

Municipal Election!

PEOPLE'S TICKET:

For Mayor,

DANIEL H. WELLS.

For Aldermen,

HENRY W. LAWRENCE,
SAMUEL W. RICHARDS,
ALONZO H. RALEIGH,
LE GRAND YOUNG,
ALEXANDER C. PYPER.

For Councilors,

ROBERT T. BURTON,
ISAAC GROO,
THEODORE MCKEAN,
WILLIAM S. GODBE,
JOHN SHARP,
PETER NEBEKER,
THOMAS JENKINS,
GEORGE J. TAYLOR,
HEBER P. KIMBALL,

For City Recorder,

ROBERT CAMPBELL.

For City Treasurer,

PAUL A. SCHETTLER.

For City Marshal,

JOHN D. T. MCALLISTER.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

By reference to another column an official notice of a municipal election, to be held on Monday, February 10th, 1883, will be found. The names of the candidates on the People's Ticket for the various offices, we publish at the head of our column. They are the names of citizens who are well and favorably known to the public, and in whom they can repose confidence, and feel that, to the full extent of their ability, they will honor the offices with which they shall be entrusted.

We have good reason to feel proud of our city, and the manner in which its municipal affairs have been managed in the past. We do not believe that there is another city within the confines of the Republic whose finances have been so economically and wisely controlled as have those of Salt Lake City. The temptations to run in debt have been very great; but they have been resisted. Our citizens have not felt the weight of municipal taxation. The corporation has not oppressed them by contracting debts, and indulging in extravagance on the credit of the city. Yet a niggardly policy has not been pursued. Important improvements have been freely and judiciously made; and we have the comfortable reflection, when we look upon them, that other people's money has not built them.

There have been men here who would have changed all this and placed our city in the same condition with many others, if they could have done so. What nice picking they would have, did they have the control of the city treasury! But thus far they have been disappointed, and we trust that no man will ever be elected by the votes of the people of this city who will squander funds or have any other motive in accepting office than the public good.

Our citizens should not forget election day. Business should be so arranged by every voter that he can go to the polls and cast his vote for the men of his choice. There has been a great amount of carelessness and neglect on this point in the past. Many have felt that there was no necessity for them to go to the polls; the right men would be elected anyhow whether they voted or not. Such a feeling of indifference should not be indulged in next Monday; but all should go early and deposit their ballots in their precincts.

FISH CULTURE.

Since the publication of our article on Fish and its Propagation. Lewis Hills, Esq., of this City, kindly handed us a number of the Springfield Weekly Republican, containing an article on the "Artificial Propagation of Fish," from which we condense the following.

The Legislatures of the New England States have appointed Fish Commissioners, and made appropriations for improving the rivers running through those States so that salmon, brook trout and shad, may be propagated therein.

Already fishways have been erected over the dams and falls of the Merrimac, and last year several thousand salmon spawn, obtained from the waters of New Brunswick, were planted in its head waters and artificially impregnated. About ninety per cent. of them were hatched, and by next fall it is estimated that their average weight will be from five to seven pounds each.

Mr. J. S. Robinson, of Meredith Village, N. H., has 40,000 salmon spawn in his hatching boxes, fecundated artificially, which will probably be placed in the Merrimac during the coming summer. Next year it is intended to build fishways on the Connecticut, Saco and other rivers of New England, preparatory to stocking them with salmon, trout and shad. This is said to be the first attempt of the kind in this country; but in Europe it has been practiced for the last fifteen years, and latterly with great success.

Experiments in the artificial culture of brook trout have been made in the United States in which, as high as 99 per cent. of all the spawn taken have been hatched. Last spring, Mr. Seth Green, of Mumford, N. Y., hatched artificially over 600,000, and will hatch at least 1,000,000 the coming spring. Ponds and streams in various parts of the country have thus been stocked. Brook trout and salmon lay their first crop of spawn when about twenty months old, each female of the former producing about 300 eggs and doubling in number yearly until they reach about 6,000. The female salmon produce from 5,000 to 20,000 eggs according to age and size. When hatched artificially, these fish are kept in the hatching boxes for three or four months, when they are turned into the stream, being able to take care of themselves.

