SURVEY IS NOW COMPLETE

Assistant Engineer Polhemus Returns From Coos Bay and Coquille-Jetty Work Under Way at the Latter Place.

J. S. Polhemus, assistant United States engineer officer, returned yesterday from Coos Bay and Coquille, where he has been engaged in surveying the bars and harbors of those places. The engineers re-port 20 feet of water on the Coos Bay bar and 13 feet on the bar at Coquille. The depth of water on the Coos Bay bar is better than was anticipated and assures the people of that district a sure and safe outlet for their products.

The engineers surveyed the Coos Bay

bar and the bay as for as North Bend. Barring a few shoals, which can be easily removed, there is a good depth of water. On the Coquille River bar the depth at lowest low water is 13 feet. This is also much better than was anticipated. William Jacobsen, of the firm of Wakefield, Jacobsen & Co., who has the contract for the completion of the stonework on the Coquille jetty, has opened the quarry and the delivery of stone will begin immediately. There is yet 300 feet to complete and the contractor has agreed to finish the job in one year. Coos Bay country is, at present, one of

the most prosperous sections on the Coast. C. A. Smith, representing large lumber interests, has about completed the erection of a sawmill which will cut 700,000 feet of timber daily. Mr. Smith has also under construction, a steamer which will operate on the Coast between Portland, Coos Bay and San Francisco. The new vessel will draw 18 feet and equipped for the easy and rapid handling of 2,500,000 feet of lumber. The craft is now building at Newport News and will be ready to enter the coasting trade by the first of the year. The vessel will be used exclusively for lumber and will not engage in the regular traffic.

Building in the Coos Bay country is remarkable, and there are no inflated values either," said J. L. Bowman, a clothing dealer of Portland yesterday. "Portland is the natural market for the country and the products of that country should come here. I have such faith in the future of Coos County that my father-in-law and myself are putting up a building in Marshfield which will be modern throughout and will have a tendency to reduce the insurance charges materially in that

Mr. Bowman says that the business can easily be diverted to Portland. Merchants find that they can deal better in Portland than in any other Coast city.

FIREBOAT PILOT DISQUALIFIED

Civil Service Commission Finds That Captain Reeves Is Incompetent.

Captain Harry Reeves, temporary pilot on the fireboat George H. Williams, has been disqualified by the Civil Service Commission on account of physical disability. . Pilot Reeves has been succeeded by Captain Wolfe.

rejected pilot of the fireboat is one of the ablest men on the river. He has been in service on river steamers for many years and has never met with a serious accident. The action of the Civil eral Government grants a license to a man to act in the capacity of master or pilot, physical consilition is secondary to Centralia, for Grays Harbor. mental requirements and a man who is able to stand the tests in navigation is

mission there has been constant friction between the firemen and the master and pilot. Engineers have also had trouble. Men holding marine licenses are respon-sible to the Government Inspectors and by taking orders from landsmen they would jeopardize their standing. In May the fireboat was incapacitated on account of the inability of the city to se-

cure engineers.
Captain E. S. Edwards, United States Inspector, and Captain Archie Pease, secretary of the Columbia River Pilots, recommended the appointment of Cap-

STEAMER INTELLIGENCE.

Due to Arrive.
Name. From Date.
Alesia Hongkong In port
Henrik Ibsen San Francisco in port
Johan Poulsen. San Francisco Aug. 3
Brenkwater Coos Bay In port
Geo. W. Elder San Pedro . July 22
Alliance Coos Bay July 23
Columbia Ban Francisco. July 23
Redondo Seattle July 23
Nome City San Francisco July 25
Nicomedia Hongkong July 27
Costa Rica San Francisco July 28
Roanoke Los Angeles July 20
Numantia Hongkong Aug. 18
Acabia Honekone Sant 17

Scheduled to Depart.

23		10
и	Brenkwater Coon Bay July	-21
ø	Geo. W. Elder , San Pedro July	25
e.	Alliance Coon Bay July	25
9	Columbia San Francisco. July	25
ы	Redonda Sentile July	222
	Name City San Pedro July	27
m	Alesta Hongkong July	27
и	Costa Rica San Francisco July	30
0	Roanoke Los Angeles Aug.	1
ŭ.	Nicomedia Hongkong Aug.	- 6
я	Numantia Hongkong Aug.	3.8
ü	Arabia Hongkong Sept.	22

Cleared Saturday. Lillibonne, Am. schooper (Johnson), with ballast for San Francisco.

ficient to satisfy any local board.

