

in relation to the truthfulness of this work should be spoken. I have received a testimony of the divinity of the work we are identified with and have, humble, though I am, received a portion of the testimony of Jesus, the power of His Spirit. I have rejoiced in the spirit that has pervaded this Conference, and feel that we will go hence with a stronger determination to serve God. One of the subjects treated upon has been the necessity for greater union. As I understand it, there are three pre-requisites necessary to produce that result. The first was an understanding of the truth as it is in Christ; the next the moral disposition to conform the life and conduct to the principles comprehended and finally the love of God permeating our beings, exhibited in the affection we bear toward our fellow creatures. When there is disunion it is because of the absence of one or another or all of those conditions. The work before us is therefore to become the embodiment of these fundamental pre-requisites. It is necessary that we follow, as near as practicable, the nature and character of the Lord, who says that it is not the work of God that falls, but the work of men. He "never departeth from that which He saith, and His course is one eternal round." In reference to temporal matters, dwell upon during Conference, they should be handled with due regard to the eternal principles of justice which prevail in heaven. In the early history of the Church, the Lord revealed His heavenly philosophy in relation to temporalities. It was a perfect law revealed to an imperfect people. It will be well for us not to depart too far from it, lest we render the return journey long and tedious. Let us stand by the truth and endeavor in our conduct to follow the nature of God.

BISHOP O. F. WHITNEY

was the next speaker. He said: While sensible of the honor conferred on me in being permitted to stand here for a few moments and testify of the truth, I also feel greatly dependent on the Spirit of the Lord and your faith and prayers. I can heartily echo the sentiments expressed here to-day, and the discourse of Bro. Lorenzo Snow now comes to my mind, wherein he showed that when men set forth to perform a duty in the name of the Lord, they must depend on Him. This has been a stumbling block to many. Great men have stumbled on this rock, and been broken in pieces, supposing they could stand alone, and that the kingdom of God depended on them, independently of Him. An Elder was once so imbued with this idea that he said the work of God could not exist without him. I refer to Oliver Cowdery, though I would not say anything of him in an uncharitable spirit, yet his example now comes before me. It is said that he told the Prophet Joseph, "If I leave the Church it will fall and go to pieces." Joseph said, "Oliver, you try it." He did try it, but what was the result? Did the ship go down because one of its officers chose to jump overboard? The answer is here before us in the presence of this mighty congregation, representing the Church and kingdom of God, from which Brother Oliver chose to withdraw. The work survived, but he went to pieces, or would have done so, utterly, had he not humbled himself and come back and repented at the eleventh hour. Thus it is with all men who think the kingdom cannot get along without them. They seem to forget that One who cannot lie has pledged his word that it shall stand forever. Though all nations go to pieces, this work is destined to continue till He comes whose right it is to reign. From time to time the Lord will bring trials and vicissitudes upon His people to sift and purify them as wheat. The chaff will eventually all be blown away and nothing but the wheat remain. In every change that has come, God has had in view the development, growth and purification of His people. The command to gather to Kirtland and consecrate of their means to build the Lord's House was too much for some. The command to gather to Missouri was another test, and many remained in Kirtland, lacking faith to follow the Prophet and Church of God unto the land of Zion. Then came the Missouri persecutions, and many apostatized, unable to endure the fiery ordeal. In Nauvoo, the Saints were again put through the mill, and still others fell away. Then followed the great march of Israel in modern times across the mighty wilderness to these mountain vales, and hundreds and thousands fell back rather than face the prospect of starvation or destruction by wild beasts and savage Indians. Thus has God put forth many tests to make His people humble, pure and faithful. The present time is but another trial to prove their faith and integrity. It is a day to regard what appear to be small things, and not to despise the weak and humble, to set our hearts upon Zion and not be drawn unto the world. God has hid His truths as diamonds in the dust. They lie at the feet of the proud world, which gazes over them to what it supposes to be greater things. Humility is a grand virtue. The world should regard this people in a far different light to what it does, for God will vindicate the words spoken here to-day, and the world will yet see that as in the days of Noah, the few can be right and the many wrong. I testify in the fear of God and in the name of Jesus

