

SUBJECTIVE LECTURES DELIVERED.

Bible.....	1728
Testament.....	489
Book of Mormon.....	1238
Doctrine and Covenants.....	406
Church History.....	711
Doctrinal.....	1116
Historical.....	800
Scientific.....	373
Biographical.....	572
Civil Government.....	282
Travel.....	234
Miscellaneous.....	3721
Total.....	11,061
Testimonies borne.....	4354
Essays, Declarations and Musical Exercises.....	7623
Grand Total of Exercises.....	24,148

BISHOP WILLIAM B. PRESTON

was the next speaker. The Latter-day Saints are observed more by the people of the earth than any other people, and this attention is extending continually. The Gospel is being spread by this people, and its staying with us is sure. This light must be upheld by the young people, and its rays must penetrate to all parts of the world. It appears from the present surroundings that the great "Mormon" problem must be solved by the Latter-day Saints themselves, and all the responsibilities of spreading righteousness and establishing truth rests upon them. The great battle must be fought out in these mountains. Hence the boys and girls must work for the solution of this problem, and, assisted by the Spirit of God, they will have success. The speaker invoked blessings upon the cause of mutual improvement.

COUNSELOR LEWIS ANDERSON

represented the Improvement Association of the Sanpete Stake of Zion. The work there is progressing, although some associations are not so prosperous as might be desired. He bore testimony to the fact that the best missionaries are those who have labored in the cause of mutual improvement.

COUNSELOR WILLIAM HOWARD

represented the associations of the Emery Stake as being in a prosperous condition. He referred to the beneficial results of labor in these associations in the advancement of the young.

ELDER JUNIUS F. WELLS

presented the officers of the Y. M. M. I. A. for the votes of the congregation. All were unanimously sustained, as follows: Wilford Woodruff, General Superintendent; Joseph F. Smith and Moses Thatcher, Counselors; Junius F. Wells, M. H. Hardy, Joseph A. West, B. C. Badger, Assistants to General Superintendency; George D. Pyper, Secretary; Wm. S. Burton, Treasurer; Evan Stephens, Director of Music.

APOSTLE MOSES THATCHER

presented the names of the following brethren to act as special missionaries in the mutual improvement cause throughout Zion. He stated that instructions as to the labors required of them would be written, and that it was expected they would give two or three months during the autumn to this mission, going, as foreign missionaries do, without purse or scrip, and devoting their entire time for that period to the labors assigned them. He said it was possible that some of the brethren called might be so situated as to make it impracticable for them to respond to this call, but hoped that all would accept the appointment cheerfully, as it is considered a most important mission. He then read the list of names:

Richard W. Young, George M. Cannon, Heber M. Wells, D. L. Murdock, Geo. T. Felt, Ezra T. Stephenson, Willard Young, G. Albert Smith, J. H. Moyle, W. J. Beattie, Geo. E. Blair, A. S. Geddis, D. F. Davis, Frank Y. Taylor, Jos. Christenson, Charles S. Burton, Thos. W. Sloan, Thos. Hall, Nephi Morris, W. B. Dougall, Jr., Ernest Romney, Salt Lake City; Charles C. Richards, Thos. Y. Stanford, James E. Ballantyne, Haskell Shurtliff, Ogden; Josiah Cluff, W. H. King, Provo; Geo. W. Thatcher, Jr., Seth Langton, Logan.

ELDER JUNIUS F. WELLS

expressed his pleasure in the exercises of the Conference. He spoke of the appointment of missionaries to the different Stakes of Zion, and the great impetus which would thus be imparted to the work of mutual improvement. The field of labor here opened up is a broad and important one. He therefore congratulated those who had thus been called, and felt sure that the blessings they would gain by a performance of this mission would be of an exceedingly pleasant character.

Young men should begin at once to serve God, and not put off this labor until the vigor of the body has departed. The future of Zion depends upon her youth, and the promise has been given that they will not be recreant. The Lord has preserved the integrity of these societies against various discouraging circumstances and opposing forces. The speaker hoped that the work of this conference would infuse new life into the associations throughout Zion.

A quartette was then sung:

Like the woodland roses.

The conference adjourned to June, 1892, the precise date to be announced hereafter.

Benediction by Elder George D. Pyper.

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY DISSOLVED.

In response to the call of the chairman, the central committee, the precinct committees and the club officers of the People's party in Salt Lake county met at the Social Hall, on Friday evening, May 29th, at 8 o'clock; F. S. Richards in the chair.

The chairman announced that the county central committee had met and, after thoroughly reviewing the political situation, had formulated a preamble and resolution which would be submitted to the meeting, and this would bring the object of their coming together squarely before them.

The secretary read the document, and a spirited discussion ensued. The resolution was read several times and many questions were propounded and answered. The result was that unanimity was arrived at, and the document prepared by the county central committee was adopted without a dissentient vote. It is as follows:

Whereas, The People's party has been maintained for the purpose of resisting attempts to curtail and destroy the political rights and privileges of the majority of the people of Utah, and its chief opponent has been the so-called "Liberal" party, whose members, while entertaining different views on national politics, have combined on local issues; and,

Whereas, there is a manifest disposition on the part of both Democrats and Re-

publicans to dissolve the unnatural union that has heretofore bound them together, to accord full rights and privileges to all citizens, and to afford them opportunity for organizing with the national parties and espousing the respective political creeds to which their individual consciences may incline; and

Whereas, The existence of local political parties, to the exclusion of the great national parties, is an anomaly which ought not to exist in any part of the nation, unless made necessary by special conditions and emergencies; a fact which has ever been recognized by the members of the People's party; and,

Whereas, The necessity which has heretofore existed for the maintenance of the People's party seems to be passing away in the change of conditions, and its members are desirous of realizing the hope they have long entertained of resuming and taking their respective places in the national parties, as soon as the public safety would permit;

With the hope that former animosities may be obliterated and local differences forgotten in a united effort, by all classes of citizens, to promote the growth, development and progress of that grand commonwealth which our fathers founded in the great American desert; now therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the People's county central committee, the precinct committees and the officers of the political clubs in Salt Lake county, that the People's party should be dissolved, and its members left free to ally themselves with the respective national parties, according to their individual preferences.

F. S. RICHARDS, chairman.

D. McKENZIE, secretary.

THE NEW AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Last week we showed that which is open and clear to every reader of the Declaration of Independence, namely, that the American principles of government is that the government is simply a piece of machinery which the people set up in order more fully to make themselves secure in the enjoyment of their rights. This principle of the Declaration is carried out in the Constitution of all the States of the American Union. These Constitutions, State and National, are simply expressions of the people as to the form of government which they will have, defining the powers and limitations upon the government which they have thus established. This doctrine of complete subordination and impersonality of the government, is one of the two grand elements that formed the American Revolution.

As long as this principle shall be maintained in its integrity, so long the beneficial fruits of the revolution may remain to bless the American people, and through them other nations; but if this principle shall be lost sight of and it shall come to that place where the government shall be personified and exalted above the people, then the design of the revolution will be frustrated or indeed undone. There will, in fact, be a revolution *backwards* and the re-establishment of the principles of European governments and of the despotism which it was the design of the revolutionary fathers for themselves and their posterity forever to escape. It may be news to the American people when we state that this revolution backwards has already been accomplished for the government of the