HOQUIAM SHIPYARDS ARE BUSY nature renders her assistance of great

Two Steamers and Three Large

Barges Under Construction.

At the Mathews Shipyards, there are through next Sunday.

Ow under construction the steamers The meetings of yesterday and of Fri-At the Mathews Shipyards, there are now under construction the steamers Shasta and Saginaw, being built for the Pacific Lumber Company, of San Francisco. The decking is being placed on the latter and this boat will be launched the latter and this boat will be launched to being held each day. The hours of services are to a work of P. M. in a short time. The handsome steamer vice are 10 A. M. and 3 and 6 P. M.

William H. Murphy has just left the yards to load her first cargo of lumber for San Francisco while the keel of an-other steamer has been laid where the

Murphy was built.
At the Sanstrom yards a large cre Government Engineers Find 20

busy completing the work on three large barges built for Hale & Kern, of Portland. Other small lightering barges are also under construction.

Heavy Travel to Beaches.

The steamer T. J. Potter sailed yesterday afternoon for Ilwaco with about 500 passengers. Beach travel has increased passengers. Beach travel has increased greatly during the present season and 1000 passengers more than for an equivalent period, is the record of the steamer. July 20, 1906, the steamer T. J. Potter broke her starboard cylinder and for six weeks was withdrawn from the run. In that time the beach business suffered. At the season between the the end of the season, however, it summed up well with the year previous. The season of 1907 promises to break all records.

Swedish Singers Go South.

The steamer Costa Rica sailed for Sar Francisco yesterday with all berths taken and a full cargo of freight. The Costa Rica carried the delegates to the Swedish Singing Society, which will meet in San Francisco, July 25. As the steamer left the dock the singers rendered a number of selections. Among their party was a bride and groom and appropriate songs were sung for their benefit.

Amaranth Clears From South Bend.

SOUTH BEND, Wash., July 20 .- (Spe cial)—The barkentine Amaranth sailed today with 1,500,000 feet of lumber and was loaded at the South Bend mill for Chilean ports. Although drawing 14 feet of water, she experienced no difficulty in turning around in the stream opposite

Hoquiam Lumber Shipments.

HOQUIAM, Wash., July 20 .- (Special.)-The steamer Acme lumber laden from the National Lumber & Box Company mill, sailed today for San Francisco. The schooner Ariel Captain Spicer will complete her cargo Monday and proceed to

Marine Notes.

The steamer Columbia is due to arrive from San Francisco tomorrow evening. The schooner Letitia, with lumber for

San Francisco, sailed from Rainler yes-terday. The schooner Lillebonne sailed for San Francisco yesterday. She carried no cargo. The vessel will tie up in Oakland

The steamer Johan Poulsen sailed from Linnton yesterday with 800 tons of wheat and 350,000 feet of lumber. She cleared for San Francisco.

D. C. O'Reilley, of the Diamond O line, left yesterday over the Canadian Pacific for New York. He will visit Europe be-fore his return to Portland.

Arrivals and Departures.

PORTLAND, July 20.-Sailed-Steamship POFTLAND, July 20.—Sailed Steamship Costs Rica, for San Francisco; schooner Lillebonne, for San Francisco; schooner Lillebonne, for San Francisco; schooner Letita, from Rainer, for San Francisco; steamer Nome City, from Stella, for Redondo, Astoria, July 20.—Condition of the bar at 5 P. M., smooth; wind, south, 18 miles; wenther, cloudy, Arrived down at 3:30 P. M. and sailed at 5:30 P. M., steamer Costs

M. and salled at 5:30 P. M., steamer Costa Rics, for San Francisco.
Point Reyes, July 20.—Steamer Francis H. Leggett and log raft, 20 miles north at 10 A. M., from Columbia River. San Francisco, July 20.—Salled at 11:30 A. M.—Steamer Columbia, for Portland. San Francisco, July 20.—Arrived—Steamer Ashabula from Morocan Salled Barken.

