

GREAT INDUSTRY

"KING" SALMON THE SOURCE OF GREAT REVENUE TO STATE OF OREGON.

Total Output of Salmon of State Hatcheries 53,531,096; The Product of Industry 29,925,754 Pounds Valued at \$3,012,343—Healthy and Gratifying Increase Shown by Fish Wardens Report.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Master Fish Warden H. G. Van Dusen yesterday afternoon filed his annual report of the condition of the fish industry of the state of Oregon, with the State Fish Commission during the regular monthly meeting. The report covers the year 1903, and deals particularly with the great salmon industry, in which the state of Oregon now leads all others. It is an elaborate report and covers over 100 pages of typewritten matter. It shows the condition of the fish industry, so far as this state is concerned, from the year the propagation of salmon first began, 1859, up to the present time. According to this report the total output of salmon from all the hatcheries in the state during the year was 53,531,096, nearly double that of last year, which was 26,993,662, and 51,000,000 more than the first years product, which was 2,500,000.

The total salmon product of the Columbia river and of the coast streams for the year is given as 29,925,754, and the estimated value of this product was \$3,012,343. This product is an increase over that of the year 1902 of 5,168,377 pounds. The salmon product of the Columbia river alone was 25,376,069, an increase of 4,021,495 pounds over last year, while the product of the coast streams was 4,549,685, or an increase of 1,148,882 pounds.

The following table shows the entire product of each species of fish (other than salmon) caught in the Columbia river and other Oregon waters, during the year 1903:

Table with 2 columns: Species (Sturgeon, Shad, Smelt, Catfish, Tom-Cod, Bass, Herring, Flounders, Perch, Carp) and No. of lbs. (26,150, 100,775, 102,000, 39,300, 2,850, 370, 19,650, 21,500, 21,400, 5,400)

Total 339,395 Estimated value, \$16,969.00.

The entire product of shell fish taken in Oregon waters during the year is shown by the following table, and also the estimated value of the entire fish product of the state:

Table with 2 columns: Species (Oysters, Clams, Crabs, Crawfish) and No. of lbs. (92,960, 176,410, 211,600, 8,650)

Total 489,620 Estimated value, \$14,688.00.

Summary of Fish Products.

Table with 2 columns: Product (Estimated value of salmon product, Estimated value of fish other than salmon, Estimated value of shell fish product) and Value (\$3,012,343, 16,969, 14,688)

Total \$3,044,000

The total number of Royal Chinook salmon turned into and to be turned into the Columbia river by the different hatcheries is given as 70,643,676, of which number Oregon furnished 37,597,585, or more than the state of Washington and the government hatcheries combined, which furnished 9,422,200 and 23,573,891, respectively. While of the other varieties of salmon Oregon propagated 2,988,965, and Washington, 3,546,000, making a total of 6,835,813.

There were 244,137 cases of salmon packed on the Oregon side of the Columbia river, while the number of pounds of fresh, salt, and smoked salmon, shipped and consumed locally, amounted to 9,866,528. There were 57,655 cases of salmon packed from the coast streams of Oregon, and 744,015 pounds of fresh, salt and smoked salmon shipped and consumed locally.

During the past five years, since 1899, Oregon has propagated a total of 72,272,410 chinook salmon; the past three years 16,519,765 sockeye and silversides, and 802,177 steel heads.

Fish Warden Van Dusen, in his report to the board, gives a general summary of the hatchery operations in this state and a comparison with the work of the hatcheries of the state of Washington and those of the United States. He says in part:

"I am very much pleased to report, that the Columbia river demonstrated again this year that artificial propagation is the one thing that is preserving the great salmon industry. It is to the fisheries what the sowing of seed is to the farmer, excepting, that it is more far-reaching in its effect, as it is laying the foundation for a gradually increasing harvest year by year. While artificial propagation of salmon has been in vogue on the Columbia river only a few years in a systematic manner, the results obtained again this year, which is the third in succession,

have been sufficient to indicate its wonderful possibilities and to convince even the most skeptical of its great benefits.

"The first systematic hatchery work started on the tributaries of the Columbia river was in the year 1895, when 7,687,000 Chinook fry were turned out by the United States government and the state of Washington—the Oregon department not getting started with their part until the year 1899—and that since then, the output every year has been gradually increased, until now the combined output of the three departments, that is Oregon, Washington and the United States government will be this season over 70,000,000 Chinook fry. This increase I am pleased to attribute principally to the efforts of the Oregon department, which has been built up to such an extent during the past three years, that this year it turns out more Chinook fry than Washington and the United States government combined, and five times as many as what it did in the year 1901. The result of the combined efforts of the three departments, since the year 1895 are very gratifying, and show, as per table herein submitted, that the complete number of Chinook fry turned into this great waterway was near 300,000,000.

"The fishing season on the Columbia river for the Royal Chinook, which is the salmon that has been given the principal attention in the art of artificial propagation, proved itself this year to be the best that has been had for many a year and surpasses by 3,073,722 pounds last year, which was the banner year. This meant an additional \$200,000 paid to the fishermen for the raw product and near half a million dollars for the canned and packed product. This is a wonderful showing, considering that the artificial season carried on with this fish during the season of 1899-1900, the season the young fry were planted, did not cost the state of Oregon \$5000."

The total expenditures for the Oregon department of fisheries, including \$21,082.01 for hatchery operations; \$1,215.95, water bailiffs salary, and \$17,308.99, for hatchery construction, and \$1,220.20, so far expended in the construction of the Willamette Falls fish way, for which \$1500 was appropriated, were \$40,820.15.

