

## QUARTERLY CONFERENCE.

SALT LAKE ASSEMBLY HALL,  
January 3d, 1880.

The Quarterly Conference of the Salt Lake Stake of Zion convened at 10 a.m., President Angus M. Cannon presiding. Present also of the Presidency of the Stake, Elders David O. Calder and Joseph E. Taylor.

There were present on the Stand: President John Taylor and Elder Brigham Young, of the Apostles.

Patriarch John Smith.

Horace S. Eldredge of the First Presidents of Seventies, and Elias Smith and Elias Morris, of the Presidency of the High Priests' Quorum.

Presiding Bishop Edward Hunter and L. W. Hardy and R. T. Burton, his counselors.

After the opening services,

President John Taylor addressed the Conference. He prefaced his remarks by wishing all present a "Happy New Year." He congratulated the Saints of the Stake upon the privilege afforded them of meeting in such a pleasant place and with such favorable surroundings. Though the building was not fully completed, it answered the present purpose, and when finished would make a very comfortable and commodious structure, for meetings of a general character.

The roll was called. There were present of the Presidents of the Seventies Quorums, 16; the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 8th, 11th, 12th and 15th Quorums of Elders were represented.

All the Wards of the Stake were represented excepting the 18th Ward of this city and the Mill Creek, East Mill Creek, Draperville, (the bishop being sick) South Jordan, West Jordan and North Jordan Wards.

The Teacher's Quorum of the Draperville Ward was represented, and the Deacons' Quorums of the 1st, 7th, 11th, 12th, 18th, 19th, South Jordan and Herriman Wards were represented.

The following reports were read:

A Statistical Report of the Stake for the quarter ending November 30th, 1879.

Apostles, 7; Counselors to the Apostles, 1; Patriarchs, 7; Seventies, 1,077; High Priests, 463; Elders, 1,629; Priests, 138; Teachers, 181; Deacons, 694; Members, 10,512; total officers and members, 14,709; children under eight years, 5,601. Total of souls, 20,320.

Families, 4,085; marriages, 23; births, males 87; females 69; children blessed, 156; members received, 214; members removed, 191; baptized, 34; ex-communicated, 4; deaths, males 47; females, 45; individuals drawing support, 253; increase not otherwise designated, 6. Total increase, 410; total decrease, 287; net increase, 123; number of quorums in the Stake; High Priests, 1; Elders, 16; Priests, 2; Teachers, 4; Deacons, 41.

Elder George Goddard, of the building committee of the Salt Lake Assembly Hall read an exhibit of the funds received and disbursed for that purpose. The original apportionment of the building of this hall had been \$20,516.00; the total receipts to date had been \$17,894.52; of this amount about one-half had been paid in cash, the balance in Tithing Store orders, labor, etc. Twelve of the wards of the Stake had overpaid on their apportionment in the aggregate amounting to \$1,995.02. Twenty-three of the wards had failed to pay their original apportionment to the amount of \$4,517.50. Of the proceeds of days' labor, volunteered by a vote of the last quarterly conference, \$2,519.51 had been received. The present indebtedness of the committee amounted to \$4,531, and it would probably require about \$6,000 to pay off the debts contracted by the committee and to complete the building and provide it with lighting and heating apparatus.

He made a strong appeal in behalf of the committee for the means necessary to complete and furnish the building. Reports were read from the 3rd, 11th, 12th and 16th Quorums of Elders all of which represented these quorums to be in a satisfactory condition. Elder Brigham Young addressed the Conference. He felt gratified with the opportunity of meeting in this building, the necessity for which had long been felt by the Saints of this Stake. Many felt that they had been very liberal in donating towards this and other buildings. This might be the case from our own standpoints, but he

felt that no one could do too much for the furtherance of God's purposes. In conclusion he urged the Saints to be liberal in their aid that the committee might be relieved of the obligations they had assumed for the purpose of completing the building, and especially those who felt that they had not done their part in this respect.

