law.

DESTRUCTION OF PREDATORY ANIMALS.

In addition to the above recommendations, some action should be taken at the coming session of the Legislature for the destruction of the thousands of seal and sea lions found along the coast and near the mouths of the rivers, preying on almost during the entire season. In order to give an idea of the amount of salmon thus destroyed, will relate an instance which took place in the Spring of 1896. A large sea lion, which was caught in a pound net near the mouth of the Columbia River, was killed and taken Sunday close season law.

to Astoria, and from there to Portland, where it was prepared for the museum. Upon dissecting the carcass, it was found to contain about 200 pounds of saimon not yet digested in this instance, the sea god work for crawfals, thinks clean and during that time had eaten 200 pounds of saimon. This may have been more than the could have caught had he not been in the trap, but if goes to show how much fish they can at when an opportunity offers. In the open water they seldom get more than as one bite from a saimon, for when they have caught a fish they usually come to a dog with a rat, the saimon being form into plecce, which are scattered for many feet, few of them ever being picked up by the lion, preferring to have the approt of catching another salmon.

Another circumstance came to my notice a few years ago, showing the number of fash one seal will destroy in 24 hours. Two lishermen had a met set for steel the ack hight the than now), when they failed for several nights to catch any fish. Thinking some other fishermen were taking the fish, they concluded to water and catch the thick, which proved to be a large seal. After killing the seal they are already acclimated and that they are already acclimated and that they are already acclimated and that the only way to protect the salmon and perpetuate the industry is to shorten the fish they exer all aghts to catch any fish. This are clearly described. Mr. Reed control of ask of the seal well as the control of the metural and unnatural appliances for taking fish can be curtailed and do justice to all concerned; the only way to protect the salmon and perpetuate the industry is to shorten the fish they exer all aghts to catch any fish.

The light of the than now, when they failed for several nights to catch any fish and catch the thick, which proved to be a large seal. After killing the seal they concluded to water and catch the thick, which proved to be a large seal. After killing the seal they concluded to water and catch the thick, which proved to be a large seal. Af

ful then than now), when they falled for several nights to catch any fish. Thinking some other fishermen were taking the fish, they concluded to watch and catch the thief, which proved to be a large seal. After killing the seal they again continued to get the usual number of steetheads, showing that this one seal could eat or kill or destroy from eight to twelve fish every day. I think it is safe to say that the seal and sea llons eat or kill and destroy at least one-fourth as many salmon during the lishfourth as many salmon during the fish-ing season as are caught by all the fish-

ermen.

The above may be a low estimate, but let us see what it will amount to: Allowlet us see what it will amount to: Allowing the salmon pack to reach 350,000
cases, which means at least 1,050,000 salmon, one-fourth of which would be 252,500
salmon at 20 pounds each, making 5,250,000
pounds, which, at the rate of 6½ cents
per pound, amounts to 1341,250; and this
nice little sum has gone for what purpose? To feed these creatures that are
of no value, except for their hides and
the oil that may be made from the carcass.

Cass.

I would therefore recommend that a law I would therefore recommend that a law be passed giving a bounty of \$1 each for the scalps of the seal and \$2.50 each for the scalp of the seal lion, the bounty to be paid from the liense fund, which I think would be sufficient, in addition to what can be made from the sale of hides and off, to induce hunters to kill a great many of these fish-caters, and the money thus expended would do as much good as if used in hatching salmon.

Another entirely worthless creature. Another entirely worthless creature, which, I am sure, many will agree with me, is no ornament to our bays and streams, and should be destroyed; this is the cormorant, or what is commonly called the shag, which inhabits the bays and streams along the coast and lives en-tirely upon small fish. While they may catch some which are of no use, they also catch many of the young salmon on their way to the ocean, as they sometimes stay between the salt and fresh water before going to sea. A bounty of 5 cents per head on these birds would be the means of having many killed, thus ren-dering that much more protection to sal-

FISHWAY AT WILLAMETTE FALLS. Another very important matter in con-nection with the fishing industry is the fishway at the falls of the Willamette. In 1893, there was an appropriation of \$10,000 made to build a fishway over these falls. A part of the money was ex-pended in having some work done on a plan recommended by the Board of Fish Commission in its report for 1892, which plan was to blast a suitable channel through the first or lower break for the fish to have easy access to the same, and to thus continue the channel for some distance up the island, and also blast out some deep holes at suitable places along these channels for the fish to rest in. This channel should be deepened some at the lower end, and in several places further up also more and better pools or resting places made. The expense of putting in such fishway would, in my opinion, not exceed \$1000.

