UNCLE SAM'S FISH

States Commission.

DISTRIBUTION OF A YEAR.

THE PRESENT YEAR SHOWS MG. TOLETT FISH AND EGGS PLACED IN THE RIVERS OF THE COUN-TRY, EMBRACING EVERY VALU-ABLE SPECIES OF FOOD FISH.-BIOLOGICAL SURVEYS -COMMIS-SIGNER BOWERS' INTELLIGENT WORK.

New York Mall and Express: The operations of the United States fish com-mission. George M. Bowers, commissigner, during the last fiscal year, in many respects was more extensive and Important than ever before, owing in part to the natural growth of the work, and in part to the greater efficiency in dealing with the various questions and problems that come up for considera-

The propagation and distribution of fond fishes, the branch which receives most attention, was much more extensive than in any previous year, exceeding by about 40 per cent the work accomplished in any other similar period. The number of adult and yearing fishes, fry and eggs distributed in public and private waters or transferred to the state authorities was over 850,000,000, of which by far the largest number represented important commercial species, like the shad, cod, whitefish, salmon, Batfish, lake trout, herring, pike, perch, and lobstes. In the distribution of this enormous output from the hatcheries to the waters to be stocked, the cars and messengers of the commission traveled over 230,000 miles, entering every state

The following tables hows the kinds and quantities of different fishes hatched and distributed in 1888, together with a comparison with 1897:

7,500 65,000 95,649,000 th) bass (small 55,356 75,883 2,719 2,125 3,129 42,987 therry bass. 25,454 60

725,144,042 800,206,07 Total

An important new feature of the fish cultural work was the hatching of 1,500,600 fry of the grayling at the Bozeman station. This fine food and game fish has a very limited distribution, and its artificial propagation heretofore has been chiefly experimental. The hatching of the wall-eyed pike or pike perch, which had been discontinued for several years, was resumed at the Put-in-Hay (Lake Erie) station in the spring of 2895, and \$1,000,000 fry were planted in the public waters. This is one of the most valuable food fishes of the Great Lakes, and the fishing interests are anxious that the government should keep up the supply. The foregoing labulation illustrates the marked expandom in the hatching of shad, Pacific calmon and cod, the output of each of which was larger than in any previous year.

Essecially worthy of mention was the

Especially worthy of mention was the immense extension of the salmon hatching work on the Pacific coast. The enormous annual catch in that region makes it absolutely necessary that the supply should be kept up by artificial means. The work of the commission is very popular in the west, and its value is generally recognized by the salwor fishermen and canners. During mon fishermen and camers. During the coming fall the work will be active-by pashed, and there is every reason to believe that the take of salmon ova will be even larger than last year.

Although there are several desirable species of salmon in the Pacific rivers.

species of salmon in the Pacific rivers, the commission gives principal attention to the chinox or quinnat salmon, a magnificent fish, which attains a weight of over twenty pounds, and simetimes specimens are taken weighing upward of seventy pounds. It is the leading species for canning and fresh consumption. The establishment of a station in Washington will enable the commission to pay attention to the next important species, the bluebacked salmon or redfish (Indian name sockeys), which is especially valuable to the Puget sound region.

Some light has been thrown on the re-

Some light has been thrown on the results of fish cultural work on the western coast by the recent capture of a considerable number of large salmon with their soft dorsal fin missing. These are fish that were liberated from the government hatcheries about three years ago, when they were under a year old, after having their adjoose fin nestly shaved off with a razor.

Commissioner Bowers has evinced a lively interest in the scientific work of the bureau, and under his administration a number of important investigations have been carried on. Ameng these is a very comprehensive biological survey of Lake Erie, the results of which will permit of more effective and intelligent dealing with the problem of how to maintain the fish supply of the lake, than has hitherto been possible; this work is under the immediate direction of Prof. Reighard, of the University of Prof. Reighard, of the University of the profile of the control of

how to maintain the fish supply of the lake, than has hitherto been possible; this work is under the immediate direction of Prof. Reighard, of the University of Michigan.

