

Rogue River Salmon King Says Present Methods of Artificial Propagation are Not Effective

B. D. Hume Writes of the Threatened Extinction of the Salmon Industry of Oregon—What He is Doing to Stock Rogue River.

WEDDERBURN, Or., July 29.—(To the Editor.)—The articles emanating from the representative of cannermen and fishermen operating on the Columbia River, lately appearing in your columns, have been interesting reading to one who is familiar with conditions existing on that here-fore wonderful stream, but nothing has appeared that hit the mark so closely as the Oregonian article of July 16. That your readers may more easily determine the value of hatchery work as conducted by the various Fish Commissions, the best way is to compare propagation on the Columbia, I have prepared the following statement as an illustration of the natural and artificial methods of salmon propagation and their effect on the Columbia River, from 1886 to date, the deductions being made from your statement of July 16 and from the acts of the Legislature of the State of Oregon:

Table with columns for Year, Fry, and Pack. It shows data for various years from 1886 to 1903, comparing the number of fry and the resulting pack sizes.

Few Minnows Reach Maturity. By those who have been considered an authority on the subject of pisciculture, it has been asserted that salmon reach the adult stage at the age of 4 years. I believe has generally been admitted to be correct. The same authorities have stated that by the natural process of propagation about 3 per cent of the spawn deposited in the natural way develop to maturity and return as adults to the spawning grounds. It appears that the work of the Columbia hatcheries, although assisted by the natural process, comes far short of such estimates. It will be observed by referring to the above showing that the planting of 1892, viz., 25,000,000, gives but little more than 2 per cent, although assisted by the spawn of such salmon as were permitted to exercise their natural function. The planting in 1903 of 62,000,000 from reports of the catch of the Columbia for the present season leads fair to show an alarming decrease in the pack and to provoke much inquiry as to the efficiency of the system pursued in the operation of the hatcheries of the State. The disturbed social condition of the present day leads the minds of many astray until they forget the people and the people and thus before the people and the people while they rob them of their heritage. There is nearly, if not quite, a population of 500,000 in the State of Oregon and probably out of the number, something less than 5000 fishermen who, after having exhausted the rights of the State, are now moving on to repeat the process in Puget Sound or Alaska. The rights of the 405,000 other residents of the state to a share in the natural or fostered resources, as well as those who will come to increase the population, are being sacrificed to the selfish properties of those who have invested hundreds of thousands of dollars because valueless. These who have invested their money therein and other lines of business which have found profit in furnishing supplies are also injured. This question concerns every citizen, be he farmer, mechanic, or what not. Though a man may not want to fish, his son may, and while a man may not fish, he may desire to see salmon on his table at a reasonable price. It is the duty of the State Fish Commission to wake up and see that the laws are enforced. The laws as they are give them plenty of latitude, but they do nothing. Disease and the Remedy. It is evident to the most obtuse that there is something wrong in the methods...

that have been pursued heretofore, and that some remedy should be provided ere the supply of the Royal Chinook of that wonderful river shall have become entirely exhausted. Let us make a correct diagnosis of the case and the remedy is a simple matter. The plainest symptom which makes itself manifest is that of obstruction, which is of two kinds, viz., legitimate and otherwise, the first being that of fence fishing interests, which have pursued a suicidal policy by cutting out the weekly close time. For this the pilot fishermen of Astoria, assisted by the Master Warden, are responsible. The illegitimate obstructions are those maintained by the various power companies through the concurrence of Mr. Van Dusen and those maintained by his son for the purpose of taking down hatchery purposes which are in excess of requirements. These are the works of the principal tributaries and preventing any crop from natural reproduction except those of the poorest quality which propagate in my control. I have always been ready to give the people the benefit of such experience as has been gained by years of study and the expenditure of thousands of money, but I have been adverse to the relinquishment of my rights for the benefit of a few schemers who by misrepresentation and fraud endeavor to represent themselves as the people and for the people in order that they may "reap where they have not sown." I am sure that I may not enjoy the fruits of my exertions, as the damage done already will probably so reduce the supply that for the next three or four years there will not be sufficient salmon to justify my operating at this place. This, however, will not prevent me from continuing to clean the waters below the dam at that place to the final extinction of the salmon of this river unless the Fish Commission of this state shall for a while cut out political and pay some attention to the enforcing of the laws against obstructions. The common idea that a close time which includes the beginning and end of the spawning season will serve to stock the river during the whole period is entirely wrong, as the months to which they belong, and a salmon of the April run will not reproduce others which come later in the season, and the August run bring forth any that will come earlier in the months of the salmon season. It is therefore useless to have a close time of this character, as the seed of the state is to build up the entire run from April to the end of the spawning season. It is useless to propagate or preserve any species of salmon for ornamental purposes. What is wanted is to have the river built up and a fair proportion of such run taken to stock the river. This can be accomplished by closing the river to fishing 48 hours each week, enforcing the Sunday close law, and by instead of arresting all the salmon which escape the fishermen of the lower river, at the Amnet dam and placed barred wire below to prevent the fishermen coming inside the dam. But notwithstanding that for several years many complaints have been made in regard to the obstruction to the passage of salmon by the dam at Grant's Pass to the State Fish Commission, no action has been taken, and in account of the low river, it is reported that no salmon are able to pass the dam, and that the fact is that though this has been the present fact for many years on the lower portions of the river, the fact is that the dam has been taking large quantities. This proves that the few that pass here collect the bulk of the run, and that the fact is in the regard of the fact that four years hence there will be none.

