

men from various parts of this Territory concerning this principle of co-operation. Notwithstanding some differences of opinion upon some points, upon this one point that I have endeavored to set before you in my last few sentences, there has been a unanimity of feeling and opinion, that is of the imperative necessity of our being united in our business matters, in our financial matters and work to sustain each other and build each other up. I am persuaded that a great amount of good will result from these interviews and from the measures that will be adopted. I have felt that it will be a most excellent thing for us to have a permanent organization of our best business men, and the most practical men from all parts of our Territory, acting in the capacity of a board of trade, whose duty shall be to look after our manufacturing, mercantile and other interests; and should there at any time be anything wrong in our systems of doing business, tending in the least to prevent perfect union, that the necessary measures might be devised to remedy these things and bring about a concert of action upon all hands. Now you have heard it stated frequently that those who are engaged in home manufactures do not receive the patronage that they should do, that our home manufactures were not treated properly, that those engaged in them did not receive the sympathy of business men, and that the masses of the people were not disposed to patronize them. I think there is at the present time but little cause for statements of this kind; in fact I have not heard of them of late. But if we had such an organization as this—and I understand that Pres. Taylor is thinking seriously of having it a permanent organization—then if there were anything of this character that needed correction, if there was a struggling institution that needed help, by making a requisition to this Board of Trade, it perhaps could receive the support it needed, and be placed upon a firm footing in our midst, and perhaps be able to sustain itself and live.

Already the stockholders of Z. C. M. I. as it is called—Zions Co-operative Mercantile Institution, met, and a report was made by the President and Secretary of that Institution, which I think was most gratifying to all present upon that occasion. I have been familiar with the Institution since its inception. I think I can truly say that at no period since its organization was it ever in so good condition, having so few liabilities to meet as it has today. It is in a sounder, healthier and more prosperous condition than it has ever been. I allude to this because it is called the Parent Institution. In Box Elder County, where Brother Snow presides, he took the profits of their mercantile business to start the branches of manufacture that are now in successful running order. Our Institution has done much in a similar direction. It has carried many a struggling enterprise; it has been the best of burden for almost every institution and every establishment and railroad, almost in the country. It has accomplished an immense amount of good, far more than the mere paying of dividends, although it has done this to a surprising extent. Those who invested their means seem to have become the most discouraged. Therefore, in alluding to it in this manner, it is in justice to it, and in justice to those especially who have all the time, over and again kept their shoulders to the Institution, sustaining it and bearing it up to the best of their ability. You all know, who have attended conferences in past times, how much Pres. Young was interested in this matter; not so much in the sale of merchandise as in the principle of co-operation. And he and others have stepped forward repeatedly, and have sustained it in the midst of the people, when otherwise it would have gone down. I allude to this because it comes in the line of my remarks, in the thread of my argument, so to speak. To be successful we ought, instead of dividing asunder and drawing one from another, to cling closer together; it is of the utmost importance that all our financial matters should be conducted in a way to contribute to the influence of the whole people; it is of the utmost importance that we should take steps to develop in our midst something of a home character. Steps have already been taken, as some of you know, in the establishment of a tannery, and in con-

nection with it a shoe manufactory. I was exceedingly gratified to learn from the report that nearly \$100,000 of home manufactured goods, besides a large list of small articles, the value of which was not estimated, had been sold during the last half year by the Co-operative Institution. I am informed that this was the purchase price, the price at which they were sold would of course amount to still more. This speaks well for home manufactures, sold by one institution.

It is an easy thing to tear down; any man no matter what his knowledge, no matter what his experience, can pull down; a fool can set fire to a building; a few fools could set fire to a city and consume the works of man that had cost hundreds of years of labor. It lacks no wisdom for a man to criticize the acts of another man. It is even said that a fool can ask questions that could not be answered by the wisest men. Unwise people can criticize plans and schemes the creation of wise and experienced heads; that is a comparatively easy matter for persons to do. But it requires great wisdom to organize; it requires great wisdom to create measures that will bind a people of diversified interests together; of varieties of views, dissimilar habits and to some extent of training, and to bring them together, and bind them together, and make one people of them, requires the highest qualities of wisdom, and it is this we are endeavoring to do. Can it be found fault with? Undoubtedly there are many things in our organizations that are defective; but it is our duty, if there be faults, to correct them. If there be wise men among us let them come forward; let us see their wisdom, and not retain it to benefit one, but let it be used to benefit the whole. There was not any more obligation upon Pres. Young, when he was alive, or upon the Prophet Joseph when he lived, than there is upon us individually; that is looking at it in one light. You and I all expect to share, if faithful, the same glory that they will attain to. Every man and every woman in this audience comprising this body of Latter-day saints, expect, if found faithful, to share with those who have gone before—the righteous and holy, and become heirs of God, and joint heirs with Jesus Christ; that is, attain to the very highest glory. If this be our aspiration, our hope and anticipation, we should work for that, we should labor for it. In the words of the revelation I have read in your hearing, "He is a slothful servant that waits to be commanded." A man may do, and he should do many things of his own free will in the exercise of his agency. And if there be wisdom in the breast of any man that has not been brought to light, let it come forth to the light that we may have the benefit of it in causing to be effected a more perfect organization of this people. For I tell you we have a perfect organization in view, and nothing short of it will satisfy us. The Twelve have all had it at heart, and they are bound by the covenants of the Holy Priesthood and by the responsibility which rests upon them, and upon him, who is the President of the Twelve and of the Church. I say we are bound by these covenants and these signs of responsibility, and to labor to-day, and labor to-morrow, and labor continuously until eternity shall dawn upon us for the more perfect organization of this people in their temporal affairs. And as for division, we want it not; disunion, we want it not. We do not want to see the elders of Israel fall asunder, dividing this people and leading them away from the union that should characterize us. We say that any man that does it is not of God; the man that does it is not inspired by the Spirit of God, and has not the love and prosperity of this work at heart.