Christ that this is the kingdom spoken of by Daniel that should stand forever. This may be called the day of weakness, but the day of power is at hand. These are the dark hours that precede the dawn. For fifty-seven years the Church has been kicked about the world as a foot-ball, but as the Lord will a change will come. God will bring forth His purposes for His own glory and the salvation of those who serve Him and wait for Him. May we endure unto the end, and be saved in His kingdom, through Jesus Christ. Amen.

APOSTLE F. D. RICHARDS

said he deemed it a very distinguished privilege to look upon and address the vast assemblage before him. Without the help of the Lord he felt that his efforts to edify the Saints would be vain. No such sight as that before him—such a number of people of different nationalities nobly partaking of the sacrament, and worshipping with love toward God and each other could be seen anywhere else. It was a great pleasure to have President Woodruff present. He had intimated that his time to leave us would come in its turn. If the Saints had no hopes other than those which the world had, such an intimation would be saddening in the extreme. Saints who lived their religion had no fear of death. Leaving their kindred here, they realized with a greater number of them in the life beyond. Their friends who had preceded them in their advent into the spirit world were looking with interest and anxiety for the reunion.

The sacrament of the Lord's supper had been administered. The Being in whose remembrance that ordinance was partaken of should be emulated and honored by the Saints in their lives. The sacrament was instituted for the purpose of keeping his character in mind. The Prophets from Noah down had prophesied of such a personage coming in the future, and it was wonderful how the memory of that prospective event was perpetuated. It was done by the numerous sacrifices that ancient Israel engaged in. An angel once asked Adam why he offered sacrifices, but although he had been in the presence of the Father, he had to acknowledge that he knew not why he thus officiated, except that the Lord had commanded it. He was informed by the angel that it was typical of the great sacrifice of the Son of God which would in the future be made. A faith was thus implanted in the bosom of Adam and he subsequently was taken up by the Spirit of God and immersed in water—baptized in the likeness of the burial of the Saviour and afterwards the Holy Ghost descended upon him. Even in that early day a knowledge of the great sacrifice was established and never subsequently forgotten. Noah, when he had seen the inhabitants of the earth destroyed by a flood and only himself and family saved, offered sacrifices. Abraham also offered sacrifices, and the Lord had confidence in him and said He knew that he would always teach his children after him to do the same and to honor him. The Lord promised him that his children should be blessed and his posterity increased innumerable, and then called upon him to sacrifice his son. The object was to teach him a lesson. What he was required to do was typical of the great sacrifice of the Son of God. And Abraham, through his faith had a view of the future and was shown a vision of what should take place ages after his day, even to the latest generation. In following generations the principle of sacrifice was maintained before the people, the fires of the altar being kept continually burning. Many people had wondered what was the connection between the laws of carnal commandments and the law instituted by the Saviour. Paul explained in his day that the former were given as a schoolmaster to bring Israel to Christ.

The Saints had been taught fully in regard to their duties, and the word of the Lord was continually coming to them. Could they say "I know that my Redeemer liveth, and that He shall reign upon the earth at the last day?" The Lord told Joseph Smith during his life that his testimony would be in force before the world from that day. His testimony had been heralded throughout the nations since then, and the Saints had listened to and obeyed it while others had turned a deaf ear to it. Joseph Smith and Oliver Cowdery had been shown glorious visions and their testimonies and those of others had given the Saints a knowledge of the character of heavenly beings, and they were thus privileged in a manner that the unbelievers throughout the world had no conception of.

Brother Richards concluded by exhorting the Saints to be true to their covenants.

The choir sang the anthem,
We will give thanks unto Thee.

The Conference adjourned till April 1888.

