

*President of the United Order in all the World wherever established*—Brigham Young.

*First Vice-President*—George A. Smith.

*Second Vice-President*—Daniel H. Wells.

*Assistant Vice-Presidents*—Orson Hyde, Orson Pratt, Sen., John Taylor, Wilford Woodruff, Charles C. Rich, Lorenzo Snow, Erastus Snow, Franklin D. Richards, Geo. Q. Cannon, Brigham Young, Jr., Joseph F. Smith and Albert Carrington.

*Secretary*—David McKenzie.

*Assistant Secretaries*—Geo. Goddard, D. O. Calder, P. A. Schettler, James Jack, and J. T. Caine.

*General Bookkeeper*—T. W. Ellerbeck.

*Treasurer*—G. A. Smith.

*Assistant Treasurer*—Bishop E. Hunter.

*Board of Directors*—H. S. Eldredge, John Sharp, Feramorz Little, Moses Thatcher, John Van Cott, James P. Freeze, Henry Dinwoodey, Thomas Taylor, and E. F. Sheets.

The following names were also presented—

*Names of Missionaries called since last Conference, who have gone to their fields of labor.*

Soren Jacobson.  
Wm. B. Barton, Salt Lake City.  
David McKenzie, Salt Lake City.  
Dirk Bockholt, Salt Lake City.  
Joseph H. Parry, Salt Lake City.  
L. J. Nuttall, Provo.  
Jacob Zundell, Willard City.  
John Woodhouse, Lehi.  
Wm. Greenwood, American Fork.  
Henry Eyring, St. George.  
Vernee L. Halliday, Pleasant Grove.  
Edward Hanham, Salt Lake City.  
Peter Barton, Kaysville.

The following names of missionaries were called—

*To Europe.*

J. J. Taylor, Salt Lake City.

*To the United States and Canada.*

Edwin Harley, Nephi.  
John Andrews, Nephi.  
David W. Norton, Nephi.  
Gilbert Belknap, Senr., Hooper City.  
George Rose, North Ogden.  
Thomas Grover, Farmington.  
Ammon Green, West Weber.  
David E. Fackerell, Bountiful.  
Samuel Anderson, Salt Lake City.  
H. Gorgensen, Huntsville.  
A. Isgren, Tooele City.  
James Barker, North Ogden.  
Simon S. Higginbottom, Ogden.  
Joseph Thatcher, Logan.  
Simpson Nolan, Hyde Park.  
Abel Gar, Millville.  
Alma Harris, Cache Valley.  
Thomas J. King, Kaysville.

*To Scandinavia.*

Soren Peterson, Huntsville.  
C. I. Gustavsen, Salt Lake City.  
John Larson, Salt Lake City.

ELDER JOHN TAYLOR

Said when we were in conference assembled to talk over the general interests of the church, it became a matter of great moment to those thus engaged. We felt that we were acting for the welfare of ourselves, our families, our posterity, and our progenitors, and for the building up of the kingdom of God for those who had lived on the earth and who now lived, and in concert with the Almighty. Encompassed with weaknesses and infirmities, we stood all the more in need continually of the sustaining power, wisdom and assistance of our Heavenly Father.

We had been presenting the President and other authorities before the Conference. How did we know that we needed these officers? God told us. We had been under the direction and guidance of the Almighty since the organization of the Church.

The officers of the Church to-day were wanted for the selfsame purpose as they were formerly, viz: for the perfecting of the Saints, for the work of the ministry, &c., until we come to the unity of the faith, though there were many circumstances that indicated considerable union among us already, for instance, the raising of a great amount of means to assist the poor from the old countries, the sending of 500 teams to the Missouri River to bring them over the Plains, and

even the other evening, 300 men were reported as being ready to go down to St. George to work on the Temple, a distance of over 300 miles, in all of which labors a great amount of union is absolutely necessary to bring them about.

We were engaged in a life long service to last through time and all eternity, for the welfare of all who had lived, now lived, or would yet live. We were now living in very peculiar times, and under the necessity of forming our associations (with a view of uniting our interests together) so as to bring them in strict conformity to law.

