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Tuesday, April 5, 1892.

AT THE TABERNACLE.

The following will be the initial proceedings preparatory to the exercises connected with the laying of the Temple Capstone:

At 10 a.m. April 6th, the Priesthood will be organized in the Tabernacle, according to the various quorums and orders. The respective divisions each will occupy will be designated by signs. The brethren are requested to take the places to which they belong.

Those not belonging to the Priesthood will be seated in the east and end galleries.

At the close of the meeting the Priesthood will form a procession, in their proper order, and march to the south end of the Temple. The general assembly are requested to remain in the building until the procession has passed out.

LAYING OF THE CAPSTONE.

Following is the programme of exercises in laying the capstone of the Temple in Salt Lake City, April 6th, 1892:

1. Music by Brigham Young Academy Band, accompanied by C. J. Thomas.
2. Singing by Tabernacle Choir—Temple Anthem, words composed for the occasion by G. Q. Walker; music by Evan Stephens.
3. Prayer.
4. Singing.
5. Laying of the Capstone by President Wilford Woodruff.
6. Anthem—"Hosanna to the Anointed," set to music by President Lorenzo Snow.
7. Hymn—"The Spirit of God Like a Fire is Burning," by Dr. J. Spencer Cornwall and the Tabernacle Choir.
8. Ode, to Music, "Glad Chorus—'All Hail, our Glorious Day.'" Words by Henry W. Naisbitt, music by C. J. Thomas.
9. Anthem.
10. Music by the band.
11. Anthem, Tabernacle Choir—"Song of the Redeemed." Composed by Evan Stephens.
12. Benediction.

GENERAL CONFERENCE.

The Sixty-second Annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints

SECOND DAY CONTINUED.

Afternoon Session.

The choir and congregation joined in singing:

We thank Thee, O God, for a Prophet,
To guide us in these latter days.
We thank Thee for sending the Gospel,
To lighten our minds with its rays.

Prayer by Elder Joseph E. Taylor.

Hail to the Prophet, ascended to heaven,
Traitors and bigots now dare his name to defile,
Slinging with foods, he can plan for his enemies,
Death cannot overpower the hero again,

was sung by the choir and congregation.

President George Q. Cannon said: In response to the resolution presented and adopted by the Conference this morning, the committee of five has been nominated by the First Presidency. Their names are:

William Young, Karl G. Maeser, James E. Talmage, James Ottesen, and Henry Ault, Jr.

If this committee be acceptable to this Conference and they confirm our nomination, they will signify it in the usual way.

The nominations were unanimously sustained and President Cannon then said: The committee will report at same time during Conference, or a subsequent meeting, as to their conclusions.

President Cannon read from a prophecy of Enoch, contained in the "Pearl of Great Price," in relation to the coming of Christ in power, in the latter days, to reign on the earth a thousand years, and to the gathering of a people to prepare to meet Him when He should appear. He then delivered a discourse on the nature of the work of God, established in fulfilment of the prediction of Enoch, and the divine selection of the men who have been and are engaged in carrying it forward. He dwelt for some time and with great earnestness and force upon conditions now existing among the Saints that are contrary to the spirit of the Gospel, and liable to divide the brethren from each other in their feelings, and destroy the unity that should exist among them. The concluding portion of the discourse was devoted to an explanation of the right of those whom God had placed to preside in the Church to counsel the Saints in everything pertaining to the building up of Zion. As a synopsis would not give an adequate idea of President Cannon's remarks, a condensation of them is now attempted. They will probably be produced in full hereafter.

President Wilford Woodruff next addressed the assemblage, the following being the substance of what he said:

It was his duty as a leader of the Church, as a Prophet, Seer and Revelator so he was called, to bear his testimony to what President Cannon had just said; for he had told the truth. He himself realized the delicate position which any of them were placed in when they touched upon political matters; at the same time he was very glad that Brother Cannon had touched upon that subject so far.

There were the Twelve Apostles, one part of their number—he did not know how many—were Democrats, the other Republicans; and it was so with every quorum in the Church and Kingdom. He confessed that the spirit which he had seen manifested towards some of the Twelve, and that by other men of high standing in the Church had pained him exceedingly. It might be asked in what way? In the first place, every man had to be had into the Church, Apostles, Saints and sinners—to his political convictions as he had to his religious opinions. There was no necessity for quarreling now with another, but there had prevailed a spirit, since the political division among the Latter-day Saints which was greatly to be deplored. As Brother Cannon has said, that spirit would lead them to ruin, to sorrow and affliction, unless a different course was taken. He felt very, very good now in the Church even together on these political matters and asked a spirit that they had so fortunate. A good deal had been said about Brother John Henry Smith, and why he was a Republican. He took it upon himself to say, in the public, The spirit he was put straight out, "is he going to associate" because a man named now Latter-day Saint and a Republican? Was the feeling. Some might think that a man could not be a Latter-day Saint and a Democrat as well. Now a man could be both, and if we should do so, we drive out all what we call a Latter-day Saints they would not have any trouble. He, however, wanted to say to the congregation before him that the devil in hell and on earth were united together to destroy this Church and Kingdom. Whether it was one individual or a hundred, they would be that and, and the Saints had to be careful to watch their position in these things. There was an election held recently in the South-side town of Logan—where the Republicans were victorious. They (the Presidency) were accused of guiding, directing and ordering, as it is spoken of, a portion of him, but such was untrue. He himself had sons who were both Republicans and Democrats, but he had never spoken to his Bishop and other of them how to vote. God knew he had allowed them to do as they liked. He wished the Apostles to do as they liked, also every other man in Israel; "but for God's sake don't quarrel, don't throw filth and dirt and nonsense at one another, because of any difference on political matters." Let all present give heed to this. Let them go about their business and attend to their political affairs as they pleased; but do no quarrel. If there were any people on the face of the earth that ought to be full of unity, of faith, of the Holy Ghost and the revelations of heaven it was the congregation before him today.

