

MINUTES

Of a Two Days' Conference held at Logan, Commencing Saturday, July 15.

FIRST DAY.

10 o'clock a. m.

On the stand were President B. Young, Jr., Elders Charles C. Rich, Lorenzo Snow and Franklin D. Richards of the Twelve, Bishops W. B. Preston and E. F. Sheets, Elders Charles C. Wilcken, M. H. Hardy and B. M. Young, and all the bishops and other leading men of the Valley.

Meeting was called to order by President B. Young, Jr. Singing by the choir and prayer by Bishop Sheets.

Elder Charles C. Wilcken expressed his delight at the beautiful appearance of Cache Valley, made so through the industry of a people whom God had greatly favored, and spoke of the great and serious responsibilities upon the people. The ways of the world should not be contracted by us, nor covenants broken, nor promises allowed to remain unfulfilled, or confidence in each other would be seriously affected. Co-operation, labor, and home industries were the only means of our becoming truly wealthy as a united people, and it was the way in which God intended to build up Zion on the earth, the only way we could be prepared to receive ungathered Israel and provide for them a means of sustenance.

Elder Samuel Smith, of Brigham City, urged that the raw material which a kind Providence had so bountifully provided for the Latter-day Saints who had settled these valleys, be utilized. He was in sympathy with his brethren who labored to accomplish this object.

Bishop Sheets said Enoch labored 365 years to bring his people to a state of perfection. The Latter-day Saints had been engaged in the same work of perfection now forty-seven years, and notwithstanding that much might have been done which had been left undone, yet the people, through the blessing of God and their wise leaders, had made unprecedented progress. The brethren often spoke in much plainness of our short-comings. It was with good intentions they did so, yet he thought the progress the people of Cache Valley had made was very encouraging. He believed that with all our weaknesses the Latter-day Saints were the best people on the earth and acknowledged of God. The crops were very promising, and doubtless there would be a very bountiful harvest. He reminded all of the counsel of the First Presidency and the Twelve about saving and storing away breadstuffs in the event of war or scarcity overtaking this as well as other nations.

Singing by the choir, and prayer by Bishop Hughes.

2 p. m.

Meeting commenced by singing by the choir, and prayer by Elder Moses Thatcher.

Elder James H. Hart, of Bear Lake, delivered a very interesting discourse on unfulfilled Scriptural promises pointing to the glorious destiny of God's people.

Elder Lorenzo Snow said that perhaps one of the most important subjects which concerned the spiritual welfare and temporal prosperity of the Latter-day Saints was the uniting of their labors to produce from the elements such articles of wear and consumption as were needful for existence and comfort, and to effect a thorough co-operation on the part of our merchants to sustain our factories by making the sale of their goods a specialty.

Prejudiced feelings against the United Order were entertained by some, which arose from a very erroneous conception of its workings, in effect that it wrested from the people their agency. There was a desire inherent in man to rule and obtain power over his fellow man. As the spirit and genius of the United Order was to treat its members as children of the one common parent, it being the duty of all to be industrious and to work for the common welfare of the whole, giving the right to none to flourish at the expense of his brother, and herein it being opposed to the modern system of business, many, through the lack of the spirit of God, who revealed this order of government, failed to comprehend its true import, and notwithstanding the plainness of the law concerning it, their reasoning on it en-

tirely misled them. The heads of families were to act as stewards over their own property, and the fullest liberty was granted them to improve and increase it in every lawful manner. Because of imperfections we were not prepared to enter into the United Order so fully as was represented in the revelation. It was very necessary, however, that we continually bear in mind these words, "Behold, these properties are mine, saith the Lord, or your faith is vain and you are found hypocrites and the covenants are broken." Under the circumstances it was our duty to get as near perfect to the system revealed as was possible. There was perhaps every chance for those weak in the faith to apostatize during the imperfect state of its workings. When the stewardship assigned to a man, in which the stewardships of his brethren were directly concerned, became neglected or abused through wilful defect in him, the following language of the Lord, contained in the revelation, was applicable to his case: "Inasmuch as some of my servants have broken my commandments, I have cursed them with a very sore curse." The many tangible blessings that were to be derived from this holy order in its perfected state, which constituted the beauty of it, would be so surpassing in their beneficence, that its early difficulties would be entirely forgotten.