After making a few more remarks on the United Order, he closed by saying that we were heirs of God and joint heirs with Jesus Christ.

Conference was adjourned till Sunday morning at 10 o'clock.

The choir sang—

I will sing of the mercies of the Lord.

Benediction by Elder JNO. SHARP.

#### FIFTH DAY.

SUNDAY MORNING, Oct. 11.

The choir sang—

Mortals awake, with angels join,  
And chant the solemn lay.

Prayer by Bishop THOS. CALLISTER.

The choir sang—

With joy we own thy servants, Lord,  
Thy ministers below.

ELDER ORSON PRATT

Spoke upon the 9th to 14th verses of the 7th chapter of Daniel, also St. John's Revelation, 20th chapter.

All Bible believers were looking forward to the time when mankind would appear before God for judgment, and it would appear that the deeds of the human family are recorded and kept in books, but how many, and in what way these records were kept behind the veil was not known. We read in the Book of Mormon, which was just as sacred as the Bible, that Jesus said, about eighteen hundred years ago, that the Father kept an account of all the deeds of the children of men. One saying declared that the Saints should judge the world. Another said that the twelve apostles should judge the tribes of Israel. Another quorum was also spoken of in the Book of Mormon, as acting as judges, so it appeared there was quite a number of quorums selected to sit as judges under the inspiration of the Almighty, when the final judgment took place, and which must be done in equity and righteousness.

In another passage we were told that there were certain angels who would have judgment passed upon them by the saints of God. Every thought, word or deed would be subjected to judgment, and judges appointed for different ages of the world, so that judgment might be passed in a reasonably short space of time.

He then referred to a time of judgment prior to the resurrection where the wicked would be cast out into outer darkness, and the righteous would go into Paradise. Those angels who kept not their first estate, who fell from the presence of the Almighty, were reserved until the final judgment of the great day, when the Saints, endowed with the authority of the Holy Priesthood, would sit in judgment upon them, and assign to them their final doom.

He then spoke of the Ancient of Days before whose presence stood ten thousand times ten thousand, making one hundred million. He would come as a great judge in flaming fire, to set in order the entire range of the priesthood, from the earliest to the latest period of time. This ancient personage was no other, according to the great modern Prophet, Joseph, than our Father Adam, and he delivered up the kingdom and the greatness of the kingdom to Jesus Christ, and the place where this great conference would be held would be Adam-ondi-ahman, being about fifty or sixty miles north of Jackson county, Missouri, where Adam rose up and gave his final blessing upon his posterity, and they in turn blessed him. On that very spot was where the Ancient of Days would sit enthroned in power and glory and before him ten thousand times ten thousand would stand and minister unto him, and all the former-day Saints and Latter-day Saints would receive their appropriate places according to the priesthood they held and honored in their probation. He also referred to the benefits and

blessings that would accrue to those who had been duly and legitimately married according to the celestial order of marriage, and contrasted the disappointment of those who had only been joined together by a justice of the peace.

ELDER C. C. RICH

Was much pleased and instructed with what he had listened to during the Conference, and especially during that morning.

We were engaged in a great and glorious work, and could accomplish a work, not only for ourselves, but for those who had passed behind the veil, and should any of us neglect the labor binding on us in their behalf, we should certainly feel under condemnation when we met them behind the veil. We should also remember that the priesthood upon the earth had a right to direct us in our temporal as well as spiritual labor, and the more closely we adhered to their counsels the better it would be for us, for we could look forward with satisfaction, and without fear, to the day of judgment, about which we had heard so much this morning.

Joseph Smith was a prophet of God, so was Priest B. Young, and the Gospel that each of them taught, was nothing but the gospel of Jesus Christ. As we applied the principles of that Gospel in our lives, they would save us from every evil. This was exactly what we needed, viz., a present as well as eternal salvation, and if each one were actuated and governed by those principles the millennium would certainly have commenced. But trials being essential to our growth, let us humbly strive to overcome them, and be worthy of that exaltation and blessing that had been so encouragingly presented before us this morning.

