## DESERET FVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1901.



second annual report to the governor gives a glowing account of the good work done at the state fish hatchery and the rapidly increasing usefulness of this institution. Mr. Sharp says that the production of trout fry this year has almost doubled last year's, owing to the fact that the commission was able to procure fully a million of the eggs of the native black spotted varlety of trout from Fish Lake in Sevier county, and successfully transport them to the hatchery with a minimum of loss. These eggs were provured by the middle of June after the hatchery had been cleared of nearly a million of eastern brook trout fry and 300,000 eastern lake trout fry, which had been hatched in January and distributed in the early morth of the year. This late spawning of our native trout comes in very conveniently in view of the fact that the eastern brook trout spawn in November and December, the eastern lake trout in December and January, and the rainbow trout in February and March. The hatchery has been in use during the entire year with the exception of ten or fifteen days in October when the fish troughs were being repainted. Following is a list of the plantings made by the fish commissioner, with the various counties to which they were consigned:

Boxelder-February 28, Boxelder creek, 20,000 eastern brook.

Cache-Logan, Blacksmith Fork and other streams, Feb. 28, 100,000 castern brook and Sept. 10, 100,000 native. Carbon-May 16, Fish creek and trib-

utaries, 200,000 castern brook.

Beaver-April 23, 25,000 eastern brook. Davis-North Mill Creek, May 1, 10,000

eastern brook; Oct. 17, Weber river, above Devil's Gate, 200,000 native. Emery-Huntington, Ferrin and Cot-tonwood creeks, May 16, 30,000 eastern brook.

Grand-March 20, Mill creek, 35,000 eastern brook.

Juab-April 5, Salt creek, 20,000 eastern brook; Sept. 5, Burriston state pond, 75,000 native.

Millard-April 23, Round Valley, 20,-000 eastern brook; Oak creek, 5,000 eastern brook; Kanosh, 5,000 eastern brook. Plute-March 29, Cottonwood creek, 9,000 eastern brook; Beaver creek, 9,009 eastern brook; City creek, 17,000 castern brook.

Summit-April 30, tributaries of Weher river, 100,000 castern brook; Sept. 24, East Canyon creek 50,000 native; Weber river and tributaries, 125,000 na-

Salt Lake County-April 26, Little Cottonwood creek, 12,000 eastern brook; April 29, Red Butte creek, 5,000 eastern brook; Emigration creek, 5,000 castern brook; May I, Lamb's canyon creek, 10,000 eastern brook; May 4, ill creek, 10,000 eastern brook, and May 10, 20,000; 10,000 eastern brook, and May 19, 20,000, May 18, Big Cottonwood canyon above the stairs, 8,000 eastern brook; Aug. 6, Spring creek 10,000; Aug 22, Little Cot-tonwood canyon, 35,000 native; Mill creek, 35,000 native; Aug. 24, Parley's canyon, 35,000 native; Aug. 25, Brighton and Phoebe lakes, 25,000 native each; in the table Blanch 25,000 native each; and Phoebe lakes, 25,000 native each; Aug. 29, Lake Blanch, 35,000 native; Big Cottonwood creek, 15,000 native; Oct 6, Mill Creek, above state street, 1,000 na-tive; Oct. 8, mouth of spring creek, 15,-000 native; Oct 20, Big Cottonwood, near hatchery, 36,000 native; May 6, Jordan river, 50,000 eastern lake; June 24, lakes in Ole Cottenwood, enst

Fish and Game Commissioner Sharp's | ville, 10,000, and Clover creek, 5,000 castern brook. Uintah-March 19, 4,000; May 28, 4,000

eastern brook; October 28, 20,000 na-Utah-April 6, 25,000; Spanish Fork, 35.000; Provo river, 35.000, all eastern brook; May 9, creek tributary to Utah

lake, 200,000 native. Weber-February 28, tributaries of the Ogden river, 100,000 eastern brook; September 10, Ogden river below dam, 100,000 native.

Wasatch-April 16, streams tributary

to Provo river from Charleston to can-yon above Hailstone's ranch, 160,000 eastern brook; September 19, Proverviver, 100,000 native.

In addition to the foregoing general distribution, there were hatched at the hatchery 70,000 grayling and 5,000 landlocked salmon, which were liberated at the hatchery. The grayling were turn-ed out because they do not feed artificially in the hatching troughs like trout but prefer to rustle for their own food in the natural way after they are four or five days old, and as there were no suitable nursery rearing ponds on the hatchery grounds, it was deemed advis-able to place them in the scale rung. able to place them in the spring runs near the hatchery. An effort was made at first to hold them in a small pond near the hatchery, but as the fry were so very small when they were not out the florest screenes would not put out, the finest screens would not hold them in the pond, and they es-caped into the waters of the spring runs. A few of the land-locked salmon were held in a small ditch pond on the grounds but the most of them escaped like the grayling, and will no doubt like them show up all right in