Ashtabula, from Mororan, Salled-Barken-Ashtabula, from Mororan. Salled—Barken-tine Klickitat, for Gamble; steamer Buck-man, for Seattle; steamer Sonoma, for Victoria; Norwegian steamer Thira, for Portland; steamer Meteor, for Seattle; steamer George W. Elder, for Astoria; steamer C. E. R. Wood, for Grays Harbor; steamer Tamaipais, for Grays Harbor.

San Francisco, July 10.—Arrived previous-ly—French steamer Admiral Jaureguberry, from Seattle, put in the finish loading schooner J. H. Lunsmann, from Columbia River. Sailed—Steamer Mexican, for Seat-tle, Tacoma and Honolulu; schooner Min-no mild terms. When the Fed-physnyment grants a license to a bia, for Astoria; steamer Wasp, for Astoria; steamer Westerner, for Grays Harbor;

Tides at Astoria Sunday.

EXPERIENCED EVANGELISTS AT TREMONT CAMPMEETING.

Meetings Under Auspices of Holiness Association Characterized by Simplicity-All Creeds Welcomed.

Old-time religion, simple and unadulterated, is being dispensed by the Oregon Holmess Association, which is just now engaged in its third annual meeting at Tremont station. The camp is proclaimed as standing for full salvation first, last and all the time. The worshippers boast that they have no "cunningly devised "cunningly devised theories" to set forth, but are prosecuting a plan of salvation simple in the extreme. Their doctrine is salvation from sin first, then reclamation of backsliders, fol-lowed by sanctification as a distinct sec ond work of grace in the human heart, following justification. It is an interdenominational movement and all who are interested in religious work are invited to

The camp is ideal for the purpose. It is in a pretty grove on the Mount Scott carline. All the necessary comforts for camp life are at hand, good water, free tents, boarding lodge, and plenty of camp furniture for the use of all. An immense tabernacle of canvas has been stretched. It has a capacity of 1200 people and is equipped with comfortable new camp chairs. Gasoline lamps furnish adequate illumination for the night meetings. the details of the "white city" have been looked after by Le Grand Baldwin, president of the association, who has done his

work well.

A corps of religious workers has been selected to conduct the work of the reman. In the opinion of the people on the waterfront the Civil Service Commission is sadly out of joint in regard to qualifications for a pilot. Ordinarily a learner granted by the Government is an evangelist. He is an earnest speaker cense granted by the Government is suf-cient to satisfy any local board.

and an effective evangelist. Mrs. Smith, who accompanies him, is a trained reviva worker whose keen knowledge of human

Rev. Charles P. Weigele, of Kentucky, as an evangelist-singer, has already won a place in the hearts of many in Portnd because of his services as leader HOQUIAM, Wash., July 20.—(Special)—
Shipbuilding in this city is at its height during the present season and there is plenty of work for men skilled in this line. At this time there is a scarcity of shipbuilders and the yards are working leaders, backed by a host of local pastors will the men they can obtain. all the men they can obtain. Wages are of the best but somehow help cannot be camp the most notable Portland has seen in many a day. The revival will continue

"DON'T FATTEN TROUT ON BABY SALMON," SAYS H. S. McGOWAN

Thousands of Dollars are Spent to Turn Out Food for the Voracious Enemies of the Famous Food Fish

McGOWAN, Wash., July 18 .- (To the entitled "Again the Salmon Plight" is excellent, and worthy the heed that good counsel earns, but often fails to collect from the moral bankrupt—selfishness. A letter of mine, printed in the same issue, may have been a partial cause of your comment. I now wish to express re-gret that it has seemed necessary to di-verge from consideration of the real questions from time to time, in order to pull the mask of hypocrisy from professional selfishness, that parades fair words to cover foul deeds: that bears only "Greek

cover foul deeds: that bears only "Greek Gifts" to the good cause, and paints a stone to counterfeit real bread.

As your remarks do not deal directly with the vital matter of protecting the baby salmon, I venture to invite your at-tention to the following, which was pre-pared to be read at a meeting of the packers, but fell short of delivery:

Don't Fatten Trout on Baby Salmon.

The problem of salmon fry protection, is the most important matter affecting the future of the salmen business, and naturally brings up the question of probable cost: First, of preparing suitable nursery streams, and second, of maintenance, and feeding the fish. Detail information on this phase of the question is lacking at feeding the fish. Detail information on this phase of the question is lacking at present, but knowledge on the subject will be available later. It may be worth while, however, to state that Mr. Van Dusen's report of 1906, notes young fry on hand at Mackenzie hatchery December 31, 5,000,000,0 and the letter of Superintendent Talbert, under date of January 23, 1907, says: "The fish are doing fine; I am feed-ing about 30 pounds of liver each week." It seems that the food question need not be a source of alarm.

