



GEORGE Q. CANNON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday, - October 16, 1872.

FOURTH DAY.

Wednesday, 10th, 2 p. m.

The choir sang:

"Praise ye the Lord! 'tis good to raise
Your hearts and voices in his praise."

Prayer by ELDER JOHN VAN COTT.

"Lord, we come before thee now,
At thy feet we humbly bow."

was sung by the choir.

ELDER JOSEPH YOUNG bore testimony to the truth of the gospel, and expressed great joy and satisfaction that man could receive revelation from God in this as well as in any former age. He earnestly exhorted the Saints to faithfulness and predicted that the day was at hand when those who would not serve God would be thrust aside from the Church of Christ.

PRESIDENT GEORGE A. SMITH spoke of the appeals that had been made to the people on behalf of the Perpetual Emigrating Fund. The donations this season had been light, President Young and a few others had contributed liberally to it. He advised the Bishops and others to see that those who were owing the fund paid up their indebtedness. He next commented upon the importance of people being interested enough in the young to become teachers in Sunday schools. All should take an interest in those useful institutions. The Catechism was out of print, but another edition would at once be issued. Those acquainted with the contents of this book were in a position to defend the doctrines of the Church. The speaker also recommended the Saints to patronize the *Juvenile Instructor*, as an excellent means of informing the minds of the young; spoke of the *DESERET NEWS* as a journal not only valuable to the Saints as a Church paper, but as containing besides a great amount of general information.

The speaker next treated upon the importance of family and secret prayer, and the cultivation of faith in God for the healing of the sick. He also commented upon the Order of Enoch, showing the great amount of good that could be accomplished by a concentration of effort and a co-operation of labor under that organization. The great impediment to the progress of such an important society would be the innate selfishness of those who might engage in it. He expected to see the time when Latter-day Saints would be so thoroughly trained in the principles of righteousness that they would be able and willing to conform to the regulations and laws of such an association. He continued at some length to show the great benefits that would arise from a proper application of the principle of co-operation, explaining how the people could, by this means, become rich. An effort would be made to organize a city, the affairs of which would be conducted on a more detailed and extended principle of co-operation than had yet been inaugurated. He concluded by exhorting the Saints to pay their tithes and offerings.

"Let those who would be Saints in deed,
Heed not what others do,"
was sung, the solo by Sister Careless and the chorus by the choir.

PRESIDENT BRIGHAM YOUNG delivered a most interesting and instructive discourse, of which a full report will be published. He depicted the nature of true freedom, and also described the course that should be taken by the Latter-day Saints, and which would enable them to successfully build up the kingdom of God. A synopsis would not convey a correct idea of the discourse.

It was motioned, by PRESIDENT GEO. A. SMITH, that the home missionaries be sustained and that they continue their labors.

President Smith then said:

I wish to say to my friends

that I am about to go abroad, on a visit to the Holy Land. I expect to start in the course of a few days. The contemplated journey will cost three thousand dollars in gold—an amount which I am unable to raise without difficulty, and I thought of inviting the bishops and my friends generally—all who feel disposed to do so, to donate something towards the expenses of this pilgrimage to the Holy Land. I feel as though I would rather not make this call or invitation, but I will say that inasmuch as they will contribute their mite towards defraying the expenses of my visit to the sites which form the foundation of sacred history, I have no doubt a share of the blessings thereof will fall upon their heads in due season, which may God grant in the name of Jesus, Amen.

ELDER GEORGE Q. CANNON presented the names of the following brethren as having been called on missions; the vote to sustain them was unanimous.

TO THE UNITED STATES.

William A. Neimoyer,
Mark Lindsey.

TO ENGLAND.

John Bennion.

The choir sang:

"Daughter of Zion."

The congregation and choir sang,

"Praise God from whom all blessings flow."

Conference adjourned till the 6th day of April, 1873, at 10 a. m.

Benediction by PRESIDENT GEORGE A. SMITH.

JOHN NICHOLSON,

Clerk of Conference.