vear or two. Besides the foregoing distribution, there were sold to private parties 43,-000 trout fry of various kinds. The total number of fry that have been hatched at the hatchery during the year of 1900 is 2,358,000. Only two small lots, one of 4,000 to Uintah coun-ty and one of 5,000 to Kanosh, Milard county, died in transit by wagon after leaving the railroad. Commissioner Sharp is much pleased with the effect of the planting in the various streams of the state. Trout planted in the spring of 1900 have already grown to the length of 12 and 14 inches, and weigh from three quarters to a little over a pound. Mr. Sharp is enthusiastic over his introduction of the east-ern brook trout, and he believes that it will thrive in our streams better even than the native mountain or black-spotted variety. There are two large fish ponds now being constructed at the hatchery, covering about an acre each, and when these are completed a each, and when these are completed a series of smaller ones will be built for nursery and rearing purposes. The expense for pond construction this year has been \$82.85. The sum of \$000 has been appropriated for this purpose for 1901-62. The legislature also made an appropriation of \$500 each for sub-stations at Fish and Panguitch lakes. The fish supply is fast becoming ex-The fish supply is fast becoming ex-hausted in these lakes. The amount being too small to do much in the way being too small to do much in the way of a hatchery it has been decided to in-itiate some intelligent persons at each of the lakes in the delicate art of stripping eggs and fertilizing them pre-paratory to hatching. Mr. Sharp speaks in the highest terms of the fish laws which were used at the last species of the logis

passed at the last session of the legis-lature. He says that the increased power of search given to the wardens

power of search given to the wardene and officers of the law works well and has not been abused so far. The commissioner's financial state-ment shows that \$1,331.76 of the appro-priation of \$1,830 for the year has been spent. The expense of running sub-stations he puts at \$100.60 each a year. The total expense for the year been \$1.619.36. The 2.300,000 odd has fish



that have been hatched at the hatchery in Big Cottonwood canyon, 50,000 eastern lake. Tooele-May 23, streams near Grants- leave a balance of profit of \$9,860.64.

## HILL AND DEBS. Once the Railway Magnate Met His

Match.

Most of us are inclined to look upon James J. Hill as a sort of Colossus in the railway and the wider business world-as a many-sided man of many expedients, a somebody whora it would be hard to "down" on almost any propesition that he might choose to set himself upon. But he has met his equal once, at least—so the story floats in here from Minneapolis.

Some years ago when there was a serious strike on Hill's road, and one labor union after another kept going out, thus tying up trains, closing con-struction and repair shops, piling up freight at numerous points and almost paralyzing trade and general business all along the lines and in the tributary territory, the boards of trade in Min-neapolis and St. Paul appointed con-ference committees to work for a settle-ment, and these were clothed with power nearly approaching those of an ar-bitrator. They were to sit as a sort of court and hear both sides. Hill appeared for the railroad interests, and the strikers were represented by Eu-gene V. Debs, the then labor leader. The locomotive engineers on the Hill lines were still at work, with every prospect of keeping out of the strike entirely, and this helped materially to strength-en Hill's hands and to give him the nerve with which he faced the situa-

He was grave, stubborn, unyielding, after he had stated his case briefly but clearly and forcibly-and then he listened with marked patience to all of

Debs' arguments. "I guess," said the railway magnate, as he arose after Debs had sat down. "I guess, Mr. Debs, you have played your last card—haven't you?"

"No," returned Debs quietly, "I think I can play another, if necessary." "Do you mean," demanded Hill rather

flercely, "that you can call out the en-gineers?"

gineers?" "Yes, I can call them out in five min-utes, if I want to." "Humph!" muttered the magnate, "I doubt it. But suppose you can? Let me remind you that railroad companies have before now won out against strik-ers even when their locomotive engi-neers have quit work."

"I know what you mean," retorted Debs spiritedly now, "you refer to the Burlington. Let me tell you something. Mr. Hill—and you mark every word I say! The Burlington had a surplus of \$8,000,00 with which to fight its strikers, engineers and all—and they made it engineers and all-and they made a spend every dollar of that war fund before they sorrendered. You haven't got any \$8,000,000 surplus, haven't got any war fund at all. There's one dif-

ference, Mr. Hill. "Now, then, there is hardly an exe-cutive official of the Burlington who was in the fight and who remains in the company's service today. Did you ever think of that, Brother Hill? Now, it might transpire, if you still prolong this fight and thus waste your company's resources and destroy its business, that even you and your co-officials won't be in the company's service after the smoke of the battle clears away. Stockholders and bondholders have a way of firing out railroad officials who get into trouble with their men and throw away the company's money. I thank you, Mr. Hill, for suggesting the Buryou, Mr. Hill, for suggesting the Bur-lington's case. Now, to business! What points will you yield?"--and Debs be-gan reading the formal demands of Hill's men with great impressiveness. The hearing was rather abruptly ad-journed, and within a week the strik-ers got about everything they had asked from Hill, and the strike was de-clared off.-N. Y. Commercial. clared off .-- N. Y. Commercial.



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