President Joseph E. Taylor then addressed the Conference. The Saints had been provided for and delivered by the divine interposition of Providence, when none but God's hand could deliver, which should inspire in them faith in and love for Him, Presiding officers in the priesthood especially should be faithful, for if such was the case and if they were sustained by the united faith of the Saints in seeking the establishment of God's purposes in the earth, they could accomplish all that the Lord required of them; but he feared there were many, judging from their conduct, who did not appreciate the responsibility and authority resting upon them. He urged the importance of a more thorough organization of the quorums of the Lesser Priesthood. As it is many of those holding the Melchisedec Priesthood were required to act in the offices of the Aaronic Priesthood. Those acting as Judges in Israel should faithfully and impartially deal out justice to all, making no exceptions on account of relationship or position.

President Angus M. Cannon remarked that the sons of Greece were taught that their lives and abilities were the property of the State, and as a people we should be subject in all things to the dictation of the Holy Spirit. All the revelations given to Joseph Smith showed the necessity of acquiring knowledge and preparing ourselves for the important duties requiring our attention. Spoke of the carelessness and indifference of some bishops who were absent from this meeting, and have not even counselors present to represent their wards. It was a question whether we were justified in sustaining men that stood before the people to instruct them when they themselves were guilty of such neglect in seeking for that information necessary to qualify them for the stations they were called to fill amongst the Saints, for when the Saints were neglected and allowed to fall into infidelity those who presided over them would be held in a great degree responsible. There was an increasing tendency in the midst of the Saints, upon one excuse or another, to disregard the counsel contained in the "Word of Wisdom." He cautioned the Saints to be careful in their teachings and example to their children relative to this and all other revelations given for our benefit.

A meeting of the Relief, Improvement and other societies was announced for this evening at seven o'clock in this hall, and a general meeting of the priesthood was announced for to-morrow (Sunday) evening January 4th, at the same hour, to which the sisters are also invited.

Conference adjourned to meet at 2 p.m.

The choir sang an anthem. Benediction by President H. S. Eldredge.

2 p.m.

Conference re-assembled at 2 p.m. After the opening services, President Angus M. Cannon explained that in presenting the Authorities of the Church, the names of the officers of Deacons' Quorums would be omitted, as also those presiding over Priests' and Teachers' Quorums, where these organizations were local in their nature. The lists of High Councilors and Home Missionaries would also be temporarily omitted.

The General Authorities of the Church and the Authorities of the Stake were then presented and unanimously sustained as previously, with the exceptions named by President Cannon and those which follow:

The name of Elder A. P. Rockwood was omitted as one of the First Presidents of Seventies, and that of Owen Frewin as First Counselor to the Sixth Quorum of Elders, they having departed this life.

Gordon S. Beckstead was sustained as President of the Sixteenth Quorum of Elders, and Albert Holt and Saml. L. Howard as his Counselors.

The names of the presiding officers of the various societies and

associations of the Stake were omitted, to be presented at the general meeting of these associations to be held in the evening.

Elder Chas. W. Penrose addressed the Conference. He congratulated the Saints of this Stake on the near completion of the Salt Lake Assembly Hall, and anticipated the enjoyment of many good times therein. It might be thought from the public rebukes that were administered that the Latter-day Saints were not a very good people. But such remarks were only intended for the transgressors, who were few in comparison with the faithful. While some were living in violation of their covenants, there were a great many others whose hearts were set to do the will of God and work righteousness. There were some wicked ones among the people of God in all ages, except perhaps in the Zion of Enoch, and before that city was caught up, a separation had taken place between the evil and the good, the former being afterwards destroyed by the flood. A similar line would be drawn among the Saints in these days, in consequence of the increased righteousness of the faithful making a strong contrast with the wickedness of the transgressor. The Saints were called out of the world to be separate not merely in person, but in spirit in motive, in act and object. They were gathered here to be a righteous people, consecrated to the service of God in body and in spirit. This was the grand object of all ordinances, conferences, teachings and organizations—to bring the people to sanctification and union, and communion with the Lord. We were few in numbers, not great in wealth, not remarkable for our learning, and the whole world was or would be opposed to us. Yet it was promised we should prevail. This could only be effected by the power of God, and that would only be manifested in consequence of the righteousness of the Saints. He closed by predicting the certain triumph of the kingdom of God, the overthrow of evil and the power of the world, and the exaltation and dominion of the righteous.

