

their presence a number of sleighs were on hand to take them to and from the building. After the feast was over baskets of the best were sent to the sick that could not be present and all were made happy.

When the tables were cleared and the people were comfortably seated, a program was rendered, consisting of songs, speeches and recitations.

The oldest gentleman was called up for a speech, and Reuben W. Alfred, 79 years old, responded with a few comforting words. Then the oldest lady was called for and Matilda Park Alfred, 86 years old, stepped upon the stage and bore a strong testimony of the truth of the Gospel. The Bishop and counselors made appropriate remarks, and thanked the committee and all that had rendered assistance in the entertainment.

The evening was spent in dancing, with an occasional rest to listen to a song or short speech, and all went merrily on until half past eleven, at which time Counselor Larson dismissed the party.

One pleasing feature I noticed was that I did not see a cup of tea or coffee on the table, and there was not a round dance called for during the evening.

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FISH AND GAME REPORTS.

SALT LAKE, Jan. 16, 1895.

The enclosed reports from the fish and game commissioners of, respectively, Utah and Cache counties, no doubt will engage the attention of your readers, especially those who are interested in aquaculture and in the protection of the game of the Territory.

I will add that the outlook for obtaining free transportation for the "whole carload" of white fish fry from Sandusky City is at present very encouraging.

Yours truly,

A. MILTON MUSSER.

Provo, Utah, December 29, 1894.

A. M. Musser, Esq., Territorial Fish and Game Commissioner, Salt Lake City, Utah:

Dear Sir—According to statutes requiring a report from me as county commissioner, I take pleasure in submitting same. I have submitted my report in detail somewhat of my labors for 1894 to the county court. I am pleased that game which under the laws is protected is not suffering to any great extent from indiscriminate persons. But this, of course, is not the rule in all cases. I find that the figures below represent, as near as one can gain from close observation and information, somewhat the amount of fish caught and marketed:

Buckers, chubs, carp and all other common fish, 146,000 pounds (retailed at 5 cents, \$7,300), wholesale at 2 cents, \$2,920; trout, 4,000 pounds (retailed at 25 cents, \$1,000), wholesale at 16 2-3, \$666.67; bass, 20,000 pounds (retailed at 20 cents, \$4,000), wholesale at 9 cents, \$1,800. Total retailed, \$12,300; total wholesale, \$5,386.67.

I have appointed five regular deputies for this county which are of a great benefit in helping to enforce the law. During the year twenty-one arrests for unlawful fishing and hunting have been made, seventeen cases tried and fined \$82.00; four cases are

still pending, and one or two cases of forfeiting of amount put up as assuring appearance in court. I have called the attention of the county court to the matter of large canals being filled with small trout in the spring of the year, when the water is diverted for cleaning out purposes, as a great many small trout are destroyed in thus doing, and asked that some means be provided by which they could be saved and conveyed to the lake for maturing, and have recommended that a small dip net and tanks be taken and these trout saved.

I find that all classes of fish are doing well. The cat fish which were placed in the lake are thriving and doing well, as are also the dog fish and bass. These three kinds as you know were placed in the lake some four years ago and some one year ago. The trout are, in my judgment, as plentiful as they have been for two years last past.

It has been reported that Provo river has been very extensively shot with giant powder, and in fact this is the case, as I have visited and seen the effects of this deadly work. This kind of work has been done in Wasatch county.

In further conclusion I will say that a close and careful estimate of fish caught is not to be got at. But the figures given above are the number of pounds obtained from June 15, 1894, to December 30, 1894.

Yours respectfully,

MYRON C. NEWELL,
Fish and Game Commissioner,
Utah County.

LOGAN, Utah, Jan. 8th, 1895.

In compliance with Sec. 4 of the fish and game laws, I herewith submit you my annual report of 1894. The conditions are more encouraging in this, Cache, county than ever before. We have organized a society for the protection of fish and game, with nearly 100 members enrolled, which will greatly assist in enforcing the laws. The sentiment of the people is growing in favor of the enforcement and protection of game.

There have been seven arrests and five convictions this season. I spend the winter months in the canyons watching and arranging with others to detect violators of the laws with reference to deer and mountain sheep. After the snow falls deep they are easily tracked and killed. Quite a number were killed by mountain lions, which are greatly on the increase in these mountains. A bounty for the killing of these animals ought to be offered by all county courts.

The sawdust nuisance is not altogether got rid of, but is better than other seasons. The laws ought to be amended to mention sawdust in the poisoning clause.

I received your notice to meet you at Ogden to receive our proportion of black bass and had tanks made for that purpose. I was greatly disappointed in not getting the fish. I will be prepared to receive any and all kinds you may offer in the future.

I have had the laws, as amended to 1892, published in pamphlet form (inclosed find copies), and as amended by the last Legislature, which have been distributed to all local officers and

citizens in every precinct in this county.

With kind regards, I remain yours,
N. W. CROOKSTON,
Commissioner for Cache County.

WILL CHRISTIANITY BE TRUE TO ITS MISSION?

The changed and degenerate conditions of our social, economic and humane policy among the reflecting portion of mankind has given rise to the above query. It is not my purpose to discuss this subject from an infidel standpoint, inasmuch as I am a believer in the ancient theology taught by that eminent Personage who sympathized with Lazarus, and portrayed the fate of Dives, which in a remote period was a practical reality; prior to its becoming perverted and partially nullified by the innovations of modern religionists. That religious formula, doctrine and sentiment, was originally designed by its illustrious founder to be a vital saving power in all the relations and transactions of human life no rational person will deny. The religion of Christ (upon whom the modern Pharisee exhausts his eloquence in extolling His name and lauding His virtues) was essentially the poor man's religion, a doctrine gladly received by the common people, because it ministered, not only to their spiritual needs, but made provision for their temporal requirements; which included the necessities of life. It defined the duty of the laborer, and denounced the conduct of the idler; proclaimed liberty to the captive, and emancipation for the oppressor; embraced within its comprehensive range, not only the duty of mankind to the Supreme Being, but inculcated the ennobling mandates of Love thy neighbor as thyself, Do unto others as we would have them do unto us, and enforced the principles of mutual help, benevolence and brotherly love. It refused to bow to the shrine of mammon, antagonized false philosophy, popular opinion and public fashion, enthroned virtue as the standard of worth, so that it no longer paid homage to vice; and invested human life with a sanctity far above the ban of pelf and avarice; and finally transmitted to subsequent generations a system of ethics admirably adapted in their nature to the growth and development of a higher and nobler manhood. Furthermore its votaries arraigned and denounced in a fearless manner the tyrant, usurer and lawyer, also that class of men who lifted the mint and the rue, robbed widows' houses and made merchandise of the souls of men.

The effect of this kind of doctrine was to mature and establish a common stock fund of the products of labor which insured to the people an equitable share of wealth. Hence we learn that the Christians sold their houses and lands, and laid the avails at the Apostles' feet, and had all things in common. The object of this order of things, (somewhat akin to the modern socialistic program) was to unify society, nurture fraternity, abolish class distinction and increase the happiness of the people; and thus for once in the history of mankind the doctrine of equal rights to