

GENERAL CONFERENCE.

SECOND DAY.

MONDAY, April 7th, 2 p.m.

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

Was sung by the choir.

Prayer by Elder A. P. ROCKWOOD. The choir sang:

"Know this, that every soul is free To choose his life and what he'll be."

PRESIDENT BRIGHAM YOUNG

Delivered an address, which was more particularly directed to the ladies of the Relief Societies. These organizations had accomplished a good work in relieving and sustaining the poor, and it was desirous that their labors should be increased. There was an excellent paper mill here, and the ladies of the Societies might co-operate in seeing that the rags throughout the Territory were not destroyed, but husbanded, that they might be used for the making of paper. He also wished the ladies to learn typesetting. It never looked well to see a large man engaged in the light business of setting type or measuring tape. Ladies could do the light work while men should do laborious work. It was a disgrace to some of our Bishops, who have preferred to engage strangers as school teachers, who have led the children into infidelity, rather than employ brethren who were equally as capable. If the sisters would engage to see that the rags were saved we could make our paper, write and print our own school books, and educate our children, and we can do all this ourselves. We must positively be self-sustaining in every respect. It was a sound principle that the idler should not eat the bread of the laborer. It was an evil to sustain the idler.

The President reviewed some events connected with the early history of the church, illustrating that the Latter-day Saints had to depend upon themselves for education, and every thing else they needed. It was probable that a building would be erected for a printing office for the ladies. Some might advance arguments to the effect that women could not do the work of a printing office, but such arguments were ill-founded, as they were as quick and even quicker to learn than males.

President Young showed that a large amount of means could be saved by the brethren if they would use oxen for farming and teaming work instead of horses and mules. He also argued that those who stayed at home and attended to their legitimate labors would get rich much faster than those who engaged in mining.

ELDER WILFORD WOODRUFF

Delivered a discourse on the necessity of the Saints entering extensively into every description of manufacture. The policy of sending wool and other raw material out of the Territory, and then buying it back again in the form of cloth, etc., was ruinous and impoverishing in its character. The signs of the times indicated that the day was not far distant when, if we did not produce and manufacture what we wanted, we would have to go without.

A large portion of the speaker's remarks were then directed to the fulfillment in these days of the predictions of the ancient prophets. At the conclusion of his remarks he alluded to the presence in the meeting of Father Kington, whom he had baptized in England many years ago, together with all but one of the latter's flock, he having been a sectarian clergyman.

Adjourned till 10 a.m. to-morrow.

The choir sang:

"Hark, the song of Jubilee."

Prayer by ELDER JOSEPH F. SMITH.

THIRD DAY.

TUESDAY, April 8th, 10 a.m.

"See! all creation join To praise th' Eternal God,"

Was sung by the choir.

Prayer by Elder GEORGE B. WALLACE.

The choir sang:

"An angel from on high, The long, long silence broke."

ELDER A. O. SMOOT

Addressed the Conference on the object the Lord had in view in gathering his people in these valleys. He argued that it was that the peo-

ple might be placed in a school of experience to enable them to perform the great work preparatory to the second advent of the Savior. It was binding upon the Latter-day Saints to cease not their exertions and to spare not their means until all of the Lord's poor were gathered out from the nations of the earth. The Lord had multiplied blessings upon his people in making the soil fruitful, so that it had yielded of its strength for their maintenance, and he had also shielded them in the hour of danger. They should manifest their gratitude to him for his kindness by devoting their energies to the performance of his work.

The speaker next directed his remarks to showing that the building up of the kingdom of God was essentially a work of a material character. He spoke of the vast resources of the Territory, which, he said, were, to a great extent, yet undeveloped. He alluded specially to the vast coal and iron deposits in this part of the country, and which might, if developed, prove a source of wealth to any country. Also to the advantages of this Territory for raising cattle, yet beef was largely imported from the east, and also butter and other produce. He also condemned the practice of sending wool out of the country when it could be used to advantage at home. If this raw material were kept in the Territory and worked up into cloth it would give employment to a great many home mechanics. He also spoke of the same policy with regard to other industries and manufactures, and portrayed very clearly that the policy of importing by the people, instead of producing or manufacturing the same was ruinous. Instead of importing many things as they now do, they could export very largely of corn, cloth, canned fruits, etc. It was impossible for any people to enjoy any great measure of material prosperity, without direct interposition of divine providence, unless their exportations exceeded that which was imported by them. He next referred, in this connection, to the shipping out of the Territory of furs, which could be as well made up into useful articles here, both for home and foreign use. The discourse was eminently practical and contained many valuable financial hints.