Elder W. C. Staines said he endorsed the remarks of the previous speaker. The persecutions and hardships which the Saints had been called upon to endure and the progress of the work under such adverse circumstances, should be a testimony to all of the truth of the work and of its ultimate triumph. The salvation the Saints were expecting and laboring for required obedience to all the laws of the gospel and would not be realized from the observance of any one particular law. Bore testimony to the truth of the work of God, and knew that our enemies could not prevail against us.

Elder Henry Grow made a few remarks relative to the amount of work needed as well as material to finish this building. It had been prepared temporarily for this conference, by request of the authorities of the Church. He bore a strong testimony to the truth of the work and the final triumph of the truth.

President Angus M. Cannon read a financial statement of what had been paid by the Wards for the erection of the Assembly Hall, and the amount of indebtedness on the building, and what was yet required to complete the same. A motion was made that we continue our efforts until it is finished. The vote was unanimous in the affirmative.

Conference adjourned to meet at 10 a.m. Jan. 4th, and was dismissed by singing and prayer.

January 4th, 1880.

Conference re-assembled at 10 a.m.

Opening services.

Elder Orson Pratt delivered a powerful discourse upon the importance of the Saints being united in temporal matters, quoting from the Doctrine and Covenants to prove that unless the people were equal in that respect they could not enjoy that degree of the Holy Spirit which would otherwise follow them. He attributed much of the sickness and lack of power in rebuking disease in our midst to the non-observance by the Saints of the Word of Wisdom; for it was promised that if that counsel was observed, the destroyer would pass by. This was specially noticeable in the ravages of that dreadful scourge, diphtheria.

He was followed by Elder Elias Morris and Bishop Frederick Kes-

ler who bore powerful testimonies to the truths of the promises made to those who obeyed the counsels contained in the "Word of Wisdom," which they did, both from their own experience and from observation of others. They also spoke upon the importance of the Saints living more faithful in all other respects that God's blessings might rest more abundantly upon them.

Elder John Van Cott said his mind had been called back to the early settlement of these valleys. He could realize that no people could have accomplished the great results we see before us to-day if God had not been with them, relative to the desolating scourges and sickness that Joseph said should come upon the nations. It was not expected that all the righteous even should escape.

Adjourned till 2 p.m.

Dismissed by singing and prayer.

Conference re-assembled at 2 p.m.

The hall was crowded with eager and attentive listeners, every available position either for sitting or standing being occupied and hundreds even then could not gain admittance.

After the opening services, the sacrament was administered by the presiding officers of the 19th Ward.

The members and alternate members of the High Council, and the names of the home missionaries, were presented and unanimously sustained as at the previous Conference of the Stake, with the following exceptions:

Milando Pratt's name was omitted from the members of the High Council and home mission. The names of Lorus Pratt, and Rodney C. Badger were also omitted from the Home Missionary list, the two Brothers Pratt and Bro. Badger having removed from the Stake.

Elder Andres W. Winberg was sustained as one of the regular members of the High Council, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the removal of Elder Milando Pratt.

The following were added to the list of Home Missionaries: William White, Parley P. Pratt, Joseph H. Parry, W. N. Williams, Thomas F. Howells, W. J. Lewis, Hyrum W. Taylor and Andrew S. Johnson.

