

THE TIME TO FISH.

Attorney General Bishop, at the request of Game Warden Sharp, has given an opinion on the apparently much mixed bass and trout catching provision of the fish and game law as passed by the last Legislature. This opinion is being sent to the county wardens by Mr. Sharp. Horace A. Heath, the Salt Lake county warden, received a copy of it this afternoon and says he proposes to enforce the law in this section to the very letter. The opinion is given below:

Dear Sir:—In consequence of a seeming conflict in sections 11 and 12 of the new fish and game law, some doubt may exist in the minds of the public who are interested in the matter as to the legal date for the beginning of the open season for taking trout or bass from the waters of Utah with hook or line, or what is commonly known as angling. Section 11 apparently permits angling with hook and line after July 1st, but section 12 emphatically says: "It shall be unlawful for any person to take, kill, destroy or have in his possession any trout or bass whatever at any time after the 15th day of January and before the 15th day of July following."

In order to determine the question definitely as to those charged with the enforcement of the law may know how to act, I applied at the attorney general's office for a construction on this point and have received the following reply:

John Sharp Esq., State Fish and Game Warden:

Dear Sir:—In respect to the time of taking trout or bass from the Utah waters, beg leave to say that they may be taken after the 15th day of July of each year and until the 15th day of January following.

Very truly yours,
A. C. BISHOP,
Attorney General.

It is urgent that this decision or ruling have as wide and speedy publicity as possible by having it inserted in the newspapers in your county or in any other manner that may give the information to those interested. Herewith find copy of the new fish and game law.

Very respectfully,
JOHN SHARP,
State Fish and Game Warden.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

The services at the Tabernacle Sunday afternoon were presided over by Elder Charles W. Penrose of the Stake presidency.

Choir sang:

Come all ye sons of Zion
And let us praise the Lord.

Prayer was offered by Elder G. G. Bywater.

Choir anthems:

Go ye messengers of glory,
Run, ye legions of the skies.

Elder Brigham Young of the quorum of the Apostles was the first speaker. He rejoiced in having the opportunity of again meeting with the Latter-day Saints in the Tabernacle, at the same time assuring those assembled that it was but seldom that he felt desirous of addressing the Saints from that stand. The Gospel of Jesus Christ was one of the most happy themes that he could dwell upon. It gave him joy and generally brought joy to those who heard it. The speaker, since he had reached manhood and received the Gospel,

had acted upon his own responsibility. He had exercised that free agency which is given to all mankind and while he had always followed counsel in his actions in the Church, it had been so because he knew that such counsel was from God. In following instructions and advice from the authorities of the Church he had always done so with a prayerful heart towards God, and by the whisperings of the holy spirit, the truth of such instructions had been made known unto him. But not so with all matters temporal. His own judgment and intelligence had taught him the truth or falsity of certain statements made concerning temporal things. It was not necessary on such occasions to ask the Lord for His assistance in regard to those things because he had sufficient knowledge implanted within him to solve those matters for himself. But in matters which concerned our spiritual welfare, it was necessary for the Saints to have the enjoyment of the Holy Spirit, in order that they might see the wisdom in the instructions which God through His servants revealed unto them.

The Lord was merciful unto His people. In fact more so than His people were to one another. He had revealed to the Saints His word direct, which was enclosed in the covers of the work called the Doctrine and Covenants. The Book of Mormon, too, while it was a translation as unto the Bible, was unlike the Bible in that it was one and only translation had been taken from the original plates upon which it was written, while the Bible had been handled by wicked and corrupt men. But these books were not recognized by the world in general; they would not accept them; they claimed that they were not of God, but rather felt to make light of them and claim that they were man-made records, got up by the Prophet Joseph Smith and others who were associated with him in the early days of the Church. Those works, however, which were in the possession of the Latter-day Saints, should be used and recognized as the word of God and it would only be a matter of time until His Saints would rise to immortality.

Elder George Teasdale, also of the quorum of the Twelve Apostles was the next speaker. He recognized that the Spirit of the Lord was in the meeting and felt to rejoice in its presence. A popular doctrine was, that if the people believed in the Lord Jesus Christ they would be saved. But the great and essential question was, do we really believe in Jesus Christ? Some people thought that all that was necessary, to constitute a belief in Christ, was to throw themselves upon His arm, with the remark that they believed in Him. But did those people ever think that a Christ was a savior of mankind, he would have His representatives upon earth to promulgate the doctrine taught by Him while He Himself was upon the earth? A belief in Him was all very well, but it required something more than that. It required obedience to His principles, it required the holding of His priesthood, which priesthood could only be bestowed by His authorized servants.

The Saints are living in a day of revelation, a day in which God has

made known unto His people, His mind and will concerning them and their actions, just as He had done anciently. God had spoken from the heavens in these latter days, and through His son Jesus Christ had called upon all nations to repent of their sins, to be baptized for the remission of those sins and to turn unto the Lord with full purpose of heart. If people desired to believe in Jesus Christ and to gain a salvation for themselves in the kingdom of God, they would have to accept of His doctrines in order to partake of His Spirit and enjoy His blessings. The authority of God had been restored to the earth and was unto those who sat in bare judgment upon His servants, and attempted to belittle His work upon the earth. In conclusion the speaker earnestly pleaded with those who had not affiliated themselves with the Gospel of Christ, to seek unto the Lord, that He might show unto them the error of their way, and lead them to a membership in His Church, with the hope of an exaltation in His Celestial Kingdom.

President George Q. Cannon in a few remarks, regretted that Elders Rulon S. Wells and Joseph W. McMurrin, who were about to depart for Europe, were not present. He would have been pleased to have heard a few parting remarks from them, but as they were not present, he asked the Saints to exercise their faith and prayers in their behalf, that during their absence they would be imbued with the Spirit of the Lord and would be the instruments in God's hand in doing much good among the Europeans.

Elder Joseph W. McMurrin having come to the stand during the remarks of President Cannon, next took the pulpit and in addressing those assembled, expressed his gratification at having such a thorough testimony of the truthfulness of the Gospel. Never before in his life had he been so thoroughly impressed with the magnitude and strength of the Gospel work, and his only hope and desire in going away from home was that God would bless President Wells and those associated with him, to the end that they might be able to accomplish a great work in their new field of labor.

Choir sang the anthem:

Jerusalem my glorious home.

Benediction was pronounced by Elder Arthur Winter.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

About one hundred and twenty years ago a great many of the people that lived on a portion of what is now the United States of America, had occasion to rebel against the country from whence they came or the land of their birth, but more particularly the government of England. It was that government that made the laws which were put in force in this country; and as the people considered them oppressive, unjust and tyrannical, they made up their minds to put up with the infamy no longer and chose death rather than slavery of body and mind.

The people who made up that memorable council when the Declaration of Independence was written and signed felt that every man might be signing his death warrant. All well