

NOTICE.

Messrs. Joseph A. Young, Brigham Young, Junr., and John W. Young, agents for President Brigham Young, left this city on the 8th inst., for the head of Echo Canyon, to let contracts for grading on the Union Pacific Railroad, and will begin the letting on Thursday, the 18th inst. Parties wishing contracts on that road can now start their men, provisions, tools, etc., as fast as they can get ready. As soon as the line is all located, about 10,000 men will be wanted.

FISH CULTURE IN THE EAST.

THE Hon. W. H. Hooper has forwarded us a "Report of the Commissioners of Fisheries for the year 1898," of the Commonwealth of Mass. In the Report the question of Fish Culture is entered into at considerable length. To prevent the decrease of fish the Report says, "That good laws will be a wholesome check there can be no doubt, but they alone will not suffice to make our rivers and ponds a sure source of abundant food in the same sense that our pastures are so."

"There lies perhaps a remedy in our own hands, and that remedy is artificial breeding, a sowing of fish, just like a sowing of corn. People will at once ask, what advantage is there in artificial breeding over natural propagation; why not let the fish breed in their own way? This question may best be answered by another: What advantage is there in sowing, over wild growth? Why not let corn grow and sow itself in its own way? Or, in a less striking form, what advantage is there in good cultivation over bad? Suppose two equal quantities of corn sown, and the product gathered and again sown, for three successive seasons, and suppose the one was ill cultivated, and so produced only ten bushels to an acre, while the other was well cultivated and produced seventy bushels to an acre. Then the increasing ratio of the two products, at the end of each season would be as seven to one, and for the three seasons, 7³—491—3731. In other words, at the end of the third season where the poor cultivation has produced one bushel, or one quart, the good would have produced three hundred and forty-three bushels, or three hundred and forty-three quarts. Turn now to a living animal and see if there be any analogy in what is called the "waste of nature" (though more properly the prodigality, or the balance, of nature)."

The Report then proceeds to show by statistics the great gain there is made by artificial breeding over the natural process. A carefully prepared statement estimates that of 40,000 eggs of shad laid in the natural way, only one arrives at the age of three years. From two pairs of adult shad, which should come to a river each year, for three successive years, and there breed, a calculation of what they and their descendants would amount to at the end of that time, is made. A carefully prepared estimate is then made of what the results would be from the artificially hatched spawn of two pairs of large shad, taken three years in succession, added to the spawn of their mature progeny within that period. The results in favor of artificial propagation are as 182,035 to 84, or, as 2,000 to 1 nearly. This, in the language of the report, is nothing unbelievable, when we see what a difference was made in corn by a poor or good cultivation. But it is a difference that ought to call the attention of all thoughtful persons to this subject.

There seems to be a necessity in New England for attention to be paid to this pursuit. The Report says: "As this whole subject, though not new, is certainly novel to our people, it is well to consider to what point we have come here in New England, in the matter of animal food. We have come, then, to good beef at 35 cents a pound, poultry at 35 cents, sea fish at 20 cents, and other things in proportion. As to game, we have come to grouse, quail, quails and doves, brought in from woodcock, and snipe, and high prices to people who can afford such delicacies. Time was when our country boys could go to the brook and catch enough good trout for a meal; now, one may buy a pound of trout, if he has half a dollar wherewith to pay for it, and he will probably get a newly spawned fish, speared in its bed, and which is fish-monger is prepared to prove that it is a native of the State. People complain, and the legislature passes game laws, and nobody pays any attention to them after they are passed. Why? Because we insist on considering wild animals as our remote forefathers considered them, when men were scarce and wild animals were plenty. In a new country, the first settlers may properly have, not only liberty, but in some things, license, license to till land anywhere, to cut wood anywhere, to shoot and trap game anywhere, to catch fish anywhere and in any way. All such things there are plenty. As population increases, land and wood become property, until, as in Tuscany, the one is cultivated by the square rod, and the other, as in Paris, by the pound. This is the march of civilization; but in our march of civilization we have very thoughtlessly trampled under foot a most valuable property, because of a vague idea that it was game, and, by immemorial right, belonged to anybody and to everybody. And, to-day, there is many an Eastern fellow who might safely be trusted with untold gold, but who, nevertheless, would not scruple to steal trout from your brook."

