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THE LATE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

THE general Conference which closed Monday, April 6th, was one of the most interesting gatherings of its class ever held. No other occasion of the same nature has been more largely attended. As each half year rolls around, the impression deepens that in the near future more spacious accommodations will have to be provided for the people who flock to this city at such times, to be instructed in the principles and duties of their religion, than those now existing. From the day preceding the opening of Conference until yesterday evening, the streets seemed to be fairly alive with people. The meetings in the large Tabernacle were numerous attended from beginning to close. On Sunday every foot of space in the huge building was occupied by eager and interested listeners. So great was the multitude in the afternoon of that day, that it was found necessary to hold an overflow meeting in the Assembly Hall. That structure was also crowded to its utmost capacity, while many people were compelled to remain on the outside, unable to gain ingress to either building.

Throughout the entire season good feeling prevailed. It was a time of refreshing in many respects. Old friends and acquaintances who had not met for more or less lengthy periods, greeted each other with that hearty affection for which the Latter-day Saints are noted. New acquaintances were formed, and the occasion was one of delight even from a social standpoint.

The proceedings of the Conference throughout were free from the slightest jar, and the instructions given by the servants of God were clear, pointed and appropriate to the needs of those who heard them and those of thousands to whom they will be conveyed at secondhand, they having been themselves unable to travel long distances in order to be present personally.

Among the subjects given prominence in the teachings of the speakers, were the following: That God had, from the establishment of the Church, sixty-one years, ago to the present, led

the Saints, through their leaders, by the voice of inspiration and revelation and that he would continue thus to favor his people in the future till truth should triumph, and wickedness be suppressed; the necessity of the members of the Church dealing honestly and justly, not only among themselves, but toward all people; the Saints were admonished to avoid all disputes by the removal of all causes of difficulty and difference between each other; the establishment and maintenance of home industries, with special reference to the manufacture of sugar, was emphatically treated; the fallacy of all ideas to the effect that the Church was retrograding through mistakes of the leaders was clearly pointed out, and instances of history were cited showing that what had been considered missteps on the part of God's servants had proved to be powerful factors in the work of the salvation of the people; the Saints were advised to sustain the work of God by their means as well as by their prayers and faith; it was shown with great perspicuity that, in connection with the Church of Christ, there was a broad field of opportunity for usefulness for every man who would exercise faith, diligence and energy; the great responsibilities and important duties of the Priesthood were intelligently defined; the work of salvation for the dead to be performed in the holy temples received a commensurate share of attention; the honorable attitude of the Church toward the Government was dwelt upon and presented in unmistakable language. The speakers without exception bore testimony to the truth of the great work of the Almighty, founded through the instrumentality of the Prophet Joseph Smith in this latter-day dispensation.

The music rendered during conference was a delightful feature of the proceedings. The spectacle presented by the great multitude of people who came together to worship was an awe-inspiring sight. When the entire multitude arose and joined in sacred song, the grandeur of the scene was intensified. The tuneful mingling of so many voices sounded like the roaring of the ocean at the rising of the wind. The performances of the choir, combined with the accompaniment of the grand organ, was superb, being characterized by vigor, exactness of execution and beauty.

The verdict in relation to the conference, so far as we have heard, is universally to the effect that it was a time of refreshing, of rich inspiration, and plenteous outpouring of the power and inspiration of the Spirit of God.

PROSPECTS OF RECIPROCITY.

THE reciprocity treaty between the United States and Brazil went into effect on the 1st inst. In the trade relations of these two countries this is equal to a revolutionary marking point. The German and English traders in Brazil used every means they could command to prevent the completion of this inter-American State commercial alliance.

Next to the United States, Brazil is the largest, most influential and wealthiest of the independent American States, and it is fitting that reciprocity should commence with it.

Sanguine commercial philosophers contend that in this Brazilian development lies the germ which will bloom into a continental trade empire, embracing 130,000,000 of people. The English language is spoken by one-half of them, and it is largely the language of trade among the other half. There may be differences, both ethnological and in the spiritual systems of the many peoples dwelling on this continent, but none are so great that humanity, civilization, and the ordinary observances of cultivated society can not remove, or at least modify.

But there is one other factor which cannot be passed over, in computing a scheme of this magnitude, that is, the interference of European nations. England stands foremost in this matter. She owns in the North, territory, equal, if not greater, in area than the United States. She owns a large possession in British Guiana, and she is claiming twice as much more.

Germany is pushing her trade in all the Americas. Large numbers of Germans are settling in various parts of the American continent. They cling to their language, customs and traditions. They maintain relationship with their fatherland. Behind them they have a strong government, and what the future may produce it is not easy to divine. But it must be remembered that in a continental reciprocity scheme England and Germany must not be counted out.

As far as opening trade between all the important cities of the Atlantic Coast, both North and South, it can be done without any reprehensible extravagance. It only requires a line of steamships, and if something should be done in the way of subsidy, we should not be too captious or critical. Great works cannot be performed in any of the walks of life without some sacrifice. But if the subsidy business should be made a field for adventurers and politicians, then, most certainly,