Hatcheries. Mr. Reed, under the head of "Hatcheries." gives exact statistics for each one

and thus summarizes:

Amount appropriated for the con-struction of hatcheries, 1899-1900...\$15,600 00 Amount expended in the construction of hatcheries in district No. 3, 1889 5 District No. 6, 1899 5 District No. 2, 1990 5 District No. 3, 1990 5 District No. 3 Dist

state where, in his judgment, one is needed, and allow such deputy reasonable compensation for the time be is employed under the direction of the Fish Commissioner.

It is also essential that the state furnish the Fish Commissioner a pairol-boat that can be had at any time.

very difficult to get a suitable boat when one was required, being in use during the dishing season, either by the cannerles or made in 1839 be still held available for the could-storage dealers. When one could be purpose for which it was originally aphad for a few days, however, it oftlimes proved to be too large and expensive, and a small hatchery on each of the coast required too great a depth of water to go in many parts of the river where the found while if we have to depend upon fishing-boats were, or too small to go amounts collected from licenses in each near the mouth of the river, where the district to do so, it will take years to acgreater part of the fishing is done. Many complish the object. The coast streams complaints have been received from fisherman who paid their licenses, stating in one district, with no accessible way compilsh the object. The coast streams are quite small, and in most cases several season. There should also be one patrol-boat cruising the river continuously dur-ing the close season. This is the only or any means of transportation between boat crifsing the river continuously during the close season. This is the only
way to enforce the law as it should be
done, and to do so more fonds will be
done, and to do so more fonds will be
necessary.

NECESSITY FOR LEGISLATION.

It may seem out of place to have so
much fish legislation brought up at each
much fish l that they should have a factory, as they are paying licenses for that purpose. Therefore, the people living on the coast streams are justly entitled to the unexpended balance of the aforesaid appropriate the stream of th printion, not only for the construction hatcheries, but in some places where the amount collected from licenses is very small, it should be used to help operate ties from the fishing industry is quite small when compared with the Columbia River. Nevertheless, it is of great importance to them, and they feel that they are

> Over 32,000,000 Young Fish Planted. The following table is presented, show-ing number of chinook salmon eggs taken and young fish planted from the different stations in Oregon for the year 1900;

> entitled to some help from the state to

	No. eggs	
Where taken.	taken.	
pper Clackamas	2,907,600	
Imon River	1,260,000	
mpqua River	200,000	
ttle White Salmon	600,600	
sos Bay	520,000	
uslaw	450,000	
uslaw ittle White Salmon	1.150.000	
S. S. Clackamas	1,500,600	
ittle White Salmon		
Total	11,287,000	
Steelheads-		
dmon River	250,000	

*Estimated, not yet hatched. From the latest report from the State inbor of the Japanese over any other

of Washington, they will plant in the Co-lumbia River and its irributaries, includ-ing those from he United States station, about 19,000,000 chimook, 4,000,000 silversides and 1,000,000 steetheads, making a grand total for the year 1000 of total for the year 1900 of

Other Fish, Shellfish and Crustaceans Commissioner Reed defends the shad,

labor now available in the Northwest is their reliability. It comes mainly from their temperance and their personal clean-liness. Most white laborers, and especialiness. Most white laborers, and especially Italians, will not keep themselves and the places they live in clean. The result is disease. We have great trouble to keep typhoid fever out of the camps. Exactly as it was hard to keep disease out of the volunteer army camps last year. Disease and intemperance incapacitate a large proportion of white laborers.