The main question of protecting the sal-

mon fry seems to be a terrible "Bogle Man" to many, including some of the honorables, who are officially charged with this most important work, whenever anyone comes to the front, with a cry to protect the haby salmon.

Mr. Bowers may be excused for his lack of enthusiasm on this subject, as he may absorb his knowledge of local conditions by "long distance" from reports of hatchery operatives who would largely increase their own labors and responsibility by causing nurseries to be provided. From Mr. Van Dusen's report is quoted as follows:

ASTORIA, Or., Dec. 21, 1906.

Mr. J. A. Talbert, Superintendent Mac-kenzle River Hatchery Station, Dear Sir: Herewith you will please find a newspaper article to the effect that the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries, and John Pease Babcock, Commissioner of the Department of Fisheries of the Dominion of British Columbia, claim that very few salmon turned out from the hatcheries after the yolk sac is completely absorbed, are caught and devoured by trout or other voracious fishes. In this connection I respectfully ask that in the future you make an extra effort to find out whether or not trout or other voracious fishes destroy fry turned out from our hatcheries." Fom Mr. Talbert's reply is the follow-

"LEARORG, Or., Jan. 23, 1907. "As you requested me, I have succeeded in catching two Dolly Varden trout and eight white fish, after making a plant of fry, as follows: One Dolly Varden trout, 13½ inches long, 182 fry in stomach; one Dolly Vardefi trout, 12 inches long, 81 fry

Mr. Van Dusen discredits this report under date of April 30, in language as follows: "I am more convinced than ever ents who will conscientiously exert themselves at all times to keep the hatchery offal—that is, dead eggs and dead fry from entering the streams, as our superintendents are always instructed to do, and will be particular, not to liberate any fry until after the yolk sac has been entirely absorbed, and then be particular when and where he liberates the fry, we will never have any of them devoured by trout or other fish, native the Mackenzie and Willamette Rivers, nor in fact any of the other tributaries of the Columbia River." And further on he says: "As for the Dolly Varden trout, we all know that it where "fairy tales" and "I tute the coin of the realm, food it could get hold of, dead or alive; it Our farmers ought to k is a lazy, sluggish fish, and in my opin ion never exerts itself very much for live food. It is, in fact, a scavenger, and sub-sists nearly entirely on food it picks up. We have found such trout with fish inside their stomachs, that they had swallowed, almost as large as themselves, but we have nothing to show whether the fish dled from a natural cause, and was picked up by the Dolly Varden, or whether it was alive when caught, or whether it had been crippled and was caught; but it seems more probable that it was a dead fish that had been picked up and swaiowed at its convenience."

Mr. John Babcock, in a letter to Mr. Vandusen under date of November 5, 1906, speaking of the researches of Cloudsley Rutter, on the Sacramento river, says: "From an interesting line of experiments, Rutter conclusively shows the extent to which the destruction of Alevins in open streams, by trout and other predaceous fishes has proceeded, and therefore concludes that young salmon should never be planted until the yolk sac has entirely dis-appeared, and their swimming power has been fully developed, even though they have to be fed a few days. There is no advantage in holding them

after that time."

This same Mr. Babcock made a report for his British Columbia Depart-ment for the year 1903, in which he makes use of the following language: The fry and yearlings have many enemies in fresh water. The crops of loons, ospreys and numerous other birds which were killed at Seton lake during the migration of 1903 were full of the yearlings. Twenty-two were removed from the crop of one loon. Large lake trout, Charr (Dolly Varden, perhaps), and Burbot (fresh water Ling or Cusk, the only fresh water member of the codfish family) were caught, whose stomachs were distended with them. In the pool above the dam at Seton lake, no less than 22 large fish were caught at one time, preying upon the schools of yearlings. The numbers destroyed by these birds and fishes is very great and cannot be

Mr. Babcock's letter to Mr. Vandusen, of November 6, 1903, speaking further of Mr. Rutter's Sacramento work which had been prosecuted about which Mr. Babcock says he assisted by advice, says: "The result of his (Rutter's) work convinced me that the retention and feeding of Quinnat salmon fry was unnecessary and dangerous, and that better results must follow their liberation just as soon as they had absorbed the yolk sac." Further on, Babcock says: "Fry are not caught by trout or other preda-ceous fishes in fresh water."