The benediction was pronounced by Apostle Franklin D. Richards.

The Conference was largely attended throughout, the numbers continuing to swell at each succeeding meeting. On Sunday the huge Tabernacle was literally packed in every part, including standing room in the aisles, and in the afternoon especially, great numbers of people flocked, the entrances, the crowds even extending outward from the building into the surrounding enclosure. The spectacle presented, from the stand, by the as-

sembled host of a united people was most imposing.

JOHN NICHOLSON,
Clerk of Conference.

FROM WEDNESDAY'S DAILY SEPT. 5.

Continued for the Term.

To-day, in the Third District Court, the case of the United States vs. B. H. Schettler, indicted for unlawful cohabitation, was called for trial. Mrs. Mary Schettler, the defendant's wife, was too ill to be in attendance and was excused. District Attorney Peters applied for a continuance of the case for the term, and said that the marshals had been unable to find Elizabeth Parry, the alleged plural wife. Mr. Moyle opposed the continuance, and insisted that as the grand jury had witnesses enough to indict, and those witnesses were all present, the government should proceed with the trial, that the defendant might not be put to further inconvenience. The Court granted Mr. Peters' request.

An Incipient Fire.

Shortly after three o'clock this afternoon the fire alarm was sounded. The cause was that flames had burst out in an old shanty in the rear of the Hooper-Eldredge Block. The fire was nipped in the bud by means of private hose attached to a hydrant and a bucket brigade. The firemen with hose cart were on hand within three or four minutes after the first tap of the bell. The first alarm had scarcely more than sounded when the span of blacks and the fire rig were dashing up the street. Nobody need tell us that the fire-boys are not on the alert.

It is supposed the flames started from a castaway cigarette or cigar. Had the incident occurred in the night it might have resulted disastrously.

A GREAT INSTITUTION.

Z. O. M. I.'s New Board of Officers and Financial Report.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon the meeting of stockholders of Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution was held in this city.

The election for officers resulted in the choice of the following:
President, Wilford Woodruff.
Vice-President, H. S. Eldredge.
Secretary and Treasurer, T. G. Webster.

Directors—George Q. Cannon, Jos. F. Smith, Moses Thatcher, H. J. Grant, John Sharp, George Romney and J. R. Winder.

A semi annual dividend of five per cent. was declared.

The following is the statement for the fiscal half year ending July 31, 1887:

RESOURCES.	
Merchandise on hand.....	\$1,019,619 61
Notes receivable.....	166,409 04
Accounts receivable.....	238,463 28
Cash on hand.....	50,583 11
Real estate in Salt Lake City, Ogden, Logan, Soda Springs and Provo.....	247,613 45
Machinery at shoe and clothing factories and tannery.....	24,326 16
Horses, mules, wagons and harness.....	3,285 00
	\$1,790,492 65
LIABILITIES.	
Bills payable.....	324,726 68
Accounts payable.....	22,763 81
Unpaid dividends.....	5,626 29
Temporary deposits by customers.....	147,671 01
Outstanding orders drawn on us for mchse. at retail.....	925 80
Capital stock.....	1,000,000 00
Reserves.....	233,487 20
Undivided profits.....	85,081 93
	1,790,492 65
The total cash receipts for the half year were \$1,446,045.33.	

FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY OCTOBER 6.

First District Court.

To-day, in the case of the People vs. James Fulmer, which was being tried before Judge Henderson, at Provo, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. The charge was one of larceny.

The case of the People vs. Wilbur and Vangunda, charged with larceny, was on trial to-day.

Several applications for citizenship were heard and disposed of.

Third District Court.

Proceedings before Judge Zane to-day:

F. C. Thurston et al. vs. Herman Hill et al.; order to return depositions for correction.

The People vs. John Taylor and Philip Bond; murder in the first degree; defendants arraigned and pleaded not guilty; two days allowed to change plea.