After showing the profits which can be made from the culture of fish, the Report says, "let it be remembered that"

what stands here only on paper, may with the same pains that produces a crop of wheat, be illustrated by an accomplished fact. And yet our clever people go on, year after year, putting up more thousands of spindles, and flooding the market with unsalable cotton goods, when from the very water which turns their wheels, they might coin money, with no other machinery than a net and a hatching trough."

We publish these extracts, not because the plans adopted in the East are in every way applicable to our country, but to show the interest the Eastern people are taking in this branch of business. In this country we will necessarily have to depend upon ourselves for the needed experience to enable those who enter into this business to carry it on successfully and profitably. But that it can be made, with the facilities we possess, both successful and profitable there is no room for doubt. We shall probably make further extracts from this interesting work, as the whole subject on which it bears is replete with interest just now to the people of this Territory. Many of our citizens have written to our Delegate for information respecting fish culture, and as it is not likely that he can supply all with works which contain it, we shall take pleasure in publishing, from time to time, such items as we can find, that throw light upon the subject.

(Special to the Desert Evening News.)

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL SENATE.

REVERDY JOHNSON FOR ENGLISH MINISTER.

Washington, 13.—The Senate, to-day, confirmed the nomination of Reverdy Johnson, as Minister to England, without the formality of reference to a committee.

PRESIDENT TO INTERFERE WITH THE QUEEN.

Morton, from the committee on foreign affairs, reported a joint resolution requesting the President to interfere with the Queen of Great Britain to secure the immediate discharge of the Rev. John McMahon, now confined in Kingston, passed.

RAILROAD BILL.

Conness called up a bill in relation to the Western Pacific Railroad. It allows the company to occupy for a depot, storehouse, etc., such portions of Yerba Buena, or Government Island, in the bay of San Francisco, as may be necessary, after discussion, the bill was postponed.

CURRENCY AND BANK BILL.

Sherman called up the bill, supplementary to the act, to provide a national currency and for the regulating of the national banks, and increasing the circulation twenty millions for the States and Territories. Wilson moved to strike out the provision increasing the circulation, \$20,000,000, to insert a clause increasing it \$100,000,000 and reducing greenbacks one hundred millions. Morrill, of Vermont, opposed it, and moved to add a proviso that the Secretary of the Treasury shall be authorized to withdraw equal amounts of United States notes; a long discussion followed.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

Price introduced a bill to relieve T. J. Macy, of South Carolina, from political disabilities; referred to the committee on reconstruction.

ADMISSION BILL.

Bingham, from the committee on reconstruction, reported back the Senate bill to admit certain States to representation in Congress, with recommendations that the amendments be concurred in. Spaulding moved to strike out Alabama. Farnsworth moved to strike out Florida, as he was thoroughly convinced that Florida ought not to be admitted with her present constitution. Butler replied at some length in favor of admission. After a lengthy debate Farnsworth's motion was lost by 45 yeas and 45 nays. Spaulding withdrew his motion, and the Senate's amendment was concurred in.

CHEMICAL AND OILS SURVEY, ETC.

Butler, from the committee on appropriations, reported back adversely the Senate bill to provide for the deficiency in the expenses incurred in the survey of the Colorado and Orange rivers, and the survey of the Colorado and Orange rivers, after considerable discussion it was committed. Butler also reported a bill appropriating \$150,000 to aid the Indian Rice Commission, ordered printed.

TAX BILLS.

The evening session, in committee, resumed the consideration of the tax bill. The paragraph requiring a two cent stamp on receipts was struck out, the limit of six months for filing the proper stamps on instruments was extended to twelve months. An additional section was introduced relieving from the stamp tax, uncompounded medicines or medicines compounded according to the United States or any other national pharmacopoeia, or apothecary, with a full and proper formula, the published receipts, given by pawnbrokers, for goods received, when the money advanced does not exceed one dollar. Section 12, which tax banks and bankers, being under consideration, Price moved to reduce the average amount in circulation from one-sixth of one percent per month to one-twentieth of one percent, which occasioned a lively discussion as to the profits of the currency market. During the discussion Bingham argued that the tax of one-half per cent on the average deposits would produce three million dollars, being as much as the proposed tax on the circulation, which would bear heavily on the country banks. Price finally modified his amendment to one-twentieth of one percent. Without decision upon the question, the session closed and the House agreed to sit from 10 to 11 to-morrow and have no evening session.