To sum up Mr. Babcock, we have the following out of his own mouth: 1901.—"Retaining and feeding fry,

unnecessary and dangerous."
1903.—"The fry and yearlings have
many enemies in fresh water. Large lake trout, Charr and Burbot were caught, whose stomachs were distended with them (yearlings).
"Twenty-two large fish were caught at one time preying on the schools of

1906 .- "Fry are not caught by trout or other predaceous fish in fresh water." Mr. Babcock further says that Dr. David Starr Jordan is the greatest of

American fish experts, now let us see what Dr. Jordan says about these suggish" and voracious fishes that Mr. Van Dusen does not believe will devour salmon fry. In Jordan & Evernan's work, "American Food and Game Fishes," published in 1902, he and Dr. Editor.)—Your editorial of the sth inst. | what Dr. Jordan says about these entitled "Again the Salmon Plight" is "sluggish" and voracious fishes that excellent, and worthy the heed that good Mr. Van Dusen does not believe will de-Everman say of the common "cut-throat" trout: "The individuals that dwell in cold streams, about cascades and seething rapids, will show marvelous strength, and will make a fight which is rarely equaled by its East-

> And of the rainbow trout-"By many an glers it is regarded as the gamiest of all game fishes. The gamest fish we have ever seen was a 16-inch rainbow trout, taken on a fly in a small spring branch tributary of Williamson River, in South-

> And of lake trout-"The lake trout is omniverous in its feeding habits and possesses a ravenous appetite. It greedily devours all kinds of fishes possessing soft

And of the charrs, which includes the Dolly Vardens—"The members of this genus are by far the most active and handsome of the trout, living only in the clearest, coldest and most secluded waters. No higher praise can be given to And of the Dolly Varden-"It reaches

And of the Dolly Varden—It reaches a length of two to three feet, and a weight of five to twelve pounds. It is a voracious fish, feeding freely upon whatever offers, and especially fond of minnows, of which it devours great numbers. At Lake Pend d'Orielle, where the bull trout the bull trou (Polly Varden) is an abundant and popular game fish, we have found two species of minnows and one Miller's Thumb (fresh water bullhead) all in the stomach of one fish.

"The gameness of the Dolly Varden "The gameness of the Dolly Varden trout varies greatly with the character of the water and the season, just as with any other game fish. Those taken in lakes are apt to be sluggish, but when taken in cold streams, with a good, strong, steady current, or in the rapids where the water tumbles and boils, then the Dolly Varden displays the superior same qualities which show its kinship came qualities which show its kinship game qualities which show its kinship with its Eastern and better known con

During the five years from 1897-98 to 1901-02, inclusive, the hatcheries report turning 140,000,000 young chinook salmon into the Columbia River and tributariesan average of 28,000,000 yearly. The average annual catch of chipooks for the period of returns from that output has been shout 1.000,000, or 3 6-10 per cent of the hatchery output, if we exclude the results of natural spawning altogether—a factor which must be very large. It is reasonable to suppose that a great many fish yet come from the natural spawning beds, so that our hatcheries can lay claim to less than 8 per cent of returns from arti-ficial propagation. Where is the missing cent of young salmon that are already se cured and are in our care? Dump them out, just weaned from the egg-75 of them out, just weaned from the egg.—75 of them to the ounce—1000 of them to the pound—little fellows that require 20,000 to make the weight of an average-sized full-grown salmon! Dump them out during the Winter and early Spring, when other food for trout, bass and sundry fishes and birds is at the lowest ebb; when their enemies are the hungriest, when it takes the largest number of them to fill an empty stomach—turn them out when there is the least food for them to secure, and when the larger-sized ones of the previous year.

Lake National Park and the Klamath Indian reservation. The party arrived at Arant Station, five miles from Crater Lake, Tuesday evening about 5:30 and spent the night as the guests of F. W. Arant, superintendent of Crater Lake are the hungriest, when it takes the large at the lake where Will G. Steel acted as host and entertainer the party stomach—turn them out when there is the least food for them to secure, and when the larger-sized ones of the previous year.