DOWN TO WORK

SALEM'S CITY COUNCIL GETS BUSY AND DISPOSES OF MUCH BUSINESS.

New Wards Will Be Provided With Street Lights—Public Buildings Examined With Reference to Safety in Case of Fire—An Important Session.

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An important session was held by the city council last evening, all members being present with the exception of Aldermen Sims, Catlin and Smith. The session was by far the busiest held by new council and indicated the fact that the body which recently took hold of the reins of the city's administration is getting down to hard work, and will labor along the lines of economy and progress, having in view at all times the general welfare of the Capital City.

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The favorable report of the committee on lights with reference to the erection of five electric street lamps in each of the three new wards, brought forth a lengthy discussion upon the advisability of increasing such a great expense at this time, a number of aldermen holding that the council should not install a greater number of lights in these wards than were provided for by the old council when the budget for the year was made up, which was twelve all told. Repeated efforts were made to table, or postpone action upon the report, which failed, and the report was finally adopted by a vote of six to five.

In its report the committee recommended that the street lamps in the new wards be placed as follows: In Fifth Ward—At the intersection of Commercial and Division streets; Broadway and North; Broadway and Market; Winter and Division; Seventh and D.

In Sixth Ward—At the intersection of Fifteenth and D streets; Asylum avenue and Eighteenth; Chemeketa and Nineteenth; State and Twenty-First; Twenty-Fifth and Oak.

In Seventh Ward—On Thirteenth street near Lewis; at the intersection of Twelfth and Cross; on Commercial near Lefeller; at the intersection of Commercial and Kearney.

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Another matter which was generally discussed by the members of the council was the erection of poles by the Citizens' Light & Traction Company for the purpose of stringing a wire to be used transmitting power from Silveston to the Company's electric plant in this city. The council was informed that poles had already been set from the north boundary lines of the city to the intersection of Cottage and Union streets, and that it was the intention of the company to follow Cottage street to its power house which would necessitate the erection of poles in Willson Avenue. The majority of the aldermen were strongly opposed to having the poles placed along this street and in the Avenue, and contended that the company should be compelled to find a route into the city through the alleys. It was also stated that the company had not consulted the committee on streets, nor the council as a body with reference to the placing of these poles, and it was the unanimous sense of the members that the council should take the matter in hand and see that the city's rights are respected, and the ordinances complied with by all companies and corporations which have occasion to erect poles and string electric wires. It was found that ordinance No. 279 covered this matter and placed its enforcement into the hands of the street committee, and upon motion the committee was requested to enforce the ordinance.

Another important matter and a move in the right direction was a resolution introduced by the committee on public buildings be instructed to make careful examination of all public buildings within the city for the purpose of ascertaining their safety in the event of fire. This resolution had particular reference to the theatres and public halls where a large number of people assemble on various occasions. The ordinance was unanimously adopted.

The ordinance committee reported favorably upon bill for an ordinance providing for the names of streets to be imprinted in the cement sidewalks of the city, but before the bill came up for third reading the committee requested that the same be re-referred and the request was granted.

The committee also reported favorably upon a bill for an ordinance regulating the use of bicycles upon the sidewalks and streets of the city and recommended certain amendments. The report was adopted and the bill referred to the city recorder with instructions to engross the same as amended, and the ordinance will come up for passage at the next regular meeting.

The license committee reported favorably upon the bills and applications of J. P. Rogers for two saloon licenses and the report was accepted and the licenses ordered issued.

A third bond and application of Mr. Rogers for a saloon license was referred to the same committee.

The committee on fire and water reported favorably upon the suggestion that the members of the Yew Park volunteer fire department be ordered to wear badges. The report was adopted.

The committee on lights, to which was referred the petition asking that the electric street lamp at the intersection of Eighteenth and Mill streets be removed to the intersection of Nineteenth and Mill streets, made a favorable report, recommending, however, that the petitioners be required to pay the expense of making the change.

Street Commissioner Tarpley submitted his bond in the sum of \$3000, and the same was referred to the committee on ways and means.

The monthly report of City Recorder Judah for the month of January, was read and referred to ways and means committee.

Wm. Brown tendered his resignation as a member of the park commission and the same was accepted.

A petition from the residents of the Sixth ward asking for the installation of a street lamp at the intersection of Chemeketa and Twenty-Third street was referred to committee on lights.

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The committee on ways and means was instructed to go before the county court and apply for the road tax to be collected on the .003 tax roll from the taxpayers of wards Five, Six and Seven.

Upon motion of Alderman Hughes the committee on health and police was instructed to confer with W. H. Dancy, local manager of the Pacific States Telephone and Telegraph Company, with a view to securing the use of the company's lines by the police officials in their regular line of duty.

The committee on printing was requested to ascertain the cost of having 100 copies of the rules of the council printed. Also the expense of codifying the city ordinances.

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The three old buildings which are now standing upon the Breyman property are not as old, by any means as are some others on Commercial, State and Liberty streets, but they date back far enough, however, to excite the interest of the old pioneers and recall memories dating back to the first settlement of the state.

The first of these three buildings to have been constructed was that now occupied by R. P. Boise, Jr., and adjoining the Statesman office. This building was built in 1877 for Jonathan Staiger, the present proprietor of the Cottage Hotel, and he occupied the building with a boot and shoe store, and George Williams, now of Portland, and a former member of the banking firm of Williams & England, later entered a corner of the front portion, where he conducted a brokerage business.

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