An important step taken by the commissioner for the encouragement of biological research has been the re-equipment of the laboratory at Wood's Holl and the decision to keep the laboratory open throughout the year. The facilities offered for original investigation have been utilized by a large number of scientific people during the present summer, and many very interesting questions, some having a practical bearing on fish culture and the commercial fisheries have been considered. An outgrowth of the scientific work at Wood's Holl has been the recent lavestigations of the schooner Grampus off the southern coast of Massachusetts, on the edge of the gulf stream, which have resulted in the recliseovery of the famous tilefish in large numbers.

During the summer and fall of 1897 the steamer Albatrons, under command of Lieut, Commander J. F. Moser, U. S.

N., visited the salmon streams of southern Alaska and made very valuable observations on the salmon run in the various rivers. Capt. Moser's report on the season's work is the most important document on the salmon and salmon Scheries of the territory that has up b Risberies of the territory that has up to this time been prepared, supplying a much needed, accurate and detailed account of the physical fateures of the streams, the abundance of the different kinds of salmon, the extent and methods of the fishing operations, the productive capacity of the rivers, and other pertinent data. It had been the intention during the present year to continue the investigation is other parts of Alaska, but on the declaration of war with Spain the Albatross was placed at the disposal of the navy department, and the contemplated inquiries will have to be deferred until next year. Other salmon inquiries were conducted by agents of the commission in Californio, Oregon and Washington.

The most valuable of the fishery retources of the country, the oyster, has been the subject of a number of special investigations. In response to a request been the subject of a number of special investigations. In response to a request of the general assembly of Louislana, the commissioner detailed the steamer Fish Hawk, Lieutenant Franklin Swift, United States navy, commanding, to inake a survey of the oyater grounds of that state, to furnish accurate information on which to base a revision of the oyater laws, with a view to putting the oyater laws, with a view to putting the oyater industry on a more substantial footing. Experiments in the fattening of oyaters for market were continued at Lynn Haven, Va., where the commission has constructed special ponds for the purpose. The prevalence of green oysters in the Chesapeake region and elsewhere proved very serious, financially, to the oyster growers, and received the prompt attention of the commission. It is the general opinion among oyster consumers that green oysters are made so by copper with which they have been contaminated, and, therefore, are unwholesome. This belief results in larger losses to oystermen, who are prevented from marketing the crop when the greenness is marked.

It has been demonstrated repeatedly and announced by the commission that the green oysters owe their color to vegetable matter which serves as food, and that no impairment in the food value of the oyster results from this

the green oysters owe their color to vegetable matter which serves as food, and that no impairment in the food value of the oyster results from this condition. The announcement in the press of the discovery of copper in considerable quantities in English orsters led the commission to make a re-examination of the subject, that confirmed convious tests.

The desire of the commission to give the people of the Pacific coast a plentiful supply of eastern craters has resulted in the shipment of a number of carioade to suitable points in California and Oregon, the plants being guarded by the local authorities during the time required for the acclimatization and propagation. In order to determine the condition of the introduced oyster, the commission detailed Prof. Washburn, of the Oregon University, to visit and report on the beds. Prof. Washburn, of the Oregon University, to visit and report on the beds. Prof. Washburn's observations, extending over the years 1897 and 1898, show that all the planted oysters have survived and

grown, although there are as yet no evidences of an increase in numbers. The state and treasury department having asked the commission for the services of an expert to go to the seal islands of Alaska for the purpose of studying and reporting on the condition of the fur-seal rookerles, Mr. Charles H. Townsend was detailed for the purpose and left Washinston in June, 1853.

Canvasses of the commercial fisheries of the New Emgland, Middle Atlantic, South Atlantic and Gulf coasts, and the Great Lakes, having reference to the statistics and methods of the industry, have been in progress.

The issuance of monthly bulletins showing the arrivals of fish from the fishing ground at a number of important centers has proved very metal to the trade, and there is a sall for an extension of this work to all the leading fishing towns.

fishing towns.

