## VENING NEWS

GEORGE Q. CANNON, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

THIRTY-NINTH SEMI-ANNUAL

Wednesday.

The Thirty-ninth Semi-Annual Con- who was here on a visit, asked him nacle.

CONFERENCE.

On and around the stand we noticed Wells, of the First Presidency. Apost es: ruff, Lorenzo Snow, Erastus Snow, Franklin D. Richards, GeorgeQ. Cannon, Brigham Young, junr., and Joseph F. Smith. Patriarch: John Smith. John Young, Edwin D. Woolley and Samuel W.Richards, the Presidency of the High Priests' Quorum. John W. Young. George B. Wallace and John T. Caine, of the Presidency of this Stake of Zion. Joseph Young, Albert P. Rockwood, Horace S. Eldredge and John Van Cott, so many familiar faces from all of the First Seven Presidents of the parts of the Territory, and from every Seventies. Edward Hunter, Leonard W. Hardy and Jesse C. Little, the Presidency of the Bishopric. There were also Bisflops, Elders and leading men from every settlement in the Territory.

The meeting was called to order by President Brigham Young, and the Tabernacle Choir, led by Bro. Geo. Careless, sung the first hymn, "The Morning driven at that time. The Saints were Breaks the Shadows Flee." Prayer was offered by Elder Orson Hyde. The hymn on page 288 was sung by the Tabernacl e Choir.

PRESIDENT DANIEL H. WELLS addressed the Conference. He was pleased at having the privilege of meeting with so many of the people who had come from distant parts of the Territory to be instructed in the ways of the Lord. He was pleased that we had a Territory own resources. They came here poor teeming with Saints. Whether Saints and commenced to develop this barren taining is an important point for their the world roughly have made the consideration. There is a warfare in existence betwixt the powers of good and evil, the latter striving continually to overthrow the authority and power of the holy priesthood. We may expect to lave this power to contend against continually. We have the inestimable privilege of living under the best and most benign Government on the face of the earth. It is a government that has come down from heaven. The Lord could not have instituted His government among the nations of the earth in their scattered condition, hence those willing to obey His laws have gathered together. The Almighty uses agencies for the accomplishment of His purposes. We cannot attain to the glorious blessings of the celestial kingdom unless we obey the laws of that kingdom. Every kingdom has a law. To attain to the blessings of the celestial kingdom, to go into the presence of the Father and of the Son, is worth living for. We must, in order to attain those things, obey the counsels of the servants of God. There is not that amount of unity among the Saints that there ought to be. We are still somewhat divided in temporal matters. If we are approximating to unity in temporal things we are traveling towards the condition which the Lord desires, that is the Order of Enoch. It is desirable that the Latter-day Saints should patronize each other, and not any store, unless compelled by necessity to do so; that belongs to a hundred or more perif there is anything that they cannot possibly do without, then they can go to the co-operative stores and obtain it. At our Territorial Fair there have been just as good and useful articles of homemanufacture exhibited as can be manufactured elsewhere. This shows we have the power to sustain ourselves if we have but the will. To be self-sustaining is one of the most important principles of political economy, and is acknowldeged to be such in every community. Our exports should exceed our imports. If we attain to this point instead duction in price? The co-operative of the means of the Latter-day Saints movement. being drained out of the Territory they would be increased. We can make as rood fabrics here as elsewhere but we good fabrics here as elsewhere, but we it shall comprehend all North and cannot produce them as cheap as in some other places. This brings in the labor question, which if not properly regulated will cause others to step in from a distance and do the labor which

thinks the Lord does not know His own business and has not placed the right man at the head of the Ghurch, let them produce a better if they can; if they cannot, let them forever hold their peace. Many of the faithful servants of God

have been taken away from the earth October 6, 1869. because the inhabitants of the earth were unworthy of them. If we live consistently with the counsels of the servants of God, by doing all in our power to bring about theOrder of Enoch, we shall be preparing to associate with them. A short time since, a gentleman

ference of the Church of Jesus Christ of whether a citizen residing here could Latter-Day Saints convened this morn- sell a house and lot if he had one to dising at ten o-clock, in the New Taber- pose of, to an outsider. He told him certainly he could if he wanted to; but

said the speaker, if I had a house to sell, President Brigham Young, President I would prefer to sell it to a friend rather Geo. A. Smith and President Daniel H. than an enemy. The stranger agreed with that, saying that he had a house Orson Hyde, Orson Pratt, Wilford Wood- and lot where he lived, and he would see some men in a warm place before he would sell his house to them. May the Lord prosper and bless us all, Amen.