The People vs. Wm. J. Foster; embezzlement; the Court charged jury, who retired for consideration of verdict.

United States vs. John Penman; unlawful cohabitation; verdict of guilty; sentence set for Oct. 12.

Diphtheria.

There are now seven cases of diphtheria quarantined at as many different houses in the Seventeenth Ward. It is a long time since there were so many children afflicted at one time in the same locality, with the terrible disease, and no cause is known for the sudden outbreak in that neighborhood. Yellow flags are flying at the corner of First West and South Temple streets, and further north at the residences of Messrs. Williams, Taylor, Cannon, Woodruff, Richards and Dowden. Mr. Dowden's child has succumbed to the disease.

A case is also reported in the family of Mr. Hamilton, at Hyde's Alley, in the Thirteenth Ward.

The Collision.

About 2:30 yesterday afternoon the work train and a special freight on the Utah Central Railway came into collision in the sand cut at Draper, Salt Lake County. The two locomotives were demolished, four flat cars smashed, and four stock cars somewhat damaged. Several of the train hands were shaken up, but fortunately none were seriously injured. Both trains had been instructed to look out for each other, but the work train chanced to be in the "elbow" above Draper and could not be seen, as it came down on the freight which had just started out from the station. The wreck delayed the passenger trains about an hour but a transfer was effected and all taken to their destinations. A track has been built around the scene of the accident, and trains are now running regularly.

When news of the occurrence reached this city, the wildest rumors were set afloat, and there was considerable excitement. This is the first accident of this nature that has happened on the Central, the management of which has deservedly secured the reputation of providing for the safety of the passengers.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY OCTOBER 7.

Dismissed.

Yesterday afternoon, at Ogden, Charles Rondquist, of Hooper, had a preliminary examination before Commissioner Rogers, on the charge of unlawful cohabitation. There was no evidence against him and he was released.

Will be Examined To-day.

A correspondent states that the examination of John C. Graham, who was arrested in Provo yesterday, on a charge of unlawful cohabitation, was set for 10 a. m. to-day, to which time the defendant gave bonds for his appearance.

Expected Home.

Elder Horace Cummings, of the Twelfth Ward, this city, who has been laboring as a missionary in Mexico for over two years, most of which time he has spent in the City of Mexico, in a communication dated at the latter place September 29th, states that he expects to reach home in about three weeks from that date.

The Long Term Expired.

This morning Brother Rudger Clawson was brought down from the penitentiary to have an examination before Commissioner Norrell, as to his discharge from custody for the time imposed on him for a conviction of polygamy. Brother Clawson has served the three and a half years' sentence for polygamy, but still has the greater part of the six months' sentence to serve for the unlawful cohabitation part. At the request of his attorney, Judge Sutherland, the hearing was postponed till Monday next, at 10 a. m.

Sentenced by Judge Zane.

This morning Brother Thomas Oborn, of Union, Salt Lake County, was arraigned in the Third District Court on an indictment charging him with having lived with his two wives, contrary to the provisions of the Edmunds law. He pleaded guilty and stated that he was ready for the judgment of the court. Replying to the judge's questions he stated that he had no promise to make as to his future relations with his wives. He was sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary for six months and to pay a fine of \$30 and costs.

Third District Court.

A short session was held to-day, at which the following business was transacted:

Mary Stringham vs. Millard Arnett; leave to file complaint.

United States vs. John Oborn; unlawful cohabitation; plea of guilty; sentenced to imprisonment for six months and to pay a fine of \$50 and costs.

Francis Rolfsen and Anton Cramer were admitted to citizenship.

Thomas Venard was excused from service as petit juror.

Court adjourned to 10 a. m. to-morrow.

From Illinois.

Elder John F. Brown, of Kanab, reached this city last Wednesday night on his return from a mission to the southern part of Illinois, on which he took his departure in July last. He

was released on account of ill-health. He conducted twelve Saints to Utah, and states that a few still remain in the region named. He reports the prospects for successful missionary work there as being unfavorable. He had the pleasure of baptizing three persons the day before starting for home.