We are struggling now, the elements are chaotic. In some respects we are endeavoring to gather together. Dealing in merchandise is a small matter, and yet it lies to a certain extent at the foundation of our business; therefore we talk about it; but merchandizing is a small matter compared with the work of organizing the people to get them to manufacture and to furnish labor, that there may be no idle among us, that every boy and every girl, and every man and every woman in this community shall find employment; and that measures may be devised to use their labor and talent and ingenuity for the welfare and prosperity of this people, for the elevation of the whole; not for the elevation of a few individuals, but for the uplifting of the entire community, and the whole human race out of ignorance, out of vice and from vicious habits, and

everything degrading, lift us up until we shall stand as man and woman could in the divine presence, filled with that divinity which we inherit from our Heavenly Father, and govern and control the elements with which this earth is so abundantly endowed, for our happiness, for the happiness of our posterity, for the happiness of the entire human family as far as they reach—from the north to the south, from east to west, until we shall comprehend the whole family of God our Heavenly Father, gradually diffusing the blessings we enjoy in these valleys throughout the entire earth, until the whole earth shall be benefitted and blessed by our organization and by our existence upon it.

These are some of the responsibilities that devolve upon us, as a people. Shall I live for myself? God forbid that I should live to spend my time and exercise the talent I may possess for my personal benefit or for the benefit of my family alone. Why? It is unworthy of any man or any woman to live for self alone, to pile up our benefits and comforts for our own luxury and aggrandizement. God forbid that we whom God has chosen, whom he has called and inspired by his Holy Spirit, and blessed with the everlasting Gospel, and upon whom he has placed his Holy Priesthood, and called us to be saviors of men, I say God forbid that we should do this, that we should settle down and think entirely of self and build up self, and let our sphere of usefulness be limited to our own family, extend not an inch beyond our own household and our own family circle. God did not choose us for any such purpose, he did not reveal himself to us for any such object, but he has chosen us to be his missionaries in the earth, to be the pioneers in laying the foundation of that great work that shall stand forever, that shall swallow up all the works and powers of man, all the organizations of man, shall swallow all up and comprehend them all within itself. He has called us to this high and holy calling; and it should be your aim and it ought to be my aim to labor for the general good. To starve ourselves? No. Neglect ourselves? No. Let our families go uncared for? No. This is not necessary, that is the other extreme. I have no right to have a family and neglect them; but on the other hand I am under obligation to look after them, to treat them properly, and give them every advantage in my power. When I became a father I took upon myself that responsibility, and it is a serious one, that is, I should educate my children and train them up in a proper manner, and see that they do not go hungry or naked. But I have another duty, a duty that reaches out beyond the family circle, a duty I owe to my fellow creatures. It is my duty to use my surplus strength and surplus means for their good, to endeavor to make them better for my existence; because I have been born that the earth will be better for it, that men and women will be better because I have lived. And it should be that the world will be better because this Church has been organized, that the world will be better for our existence as an organization. And it should be the aim of every man in this Church, of every bishop and every president of stake and every counselor and officer of whatever name or calling, it should be his aim to labor for the salvation of the people. And the Apostles above all, it devolves upon us, it is the covenant, as I have said, of the priesthood we have received, and it rests upon us, and it requires us to labor to combine and unite the interests of this people. And we beseech you, in Christ's stead, brethren and sisters, be ye united, put away bickerings, put away strife, put away all those causes of division whether they are real or imaginary, and be united, as a people; and I tell you in the name of Jesus, as one of his apostles, if you do this, the heavens will be open to you, and the blessings of God will descend upon you, in your basket and in your store, in your fields and in your flocks, and herds, in your wives and children, in your husbands, in your fathers and mothers, in your brothers and sisters and all your organizations; the blessings of God will descend, like the dew distilled from heaven, and rest upon you, and all that bless you will imbibe and cherish the same spirit. Now, these things are pressing upon us. We have everything against us, the whole world, it may be said, are ready to pass judgment upon us; but yet there are many who oppose the work of God who do so because they have not understood it, and such people, many of them, will yet be gathered in and numbered among us. This work is not for this little handful of people, it is for the whole earth and all the inhabitants thereof; and the day will come when the lessons taught by the Latter-day Saints will be approved by those who are not Latter-day Saints. When the good government maintained in the midst of the people of God will be copied after, and we will be looked to as exemplary.