ACTION OR NOMINATIONS.

Washington, 13.—The committee on foreign relations decided to report favorably on the nomination of Childs as minister to Bolivia; they will report against a minister to Costa Rica, and are against sending any minister to Paraguay.

INDIAN LAND SALE.

Washington, 13.—On motion of Clark, of Ka, the President was asked for further information relative to the treaty for the lands of the Ojaga Indians, and requested to withhold the treaty from the Senate.

A NEW CAPITAL.

Logan gave notice that he would, next Monday, move to suspend the rules in order to offer a resolution authorizing the appointment of a committee to select a site for a Capital of the United States, on account of the disregard of law by the disloyal element constantly showing itself in Washington, with its numerous buildings, the loyal people, and in disregard of the authority of the United States.

TAX BILL RESUMED.

At 12 o'clock the House resumed the discussion on the tax bill, the section before the committee being that relative to banks and bankers. After considerable debate the question was taken on the amendment offered by Price, last night, as modified to reduce the tax on circulation from one-sixth of one percent to one-twelfth per month. The vote stood 51 to 51, the Chairman, Pomeroy, voted in the affirmative and the amendment was adopted. Maynard moved to amend the section by increasing the tax on deposits from a quarter to a half per cent per month; agreed to. Blaine moved to strike out the provision exempting savings banks from the tax on deposits; rejected. Holman moved to amend by taxing United States bonds, owned by banks, at two per cent; rejected.

As the section now stands, it imposes a tax of one and a half of one percent for each month on the average amount of deposits. Upon deposits of money, other than the public money of the United States, a tax of quarter of one percent for each month; on the average amount of public monies on deposit, a tax of a quarter of one percent per month; on the capital beyond the average amount invested in United States bonds, a tax of one twelfth of one percent on the average amount in circulation.

Section 114, which taxes State Banks ten per cent on the circulation being used, Morrill moved to amend, providing that the section shall not apply to banks that are in liquidation, and have not issued notes for circulation for more than one year; agreed to. Henley moved to postpone the operation of the section until the 1st of June, 1870; rejected.

Hubbard, of West Virginia, offered a new section to tax the United States interest bearing bonds, whether held by any person, bank, association, company or corporation, at one percent, per annum; rejected.

Section 115, taxing brokers' sales was not amended. No amendment made to section 116, taxing carriages, watches, plate, etc., except to limit the tax on pianos, organs, harps, etc., to instruments valued at over two hundred dollars, when the section was adopted.

Section 118, relating to insurance companies, was read, and an amendment was offered, making the tax of one half per cent, apply to the net profits, instead of the gross receipts; rejected. Stewart moved to extend the tax to life insurance companies; agreed to. The motion imposing a tax of two per cent on the gross receipts of safe deposit companies was agreed to. The amendment reducing the tax on the gross receipts of transportation companies to two per cent, was agreed to. The section taxing express and telegraph companies was considered, and, on motion of Schenck, the tax on the gross receipts of express companies was reduced to two and a half per cent, and on telegraph companies to three per cent.

GENERAL.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEVADA MAR. San Francisco, 13.—The opposition steamship Nevada arrived from Panama this morning. Three terrific water spouts crossed her track in disagreeable proximity.

SAILORES FIGHTING.

A fracas among the sailors of City From this morning, resulted in several being wounded, one losing a hand and another nearly losing his life. Several arrests have been made. Two drunken ruffians tried to clean out the sailor boarding houses.

MEXICAN.

The steamer Montana brings 100,000 Mexican dollars from Mazatlan. Reports were prevalent of a scheme for the secession of the Northern Mexican States. Foreigners give gloomy descriptions of the condition of the country.

ELECTION RETURNS.