Hume's Private Hatchery on Rogue. I would willingly stock the river for legislative purposes, but to contend against such operations as are carried on at Grant's Pass is beyond human endurance. The fact is that the dam at Grant's Pass has encouraged me to renew my exertions, which on account of these deprivations I had suspended practically for some time. In 1906 I built a new and complete hatchery with feeding tanks and ponds, and now have trained and equipped the hatchery from three to four inches in length. My desire has always been to determine the best method of feeding the young salmon fry. The Fish Commission of Washington also visited us and we believe received some information of great value to the State of Washington and possibly that acquired by Mr. Van Dusen will prove a benefit to Oregon. R. D. HUME.

France for supplying wives to the earliest French settlers in Canada. The French government, under Louis XIV a great minister of finance and of the colonies, girls were taken from the houses of refuge of Paris and Lyons and sent out to Canada as prospective wives for the settlers. Mother Marie de Incarnation wrote in 1665 that 100 had come that Summer and were nearly all provided with husbands, and that 300 were on their way. Following this, in 1672 Count Frontenac, the Governor of Canada, wrote home to Paris, complaining of the scarcity of the supply of young women by the French government. "If 150 girls and as many servants," he said, "had been sent out this year they would all have found husbands and masters, and I am sure that the French government would be benefited thereby." After some of the young women had been married at Quebec it was found that they had husbands at home. The priests became cautious in trying the matrimonial knot, and Colbert thereupon ordered that each girl should provide herself with a certificate from the cure, or magistrate, of her parish, to the effect that she was free to marry. It is expected that the same qualification will be required of all those who are to be taken to the Canadian Northwest under ecclesiastical auspices. The new dates for matrimony will be encouraged by their conductors to accept places as domestic servants until sought out for wives by their French husbands. Considering the loud call for wives in the Northwest of Canada the new arrivals will not have long to wait. Nor will it be necessary to entice or to seduce the bachelor settlers into wedlock, as was the case with some of their forefathers in Quebec in the middle of the 17th century.

Kentucky's Human Sky-Scraper. Denver Col., New York Herald. Seven feet tall, 24 years old and still growing! This is the striking condition of John S. Porteous, of Paducah, Ky., who has come here for his health. "In Kentucky they call me the human skyscraper," he said. He towers so high above the rest of humanity that the appellation is well applied. He carried off the prize for the tallest and thinnest man in the Elks' parade during the convention, the next "highest man" being half an inch shorter. The award was \$50 and the equivalent, handsome watch and fob, was given Porteous. He has been living in the West for a year, and most of the time was spent in Wyoming. His rapid growth and the occupation he followed proved to be a combination that worked injury to his health, and he is now trying to recuperate from an attack of lung trouble. Porteous is an expert granite and marble cutter, and he acquires the breathing apparatus of the miner at the time he is growing so rapidly, as the cause of his lung affection. His father and mother are ordinary-sized persons and his father can stand under his arm with hat on. His father's relatives in Scotland are all tall and few of them are under six feet. Porteous, despite his great height, is not out of proportion. Chronic Catarrh Cured by The Household Surgeon. Druggists Refund Money If Dr. Porter's Antiseptic Healing Oil fails. 25c.

Bank Cashier Leaves \$4750 on Desk—Gone Next Morning. PITTSBURG, Aug. 2.—Because \$500 mysteriously disappeared from the First National Bank of Turtle Creek, Thomas Jordan, the negro janitor, is in jail in default of \$500 bail on a charge of larceny. Mr. Carroll, denied that any money of the institution was missing, was unable to account for the fact that Jordan was in the County Jail charged with having stolen some of the bank's money. Carroll acknowledged he had experienced some difficulty with Jordan, but said it was a matter of disorderly conduct only, and had nothing to do with the loss of money. Price of Two Lives is \$10,000. LANCASTER, Pa., Aug. 2.—"Surrender \$10,000 or be murdered along with your sister," was the substance of a letter received by Charles B. Grubb, one of Lancaster's leading citizens, who has expressed the belief that he knew the writing, and the police are hunting for the writer, as they regard the threat as serious. The writer of the letter was chosen by lot as a member of an organization, "The Strong Forty-two" to secure from Grubb \$10,000 or to take his life and that of his sister, Miss Daisy B. Grubb, of Philadelphia.