ELDER A. CARRINGTON

had been much interested in the remarks made during the Conference. He had been led to ask himself this question, what was crime? Simply the violation of law, whether human or divine, which law should be based upon justice and righteousness. All human laws, being necessarily tainted with more or less imperfection, would sooner or later be superseded by the perfect laws of the Kingdom of God.

He then commented on the merits and value of the original constitution of our country, and that we as a people most rigidly observed and lived up to the principles of which it was composed, but the public administrators of law at the present time, filling the most responsible places of trust under the government, were corrupt, and they wilfully infringed upon the principles of the constitution.

Conference adjourned till 2 o'clock p.m.

The choir sang—

10 be joyful in the Lord.

Benediction by BISHOP E. D. WOOLLEY.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 11.

The choir sang—

O God, our help in ages past,  
Our hope for years to come.

Prayer by Elder J. D. T. MCALLISTER.

The choir sang—

'Twas on that dark, that solemn night  
When powers of earth and hell arose.

While the Sacrament of the Lord's supper was being administered,

PRESIDENT GEORGE A. SMITH

Addressed the Conference, said it was natural for us to call up the various works that were now immediately upon us, and would form a practical exhibition of our faith, for, as James said, faith without works was dead.

He then read a few of the rules of the United Order, and made remarks on the same. After which he said there was a great lack of confidence among the people, but it should be restored by keeping our promises, and making good our contracts with each other.

He strongly recommended the manufacture and use of every article of apparel that we need to wear, and especially the use of wood-bottomed shoes in damp weather, as a preventive of rheumatism. He also urged the establishment of schools in every settlement, the keeping of them clean and well seated, and the seats and desks adapted to the size and convenience of the children, also to have good

teachers, and to sustain our own university.

After this Conference, meetings would be held hereafter in the various assembly rooms of the city, at 2 o'clock p. m., instead of in this tabernacle. Sunday schools would be held in the morning, at which he hoped there would be a good attendance of children and teachers. Let parents see that the children are got ready in good time, clean and tidy, and let the Bishops render every accommodation throughout the Territory to the Sunday schools, so as to have them held at the most convenient time for the children.

He hoped the brethren would better sustain our own publications, instead of spending our means for the lying trash that was sown broadcast throughout the community.

He then spoke of the progress of the two temples now under erection. Much had been done and more remained to be done. He strongly urged the prompt payment of the fifty cents cash donation, called for towards the erection of Temples.

He then rehearsed the labors of Prest. B. Young for many years past, especially since he accompanied the Twelve to the old country as missionaries, when the Gospel was first preached. Since then he had inaugurated the P. E. fund, or system of emigration as to bring out 40,000 people from that country, to this the free land of America, and most of whom were now enjoying comfortable homes and in easy circumstances. Such a philanthropic result could not be attributed to any other living man besides Prest. B. Young. His life was one of incessant labor and toil for the good of the human family. He was now feeble in health and unable to speak to us on the present occasion. Let the brethren pray for him, that he might so far be restored in health and strength that his voice might soon be heard again among us.

ELDER GEORGE Q. CANNON

Rehearsed some of the experience of the Saints, their persecutions and trials, our present position in regard to the outside pressure, in all of which he could distinctly discern the hand of God, which was plainly seen in the past deliverance of the Saints under the most threatening circumstances. Union amongst this people had been and would continue to be the only safeguard. The object sought for at the present time by our enemies was our destruction, not perhaps of all our lives, but those of our leaders, and to destroy our union.

We had always afforded every latitude and courtesy towards other religious teachers, to preach in our Tabernacles and meeting-houses, and find congregations for them to preach to. He intended to devote himself to the promulgation of the principles of union, for we must be united as a people that we might be enabled successfully to repel any unconstitutional attack that might be made upon us.

PREST. GEO. A. SMITH

Desired the encouragement of those efforts now being made by the sisters in teaching the young to become more economical in the style and cost of their apparel. He also desired to see far more economy in the burial of our dead friends, and instead of using those expensively imported coffins from Chicago, to have them made from wood that grew in our own canyons. He wanted to see pride abated among us.

Conference was adjourned till the 6th of April, 1875, at the New Tabernacle.

The choir sang the anthem—

"Gloria."

Benediction by Prest. GEO. A. SMITH.