I pray God to bless you, to pour out his Spirit upon this conference and upon all who shall speak and all who shall hear and all who are kept away from the conference, that the same spirit may run through every heart; for I tell you, my brethren and sisters, it is in vain we labor unless God is with us, in vain we assemble unless his Spirit is poured upon the people to make them to comprehend and to soften their hearts. It is a need greatly to be desired that God's Spirit will descend upon the Latter-day Saints. Oh, that it might be poured out in power and break and rend asunder the darkness that beclouds our minds, that we may see the things of God as they really are, and sense fully the responsibilities we are under as individuals before him. And I believe that it will be poured out more and more, and the blessings that we have yearned for and which we have prayed for and that we have so much desired in our hearts, and for which we have built

Temples, these blessings will descend upon us, and the angels will be nearer to us, and the heavens will be more open to our cries and to our supplications to bestow upon us the blessings thereof. We approach nearer to heaven correspondingly as we live the Gospel revealed to us. It is a precious Gospel, it is a Gospel in which there is contained every requisite to make men and women happy, and to produce a heaven upon earth; and if we will obey it and carry it out there will be more blessings conferred upon us. And that this may be the case, is my prayer, in the name of Jesus. Amen.

### A Remarkable Manifestation.

From the Millennial Star.  
While on our journey from Salt Lake City to Liverpool, we met on the Pennsylvania Railroad a very intelligent and liberal-minded gentleman, named James B. Fry, a Massachusetts manufacturer. He made many inquiries in relation to Joseph Smith, the Book of Mormon and the religion of the Latter-day Saints generally. He appeared deeply interested in the answers given to his interrogations, and expressed himself as being desirous of being still more widely informed, through Church publications, in reference to the subject. While the writer, at his request, described some of the visions, prophecies and manifestations of the power of God received by Joseph Smith, he expressed considerable surprise at the similarity which, in some respects, existed between some of them and a vision claimed to have been seen by an old gentleman, a Quaker, named Joseph Hoag, in 1803. The account of this peculiar manifestation had been given to a member of the family of Mr. Fry by Mr. Hoag himself, and Mr. F., about the time the late war of the rebellion was in progress, had it published in some of the papers. At our request he has forwarded a copy of the document, accompanied by the following note:

LYNN, Massachusetts,  
September 9th, 1878.

Mr. Nicholson:

Dear Sir—Enclosed find a copy of Joseph Hoag's prophecy, which I promised to send you. This has been in our family since 1820 and thus far has proved true to the letter. Whether the monarchical government and State religion will come remains in the future.

Yours respectfully,  
JAS. B. FRY.

VISION OF JOSEPH HOAG.

In the year 1803, in the ninth month, I was one day working in the field alone, and observed that the sun shone clearly, except at one point, where a mist seemed to obscure its brightness. As I noticed the circumstance my mind was clothed with silence, the most solemn I remember to have experienced, for all my faculties were laid low and unusually brought into silence. I do not recollect ever before to have been sensible of such feelings. I said to myself "What does this mean?" When I heard a voice from heaven saying "This that thou seest, that dims the brightness of the sun is a sign of the coming time. I took the fathers of the country from the land of oppression. I planted them here among the forests. I blessed them and sustained them and, while they were humble, I fed them and they became a numerous people. But they now have become proud and lifted up and have forgotten me who nourished and protected them in the wilderness, and are running into every abomination and evil practice of which the old country was guilty. They suffer a dividing spirit to come among them. Lift up thine eyes and behold." And I saw the people dividing in great haste. This division began in the Presbyterian Society, and went through the various denominations, and in its progress, was much the same. Those who dissented were of high heads and taunting language, and those who kept to the ancient faith appeared exercised and sorrowful. When it came to the Society of Friends it raged in as high a degree as before. It next appeared in the body of Freemasons, and set the country in an uproar for a time. Then it entered politics, and did not stop until it produced civil war and an abundance of blood was shed. The Southern States lost their power; slavery was abolished and a monarchical government arose, established a State religion, and made all societies contribute to its support. I was amazed at beholding

all this, and I heard a voice proclaim: "This power shall not always stand, but with it I will chastise my people until they return to the faithfulness of their forefathers. Then seest what is coming in thy native land for the iniquities and blood of Africa, the remembrance of which has come up before me." This vision is yet for many years.

A little boy from New York went into the country visiting. He had a bowl of bread and milk. He tasted it and then hesitated a moment, when his mother asked him if he didn't like it, to which he replied, smacking his lips: "Yes, ma, I was wishing our milkman would keep a cow."

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### Administrators' Notice.

In the matter of the estate of Chloé Humes, deceased.  
ALL persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby required to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after this date, to the undersigned, at his residence in Heber, Wasatch County, and Territory of Utah.  
MANNING HUMES,  
Administrator of the estate of Chloé Humes, deceased.  
Heber, October 9th, 1878.

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