Wednesday evening about 5:30 and spent the night as the guests of F. W. Arant, superintendent of Crater Lake park, Early Wednesday morning the party arrived at Arant Station, five miles from Crater Lake, Tuesday evening about 5:30 and spent the night as the guests of F. W. Arant, superintendent of Crater Lake are the hungriest, when it takes nearest promoters are the first promoters are the hungriest, when there is the least food for them to secure. Wednesday evening about 5:30 and spent the night as the guests of F. W. Arant, superintendent of Crater Lake are the hungriest, when other food for the business and birds are the hungriest of the night as the guests of F. W. Arant, superintendent of Crater Lake, Tuesday evening the party arrived at Arant Station, five miles from Crater Lake, Tuesday evening the party arrived at Arant Station, five miles from Crater Lake, Tuesday evening the party arrived at Arant Station, five miles from Crater Lake, Tuesday evening the party arrived at Arant Station, five miles from Crater Lake, Tuesday eve least food for them to secure, and when the larger-sized ones of the previous year have the greatest incentive of hunger and the best opportunity to devour them. Satisfy yourself with 3 per cent and throw away 27 per cent of your young salmon, and continue to do business along

the road to the "foolish house."

Men that feed this three per cent. "dope" to the public, labeled one hundred per cent. efficiency, are out of place, their proper field of operations is politics, where "fairy tales" and "hot air" consti-Our farmers ought to keep wild cats, coons and weasels, skunks and minks in the chicken yards, for they won't eat the

chickens until they are dead. Cougars and bears should be kept in the fields with the lambs, calves and colts. Just as soon as the little chickens break out of the shells and begin feeding, they are too spry for wild cats, coons, skunks, minks or weasels to catch. As soon as the lambs are old enough to nibble grass, the cou-gars can't catch them, or at any rate, the cougar is a "lazy sluggish animal, a scavenger that does not care for live food," and noses around for dead cates and defunct politicisms. We now under-stand how it is that the lion and the lamb lie down together,—what matters it, if the lamb happens to be inside the lion? he wasn't eaten until after he was dead. of course we all know the real truth of this question, but many lack specific evidence as to time, place, and circumstances, sufficient to make proof absolute. We know that trout will cat the young salmon at every opportunity, when hungry, simply because it is the nature of the "animal" to do so. The trout is known to be the quickest and most active fish that swims,—as one writer aptly says: "He is a living arrow." Every east of a fly in a stream, is a tribute to the fact that trout prefer live food, and are abundantly able to capture it, swimming

The reports say that 52,000,000 Chinooks were turned into the Columbia River from the hatcheries, five years ago, and 70,000,-000 four years ago. Of these the Snake River operations at Ontario, furnished 21,000,000 in 1902, and 22,000,000 in 1903. These are supposed to be from the early runs of salmon. How many of them have returned to the river last year or the

present season?

Quite a contrast to this, experience is a result obtained at Yes Bay in southeastern Alaska, last year. I am informed that five years ago, a lot of 6000 red salmon, five inches long, were marked by cutting off the adipose fin, and were then released. Last year 2000 foll grown fish released. Last year 2000 full grown fish bearing the mark were taken. This is in direct line with results from similar trials at the Clackamas and the Kalama Rivers, though the percentage of fish taken is considerably higher in the Alaska case.

numerous and persistent in the opinion that salmon fry have no enemies in fresh water is difficult to understand. In view of the facts that the salvation of that doctrine would be as barren of benefits as hell is of water, and would still leave the 97 per cent loss to go on. On the other hand, proof of the error of that opinion would display some of our flears department. play some of our fishery departments in effect the most destructive agencies that the fishing industry has to con-

tend with.
These are the sum of possible con tingencies in this controversy, one of which must finally become the portion of the friends of the present system. Why will same men court such an alternative and prefer to battle for a victory that means a barren prize, ex-cept the egotist's pride of opinion— when defeat must mean their complete confusion? The nursery partisan has the natural and obvious argument that all young life is menaced by predatory enemies; besides much direct evidence

enemies; besides much direct evidence with details from various sources that cannot be impeached.