Singing by the choir and prayer by Pres. F. D. Richards.

SECOND DAY.

Sunday, 10 a. m.

Conference was called to order by Pres. B. Young, Jr.

Singing by the choir, and prayer by Bishop Roskelley.

Elder B. M. Young testified to the truthfulness of the latter-day work, and spoke of the duties assigned Elder M. H. Hardy and himself, in connection with the Young Men's Mutual Improvement societies. Bro. Hardy and he had travelled as far south of Salt Lake as St. George, and as far north as Cache Valley, organizing their associations in the various settlements. They were now on their way to Bear Lake Valley in the same interest. The only sure and intelligent way to combat the weapons of the adversary was to teach the young in the fear of the Lord the beauty and grandeur of the principles of life and happiness, which the gospel alone could afford.

Pres. C. C. Rich said the principles of the gospel had been, through the mercy and goodness of God, restored to the Latter-day Saints. They would be held responsible for its faithful promulgation to the world at large, and for the light and knowledge it imparted to them. During a part of the early history of the church the Lord revealed certain things which were not strictly complied with, through the negligence of the people. The consequence was they were driven from their homes, suffering much persecution, and having to endure much inconvenience and trouble. We were approaching nearer, each conference, the period of our Savior's coming. How did we feel about it? Were we prepared to receive his farther instructions? Oneness was absolutely necessary. Nothing but unity in its strictest sense could accomplish the purposes of the Father. We lived in a day when unity alone could make us acceptable to God. Where was the man that could do any one part of establishing Zion on the earth, unless he was possessed of the spirit of willing obedience and the fear of the Lord God? This willing obedience on the part of the people to sustain his servants in their several callings was absolutely required at our hands. It was the devil's agents who prompted Latter-day Saints to resist the sacred influences which in the silent watches and meditative moments recommend themselves to the heart. He urged all who were not earnestly engaged in fulfilling their sacred covenants with God in effect that they would in coming to this goodly land devote their time, means and ability to promote the interests of Zion, against the opposing and intruding influences of the destroyers, to repent and do better.

Continued with concluding remarks on the work necessary to be done preparatory to the coming of the Savior. He also referred to attending to the ordinances for deceased relatives and friends, building temples and becoming a righteous, united people.

Elder M. H. Hardy said all the

circumstances and combination of circumstances of his experience had confirmed and strengthened his faith in the great latter day work. He was grateful to know that the doctrines declared to us were true. Father Earl, an aged man, referred to incidents in his life connected with his forty years' experience in the church, and his personal acquaintance with the Prophet Joseph. He cautioned the young against the use of tobacco and intoxicating drinks.

Pres. Lorenzo Snow said it was highly necessary that we love one another, and cease to speak evil or otherwise injure one another. He used to think it singular why the apostles had to suffer so severe persecutions of almost every nature. Had they succeeded in establishing among them the principles of unity the result might have been very different. The same form of persecution would overtake us as a people were we destitute of union. The Lord, through a revelation to the Prophet Joseph, informed us that the disciples of old sought not to forgive one another in their hearts, hence they were afflicted with sore chastisement. The Lord further says, He that forgives not his brother his trespasses, stands condemned before the Lord, and there remaineth in him the greater sin. The saints would never see the beauty of the United Order until the spirit of love, charity and forgiveness was acquired and practised by them. The Lord required us to forgive when forgiveness was not sought for by the party injuring us. The Lord says, "I will forgive whom I will forgive, but of you it is required to forgive all men, and you ought to say in your hearts, let God judge between thee and me, and reward thee according to thy deeds." He advised the congregation to peruse the contents of the revelation, which was applicable to all. When a man could bear injuries to a good grace, how noble in him! How like unto the pattern the Saviour instituted for our guidance!

Singing by the choir, and prayer by Bishop Hammond.