THE Conference which closed yesterday afternoon was one of the most interesting, in point of the numbers who attended it and the character of the teachings promulgated, that has been held for many years. At no previous time do we recollect seeing so many present on the opening day of Conference as there were in the Tabernacle on Sunday. Immense as is the capacity of that building, it was insufficient to accommodate the people on that day, and hundreds went away in the afternoon because they could not get seats or even good places to stand. The attendance on each succeeding day until the close of the Conference was also very good, better we think than usual. The great feature of this Conference, and that which will cause it to be long remembered in the future, was the enunciation, by President Young, of his views respecting the order of Enoch, and his proposition to help to establish a city and society that should be models of what cities and societies should be. These views will afford the people ample food for reflection and conversation, and may have the effect to divert their attention from the too engrossing cares of money-making. All who heard these views can readily perceive that there are labors yet ahead for the Latter-day Saints which will call for the exercise on their part of every quality and gift that pertain to the gospel. Many have expressed regret that they were not connected with the church in its early days, that they might have shared in the trials and sufferings of the people when compelled to endure mobocratic violence; but there need be no regrets of this kind indulged in. The future, as well as the present, furnishes abundant opportunities to satisfy all those who are eager to have their faith tested, and their experience ripened. President Young, in his remarks yesterday, gave a few glimpses of a society yet to be organized in the midst of the Latter-day Saints, which will probably call for as large an amount of faith on the part of those who are its members, as it did in former days to bear all the trials incident to mobbing and expulsion from houses and lands.

THE late Fair of Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society shows a decided advance of late years in the character of the stock imported and bred in the Territory, and in its manufacturing and mineral development. In the matter of serviceable cloths for apparel at reasonable prices, there was a gratifying exhibition. In the horse department were many fine animals, showing that the taste of the public is being cultivated in that direction, although as yet Utah has not very much to boast of. The possession of fine and high prized horses is a great ambition to many people, but

it does not pay for general purposes, yet for introduction, among the common stock, of the spirit, vigor, energy, quickness, stamina, and endurance of the thoroughbred, such horses are of great value. The most useful horse stock for general use appears to be something like the Canadian—chunky, compact, well put together, with no unnecessary length, height, fat, flesh, bone, useless showiness, or superfluous action, iron sinewed, tough, lively, hardy, capable of hauling a moderate load at a smart walking pace thirty or forty miles a day, and of running the same distance with a buggy in half the time, also of being kept in good condition at a moderate expense. For such purposes perhaps the Canadian is as good as any, or that crossed with our best native or California horses. This grade would produce very serviceable horses of all work, and they need not be very expensive. A span of easily kept horses, which can do common farm work or road hauling at a four miles an hour pace, and take the family twenty or thirty miles to meeting at an eight miles an hour pace, is one of the most useful of teams to most of our citizens who need them, and this is a kind of animal which should be liberally encouraged at our Fairs.

The increase in blooded cattle, sheep and hogs was very gratifying. Of the last named there was a fair show, also of sheep, but of these last we should have been pleased to see a much more extensive display. Encouragement of fine imported stock is very good, but particular encouragement should be given to improved grade stock, produced in the Territory, as this kind will be the most generally profitable. The most commonly useful hogs for the production of pork and bacon, are those which, farrowed in March or April, will make the finest animals for the butcher in the following November or December. In regard to sheep, the production of the best mutton as well as wool should be kept well in view, as that kind of meat is in favor.

The Durham breed make much beef and make it quickly, and some strains are excellent for milk and butter. But probably for general uses—milk, butter, cheese, beef, and work, the Devon can hardly be surpassed, if equaled. That is the kind for all purposes. We should have been much pleased to see this kind largely represented at our late Fair, and we hope it will be at the next. The active Devons are certainly more suitable to our small farmers and our bare ranges than the more ponderous Durhams, which are at home in rich meadow pastures, where a full meal requires little travel. It would have been more satisfactory too if there had been a more extensive show of grade and native cows and oxen, a defect which it would be pleasant and promising to see remedied in future Fairs.