ELDER GEORGE Q. CANNON

Next addressed the Conference. The duty of bringing our brethren from the nations of the earth was one that we could not neglect, and each person should prepare himself to contribute, before the adjournment of Conference, for that purpose. There were many honest souls who would gladly come and mingle with us if they had the means. Letters came from different countries requesting aid to enable them to get here, and the Saints should not refuse to give the assistance they asked for.

The speaker then directed his remarks to the subject of entering into and encouraging home manufactures. He clearly portrayed that the policy of importing what could be manufactured here was a species of financial suicide. He mentioned the manufacture of paper, showing that although it might cost more to make that article here than to import it from the east, it was most beneficial to manufacture it, because that which was paid out for wages, raw material, etc., was kept in the Territory, and the whole community was benefitted. He also stated that this was the case with every branch of home manufacture and industry. The barrier to progress in this direction was that too many looked after the immediate return of the dollar instead of the benefit of the whole community.

Elder Cannon spoke next upon persons who had speculated in the real estate business, showing that the great majority of the Saints felt to take the wise counsel given them and held on to their inheritances, while some took advantage of this to sell their land because they could get a high price for it. Those who held on to their land might not receive so much means all at once as those who thus speculated, but they would be blessed because they had not yielded to temptation in this direction.

The getting of the rock for building the Temple was next dwelt upon. About two hundred boys should learn the business of stone cutting. The employment of girls and women in type setting and other branches was next mentioned, and the speaker showed

the employment of ladies would not injure any business in the least. He advocated very strongly the necessity of teaching not only boys but also girls how they could make a living without being dependent on others. A boy should learn a trade whether he should ever have occasion to rely on it for maintenance or not, for it tended to discipline the mind and form business habits. No people needed skilled labor more than the Latter-day Saints. They had the Zion of God to build up, and it had been hoped that the rising generation among the Saints would do it. If this work shall devolve upon them they must be trained to bear off its responsibilities. Boys could make themselves far more useful by learning a skilled trade than by being clerks in stores. If the young would properly educate themselves there was a glorious future before them.

The speaker then discoursed upon the blessings which had followed the Saints because of their giving heed to the counsels of President Young, in developing the agricultural and other resources of the Territory in preference to mining. He next alluded to the policy which had been pursued by the people here towards the Indians. They had demonstrated that the policy of President Grant, so far as this matter was concerned, was correct. It had been predicted and would be fulfilled that the Indians would sometime become acquainted with the truth, and it should be a subject for prayer with the Saints that God would prepare their hearts for it.

Adjourned till 2 p.m.

The choir sang,

"Jerusalem, my glorious home."

Prayer by ELDER BRIGHAM YOUNG, Junr.

WEDNESDAY, April 8 p. m.

"Great God indulge my humble claim, Thou art my hope, my joy, my rest."

Was sung by the choir.

Prayer by Elder JOSEPH F. SMITH.

The choir sang:

"Great is the Lord, 'tis good to praise His high and holy name."

PRESIDENT BRIGHAM YOUNG

Wished to gather the poor Saints. It was mortifying to him to see his own name on the list with the amount he had donated and to see how little the community had donated, considering their wealth. Last year \$14,000 had been donated, and of which he had given \$2,000 or one-seventh of the whole amount. This year he would head the list by donating \$1,000. (Elder W. H. Hooper said he would also give \$1,000.)

President Young then asked the sisters who were willing to assist in manufacturing paper, writing and making our own books, &c., to hold up their hands, and the show of hands was very large, including nearly all the ladies present.

President Young then made some remarks with regard to the position he had held as Trustee in Trust of the Church, and said he wished to resign that office and that another might be appointed to fill that position. The man who would be appointed would have a committee of twelve to assist him. He had now two counselors to aid him as President of the Church, and he purposed selecting five more. According to the order of the Church he had the privilege of having seven brethren to act in this capacity.