GEORGE GODDARD,

Clerk of Conference.

#### BEE-KEEPERS' MEETING.

The Utah Beekeepers' semi-annual meeting was held in the City Hall, Oct. 8th, President A. M. Musser in the chair.

Six counties, viz., Salt Lake, Davis, Utah, Juab, Iron, and Tooele, were represented.

Mr. Chas. Monk, from Utah Co., stated that he and his son had attended in his own apiary 135 stands. The average increase in honey per hive was forty pounds, valued at thirty-five cents per pound. He had owned bees five years, had the moth miller or bee moth there,

But no fruit in Spanish Fork was wormy as yet.

Vice-president J. Morgan stated that the committee on correspondence had prepared each month an article for publication as requested. There was a great difference between the bee moth and the codling moth. He had taken from eleven hives 460 pounds of extracted honey and 120 pounds of capped honey, in surplus honey boxes.

Geo. Bailey, of Mill Creek, reported his bees doing well and in excellent condition for wintering. He had considerable loss last Winter and Spring, but had replenished his stock, and had taken 1,640 lbs. of honey. He recommended those who owned bees to take a bee journal and attend to their own bees, for it was a nice study, and all could learn a lesson from the little honey bee, who was in the United Order. It was not the bees that bred the codling moth.

Mr. Samuel McKay stated that bees in his neighborhood had not not done well this season.

Mr. J. Barlow, of Davis county, said that owing to ill health he had only done tolerably well with his bees, but he could have done better. He had taken 500 lbs. of honey from thirty colonies. He recommended to sow seed for bee pasture and to keep the bees as purely Italian as possible. He thought the business profitable.

D. Miller, of Farmington, stated that he lost several hives last spring by a cold east wind, and that indoor wintering required considerable care and a suitable dry cellar. The white or sweet clover, was a good honey plant, especially for late honey.

Mr. C. Merkley gave his experience in bee culture.

Mr. T. D. Schodder, of Juab Co., stated that he wished to help his bees, and from four hives last Spring, they had increased to ten, and he had taken 205 lbs. of honey. He took a bee book and attended his own bees.

Mr. Rydall, of Tooele Co., said that the disease called foul brood had been in one of his hives last Spring, and in dividing and swarming, had spread it into other hives. His bees had not done well.

Mr. I. Bullock, of Provo, gave his experience with foul brood.

Doctor Crockwell recommended a solution of one ounce of carbolic acid to a gallon of water as a disinfectant for hives that had contained foul brood.

Mr. L. Root, of Iron Co., stated that his bees had done well. He had taken 150 pounds of honey, and had doubled his stock.

Motioned that Chas. Monk be added to the publishing committee. Carried.

Motioned that Messrs. I. Bullock, J. Morgan, C. Monk, and G. Bailey prepare an article, on foul brood, for publication. Carried.

Prest. A. M. Musser stated that in the southern settlements they accused the honey bee of sucking the juice from the grape, but it was proved that the wasp or yellow jacket punctured and broke the skin of the grape, and the bees worked upon the broken fruit, but not upon the sound. He said that Mr. J. E. Johnson, of St. George, had done remarkably well with his bees in increasing of them. He urged it upon the members to be diligent, to learn all they could and, to make bee culture a successful branch of home industry.

Dismissed by J. S. Tanner. Adjourned sine die.

GEO. WALLACE, Sec.

GEO. B. BAILEY, Sec. pro tem.

#### Book Received.

*Story on the Constitution.* Harper Bros. of New York have just issued a new edition of the late Judge Story's work on the Constitution of the United States, being a familiar exposition of that celebrated document, and containing a brief commentary on every clause therein, explaining the true nature, reasons and objects thereof. This is one of the books deserving of careful perusal by the citizens of Utah, most of whom believe that the Constitution of the United States was given by Divine inspiration, and they, more than the residents of any other section of the Union, being interested in the preservation and maintenance intact of the great principles of human freedom and liberty it enunciates. The work also contains an Appendix, consisting of important documents illustrative of the doctrines of the Constitution. It is for sale, price \$1.50, at Dwyer's book store, East Temple St., Salt Lake City.