A dispatch from Oregon reports a majority for Smith, Democrat, for Congress of between twelve and thirteen hundred. The official count in the counties next to Idaho give unexpectedly larger Democratic majorities. The total vote of the State is nearly 22,000, Democrats ever polled in the State. The Senate stands twelve Democratic and ten Republican, the assembly twenty-eight Democrats and sixteen Republicans.

FEMALE PHYSICIANS REJECTED.

Harrisburg, 19.—At the State Medical Association the resolution to admit female physicians was defeated, 87 to 45.

ROADS FOR THE OVERLAND MAIL.

New York, 12.—The 17th annual bids for carrying the overland mail opened yesterday, by which it appears that Wells Fargo & Co. were the contractors for the last four years, have lost all contracts, they being the highest bidders.

NOMINATIONS.

Washington, 12.—The President, to-day, sent the following nominations to the Senate: Reverdy Johnson, for Minister to England; Jos. Corry, Collector of Internal Revenue for the first district of California; Alexander M. Mohr, U. S. Attorney for Montana; B. Dennison, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court for Washington Territory.

REPORT ACCEPTED.

The President accepted the report of the Commissioners of the Union Pacific Railroad between the 50th and the 60th mile post, and has ordered the lands of the lands and patents for the railroad accordingly thereon.

DORN ACQUITTED.

Albany, 13.—The impeachment of Canal Commissioner Dorn has resulted in his acquittal on all the charges.

FENIAN MAILING.

Buffalo, 13.—Reports from Canada having failed circulation to the effect that the Fenians are concentrating at this point for a raid on the neighboring province, it is proper to contradict such statements. No unusual gathering of Fenians has occurred here, and it is not believed that there is a single member of the organization here outside the citizens of Buffalo. The Canadian reports have probably originated with Canadian speculators interested in contracts for supplying troops.

EXPLOSION IN BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, 13.—By an explosion at Cumberland, Maryland, on Wednesday, three persons were instantly killed and two badly injured.

12 COLORED CONVENTION.

Washington, 13.—A call has been issued for a convention of colored representatives of the border States in Baltimore, on the 4th of August, for the purpose of the organization of the colored people of these States, to agitate the question of equal rights.

DAMAGE BY FLOODS.

New York, 13.—There was considerable damage, yesterday, in Orange Valley and on the lowlands of New Jersey, by heavy rain and floods; many people were obliged to leave their dwellings and seek higher grounds for safety.

DEMOCRATIC DELEGATES.

The North Carolina Democratic Convention, on the 8th, elected delegates to the New York Convention; among them were Wade Hampton and R. B. Rhett, Jr.

BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement will show an increase in loans of 1,349,000; and a decrease in specie of 8,134,000.

OVERLAND MAIL CONTRACT.

Washington, 13.—The Post-Office Department has awarded the contract for carrying the overland mail to the California stage company, at about a hundred dollars per day, between the terminus of the Pacific Railroad.

THE 2000 YARD RACE.

Boston, 14.—The annual Harvard regatta, for four oared boats, took place. There were 5,000 spectators. The first race was for the Beacon cup, silver goblets for the 20 boat. The distance was three miles. It was won by the Freshman crew, in twenty minutes fifty-nine and one half seconds. The Sophomore crew was in second, in 21 minutes 15 seconds. The second race was between the Junior 21 and 34 crews and Sophomore 21 crew. The race was two miles, and was won by the Junior 34 crew, in fifteen minutes and three seconds.

GOVERNOR INAUGURATED.

Augusta, Florida, 13.—Harrison Reed, Governor Elect of Florida, was sworn into office yesterday.

FATAL EXPLOSION.

Fort Monroe, 13.—The explosion of a boiler at Franklin yesterday, killed an engineer, and two negroes; several others were seriously injured.

McMAHON FOR MEXICO.

Washington, 14.—General McMahon, of New York, is here. His nomination, as minister to Paraguay, will not be acted upon by the Senate on account of the war in which that country is engaged and the consequent difficulty in reaching it. He is a candidate for the appointment of Minister to Mexico. The opinion continues to prevail, among the members of Congress, that the tax bill will not pass, owing to the want of time for both houses to act; it is thought, however, that several of the sections with regard to whisky and tobacco will be embodied in a separate bill and become law.