Spring pack of salmon on the Oregon side of the Columbia River for the year 1800;

Variety, Cases. Value. Chinook 167,817 \$1,174,719 00 Steelheads 5,607 \$3,259 00 Steelheads 5,607 \$1,257,673 00 Steelheads 5,607 \$1,157,673 00 Steelheads 7,565 \$1,857,673 00 Steelheads 7,565 \$2,882 \$1,87,673 00 Steelheads 7,565 \$2,885 00 Steelheads 15,573 \$2,545 00 Steelheads 15,574 \$2,545 00 Steelheads 15,574 \$2,545 00 Steelheads 15,575 00 Steelheads 2,575 00 St

\$ 202,558 10 up the ranks of the army, to a considerable extent, with boys from 15 to 21 years of age, who, while they are growing up to be men, could be educated for army officers. These youths should pass an expension of the physical control of \$ 114,546 00 amination in regard to their physical, mental and moral qualifications before they are admitted into the service, and after they are admitted should be paid reasonable, but not exorbitant salaries. They should be required, whenever called upon, to perform the same duties that our regular soldlers are now required to perform, and at the same time should re-\$ 33,385 90 ceive educations, perhaps not as thorough, but somewhat similar, to that of Fall pack—

Fall pack—

Value

West Point cadets. Civilians might be employed, to some extent, as their to earn a livelihood. After these boys have become educated, they should re-ceive the preference when army appoint-ments are to be made, and army com-

ments are to be made, and army com-missions should no longer be used as a payment for political services. Should the system which I have out-lined remain in operation for a few years, it is evident that the salaries of com-missioned army officers might be con-siderably reduced without any detriment Amount and value of shell fish taken in to the service. The laborer is worthy of his hire; but after an abundance of la-borers have been obtained, their salaries should be mostly regulated by the law of
 Variety,
 Amount, Value.

 Crawfish
 42,000 doz.
 \$ 8,400

 Clams
 37,500 bush.
 37,000

 Oysters
 568 sacks.
 1,888
 supply and demand. LUCIAN EVERTS.

Chicago Chronicle,

During the late contest for the Presi dency, Secretary Gage Issued an unofficial Why Not Enlist Them for Foreign

the President contents himself with an

which covered the ground sufficiently. It

was a very brief and simple provision and could have been copied entire int the message without overburdening it.

It provided merely that, in order to

maintain the parity of the coins of the two metals, it should be the duty of the Secretary of the Tressury to pay gold coin on demand for silver dollars. That

would have accomplished the avowed pur-pose, and no President or Secretary of the Treasury could get around it without

openly violating an express provision of

law and laying himself liable to impeach-

ment.

Since that would put us on a gold basis until Congress should otherwise order, why is it not recommended? Do the Re-

publican leaders hope to keep the danger open to scare people in the campaign four years from now? If so, they are fooling thomselves. There will be no possibility

of creating any such scare four years hence. The big hole in the law may as well be stopped now as any time. It will never serve a campaign purpose again.

FAST TIME.

The O. R. & N. operates through trains and cars from Portland to Chicago, giv-

and cars from Fortuna to chicago giv-ing a choice of two routes, with three trains a day each way. These trains are operated on fast schedules and are equipped with the latest types of Pull-man cars, both first and second class. Ticket office, Third street, corner Oak.

intellectual nations of Europe have been the most successful colonists and so far as intelligence is concerned, the Ameri-can Nation is surely second to no other. any way violating the letter of the law. He claimed, in effect, that the law was so defective that it did not accomplish what was understood to be its chief purpose. As our experience increases we will doubt-less become wiser and more successful in regard to colonization. We all know that in order to successfully carry out the In his annual report he remarks that the law of last March needs re-enforce-ment in some important particulars, but he is not as specific as he might be. And policy of expansion it will, for some time to come, be necessary to keep a large army in our newly-acquired possessions. The cost of this army is one of the prinexpression of his confidence that Congress, in its wisdom, will find a way to nail the standard fast. But he makes no cipal arguments which is now mad specific recommendation.