> Brigham City Choir, under Bro. Fishburn, sang "When there's love at home."

PRESIDENT GEORGE A. SMITH next spoke. He said it is very gratifying to meet the Saints in Conference, to see part of the world. It has been my prvilege to do somany times.

On the evening of the dedication o the Kirtland Temple, the priesthood numbered 416. At that time I was acquainted with nearly every one in the Church. It is very different now. We expect to go back to Jackson Co., from whence the Saints were expelled

in 1833. Some are now living who were guilty of the henious crime, so our enemies said, of anointing the sick with holy oil, that they might be healed. For this they were driven from their homes. The losses consequent on their being driven are estimated at \$500,000. the interest on which, to this date, would amount to \$1,800,000. What the

compound interest would be I cannot He did not design to give details of the five times we have been driven. Those who drove the Saints, left them to their of God are willing to become self-sus- country. In the history of nations and mental lettering on card-board. taining is an immental network of fancy-colored mightiest men, whilst those who have been nurtured in ease have not so often | unexcelled in any respect, by the imbecome distinguished. This may in ported. some way apply to our case. Other peo-ples who have settled in new countries have been favored and nurtured by the government; as in the case of the peo-ple of Oregon and other places. With the settlers of Utah it has been different. Every scribbler who has passed through this Territory has filled his sheets with misrepresentations and falsehoods. For what we have and are, we are indebted | creditable to the establishment. to God alone and to no other source. At one time a scapegrace who had been sent here by the government to fill an official position, after his time expired, took it into his head to resign, and to represent the Latter-day Saints as being in rebellion against the government, and although the authorities at Wash-ington had abundant testimony that this man lied, yet they inaugurated what has been termed the "contractors" war," and the coffers of the government were robbed of \$25,000,000. But thanks to the overruling hand of Our Heavenly Father, they accomplished nothing to the injury of the Latter-day Saints. The gathering together of the Saints from the nations of the earth is as wonderful as the prophecy of Jeremiah,liveth who brought us out of the land of Egypt, but the Lord liventh who hath brought us out of the various nations of the earth where we were scat-tered." The people came here in pov-erty. Yet at the present time there are not ten per cent of them that are not living in their own houses. Some have said why co-operate to do our merchan-dizing? On the same grounds it might be asked why do we co-operate to dig a waterditch, or to fence a track of land sons? Simply because that is the easiest way to accomplish it. So it has been with the opening of new roads to the kanyons to get timber. It could not be done by one man. How is it that we have built this magnificent organ, which is the admiration of all visitors? It is the finest organ ever built in America. the finest organ ever built in America. Why cannot this principle be extended to merchandizing and everything else, when the same gratifying results would follow? We ought to introduce tanne-ries, build factories and produce ma-chinery on the same principle. Some feel that they have a right to go to the store of an outsider to purchase articles they want because they can obtain them they want because they can obtain them allittle cheaper. What has caused the re-

## THE NINTH ANNUAL EXHI-BITION OF THE D. A. AND M. SOCIETY.

was impossible for us to refer to them; we therefore take pleasure in completing the reference this evening.

Of the silk department we should not omit to state that a gold medal was awarded to Geo. D. Watt, for the best pound of reeled silk.

We were highly gratified with the appearance of the samples of cotton hose, from the Ninth Ward Relief Society, to which a premium was awarded.

A pair of lace curtains, netted from Dixie cotton, first exhibited this morning, considerately received a premium from the committee. The contributor's name we could not ascertain.