He thanked God from the bottom of his heart that he had lived to see the day—to see such a vast congregation as this in the valleys of these mountains. He had grown up and lived with the Church almost from its organization, and when he remembered how few were now living in the flesh of those whom he knew in Kirtland or even Nauvoo, and who associated with the Prophet Joseph, he marveled that his life had been preserved so long. When they passed behind the veil they would find their records there, in the great library of the Kingdom of Heaven, and he would like to have a good account, so he wanted all of them to have.

After pointing out the important responsibility resting upon the people of God, and remarking that the eyes of the Lord and all the heavenly host were constantly upon them, President Woodruff said that God had greatly blessed them thus far in their mission here below and would yet give them the power to accomplish much more, if they but walked uprightly before Him, lived in unity, and carried out the purposes and principles of the Gospel in their daily life. Whatever duties we were called upon to perform we should fulfill them cheerfully. To day the Latter-day Saints who dwell in the valleys of these mountains occupied a very important position in the world. A great change was taking place in public opinion toward them, even in our own nation. They had been so defiled and misrepresented in the past that people at one time, it would seem, hardly dared to come into Salt Lake City for fear that they would have their throats cut or be otherwise killed. The object of this people was to labor for the welfare of their fellowmen both here and abroad; and this was what they had been doing all the time without. The Gospel which they preached would save all the sons of men, under the heavens who would embrace it and obey all its laws. The Latter-day Saints were not the enemies of anybody. They believed that every man had a right to his religion, to whatever and he might believe, and this people only claimed in return the same privileges. That was all they ever had asked.

The speaker referred briefly to the building of temples by the Latter-day Saints, and said they had made the once desert land to bring forth things in abundance for the sustenance of man, through the power of God. Thousands had gone before to heaven and thousands would come after; but the foundations had been laid and we were building upon it. It was decreed that all should remain as here from except the very few whose duty it would be to accept the building to perform the necessary work in the day. He would rather not a soul went up than that one man, woman or child should be injured.

President Joseph F. Smith said he desired to bear his testimony to the remarks which had been made by President Cannon and President Wilford Woodruff. He wished to be understood that he was heart and soul in union with them in the view they had just expressed, both in regard to religious and political questions. He listed in exhorting the Latter-day Saints, whatever they might do in the line of politics, to endeavor to bring them up to the high standard that they should occupy among those who professed to be the people of God, and not descend to the low, mean ways and ideas of the world. If they could be honest in politics as well as religion, and act as men of God, they were not very good Latter-day Saints.

In relation to the authority of the Presidency of the Church, there had been a tendency in the last few years to eight years among the Latter-day Saints to disregard to some extent the rights of the Presidency and the authority of God's servants, which had been placed over them. This no doubt had arisen from the fact that the Presidency had a great length of time been comparatively few and of right of the people, the people had been free to act as they pleased. There had been a feeling, more or less, growing up, not only among the people, but among those who were prominent in the Priesthood, which caused them to act as though they considered themselves just about as great, and perhaps a little greater, and that they had just as much knowledge, and perhaps a little more, and equal authority with the presiding authorities of the Church. In some respects he himself had seen a disregard shown to the counsels of the Priesthood. This was wrong. It was the one he had let the Prophet Joseph Smith with me in person lately, rather but we the Prophet Brigham Young and the Prophet John Taylor, but we had the Prophet Wilford Woodruff and his counselors; we had the first Presidency of the Church, organized and duly ordained by the whole people and by the Heavenly Father, and the same authority that ruled in Joseph Smith and his associates and counselors, and when they assigned to counsel the people, it was their right to do—it was the duty of the Saints to hearken. He prayed that the Lord might open these to his spirit and to the nation, give them to understand that the Church of God was organized upon the earth, that the authority of the holy Priesthood was here, and that that Priesthood had the right to dictate in all things appertaining to the building up of that Church. God had so ordained it, and it was the will of His servants and would continue to do so from this time forward, for, because this was His work.

Great responsibilities rested upon the men who had been chosen by the Almighty and appointed to act in these positions, and they felt the weight of the responsibility resting upon them continually. Not only did they feel this, but they had actually to assume the task of carrying the burdens, cares, and sorrows of hundreds, or rather say thousands, of brethren in the Church; for there was scarcely a man or woman who had sorrow, care or anxiety, but did not come to the First Presidency for sympathy and counsel. Sometimes he had seen President Wilford almost borne down by the responsibility and the possibility of entrusts by these responsibilities crowding upon him, in addition to those which he had to bear in sympathy with his Presidency over the whole Church. "Try to make his burdens light," implored the speaker. "Let the people go to their Bishops, to the Presidents of their Stakes and to other wise men in Israel to ask counsel, and get them to help bear many burdens; but don't add to so many by quarreling and by not being in union with his Presidency over the whole Church. "Try to make his burdens light."