

testimonies of the Apostles and Elders of this Church; for he knew that each of those testimonies was true. He hoped and prayed that the Latter-day Saints would contemplate seriously all they had now heard, seek to live up to those counsels, and be true to the principles which they professed. Let us be steadfast to our religion. We were here upon a mission, and had been sent from the spirit world to do a work required of us by the Lord. He was thankful to have this opportunity of meeting once more with the people of God and looked forward with much joy and satisfaction to the approaching dedication. In conclusion President Woodruff prayed earnestly that the blessing of God would rest upon the Latter-day Saints from this time forth and for ever.

Benediction by President George Q. Cannon.

OVERFLOW MEETING

held in the Assembly Hall, commencing at 2 p. m.

The choir and congregation sang:

Now let us rejoice in the day of salvation.

Prayer by Elder Solomon Hale.

The choir and congregation sang:

Hark, listen to the trumpeters.

ELDER SEYMOUR D. YOUNG

presented the general authorities of the Church, who were unanimously sustained.

ELDER MATTHIAS F. COWLEY

exhorted the Saints to faithfulness and to renewed efforts in living their religion; to train their children in the fear of the Lord, attend to the practical duties of life, and sustain those whom the Lord has appointed as leaders in Israel.

ELDER SEYMOUR B. YOUNG, JR., who had recently returned from a mission to the United States, bore a faithful testimony to the truth of the Gospel, and exhorted the Saints, particularly the young, to snare their course in accordance with the Gospel of Christ.

ELDER SEYMOUR B. YOUNG

referred to the condition of the Saints when they first located in Great Salt Lake Valley many years ago, and how their settlements have increased in number since that time, until they now extend into Canada and Mexico. This was in fulfillment of prophecies uttered by President Brigham Young in an early day. In referring to the Temple building, in Nauvoo, the speaker referred to a desire expressed by the leaders of the Church that the mob might never be permitted to possess this building in peace. Soon afterwards it was burned and still later a hurricane blew the walls down thus preventing the wicked to use that sacred building for unholy purposes. In building houses of worship, the different Christian denominations have named a large number of their church edifices in honor of St. Peter, St. James, St. Paul and others; but not until the Latter-day Saints erected the Kirtland Temple was there a building on the earth named for the Lord Jesus Christ. The speaker then referred to the marvellous manifestations of the power of God in that building in 1836, and read the 110th section of the Doctrine and Covenants. Since the days of

Kirtland the Latter-day Saints had been busily engaged in Temple building; and when, a short time ago, there seemed to be danger of the Temple in this city being confiscated a general desire was manifested to hasten on its completion that it might be dedicated to the Lord and placed under His immediate protection. The time has now come that we shall have this privilege.

ELDER JAMES E. TALMAGE

testified to the good, heavenly influence which had predominated during this Conference. In his recent visit to the city of Rome where he had seen ruins of several ancient temples, the speaker had learned many things which had caused him deep reflection, when contrasting or comparing the superstitions and tradition of the ancient heathens with the faith and knowledge possessed by the Latter-day Saints. We should live in such a manner that there may be a continued communication between us and our Heavenly Father; that we may possess the degree of light and intelligence, and strength in times of temptation, to pursue our journey through life successfully.

APOSTLE A. H. CANNON

hoped the spirit of forgiveness and reconciliation which had been manifested so abundantly during this Conference, and a short time preceding it, might continue its blessed operations throughout Israel. We should always be willing to forgive one another, and cultivate a spirit of charity toward the erring and weak; for by so doing we have claim upon the Lord that He will forgive us our trespasses. The Gospel which is preached by our missionaries throughout the world is a Gospel of repentance and forgiveness, a Gospel of peace, good will and charity toward all men; and we should ever abide in the spirit of that Gospel, which is the spirit of mercy and love, leading to lives everlasting. The speaker testified to the perfect union existing between the brethren constituting the general authorities of the Church at the present time, and hoped the same union would prevail throughout the whole Church.

The choir sang:

"Come all ye Saints of Zion."

Benediction by Elder Orson Smith.

THEY DON'T WANT US.

The natives of Hawaii have an organ which presumably voices their sentiments and purposes, and if it does so to even a considerable extent in the present situation of affairs, Commissioner Blount may as well end his investigations at once and return home. The paper is the *Holomua*, a daily, published at Honolulu, one-half in the English and the remainder in the Hawaiian language. In its issue of February 24th it launched out against the annexation scheme with some vigor, saying among other things:

When the reform party and the annexationists and their followers have got through crying hurrah and singing the Te Deum over the supposed success of their conspiracy with the American Republican administration, it will be time for them to look closely into what they are to gain by the proposed change. They, as well as anybody else, are to be

deprived of all self-government and all voice in the affairs of the country, if the program of Messrs. Thurston & Co. is to be carried out. Have they any idea what Alaska and the government there is? We doubt it, because we believe that the in-born conceit in them would bar them from courting the degradation involved by such a form of government, and by the comparison necessary to be drawn between them and the inhabitants of the district of Alaska.

The same paper in effect charges the provisional government with usurpation, saying that it could not, if a vote were taken, find sufficient supporters to stay in office for one minute except through the protection of American bayonets. Then it continues:

We, of course, know what they will find here. They will find a peaceful, intelligent, well-educated people, who are as well versed in their political history and principles as is any American laboring man in his. They will find a contented, easily satisfied people, who only wish to be left alone, and attend to their own affairs. They will find a British colony, reserved and courteous, and English, you know, making and spending their money in a quiet, unassuming way, paying their taxes, without wishing or trying to interfere with the government of the people. They will find a large number of foreigners intermarried and allied with the Hawaiians, who plod along in their different courses of life, and with disgust watch the capers of the United States representatives here.

Our Hawaiian cotemporary is disposed to be somewhat facetious in the midst of what we can but consider a violent bilious attack, but the editor is not skillful enough with it all to obscure the "milk in the cocoanut." The approving, almost fawning manner in which the English of the islands are spoken of fully prepares the mind for what follows so closely after, a distinct slur upon the representatives of this country. There will be no question as to the merits of the islanders when left alone, but the trying part of it is that if the United States keeps its hands off there is no assurance that John Bull will do likewise. The extract shows the decided preference for our trans-Atlantic cousins that prevails in the islands, if the paper does not misrepresent its people; and whether this is because of the natural penchant for the pomp, ceremony and gilt lace of monarchies that pervades every indifferently educated people, or because the United States was the first to act and the disposition is that whoever succeeds must be opposed, is not known; certain it is that we are opposed and the reasons given therefor are ominous but insufficient.

The Hawaiian luminary may possess its soul in peace. If the people it claims to represent do not want to come into our political household, it is not at all likely that they will be forced in; moreover, they will not be permitted to enter any other for reasons which have oft been stated and must be obvious to all the parties in interest. Our cotemporary should bear that in mind, and remember also that too much coddling of the British lion may encourage the animal to reach forth his paw and place it upon the islands, whereupon the United States would immediately proceed to remove it, and in the unpleasantness the islanders themselves might be the principal sufferers.