

George Q. Cannon as First Counselor in the First Presidency.

Joseph F. Smith as Second Counselor in the First Presidency.

Lorenzo Snow as President of the Twelve Apostles.

As members of the quorum of the Twelve Apostles—Lorenzo Snow, Franklin D. Richards, Brigham Young, Moses Thatcher, Francis M. Lyman, John H. Smith, George Teasdale, Heber J. Grant, John W. Taylor, Mariner W. Merrill, Anthon H. Lund, and Abraham H. Cannon.

The counselors in the First Presidency and the Twelve Apostles as Prophets, Seers and Revelators.

Patriarch to the Church—John Smith.

First Seven Presidents of the Seventies—Seymour B. Young, C. D. Pfeilsted, John Morgan, B. H. Roberts, George Reynolds, and Jonathan G. Kimball.

William B. Preston as Presiding Bishop, with Robert T. Burton as his First and John R. Winder as his Second Counselor.

Franklin D. Richards as Church Historian and General Church Recorder, and John Jaques as his assistant.

Joseph Don Carlos Young as Church Architect.

John Nicholson as Clerk of the General Conference.

As the Church Board of Education; Wilford Woodruff, Lorenzo Snow, George Q. Cannon, Karl G. Maeser, Wilford Young, George W. Thatcher, Amos Howe, Anthon H. Lund, James Sharp.

As Trustees in Trust for the body of religious worshippers known as the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints—Wilford Woodruff.

All the voting was unanimous.

REPORT OF PRIMARY ASSOCIATIONS.

(Five Stakes not reported).

No. of associations, 297;

No. of officers, 1,284; No. of members, 19,280; total, 20,564.

Average attendance, 7,974; increase, 2,633;

Total of meetings of all descriptions, 9,731;

Donated to Temples, \$516.93; charitable purposes, \$147.65; emigration, \$94;

Officers—Louie B. Felt, President; Lillie J. Freeze, First Counselor; Clara M. Cannon, Second Counselor; Minnie F. Outler, Treasurer; Mary Anderson, Secretary.

REPORT OF RELIEF SOCIETIES.

Total No. of members, 18,813.

No. of branches, 393.

Meetings held, 3,189.

Average attendance, 8,103.

Disbursements during half year—Charitable purposes, \$8,476.44, emigration, \$550.60, temple, \$818.65, Deseret Hospital, \$217.20, Home Industries, \$1,031.78, books, \$189.16, buildings, \$1,233.12.

On hand—Cash, \$12,199.96, property, \$17,918.13, real estate, \$4,550.74, wheat cash, \$8,433.55; wheat bushels, 39,004.

Officers—Zina D. H. Young, president; Jane S. Richards, First Counselor; Bathsheba W. Smith, Second Counselor; Sarah M. Kimball, Secretary; Romanis B. Pratt, Assistant Secretary; E. B. Wells, Corresponding Secretary; M. Isabella Horne, Treasurer.

CHURCH SCHOOLS.

Report of third academic year, 1891-2—Colleges, 3, academics, 25, seminaries, 9; total 37. In Utah, 29, Idaho, 6, Arizona, 4, Mexico, 1; total 37.

Students—Male, 3,067, females, 2,336; total 5,403.

In primary department 959, preparatory 1199, intermediate 2289, commercial 93, academic 489, normal 333.

Church membership of students—High Priests 3, Seventies 70, Elders 132, Priests 172, Teachers 215, Deacons 589, Members 3918, not baptized 157, non-members 110.

Number of faculty 120.

Largest school, Brigham Young Academy, at Provo, 689 students.

On motion, sustained by unanimous vote, the foregoing reports were

accepted and placed on file with the records of the proceedings of the Conference.

APOSTLE JOHN HENRY SMITH

to the congregation. Following the opening of his discourse: He had doubt that the speakers thus far at this Conference had said many things to the interest, edification and well-being of the Saints. We needed, as a people, a great variety of instruction, and at no place could we better receive it than here, on these occasions, when the Saints gathered in such numbers from all parts of the Territory.