A piece of gingham, of Dixie cotton, spun, wove and colored at home, by T. S. Wennerholm, 14th Ward, was a highly creditable sample of real domestic work.

A Danish lady, whose name we regret that we could not ascertain, attracted much attention with her pillow lace apparatus, and the skill with which she used it.

Samples of Honiton lace collars, from the 16th Ward Relief Society, were exquisite enough to adorn the neck of the Empress of France.

Mrs. Mary Yates, of the 16th Ward gave indubitable proof of her skill in embrodiery upon a baby's dress of bishop's lawn. It is a sample of rare excellence.

Among the samples of ladies' ornamental work from the 20th Ward Relief Society, the rouche, for bonnet trimming, was much admired; as also a beautifully-designed netted stand cover. Upon the west wall of the hali was suspended a crochet bedspread, worked with life-size figures designed to represent Rebecca and Eliezer, the servant of Isaac, at the well. We did not learn the name of the industrious and ingenious worker.

A special premium was awarded to Wm. Dunford for fine samples of orna-The samples of fancy-colored

most of the islands of the sea, is usually quite meagre, and has too little of variety NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. to afford the best kind of nutrition. The inhabitants of some districts of South A rew articles highly deserved partic-ular mention in our previous report, but it most exclusively on fruit; the Greenlanders gorge themselves on train oil and blubber; and the peasant of the Appenines oftentimes makes his entire meal of roasted chestnuts; the lower classes of Europe everywhere regard meat as a luxury and not as a daily necessity, and the potatoes and sour milk of the Irish have become proverbfifteen pounds of silk cocoons. a sample | ial. But what have the natives of South from fifty pounds; also, that a silver medal was awarded to him for the best Europe, all combined, done for civilization, in comparison with any beef eat-ing class of Europe?-Dr. Beard, in Hours at Home.



Conference!! Conference!!!

**OUT** CLOSING OUR

WE ARE

IMMENSE STOCK

OF





" Sewed 3.50 to 5.00

ing yarn from the Descret Wasatch and Excelsior Woolen Mills, we think, are

A water-cooler manufactured from tin at the shop of F. A. Mitchell, gave in-contestible proof of superior skill in the tinner's art; as also a chamber-set, consisting of foot-bath, water-jug and bucket.

Frem the tin-thop of the Sharkey estate were also exhibited a bath-tub water-cooler, and other articles, very

Hemp in the stalk, in the rough, dressed, and manufactured into rope, cord and twine, by all odds, the best ever yet exhibited here, produced and manufactured in Rush Valley, as we understand, by a gentleman named

Green, justly received a premium. Cotton rope, cords and sinches, by W. A. McMaster, also received a premium. The patterns for castings, by Wm. J. Silver, and other articles presented by him, are truly the workmanship of a master's hand and well merited the premiums awarded.

The samples of sole, upper, saddle, harness and other leathers, from the tannery of Wm. Jennings, fully equal the imported-so say competent judges. The belting, calf, upper and sole leathers, from the tannery of R. Margetts, are also unsurpassed. The belting is a specialty of great credit. A tombstone, chiseled and polished

by W. W. Player, from Provo Valley marble was no dishonor to the artist.

A model bee-hive, manufactured here by W. Stevens, was very ingenious.

It will be very apropos to wind up our present notice of the sights seen at the exhibition with the sweetest of all things, (excepting always the fair sex) the confectioneries.

A column of pure sugar, by J. H. Kelson, architecturally wrought from the most complicated and finiteesimal pleces of candy, drew general attention. His reputation as a fancy candy worker is pretty well established. The column, representing rustic and conventional life, the advent of the railroad, &c., was the labor of a week.

The plain candles from H. Wallace's confectionery were creditable. The exhibition closed at 4 p. m. to-

day.

THE NON BEEF-EATING NATIONS.— The rice-eating Hindoos at one time took a better position among the nations than they do now, but neither in war nor in peace did they ever attain any-thing of the standard of Europe or America. The Japanese have for ages been a fish, rather than a fiesh eating race, and all travelers agree that they have rather receded than advanced from the low standard of civilization to which