Rockefeller's Judicial Pursuer. Philadelphia Press. Judge Keneaw Mountain Landis, who insisted that John D. Rockefeller and other heads of the Standard Oil appear in the United States District Court at Chicago and give him information relative to the financial standing of the oil trust before he passes sentence upon it on the charge of rebating, has been on the bench since 1896. While private secretary to Walter Q. Gresham, Secretary of State, he declined an appointment to the diplomatic service tendered by President Cleveland, and he was born in Middleville, Ohio, in 1866, and educated at the public schools of Logansport, Ind., and for a time was a reporter on a newspaper in Logansport, graduated from the Union College of Law, in Chicago, in 1891, and subsequently became one of the instructors in the Northwestern University Law School. His father, a surgeon in the Ohio regiment, was wounded in the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, hence the Judge's first two names.

DICE THROWN OVER

Gambling Devices Cast Into Bottom of Ocean.

CRAP - SHOOTERS' FRIGHT

Storm at Sea Converts Colored Regiment—Act on Chaplain's Plea and the Angry Waters Subside.

Five hundred pairs of dice are lying at the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean somewhere off the coast of the United States, unless the fishes have swallowed them and carried them away.

The spotted cubes were thrown overboard by the negroes of the Twenty-third Kansas Regiment during a violent storm at sea, the sacrifice having been prompted by penitence. It was while the negro regiment was on board the ship Vigilance en route to Cuba that a storm, says the Kansas City Star, converted a score of boisterous craps games into a fervent religious meeting.

The Twenty-third Kansas went from Topeka to New York city and from there sailed for Cuba. There was no sleep on board the Vigilance the first night out. It is said that practically all of the negroes who were not prostrated with seasickness were shooting craps. The scene is described as follows in the language of a vessel's crew: "The dice were thrown and the dice were heard in different parts of the vessel: 'It's seven, an' I know it.' 'Shoot de money.' 'Didn't I get a con?' 'Little Dick.'"

Late at night while the games were running high a violent storm broke suddenly upon the sea. When the wind struck the vigilance a ruder was broken, and she whirled round and round, and then dipped down into the hollow of a mighty wave. The shock was unexpected, the vigilance a ruder was broken, and she whirled round and round, and then dipped down into the hollow of a mighty wave. The shock was unexpected, the vigilance a ruder was broken, and she whirled round and round, and then dipped down into the hollow of a mighty wave.

The storm raged for an hour, the soldiers thinking that every moment would be the last. Fortunately, there was a negro preacher on board, Rev. John L. Waller. It was for him to rise to the occasion. He gathered a crowd of negroes around him and spoke thus: "Brethren, the Lord sent this storm on the heads of sinful craps shooters. If we want to be saved let's pray." Then he dropped down on his knees and his voice was heard praying above the noise of the storm.

The soldiers joined with the preacher in his prayer. In short time lamentations, moans and promises could be heard on every hand. It was a revival meeting in earnest. Nearly every one of the 300 negroes around him and spoke thus: "The whole regiment was converted" in a very few minutes.

But the rough sea continued. The preacher protested that something further must be done. An inspiration came to him; there must be a sacrifice. "Our prayers and songs don't prevail," he shouted. "There's something wrong. Brethren, the dice must go into the sea!" The suggestion had only to be made. The dice were tossed into the angry waves, about 500 pairs of dice. Some of the negroes also threw in the money which they had won with the dice. In half an hour after the dice went the storm abated.

Rev. John L. Waller held religious services at frequent intervals during the rest of the voyage. They were always well attended. At each meeting he told his hearers that the prayers of the righteous had saved the wicked. Then he urged them all to remain steadfast.

Nothing was said about craps shooting during the rest of the voyage. Shortly after the soldiers landed in Cuba there was a pay day. Then it was that a "craps" man tried to do something wicked, but not a single pair could be found in the regiment; they had all been consigned to the sea. This was a condition that could not last. An ingenious negro soldier stole an ivory billiard ball from a Cuban pool hall and whittled out a pair of dice. He sold them for \$12.

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I Cure Men BY Original Methods DR. TAYLOR. I cannot too forcibly impress the fact that the METHODS BY WHICH I TREAT AND CURE MEN'S DISEASES ARE ORIGINAL. WITH ME, THEY ARE A RESULT OF MY OBSERVATION, RESEARCH AND STUDY DURING YEARS' PRACTICE AS A SPECIALIST. I HAVE BEEN DISAPPOINTED IN THEIR EFFORTS TO OBTAIN RELIEF, AND SHOULD AID ALL AFFLICTED MEN IN THE CHOICE OF A PHYSICIAN AS TO MY UNDERSTANDING OF MEN'S DISEASES AND THE SCIENTIFIC CORRECTNESS OF MY TREATMENT, MY UNEQUALLED SUCCESS IN EFFECTING PERMANENT CURES SPEAKS SUFFICIENTLY.

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