This is the more remarkable in view of the fact that the finance bill, as it passed the House, contained a provision of against the policy of expansion, but I think that this cost is at present much greater than it need to be. It has been demosstrated by both England and America that very good soldlers can be ob-tained from the inferior races of men. In an editorial published in The Oregonian

of August 3, you say:
"The truth is: That the vast majority of some healthy men make excellent soldiers, when well armed, well disciplined, and above all when well led. Colors and races don't count nearly so much as leadership. Napoleon's armies included many thousands of men who were not Frenchmen of blood or even birth. The army of Hannibal was a mixture of all

and qualities." siderable extent with Asiatics, and principally with Japanese? I have some-where seen it stated that the expense of our army in the Philippines is about \$3000 per annum for each man in the Asiatics could be employed as soldiers for less than one-fourth of this sum and they could be trained to do very efficient work. In regard to the Japanese, J. J. Hill, the railroad magnate, in an interview which was published in the month of June, 1899, among other things, said:

is only right to say that having tried the Japanese we find them the most satisfactory laborers we have. They are willing, cheerful and strong; they work a little cheaper, and that is a point, of

course. But the great advantage of the No. nsa-planted. 2,480,000 Upper Clackamas River 1,190,000 Salmon River. 190,000 Umpqua River. 540,000 Umpqua River. 440,000 Coos and Coquille Rivera. 1,133,500 Siusiaw and Yaquina Rivers. 1,135,000 Siusiaw and Yaquina Rivers. 1,480,000 Lower Clackamas River.

10,885,500

200,000 Salmon River.

No other soap in the world is used so much; or so little of it goes so far.

All sorts of people use Pears' soap, all sorts of stores sell it, especially druggists.

Good Things Every Hand!

Cake made with White Le Cottolene. Its Try White Cottolene in place

less) and see how pleased

butter (using one-third

Fried Chicken

is delicious when White Cottolene is the frying medium.
The delicate flavor of the meat is brought out to the fullest extent. The most delicate stomach will relish it.

Croquettes

are the daintiest productions of pru-dent housewives. They make the surplus items that would otherwise be turned into hash a delectable delicacy—provided they are not spoiled in frying. White Cottolene adds a wholesome savor.

Fried **Potatoes**

are always staple and might as well be appetizing and tasty as not. All that is necessary to have a dish acceptable to all kinds of atomachs is to use White Cottolene.

WHITE COTTOLENE

is the ideal cooking fat. It is superior to butter and lard not only because of its vegetable oil being more readily assimilated by the stomach, but particularly as it adds a rest to the appetite. It is peculiarly adapted to bringing out the delicate flavors of all articles. It is a boon to all who love good things to eat and cannot assimilate anything but vegetable fats. It furnishes at least one instance where the most healthful way of preparing food is at the same time the most appetizing. Prom-inent cooks, chefs and physicians everywhere use it in preference to any other short ming or frying medium



The N.K.Fairbank Company. FREE! Our dainty book

CUT OUT

0 0

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Enclose It to Me With : Ten Dollars

D

And I will furnish you, all complete, ready for use, my 1900 Model No. 6 SANDEN ELECTRIC BELT. It is superior in make, quality and power to any belt offered by other dealers for which they charge \$30, or more.

ACT TODAY

Because this offer will be held open only for a limited time, as I want to favor the many sufferers who cannot afford to pay more for a first-class electrical appliance such as the Sanden is.

DR. A. T. SANDEN Corner 4th and Morrison Streets PORTLAND, OR,

SOFTNESS OF SEALSKIN.

Is Rivaled by Human Hair Where Dandruff Is Eradicated. For twenty-five cents, you can get Car-ter's Little Liver Pills—the best liver reg-ulator in the world. Don't forget this. One pill a dose. Sealskin is admired the world over for its softness and glossiness; and yet the human hair is equally as soft and glossy when healthy; and the radical cause of all hair trouble is dandruff, which is caused by a pestiferous parasite that saps the vitality of the hair at its root. Newbro's Herpicide is the only preparation that is fatal to the dandruff germ. With-out dandruff no failing hair, but a lux-uriant growth of glossy, soft hair is certain. Scouring the scalp won't cure dandruff. Kill the dandruff germ. Thousands of women owe their beautiful suits of hair to Newbro's Herpicide.

DR. CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE

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