JOHN BULL, that is, a large part of him, seems inclined to growl his discontent over the Geneva adjudication of the *Alabama* business, incited afresh by the publication and discussion of Sir Alexander Cockburn's adverse opinion of the award of the arbitrators. Sir Alexander undoubtedly has the right to his own opinion, and to publish his own opinion. The public, British or other, has the right to its opinion of his opinion and to the expression of its opinion of his opinion. But the fact of submitting the question in controversy to international arbitration presupposes an intention to abide by the decision of the arbitrators, although it may be different to what either wished it to be. Indeed, it could hardly have been otherwise than something not in accordance with the ideas and demands of the parties litigant, otherwise there would have been no necessity to refer the case to arbitration.

The very best thing that England and America can do is to accept the decision in good faith, and for the former nation to pay the award promptly and have done with the controversy, which has been a very irritating one, and has caused the manifestation of a deal of bad blood between the two nations.

There can be no doubt that the immediate and honest acceptance of the decision would be the most economical and in every way the wisest thing that could be done by both America and England. Each nation, or a part of each nation, can deliver itself of its respective views of the matter, but an exciting opposition to the decision is folly, whether it be considered exactly just or not. As to John, it is natural to him to grumble, and possibly he

could hardly live, certainly he would not feel comfortable, if he were denied that privilege. But then he will show good sense if he lets grumbling be the sum and substance of his real or assumed dissatisfaction, and if he pays the money duly his brother Jonathan will not take it badly amiss if it be done grumblingly, knowing that John seldom does anything without that sort of accompaniment.

ANOTHER month will settle things political in the United States for a time. In all probability the re-election of Grant will be accomplished within that time. As over the election of Lincoln, the division of the Democracy in November is likely to throw the ruling power into the hands of the Republicans for another four years. What further divergence from the fundamental principles of American government may be made in that time is not for us to say. But it cannot be denied that many fear that it will be much. If the whole of the powers that be were of the same character as those which unfortunately exist in Utah, the departure from the Constitution and from the underlying principles of the government of this nation would be very great, so great that nobody would recognize that any republicanism or democracy existed in the political condition, for it would be a sheer despotism, with no laws but the dicta of the rulers, and the dicta of such rulers would be guided by no principle of constitutional law or justice, but would be the natural outcome of their passions and prejudices. This is the faith that the people of this Territory have in those who have been appointed and sent to rule over them, a faith confirmed by painful and abundant experience.

It is unfortunate, certainly, that President Grant should have hit upon such unsatisfactory characters as most of his appointees are to Utah. It is a misfortune to him, because they do him no credit, but bring him into disrepute among the people, so far as the actions of his appointees can do so. It would be much better every way if those appointees, one and all, were men and officers in whom the people could place confidence, and that would be the case if they were men and officers of uprightness and integrity, undeniably devoted to the public welfare, instead of being fanatically opposed to the people, and guilty of spitting out that fanatical opposition at every available opportunity.

It is supposed by some that President Grant, if re-elected, will continue in office men who have thus proved their ineligibility so far as fitness is concerned, but that does not necessarily follow. Really, no man can afford to do wrong. It is a losing business, and eventually all who practice it find that to be the case. It is sometimes almost as bad to make a mistake. If President Grant be re-elected, he will still have before him a powerful opposition, which he can not hope to crush, but which he may find it to his advantage to conciliate, and in order to conciliate it may be necessary to be very circumspect in his official actions, not only towards powerful constituencies, but also towards those less powerful, for the reason that it is never safe to despise the day of small things, as we know not what a day may bring forth.

President Grant is not without a degree of hard, sound sense, and men of that character learn something by experience. It may be that from the experience of the past four years he has learned much that will enable him to wield the executive power as judiciously as could reasonably be expected during the ensuing four years, and insist that all his appointees shall do the same on pain of prompt removal. If this shall be so, there will be little if any cause for regret, even on the part of his opponents, if he be re-elected. He has brought through to an apparently fair termination the *Alabama* difficulty, although for a time the indirect claims nonsense caused things to look rather threatening. Other portions of his policy may receive a similar modification, and in their advanced progress may be equally satisfactory. Certain it is, that if it is in the order of Providence that the present incumbent of the Presidential chair be chosen to sit there four years longer, events will be overruled to further the purposes of the Almighty, and all things will work together for the good of those who serve him, whether or not they be so intended by all connected with them.