

Reiser and Christian Willey as his counselors.

Counselor C. W. Penrose read the statistical totals of the Salt Lake Stake of Zion, which were as follows:

Apostles.....	9
Patriarchs.....	14
Seventies.....	1,204
High Priests.....	412
Elder.....	2,125
Priests.....	453
Teachers.....	370
Deacons.....	1,142
Members.....	19,455
Officers and Members.....	25,574
Children under 8 years.....	7,182
Total of Souls.....	32,756

#### ELDER WILLARD YOUNG

said in substance: It was the first time he ever attempted to speak in such a capacity. His late official position had called him to labor in an entirely different sphere. It was therefore very hard for him to perform this new duty. A great many had asked him why it was, that, associated as he had been with the people of the world, he still maintained his faith. The more he had seen of the people of the world, the more he had understood their religious views. The difference between them and the principles of his own, had made the latter all the more sweet to him. It was the beauty and truth of his religion which had caused him to adhere to his faith while away from these valleys. His religion had every beauty and truth that others had, and more besides. Everything beautiful and true was included in the Gospel as revealed through Joseph Smith.

#### ELDER A. W. WINBERG,

who presides over the Scandinavian meetings of this stake, spoke of the prosperous and faithful condition of the people under his direction. They are ready to do all they can to forward the interests of God's kingdom upon the earth. He spoke the sentiments of his fellow countrymen, when he said that the Scandinavian people as a whole desired to be one as the Gospel makes them one. They desired to put aside nationalism and be citizens with the rest of their brethren here. They should not only attend their Scandinavian meetings on Sundays in the Social Hall, but also attend the Sacrament meetings in the Tabernacle.

#### BISHOP ELIAS MORRIS

spoke at some length upon the manufacture of Sugar. The enterprise has assumed definite shape. Buildings are being erected and the machinery will soon be in place, so that during the coming fall, sugar will be made at Lehi by our own people. It will save to our Territory \$1,000,000 annually, besides giving our people employment; and he trusted that all the farmers would take an interest in raising all the beets possible.

#### PRESIDENT ANGUS M. CANNON

followed upon the principle of home manufactures, reiterated the instructions of the late President Brigham Young, and said we should encourage the manufacture of everything to make us self sustaining.

The principle of Tithing, Brother Cannon said, was a standing law unto Zion. However little a man earns if he is faithful in paying the tenth thereof for the advancement of God's work he is entitled to the blessing pre-

dicted upon this principle. The same with the man who earns his thousands; he has the same privilege of paying the tithe of his earnings, and by so doing receive the blessing of the Almighty.

Brother Cannon gave some general instructions in regard to appeals from Bishops' Courts to the High Council, and also advised Bishops to avoid holding meetings in the Wards which will interfere with the sacrament meetings in the Tabernacle. All who can should be encouraged to attend these meetings and partake of the sacrament and renew their covenants.

Attention was again called to the necessity of the officers of this Stake occupying their proper positions in the Tabernacle. The High Councilors should sit on the right of the stand; and when there are vacancies, the Home Missionaries should occupy the vacant seats; the Bishops and Counselors should occupy the seats to the left of the stand.

Bro. Cannon invoked the blessings of heaven upon the whole people, and desired the officers of this stake to be alive and efficient in their duties.

PRESIDENT GEORGE Q. CANNON spoke upon the necessity of providing labor and finding means of employment for the poor among us, and especially those who come among us from the nations of the earth. The best lectures ever delivered have been by President Brigham Young and others upon establishing within our own border manufactures and industries which will make us a self-sustaining people. These are needs staring us in the face. Our people who have long been employed by corporations and companies which are now controlled by persons not of our faith are being turned off and left to walk the streets or seek elsewhere for employment, and the necessity now confronts us of furnishing employment for our young and others who are advanced in years among us.

There is now a corporation organized for the manufacture of sugar from beets by our own people. And it is a demonstrated fact that sugar can be made here. We as a people should unite and help to make this industry a success both as a means of furnishing employment for our young and also remuneration to those who subscribe for the stock. This appeals to us in such a way that we should unite and take stock in this company and the more widely the stock is diffused the better it is for us.

The teaching of our young people in skilled branches of labor is much neglected. We should make our young skilful in trades and arts. Not only should they be trained mentally, but the body and physical nature should be trained also, so they can be useful in society. The man educated mentally and also skilled in some branch that will make him useful in society is more to be valued than the one who has mental training only. The arts and sciences which require hard work should be learned while young; for he who acquires such before he reaches eighteen years of age will not be ashamed to labor in it thereafter; but there are too many who get a school education and know not how to make a living.

One portion of the faculties of our

young people should not be cultivated at the expense of any other, but skill should be taught, as also science, in education; and our young will be prepared thereby for the battles of life upon which they are entering. They will be sought for on account of their ability and intelligence, and will not be afraid to soil their hands in honest toil. It is so much the case in the world, and we should strive to avoid it, that a person who is educated will not touch with his hands anything that will soil them. Labor is honorable, and the man who is not afraid to engage in it will succeed.

The choir sang:

Let God arise.

Conference adjourned for six months, to meet at the same place.

Benediction by Elder S. W. Richards.

J. D. STIRLING, Clerk.

## ORGANIZATION AND LAW.

BY S. W. RICHARDS.

Organization relates to all things from the creation of worlds to the minutest creature that inhabits them; from the association of worlds to that of the intelligencies which have dominion over them. It is the soul of things, animating that which is inanimate, bringing form out of chaos, light out of darkness, and life from death. It takes the many inharmonious parts and with them produces the one grand harmonious whole. It places the many members that constitute the body in that intelligent and systematic relation by which each contributes to the power and happiness of the others.

Without organization there was not anything made that was made by the word of His power who created all things. For the purpose of this communication the terms *create* and *make* may be used with like application as that of organization.

The purposes of organization, whether they relate to matter or spirit, social or spiritual beings, all tend in one direction,—have one great object in view—and that is to increase, to enlarge, to improve, to preserve, to elevate, to make more useful in contributing to the wants and improving the condition of intelligent beings who are or should be progressive beings, ever upward in their tendencies and aspirations, whether in material aims or in intellectual desires.

But little study, with some thought, will soon convince an intelligent mind of the impossibility of the human or finite to solve the problem of world-making. It is a work that belongs to the Gods; not to man. Man may only be filled with wonder and amazement that any being should be able to comprehend the sciences involved in the organization of the untold variety of material and elements which compose a world capable of contributing to all the wants and gratification of the senses of intelligent inhabitants; and peradventure less the sciences involved in determining the form, bulk and weight necessary to create and preserve the powers of attraction and gravitation required to sustain its relation to other worlds with which it was to run its eventful race in the revolutions of time assigned to it, as only a part, a