FENIAN MUSTERED IN.

Nashville, 14.—Two companies of Fenians were mustered in last night.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Boston 14.—Woodhouse & Co's. pall factory, was burned to-day, loss 75,000.

TOWN BURNED.

Chicago, 14.—The entire business portion of Marquette, Mich., was burned on Friday night, loss 100,000.

MAJOR ROBBERY.

Charleston, S. C.—Election returns, complete from thirty-one districts, indicate that the Republican had carried 18, and the Democratic 16 districts.

ATTACK ON OFFICERS.

New York, 16.—Officers Ely and Philbrand and Anderson, of the 14th Ward, were attacked by a mob last evening and badly beaten. Ely was taken to the hospital and is in a dangerous condition. Philbrand and Anderson were rescued by others in the street. The other two officers came to his help and received light abuse. Captain Garland arrived with a reserve and quelled the riot and made several arrests.

RECEIVED OFFICERS.

The naval cadets arrived at West Point, yesterday, in the morning, from the academy at Annapolis; a formal reception will take place to-day.

PRESBYTERIAN REUNION.

Last evening the Presbyterian Reunion meeting of the members of the Old and New Scotland churches of New York City, was held at the First Presbyterian Church. Addresses were delivered, strongly favoring the cementing of the former divisions, by Rev. J. S. Crosby, Adams, Shedd, Smith and others. The attendance was very large.

THE SALT LAKE.

New York, 12.—Havana dates to the 6th, state that the Spanish steamer Desoto entered the harbor without saluting the Spanish flag. An understanding between Commodore Bagge and Consul de Lareintre, is supposed to account for this proceeding.

FOREIGN.

ASCOTT RACES. London, 14.—The Ascott race and cup was won by Sir Joseph Hawley, colt, Blue Gown; Speculum was second, and King Alfred third.

ASSOCIATION OF MERCHANTS.

Montreal, 12.—Arrangements are being made by the military authorities for the association of troops at Quebec.

RAILROAD TO THE PACIFIC.

New York, 13.—The Pacific Railroad, from San Francisco to Los Angeles, and of San Luis to

Patent are to be presented for malfeasance in office.

RECORDED AT SAN LUIS.

Record was at San Luis on his way to quell the rebellion in Queretaro and Guerrero. Gen. Porfirio Diaz has been granted leave of absence for two years.

SANTA ANNA AND HIS MISTRESS.

Santa Anna is said to have introduced his mistress at one of the Mexican Refugee Re-unions, and in consequence, was forbidden permission to come again.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

New York, 12.—A Lima, Peru, letter of May 22, says that ex-President Prado will be elected to resume the reins of government. Troubles with Chili are increasing, and an early renewal of the war with Spain is expected. Military imprisonments are very harsh and unpopular. The yellow fever is abating. Chilian advices state that the frontier is being fortified. Twenty-five Chilian soldiers have been massacred by the Indians.

DOMINICAN REVOLUTION.

St. Domingo dates to May 30, say the revolution is steadily gaining ground. Salnave found himself cooped in his capital, abandoned by minister Delorme, who has escaped to England. Incendiary fires are frequent. Foreigners attribute them to the President's vindictiveness, as he has repeatedly threatened to burn the town sooner than allow the rebels to get possession. Ex-President Cabral has reached Jacmel and was actively supporting the rebel cause.

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH DIVIDEND.

London, 13.—The Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company have declared a dividend of 6 per cent, payable on the 1st of July, on preferred stock.

EXPLOSIVE BULLETS DISAPPROVED.

Paris, 13.—It is not proposed by the Czar to do away with the use of all kinds of explosive projectiles, but only with the rifle and musket bullets which bury themselves in the flesh and then explode. The disuse of this murderous invention has received the unqualified approval of the Emperor Napoleon.

FENIANS BOUND FOR CANADA.