The following form of box, invented by Mr. S. Green, has been found to answer admirably for the purpose of artificial incubation:

Two feet long, 15 inches wide and 15 inches deep, with a fine wire cloth nailed on the bottom, and a board four feet long and four inches wide nailed on each side of the box edgewise for floats, about two inches from the top, at the lower end of the box, and six inches from the top at the upper end. A box of this description, anchored with cords to the floats, was placed in the Connecticut river where the current ran about two miles an hour. From 50,000 to 100,000 spawn were placed in it at a time, nine hundred and ninety-nine in a thousand of which were hatched. This experiment was continued until about 40,000,000 young shad had been turned into the river, the hatch per day varying from 2,000,000 to 6,000,000.

Water at a temperature of 76° is considered best for hatching the spawn. The young shad, when hatched, are three-eighths of an inch long, with the egg attached to the umbilical cord upon which they live for three days, when they take to the stream and provide for themselves.

The Agricultural Report of 1882 contains much interesting information in relation to this subject. We would advise all our readers who take any interest in the propagation of fish to procure the volume and read it. From it we learn that females and males are ob-

tained when they have apparently reached their term, and, when mature, the ova are pressed out from the former and the milt from the latter. It states that one of the difficulties incidental to artificial fecundation is the uncertainty as to the period when the pregnant fish may be most advantageously manipulated. But the rules by which this is known are easily understood.

This subject is worthy of the attention of our people. Our waters should be utilized. With a little pains they can all be stocked with our savory and delicious trout. An enormous amount of food can thus be raised, and at comparatively little trouble and expense. We are not sufficiently acquainted with our own trout fisheries to speak knowingly respecting their condition; but we are under the impression that the fish are decreasing. It is an easy thing to destroy fisheries. In the countries of the old world, as well as in the New England States, by the people's wanton waste and disregard of natural laws, the salmon and other valuable species have been exterminated or driven from their waters. We should guard against such a result. Nature is prolific; but she can be drawn upon too heavily.

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)

By Telegraph.

Washington, 3.—Senate.—A number of petitions and memorials of various subjects were presented, and referred. Sherman, from the finance Committee, reported favorably of the House bill regarding the taxation of the shares of the National Banks. Wilson introduced a bill providing for the gradual reduction of the army, and discontinuing unnecessary grades; referred. Pomeroy introduced a bill granting land to aid in the construction of a railroad from Fort Scott to Santa Fe. When the morning hour expired, the Senate resumed the debate on the reconstruction bill. Stewart spoke in favor of the bill, whereupon the Senate adjourned.

An authenticated rumor prevails in Congressional circles that Minister Adams has resigned his position. The President to-day appointed Wiswell Commissioner of Internal Revenue to succeed Rollins; he will probably not be confirmed. The President charges Rollins with resorting to corrupt measures to retain office in exacting money from the Revenue officials to assist the Radicals to carry New Hampshire.

The Chicago Republican's special says the President positively denies the truth of the statement that he will make an imperative demand on England to pay the Alabama claims. Kit Carson arrived last night, accompanied by one of the principal Utah Chiefs. The visit refers to treaty matters.

House.—A number of bills and resolutions were introduced including a bill providing that any man may become a citizen on application to any law court on taking the usual oath. One authorizes \$140,000,000 in legal tenders to supply the deficiency caused by cancellation; one provides for the removal of the National Capitol to St. Louis; one provides for the creation of a department of justice, and provides that the Secretary (of what?) be the head of the law department for the Attorney-General, Solicitor-General and assistants, and abolish the office of solicitors for departments. Cleaver offered a resolution inquiring whether further legislation is necessary to eradicate the system of peonage or Indian slavery in New Mexico. A number of resolutions, heretofore offered, were taken up and disposed of. When the morning hour expired the House resumed the consideration of the Kentucky contested election case, in which it may be remembered the majority of the committee on elections reported adversely to John Young Brown's right to a seat. Kerr took the floor in favor of admitting Brown. Further consideration of the matter was postponed to Feb. 11, to enable Brown to address the House. Several executive communications were presented. In response to resolutions calling for information, Robinson asked leave to introduce a resolution reciting allegations respecting Meany and Nagle and other American citizens imprisoned in Ireland and requesting the President to institute an immediate examination of these cases and if the facts recited were found true to demand the immediate release of all persons convicted.