At last night's Priesthood meeting many important topics were dwelt upon, especial reference being made to a strict and proper observance of the Sabbath. In this regard, however, he feared we were not as careful as we ought to be, either in regard to ourselves or our families. There seemed to be a laxity of feeling among too many at the present time in reference to keeping the Sabbath day holy. This, too, had grown to an extent which was not at all commendable in a people who professed to possess in every sense of the word the Gospel of Christ in its fulness.

There were many other matters which should be prominently discussed at this Conference. Smoking was an evil habit greatly to be deplored, and it was no uncommon thing nowadays to see those of our brethren who had been expounders of the Word among the people of the world, and who had been looked to as exemplars among the Saints at home chewing tobacco. We also saw men who claimed to hold the Priesthood drifting within the confines of the drinking-house. He trusted that the voice of the servants of God would be raised, calling upon the Saints to continue in the good old way of propriety, wisdom and prudence, and withstand the temptations which hedged them in on every side. If men would seek the guidance of the Spirit of the living God they would obtain strength sufficient to support them in the hour of temptation and need.

Men were becoming unmindful of the responsibilities which they owed to the youth and to their fellow men everywhere. We had been set, as a people, upon a hill, as a light to the world. The spirit of temperance was one of the groundworks of the structure which we were seeking to build under the direction of Almighty God; and as he looked upon this problem he recognized the fact that we must set our faces firmly against the demon of intemperance, which stalked abroad and led men and women to deviate from the rules and regulations which God had given us. Those who used tobacco and strong drink could not be a pure and healthy people.

There were thousands of men walking idly in our communities today. For these work should be provided as far as possible, because if men's hands were kept busy there was less fear of their falling into the ways of temptation and wickedness.

He rejoiced in the Gospel of the Son of God, and his great desire was to see the Saints the most happy and prosperous of any people in the whole world.

PRESIDENT JOSEPH F. SMITH

hoped that the excellent instructions imparted during Conference would find ample lodgment in their hearts and minds, so that much good would result from their gathering together. All the subjects which had been treated upon thus far were most important to the Latter-day Saints.

In reference to home industries, it should not be said that any of our people were without employment in this Territory, and some efforts should, in his opinion, be made by the leading men in the various settlements whereby work could be given to those who needed it, that they might not remain unnecessarily idle. During his lifetime President Brigham Young was very anxious that home industries should be encouraged and established among the people. It would be a good thing for any community to branch out in every kind of industry that would give the people employment, and, as far as possible, produce what we needed for home consumption. In this way communities became self-sustaining and wealthy, and if the Latter-day Saints ever expected to become wealthy they must look to these things. He exhorted his hearers to support the institutions that had been established in our midst. If we needed flannels or blankets his advice was to purchase those which were manufactured at home, and never spend a dollar from this time forth for articles of foreign manufacture, if the same kind of goods were made and could be obtained at home, even if a little more had to be paid for them. Home industries not only found work for our people, but kept money within our own community which would otherwise go elsewhere. The speaker made reference to the Lehi sugar factory. Some of our brethren, he said, who were engaged in the promotion of that enterprise were groaning under the weight of responsibility resting upon them in the establishment of the undertaking; and he trusted that it would receive henceforward the liberal support which it deserved. Reference was made to Z. C. M. I., as a most flourishing home institution, which Brother Smith said had proved to be one of the greatest temporal blessings ever established in this place. It had prevented the making of "corners" and the people from being taken advantage of. Its author was President Brigham Young, whose idea was that the people themselves should do it and so become merchants as well as Elders. The advantages of co-operative institutions were pointed out. Today, the speaker said, Z. C. M. I. was one of the most substantial and reliable institutions in the land.

President Smith also advocated the establishment of creameries in our midst. That which he was preaching, he remarked, was the gospel of temporal salvation, the gospel of common sense and reason, the Gospel of truth; and it was a Gospel which the Latter-day Saints ought to observe and honor. We ought to have been converted to this years ago, and enjoyed the benefits which would have resulted from it, instead of, as we did today, sending our money out of the country, in a continuous