The prevailing hatchery system is disposing of 97 per cent of the yearly output, less what is consumed by the sait water enemies. The fishermen catch the remaining three per cent. An industry that stands for millions of dollars depends on this three per cent of the hatchery output, while 97 per of the hatchery output, while 97 per cent goes to the "system." Vast sums are spent each year to catch this three out of a hundred—who will take a chance on the other 97?

H. S. McGOWAN.

VIEWS KLAMATH PROJECT

GARFIELD PARTY IN SOUTH-EASTERN OREGON.

Hears Complaints of Settlers and Gathers Many Facts at First Hand.

KLAMATH FALLS, Or., July 30 .- Secre ry Garfield and his party comprised of Chief Engineer F. H. Newell, of the Re-chamation service: Supervising Engineer less than 8 per cent of returns from artificial propagation. Where is the missing 97 per cent? What says Mr. Bowers, Mr. Babcock and Mr. Van Dusen about this missing 97 per cent? Do they or either of them advocate any policy to attempt a saying of any part of the 97 per cent of the missing fish? Do they advocate any substitute that is better or any substitute that is practical? Could money or effort be better spent than to save this 97 per cent of young salmon that are already second of young salmon that are already second of the coast division; D. W. Murphy, engineer in charge of the Klamath project; John Garfield, son of the secretary; Hugh Brown, private secretary; J. A. Holmes, fuel expert of the Geological Survey; Mr. Page, of World's Works, and Mr. Judak, of the traffic department of the Southern Pacific company, arrived at Klamath Falls last evening from the northern end of the C. Henny, of the Coast division; D county, where they visited the Crater Lake National Park and the Klamath In-

ing resorts. The party succeeded in catching a large number of Mountain trout and was well pleased with the day's outing. Friday morning party was driven to the Agency I ing, where a reception committee from this city met them with the steamer Winema and started for Klamath Falls arriving here late in the afternoon. In the evening a public meeting was held and the Secretary met a large number of Klamath's prominent citizens and conversed with them regarding the Klamath reclamation project.

Secretary Garfield is making this trip to gain information by personal observation and inspection. He is visiting the public works coming under his Department and is trying to get in touch with the people. tened to numerous criticisms on cer-tain policies that have been pursued in the construction of the Klamath project and while he expressed no opinion on the matter, he paid close attention to everything said and inspected a portion of the works very

Today he is spending in looking over this project, having visited the portion aiready completed and the camps where canal construction is in progress this morning, he is spending the afternoon on an excursion down the Lower Klamath lake, which gives an excellent view of a large portion of the project. Secretary Garfield and his party leave for Sacramento tomorrow morn-

Coffee and Sugar. NEW YORK, July 20.—The market for coffee futures opened firm at a net advance of 5@10 points. Sales were reported of 19,250 bags, including July 5.75c; December, 18.200 bags, including Jaly 5.35 ps. Soc. March, 5.55 ps. Soc. January. 5.75 ps. Soc. March, 5.85 ps. Soc. Spot coffee steady; Rio No. 7, 6%c; Santos No. 4, 7%c, Mild coffee steady; Cordova, 9 ps. 12%c. Sugar—Raw steady; fair refining, 8.35c;

Sugar—Raw steady; fair refining, 8.33c; centrifugal, 80 test, 3.83 sc; molasses sugar, 3.08 sc. Refined steady; No. 6, 4.60c; No. 7, 3.55c; No. 8, 4.50c; N. 9, 4.45c; No. 10, 4.35c; No. 11, 4.30c; No. 12, 4.25c; No. 18, 4.20c; No. 14, 4.15c Confectioners' A, 4.80c; mould A, 5.33c; cut loaf, 5.70c; crushed, 5.70c; powdered, 5.10c; granulated, 5.00c; cubes, 5.25c.

Is to love children, and no

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO .. Atlanta, Ga.

home can be completely happy without them, yet the ordeal through which the expectant mother must pass usually is so full of suffering, danger and fear that she looks forward to the critical

hour with apprehension and dread. Mother's Friend, by its penetrating and soothing properties, allays nausea, nervousness, and all unpleasant feelings, and so prepares the system for the

ordeal that she passes through the event safely and with but little suffering, as numbers have testified and said, "it is worth its weight in gold." \$1.00 per bottle of druggists. Book containing ordeal that she passes through valuable information mailed free.



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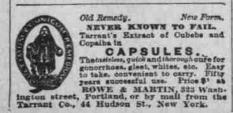


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