2 p. m.

Singing by the choir and prayer by Bishop Merrill.

Pres. F. D. Richards said it was a commonly accepted proverb that we should practise what we preached. The doctrine advocated by Pres. Snow on co-operation should not therefore fail to be fully appreciated. The principle of forgiveness had been dwelt upon too, showing that the brotherhood of the gospel required us to forget as well as forgive, and that the more forgiving and charitable we became the nearer we patterned after the Redeemer. Those who had become members of the Church since the revelation of the United Order was given, which was in 1843, had, by virtue of their first baptism, covenanted to accept it in connection with other certain requirements. It would seem a matter of wonder why we now should be so afraid to renew our covenants when called upon to do so by the same authority through which we obtained remission of our sins. He contrasted the uses of a temple built by the Christian world and those of a temple erected through revelation by the Latter-day Saints. Whilst the one was used for preaching purposes, affording only temporary enjoyment, the other was used for converse with holy beings, in which those ordinances were performed which bound the hearts of the children to the fathers, and the hearts of the fathers to the children, thereby conferring lasting, inestimable benefit on the living and the dead. As a substitute for a temple the children of Israel were commanded to build and have accompany them in their journeyings the Ark of the Tabernacle. Without temples Enoch could not have perfected his people. A temple was absolutely necessary for a people whose circumstances would admit of building one, in order for them to obtain full and complete salvation. He narrated incidents in the building and dedication of the Nauvoo Temple, and named persons who there appeared to the prophet Joseph and the nature and importance of their missions. David, the man after God's own heart, was not permitted to build a temple, because he, although in obedience to the commands of God, had imbrued his hands in human blood. God had so over-ruled that we as a people stood before the world free from the contamination of blood; and therefore the labor of

our hands in the building of temples might be accepted of God. The temple of Solomon was built, the temple of an ax or hammer not having been heard; a grand organization of priesthood was made before the act of dedicating it, and as a proof of divine acceptance fire was sent down from heaven.

The Seventies, High Priests, and Elders were now directly called upon, in connection with the people generally, to push forward the building of the Temple at Salt Lake City; it was a privilege to be engaged in such a glorious work. He reminded the people, at the request of President Young, of the fifty cents per month temple donation. This matter, although in itself small, was very important, and every head of family should consider it so, complying willingly with it. He urged the young to improve their time, and cautioned them against intoxicating drinks, which produced vitiated tastes and appetites.

President B. Young, Jr., thanked the brethren who had come to visit us, and hoped that many such reunions of brotherhood would be afforded us.

Singing by the choir, and benediction by Pres. B. Young, Jr.

The attendance was larger than at any preceding conference, it being estimated that 5,000 persons were present. The singing, under the able leadership of Brother Alexander Lewis, was excellent. Several anthems were rendered during the services, which were truly artistic and refreshing.

The members of our choirs, whose efforts contribute so much to our pleasure and enjoyment, deserve our encouragement.

GEO. F. GIBBS, Clerk.

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 27. — After the reading of the journal, Bayard said: I am sure the Senate and country will be deeply affected by the announcement of the melancholy event of yesterday, the death of our late friend and brother Allen T. Caperton, senator from West Virginia. I move, as a mark of respect so justly due to the memory of this excellent and honorable man, that the Senate stand adjourned until to-morrow at eleven o'clock.

Stevenson said he concurred in what had been said, and moved that a committee of four senators be appointed to accompany the remains of the deceased to his late residence in West Virginia; agreed to, and the chair appointed Davis, Cooper, Booth and Hitchcock such committee.

The motion of Bayard was then agreed to, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 26.

Hurlbut, from the committee on military affairs, reported back the resolution directing the Secretary of War not to issue to the northwestern Indians special patent cartridges, which are required for the arms used by them; adopted.

WASHINGTON, 27.—The committee on appropriations reported back the senate bill appropriating \$100,000 for the construction of the Washington monument; passed, with amendments, one of which was for increasing the amount to \$200,000.