On the journey to Utah three railroad wrecks occurred behind the train on which he and the company of Saints he was conducting were traveling, and one occurred ahead of it. But no accident happened to the train he was on, though it was delayed about 38 hours in consequence of the other accidents. Elder Brown greatly regrets that ill health prevented him from remaining longer in the field.

First District Court.

Something is wrong with the grand jury, or the district attorney. Yesterday, one man charged with assault with a deadly weapon, went before the grand jury and made a voluntary statement. The grand jury thought no one but unlawful cohabitation defendants would make voluntary statements, therefore without paying attention to the evidence brought in an indictment for unlawful cohabitation.

Another man was indicted for battery upon one man, and then another indictment for the same offense on another man was brought in when the grand jury only intended one.

Again a man was arraigned on a charge of grand larceny and three or four of the witnesses were not endorsed on the indictment. The original indictment also contained several defendants and the copy only one, the clerk saying he was instructed to so prepare it. The latter case, has given rise to considerable argument.

Isaac Healey was arraigned and entered a plea of not guilty to the charge of attempted rape.

The case of U. S. v. John Harris, unlawful cohabitation, is to follow the case of Wilgus et al, now on trial, and the case of Maurice McGrath, grand larceny, is to follow that of Harris, and will last some time.

The Constitutional Convention.

Pursuant to the call of the President the State Constitutional Convention met in the legislative chamber, City Hall, to-day.

The Convention was called to order at 12:20 p. m. by Hon. John T. Caine, President.

The Secretary, H. M. Wells, called the roll, which showed about two-thirds of the members present. The following counties had representatives: Beaver, Box Elder, Cache, Davis, Emery, Iron, Garfield, San Juan, Juab, Morgan, Rich, Salt Lake, Sanpete, Summit, Tooele, Utah, Uintah, Wasatch and Weber. Those not represented were Kane, Millard, Plute, Sevier and Washington counties.

The Board appointed to canvass the returns of the election on the Constitution, reported having performed that labor. The total vote was Constitution, Yes, 13,195; Constitution, No, 502. The report was received and approved.

The committee appointed last July to draft a memorial to Congress, reported that they had prepared the document.

The report was received, and the Convention went into executive session, with closed doors, to consider the memorial.

After being in session a little over two hours, the doors were opened, and the Convention adjourned to 7:30 this evening.

A CURIOUS STORM.

A Phenomenon in Emery County—Crops, Prices, Etc.

Brother O. W. Warner writes from Moab, Emery County, an account of an extraordinary storm that recently occurred at that place. Flat pieces of ice, some of them measuring as much as two inches across, and from a fourth to half an inch in thickness, fell. Gashes were cut in apples that were hanging on the trees, and in this way considerable damage was done to fruit. A man was sitting on a chair, feeding a molasses mill when the ice began to fall. He hastily raised his chair above his head for protection, when a piece of ice struck one of his fingers, severely bruising it. What makes this ice storm seem all the more phenomenal is the fact that the climate around Moab is considerably milder than that of Salt Lake Valley.

Brother Warner states that the crops in Moab have been good, though only a small area has been planted. Grain is worth three cents and potatoes one and a half cents per pound. From ten to twelve tons of squashes have been raised per acre, and samples of these vegetables weigh from 100 to 150 pounds. Peach trees have grown eight feet from the bud this year.

A school teacher, and a few families of good settlers are wanted at Moab.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One roan COW, about 5 years old, square crop off and hole in right ear, and brand resembling C O on right hip.

Which, if not claimed and taken away on or before October 20th, 1887, will be sold to the highest cash bidder, at the Enterprise estray pound, at 1 o'clock p. m.

BENJ. HIBBERT, Poundkeeper.
Peterson, Morgan Co., Utah, Oct. 10, 1887.