Toronto, 12.—The Globe professes to have information on authority beyond dispute, that the Fenian movement upon Canada has actually commenced, their forces being gradually concentrated at Buffalo and other points. Forty Fenians went from Port Huron to Buffalo, via Grand Trunk, on Tuesday. The raid is possible on any day after the 20th inst. The Globe calls on the government to order to the aid at once the whole volunteer and regular force of the country.

SEIZURE OF ARMS.

Montreal, 12.—A seizure of arms at St. Albans, yesterday, by the United States government is reported. Guards from the Grand Trunk brigade, well armed, are stationed at each end of the Victoria bridge. The 53d regiment has been ordered to leave London on the 1st, for Quebec.

SERVIAN SUCCESSION.

London, 13.—The succession to the sovereignty of Servia engages the attention in diplomatic circles; union with Montenegro, under Nicholas, is proposed.

PROBABILITY OF A GENERAL ELECTION.

It is believed that Disraeli will appeal to the electors, and that the new Parliament will meet in December.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

New York, 14.—Advices from Peru say that the yellow fever is abating. The Arequipa railroad has commenced. The elections for the Ecuadorian Congress are ended; the conservative party were successful. There have been several earthquakes in Ecuador. Mount Pichincha, on whose declivity Quito is situated, is again in activity.

U. S. OFFICERS ON THE FRONTIER.

Toronto, 13.—Dispatches from Montreal say that officers of the United States army are said to be on the frontier between Rouse's Point and Odessaburgh, with instructions to call on the Great to ascertain the correctness of the report that Fenian arms are being secreted there.

HOSTILITIES INAUGURATED.

Bothwell, Canada, 13.—A party of volunteers, returning from the drill, last night, were attacked by men, supposed to be Fenians; one of the volunteers is not expected to recover. An unsuccessful attempt was made later at night to break open the drill shed, and get arms.

CONGRATULATIONS TO LONGFELLOW.

London, 13.—Henry W. Longfellow, who arrived in England by the steamer Acadia, on Saturday, has been the recipient of marked attention. Congratulatory addresses on the part of the Mechanics' Institute of Carlisle, was formally presented to Longfellow to-day.

SERVIAN SUCCESSION SETTLED.

Belgrade, 13.—The nephew of the murdered Prince Michael was duly proclaimed Prince of Servia to-day.

EP-GOVE. EYES WILL CONTEST.

It is announced that Ep-Governor Eyo, of the Republic of Liberia, will contest with John S. P. Williams, member from Westchester, at the coming election.

REMARKS TO RETIRE.

Berlin, 14.—A statement has been made, and is now authoritatively confirmed, that Bismarck will retire from office for a period of three months, for his health reasons greatly impaired.

BANQUET TO FARRAGUT.

Brussels, 14.—A grand state banquet has been given to Admiral Farragut and the United States Minister.

MORE REFORM IN TURKEY.

London, 14.—The Sultan and his new cabinet are reported to be preparing persons of foreign birth, residing in Turkey, to legally hold property, which right is to be guaranteed by a treaty with foreign powers.

APPEALS TO THE COUNTRY.

The following is the programme which the government has decided on: Parliament is to be dissolved in October, writs are then to be issued for elections, which will take place during November, and on the 6th of December, the meeting of the new Parliament will take place.

PRESIDENT MITER TO BE IMPEACHED.

President Mitre, of the Argentine Republic, is reported to be the subject of a bill of impeachment by the Congress.

THEATRE.

ENGAGEMENT.

Of the accomplished Love Artists, Tragedienne, comic actress, and Comedienne.

MADAME MARIE METHUA.

SCHILLER!

The Management take pleasure in announcing the engagement of the above named Tragedienne, the Great Original and Picture Drama of

LIFE AND LOVE IN THESE TIMES

by Augustin Daly, Esq., the Author of "Leah, the Forsaken," "Gladstone's Ghost," etc., entitled,

UNDER GASLIGHT!

Produced with New and Elaborate Scenery, by Mr. J. GUIDO METHUA. Novel and startling financial effects by Mr. J. PETER REID. Including the famous "Kiss of Death" scene.

RAILROAD SCENE!

Extensive Properties and Appointments by Messrs. MILLARD and BAKER.

Laura Courtland, the Belle of Society.