ed for an act committed in the United States. If the demands were refused to order the arrest and detention of any subjects of Great Britain found within the jurisdiction of the United States and to withdraw all intercourse with England. The resolution was subsequently modified by withdrawing the reprisal clause, and directing the President to report the facts to Congress. After considerable debate, and objection being made to the introduction of the resolution, Robinson moved the suspension of the rules which agreed to the resolution then introduced. Bingham thought the resolution placed the issue of war or peace in the hands of the President and authorized him to demand the unconditional release of certain persons; he was willing to vindicate the sovereignty of the American people, but he was unwilling to invest the President with a general power demanding the immediate and unconditional release of American citizens charged with crime. The House had no proof that the prisoners, whose release was demanded, were detained for acts not committed on the soil of Great Britain. After a lengthy debate the resolution was referred to the committee on Foreign Affairs. Adjourned.

New York.—It is reported that the February statement of the public debt shows an increase of nearly \$20,000,000 owing to the inadequacy of the revenue. The increasing demand for the first mortgage bonds of the Central Pacific Road causes a further advance in price to par and interest.

London.—The gale which passed over England on Saturday last was very destructive to life and property in the city. In Liverpool, chimneys and signs were blown down, houses unroofed and many people struck by falling objects and seriously injured, and in some instances killed outright.

Chicago, 3.—Eighteen prisoners escaped from the jail at St. Joseph, Mo., on Saturday. During the melee Horace Fish, brother of Sheriff Fish, was shot and killed; one of the prisoners was severely wounded. The steamer *Sherman* from Orleans and Cincinnati with a valuable cargo of groceries was burned at Evansville yesterday, no lives lost. The books and money were saved. A sleeping car on the Chicago and Quincy road was burned last night while the train was in rapid motion. The fire was occasioned by the explosion of a kerosene lamp; no lives were lost; the passengers escaped in their night dresses, and were unable to save anything but what they had about their persons.

Washington, 3.—Col. T. J. Wood, of the 2d cavalry, and Major O. A. Mack, of the 9th cavalry, have been ordered before the retiring Board.

Paris.—The journals of this city generally deplore the tone of the debate of the Corps Legislatif, on the bill regulating the press; they fear the opposition will cause its withdrawal by the government and that the final result will be the extinction of whatever liberty the press still preserves.

Vienna.—Prince Joseph Callorodo Mansfield has been appointed President of the upper house of the Reichsrath.

London.—Dispatches from Japan, via Hong Kong, announce that the ports of Hiogo and Asaka were thrown open to foreigners at the beginning of the year.

Richmond.—The Convention has adopted the third section of the ordinance on the executive department, which says the Governor holds office for four years and is not eligible for the succeeding term.

Charleston.—A colored delegate offered a resolution declaring it to be the belief of the Convention that no confiscation act should be passed by Congress, and that the only way for the landless to obtain lands is by purchase. A white delegate offered a resolution that, any investment made, to fund the estates of infants and unmarried women by administrations and executors, in confederate securities, shall be recoverable in lawful money. A bitter debate followed. The tone of the convention is growing more conservative.

Atlanta.—The convention is still engaged in discussing the relief question. Gen. Meade has revoked Pope's order prohibiting the publication of official advertisements in papers opposing reconstruction.

York.—Yanderbilt is not ill as reported. Galveston.—A destructive fire occurred in Tremont street, last night; loss, \$50,000.

York, 4.—The *Times* special has ascertained that the President actually issued an order to Grant forbidding him to obey any orders received from the Secretary of War. Grant declined to obey, whereupon a spicy correspondence ensued, which lasted two weeks, and which covers not only the matter named, but a charge by the President against Grant.