A message from the senate, announcing the death of Senator Caperton, of West Virginia, was presented, whereupon, on motion of Wilson, the usual resolutions were adopted.

Wilson, Banks, Luttrell, Douglas, Yardenburg, Faulkner and Kasson were appointed a committee to accompany the body to West Virginia.

AMERICAN.

CHICAGO, 25.—The *Telegraph's* Washington special says C. B. Wright, president of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, has addressed a circular to the various members of Congress asking an extension of time in which to complete the road. The company do not ask any subsidy; on the contrary, they ask for the passage of the bill providing for a resurrender to Government of the grant of lands to a branch line, and a simple extension of time to enable them to reorganize the company,

to accomplish the purpose of its existence, and give the country another Pacific railway without further Government assistance.

The Tammany Hall meeting, to ratify the nomination of Tilden and Hendricks, was very large and enthusiastic. Chas. A. Dana presided, and among the Vice-Presidents were Augustus Schell, John Kelly and August Belmont. The speakers were Hon. John Hancock, of Texas, Gov. Walker, of Virginia, Hon. Chas. Hooker, of Mississippi, Hon. Mr. Tarbox, of Mass., and Hon. Mr. Franklin, of Mo.

Gen. McKenzie, with six companies of United States troops, has been ordered from the Indian Territory to the Red Cloud agency and vicinity, via Cheyenne and Laramie, to take the place of Col. Merritt, who goes with the fifth cavalry to join Crook.

PROVIDENCE, 25.—Orders have been received at Fort Adams, the headquarters of the First Artillery, to dispatch four companies west forthwith.

NEW YORK, 26.—The *Tribune's* special from Fort Fetterman says Merritt's column of the 5th cavalry, which leaves here to join Crook, consists of ten companies of cavalry and about one hundred recruits for the infantry companies now with Crook. It will reach the main command about the second of August. Crook will then have twenty-five companies of cavalry and ten companies of infantry, with 200 Snake Indians. With this force active operations will be immediately begun against Sitting Bull's forces. The command will even then be much smaller in number than the Indians against whom it will contend. Any co-operation from Terry's troops will hardly be practicable before another engagement is had, as the Indians are encamped very near Crook, and evidently preparing for a struggle.

The building of forts at the mouth of Tongue and Big Horn rivers will begin at once, under the protection of Terry's forces.

It is probable that the campaign against the Indians will be conducted entirely by Crook, under the direction of Sheridan.

Sailing-master Rowland, of the *Mohawk* was re-arrested yesterday on a charge of perjury. He made several attempts to escape, and was at last lodged in jail in default of bail. A large, angry crowd was about, who threatened to lynch him.

The Custer monument fund reaches nearly \$4,000.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says several western senators and delegates have urged upon the President the necessity of requesting Congress to grant authority for the acceptance of volunteers to suppress the hostile Sioux. The President very positively refused to do so on the ground that he does not need them. The only proposition of the kind that meets with his favorable consideration is one to allow him to recruit for the regular army and companies now in the hostile country to their full strength with volunteers, who will enlist therein to serve six months, or during the continuance of the war. These, he thinks, would be effective soldiers, but new organizations he believes could not be made serviceable in time. In this opinion the President is supported by Sherman and Sheridan, who both claim that the regular troops are sufficient to cope with the hostile Sioux, though both would be willing to accept six months' recruits from the frontier to fill up the companies if Congress would so authorize.

Among others, the Governor of Montana, who was one of Sherman's generals during the war, was offered to raise a thousand men and take them into the field for operations against the Sioux, or for the defense of the settlements of the Territory, urging that there is danger that the Sioux will break up into small bands and make raids for supplies and for diversion; and that also in case of disaster to regular troops there would be nothing to keep the Sioux from crashing off the Montana settlements and clearing the country to the Columbia River.

Sherman declined the offer of the volunteers, but advised the Governor to organize a militia force for emergencies. The President and military authorities desire, if possible, to confine the expenses of this war within the regular army appropriations, or at least to confine any extra cost to the single item of transportation, so that otherwise the Government shall not expend a single dollar more than if the troops were in garrison.