President John Taylor addressed the Conference. He felt to endorse the remarks made in the morning, relative to the importance of observing the Word of Wisdom. It was not only necessary to observe that counsel, but to live by every word that proceeded from the mouth of God. It was the duty of the Saints to sustain the authorities that God had placed over them, and also to live so that they themselves could enjoy the inspiration of the Holy Spirit. The prayer taught by the Savior to his disciples was a model of brevity and comprehensiveness when considered by the light of the Holy Spirit. A portion of that prayer was being answered in the history of the Latter-day Saints in relation to the establishment of God's kingdom upon the earth. Numerous forms of government had existed upon the earth, from the most contracted to the most liberal in character, the destinies of all of which the Lord controlled, though His authority might not be acknowledged by the people thereof. For a certain period God had been recognized as King and Lawgiver by the children of Israel, and the Jews expected that his government would be restored when the Messiah came, not understanding the nature of the prophecies to be fulfilled prior to his coming in power and glory. The world were still ignorant of the nature of the Savior's mission, and the kingdom of God, and the Saints knew nothing until God revealed it. God had revealed the plan and restored the authority by which man could obtain His Spirit, and the blessings which characterized the Saints anciently followed the administration of the ordinances of the Gospel in our day, yet in all these manifestations, man was but the weak instrument. The power and glory should be attributed to God. While the Saints did not coincide with others in their religious views, they were willing to accord to all the privilege of worshipping God according to the dictates of their own consciences; but the enemies of the Saints exhibited a disposition to curtail them in the exercise of their religious convictions, contrary to the Constitution of the country and the spirit of true Christianity. While the United States was not and did not profess to be the king-

dom of God, it was the duty of the Saints to honor and sustain its officers and obey its laws; but where they made laws to curtail them in the exercise of the faith that God had revealed, it became their duty to obey the commandments of God and leave the results in His hands. An expression was called for as to who felt to obey the commandments of God. [All hands up.] The Saints were engaged in the establishment of God's kingdom, and there was no question as to its final triumph, but they did not expect to have any hand in the destruction of the nations. Their mission was peace and salvation, but the wicked would slay the wicked.

Elder Joseph F. Smith next addressed the Conference. He never expected to see the time when the wicked would fellowship the Saints. They were not of the world, or the world would love its own. And if they were well received by the world they might know they had gone astray. Though such was the feeling exhibited against them, the Saints had no desire to do any person harm, or to interfere with them in the exercise of their liberties. The wicked would be wasted away by the judgments of God and not by the Saints.

President Angus M. Cannon, in conclusion, again urged upon the Saints the importance of completing and paying off the debts incurred by the committee of construction of that Hall, as soon as practicable, which met with a hearty response from those present. Conference was adjourned sine die.

The choir sang an anthem.

Benediction by Patriarch John Smith.

## BY TELEGRAPH

## AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 3.—Colonel Boudnot, the well known Cherokee residing here, made an argument before the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to-day, in support of a petition filed by him, praying that he be put in possession of the hotel property at Vinita, Indian Territory. Colonel W. P. Adair, second chief of the Cherokee Nation, with several other members of the Cherokee delegation, and ex-Congressman Phillips, of Kansas, participated. The argument became so warm that it was adjourned ten days by the Commission. Boudnot and Adair, however, continued the controversy, in a heated manner outside the Commissioner's room. Finally each struck at the other with a cane and then clinched and fell to the floor. They were then separated by a department watchman before serious damage was inflicted. The fight caused a sensation in the Interior Department.

A statement just compiled here shows that of the seventy-six members of the Senate, fifty-nine are practicing lawyers, and that no less than 219 of the total 293 members of the House are also lawyers. Besides these there are in the House twenty-five merchants, five bankers, three capitalists, five manufacturers, twelve farmers, two millers, one stone cutter, four editors, six physicians, two teachers and two ministers. In the Senate, besides the lawyers, there are eight merchants or other business men, four planters or farmers, one doctor, one editor, one banker, one mine-owner and operator and one Senator of no profession or business unless it be politics.

The adjournment of the South Carolina Legislature without passing a registration law is a matter of congratulation among the republicans of that State. The bill drawn up and submitted to the legislature, if it had been passed, would practically have disfranchised one-half the colored voters in the State. The matter must now go over until next winter, and the republicans think there is a chance of carrying the State for the republican presidential ticket.

Governor Hunt, of Colorado, has received the following telegram:

ALAMOSA, Col., Jan. 2.

General Hatch left Lake City with Jack, Soward, O'urray, Jocheta, Uncle Sam, and nine other Uncompahgre Utes, also Douglas and a few prisoners. Buckskin Charlie and one other southern Ute—all coming via Sagusche.

Signed) ALVA ADAMS.