CRUISER AGAINST BATTLESRIP

Schley was Eager to Attack, Aithough a

Chicago Record: Here is an incident which shows more clearly than enything else just what the navy is ready to do and how delicately balanced is the chip on the shoulders of our sea fightrs. When Schley had enriched our history on July 3 and svery ship in these waters under the royal banner of Castlle had been shattered, he was saling east to resume station before Saning east to resume scations; more the easern and western sections; good yields are resported, with earn large and well filled. The crop was secured in excellent condition. Buckwheat is harvested and is rearly threshed, with a fairly good yield. Potatoes, both Irish and sweet, have given good yields. Tobacco is now housed, and a good wield separably reported. Pastures continue in good condition, died to be distinguished under the glass. Tobacco is now housed, and a good wield separably reported. Pastures continue in good condition, Buckwheat is harvested and is rearly threshed, with a fairly good yield. Potatoes, both Irish and sweet, have given good yields. Tobacco is now housed, and a good wield separably reported. Turnips are turning out well, but need rain.

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Gardens are in good condition, with some rotting of cabbage reported. Well advanced, though defayed over some counties by the hard countries, and is generally well advanced. Wheat seeding is in progress. Wood—Farm work progressing well, countries well advanced and in the country of the glass. "I countries will advanced and in the country of the propers will good condition, with stock of the propers will good condition; post of the grow of the forward to give battle. The days of the forward to give battle. ers. When Schley had enriched our history on July 3 and every ship in these waters under the royal banner of these waters under the royal maner of Castile had been shattered, he was salling east to resume station before Santiago. Word came to him that the Pelayo, pride of the Spanish navy, had reached the Caribbean, and he was directed to engage her as soon as found. To naval experts the suggestion that a cruiser fight a battleship is insanity gone mad, but nevertheless, the Brooklyn started on her errand.

Near Santiago a battleship was sighted, heavily armored and turreted, but at such a distance that her colors could not be distinguished under the glass. Toward her the Brooklyn started. Commodore Schley and Captain Cook stood on the forward bridge as the big cruiser fairly leaped forward to give battle. "She is white, an unusual thing in war time," said the commodore, watching the stranger through the glass. "I don't believe she is Spanish," he remarked a moment later; and then, consulting a picture of a sister ship to the Pelayo, suddenly exclaimed: "By Jove! It is the Pelayo, after all!"

"On the signal bridge!" shouted Captain Cook. "Can you make out her colors?"

"Not yet, sir," came the answer, foi-Castile had been shattered, he was sail-

lowed a moment later by, "We have raised her colors, sir, and she is Span-ish."

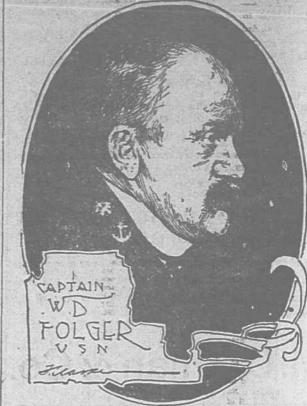
between the strikers and thenon-union workmen. Clubs, stones and elungabots were freely used and while no one was seriously injured, a number of men were severely bruised or cut. It is allesed that the trouble was started by a non-union workman throwing pepper into the eyes of a striker who was endeavoring to prevent the former from entering the works. The strikers closed in, and for a few minutes there was a mass of struggling and fighting men. Upon the approach of the police the rioters disappeared. Only one arrest was made. The non-union men did not get in the works.

WEST VIRGINIA CHOPS

Condition and Climate for the Whek End-ing Munday PARKERSBURG, Sept. 0.-Following is the weather and crop condition for

West Virginia for the week ending September 19: weather prevailed generally throughout the week, the only excep-tion being light local showers on the

16th inst. The night of the 12th was very cool, and light frost occurred at a number of points, but caused no dam-age. The days generally were warm, and nights cool Corn cutting continued in general



CAPTAIN FOLGER, U. S. N. The Gallant Commander of the Battleship New Orleans, Formerly the Amazonas, of Brazil.

The most resent arrival of navy offi- | zilian battleship Amazonas, and how it cials in Washington is that of Captain Folger, of the New Orleans, who has Folger, of the New Orleans, who has possession of her; not for the reason tome to this country in response to a that little Alphonse's coffers contained hurried summons from the war department to bear testimony in the case of the captured vessel Olinde Rodriguez, over which there has been some difficulty. It is said that the captain is in possession of important evidence regarding the ship, which he has succeeded in gathering at San Juan; and for that reason his presence is needed at the capital.

Those who have kept posted upon the history of the late war will recall the anxiety experienced in the United or never given eave for hard states over the purchase of the Bra- conspicuous bravery in battle.

WHEELING JOINS In Paying Tribute to the Little Conqueror.

A young man went to a very wealthy

What can you do?" the manufacturer

said, and the young man proceeded to

and successful manufacturer a short time ago and applied for employment.

was feared that Spain would come in more gold than the United States, but on account of the friendly relations which existed between Spain and the South American country. And then there were so few available warships for sale that Spain wanted them all. Our bld won, however, and when the

ship was put in commission Captain Folger was made her commander. Like many another fighter, the hero of the New Orleans has served his country faithfully, and wears the medal of hon or never given eave for hard labor and

Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Sole agents for the U. S. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other,

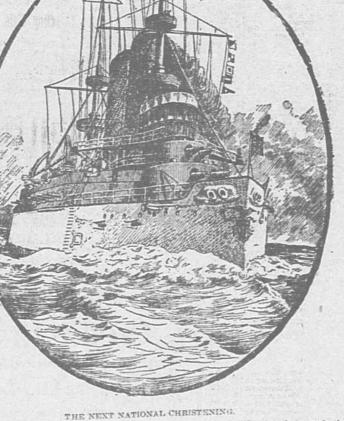
Must Vote for Prohibitio

LANSING, Mich., Sept. 11. - The Michigan M. E. conference had a lively contest this afternoon over the question

"What can you do?" the manufacturer said, and the young man proceeded to tell in glowing terms of his wonderful ability. "But I don't want to know what you say you can do," the gentlemann replied, "let me know what others say you have done. Bring me recommendations from people I know and can trust." It's the way with the little conqueror and the public; people want to know what has been done. Wheeling people are joining the myriads of others in making public the works of the little modern wonder. The endorsement of clitzens is what goes with every box as proof of Dean's Kidney Pills, and what your neighbors may should convince the skeptic.

The reader can safely-trust to the advice offered by Mr. Geo. Friedel, of No. 60 Indiana sirset. Bead what he ways: "Until a few years, ago my kidneys never caused me any-trouble, but I's gan to be annoyed with backache and soreness of the muscles. When I exposed myself or caught a cold if settled at once in my kidneys. I resorted to the ordinary home remedies, and for a time I would be apparently free from it, only to find it reappeared with renewed vigor. Along with it there was a distressing and annoying urinary weakness, and my condition grew such that I had to do something. I then tried doctors, but got no lasting benefit. When I saw Doan's Kidney Pills and vertised for sale at the Logan Drug Co. I thought if they would only fulfill half their promises they would only fulfill half their promises they would help me, so I got a box. To my surprise, in a remarkably short time my trouble left me. It seemed like magic. I highly recommend Doan's Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Malled by

OUITE DEAR.



The most diplomatic reply on record was made by Miss Leiter to the W. C. T. U. when that organization requested her to christen the new battleship Illinois with water. "I will leave the matter with Gov. Tanner, who appointed me," said this Chicago lady, "for he undoubtedly understands best the sentiment of the state."



(Swift's Specific) is the only blood remedy guaranteed Purely Veretable.

All others contain potasi and murcury, the most dangerous of minerals. Books on Cancer and blood diseases, mailed free by Swift Specific Company.

Atlanta, Georgia.

Threw Proper in the Ryes. CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 19.—As the

September 18 to 20 the Baltimore & Ohlo will sell excursion tickets to Boston and return at rate of \$17 50, via all rail, and \$16 50 via rail and sound, valid for return passage until September 30, inclusive.

of the American where a strike has been on for some time past, a pitched battle took place All druggists sell Dr. Miles' Pain Pilla



GOLD DUST.