President Young then delivered a discourse containing many excellent and practical instructions, which could not be enumerated or described in a short synopsis.

ELDER GEORGE Q. CANNON

Presented the authorities of the Church to the Conference, in the following order, the vote to sustain them being unanimous:

BRIGHAM YOUNG, Prophet, Seer and Revelator, and President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in all the world.

GEORGE A. SMITH, Daniel H. Wells, Lorenzo Snow, Brigham Young, Jr., Albert Carrington, John W. Young, George Q. Cannon, Counselors to President Young.

Orson Hyde, President of the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles, and Orson Pratt, Sen., John Taylor, Wilford Woodruff, Charles C. Rich, Lorenzo Snow, Erastus Snow, Franklin D. Richards, George Q. Cannon, Brigham Young, Junr., Joseph F. Smith, and Albert Carrington, members of said Quorum.

John W. Young, President of this Stake of Zion, and George B. Wallace and John T. Caine his counselors.

William Eddington, John L. Blythe, Howard O. Spencer, John Squires, Wm. H. Folsom, Thomas E. Jeremy, Joseph L. Barfoot, John H. Rumell, Miner G. Attwood, Wm. Thorn, Dimick B. Huntington, Theodore McKean and Hosea Stout, members of the High Council.

Ellas Smith, President of the High Priests' Quorum, and Edward Snelgrove and Elias Morris, his counselors.

Joseph Young, President of the first seven Presidents of the Seventies, and Levi W. Hancock, Henry Herriman, Albert P. Rockwood, Horace S. Eldridge, Jacob Gates and John Van Cott, members of the first seven Presidents of the Seventies.

Benjamin L. Peart, President of the Elders' Quorum; Edward Davis and Abinadi Pratt, his counselors.

Edward Hunter Presiding Bishop; Leonard W. Hardy and Jesse C. Little, his counselors.

Samuel G. Ladd, President of the Priests' Quorum; Wm. McLachlan and James Latham his counselors.

Adam Spiers, President of the Teachers' Quorum; Martin Lenzi and Henry I. Doremus, his counselors.

James Leach, President of the Deacons' Quorum; Peter Johnson and Charles S. Cram his counselors.

George A. Smiths Trustee in Trust for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and John Sharp, Joseph W. Young, John L. Smith, Le Grand Young, Elijah F. Sheets, Joseph F. Smith, Moses Thatcher, John Van Cott, Amos M. Musser, James P. Freeze, F. A. Mitchell, Thomas Taylor, as his assistants.

Elder Cannon then said that President Young desired to know whether the Conference were willing to release him from the office of Trustee in Trust. He said he presumed he spoke the feelings of the people when he said he believed they were willing to release him only because he desired it. At a previous Conference President Young made a proposition to be released and the people, were then averse to it. Elder Cannon thought, however, that the people would defer to his desire now, with the understanding that President Young should still retain supervisory power over the trusteeship. Elder Cannon then requested if that was the mind of the Conference that a show of hands be given, and the vote was unanimous.

Truman O. Angel, Architect for the Church. Albert Carrington, Historian and General Church Recorder and Wilford Woodruff his assistant.

The following Elders were then presented to the Conference as having been called to go on missions:

FOR SCANDINAVIA.

Christian G. Larsen, Spring City, Sanpete Co. Peter O. Hanson, Fairview. Lars S. Anderson, Ephraim. Neils Anderson, " John Frantsen, Spring City.

FOR ENGLAND.

Lester J. Herrick, Ogden. Robert T. Burton, S. L. City. John Clark, " James T. Little, " Robert J. Golding, " John C. Graham, " Arthur Bruce Taylor, " Elijah Freeman, Ogden. Henry Leigh, Cedar City. Robert Heyborne, "

It was stated that the Elders who had been appointed to be Home Missionaries would continue their labors and their numbers would be added to as might be deemed necessary.

It was announced that the First Presidency would commence their home missionary labors after this Conference by holding two days' meetings on the first Saturday and Sunday of May, which would be a special Conference.

It was unanimously resolved that the Trustee in Trust give bonds to the amount of \$25,000 and each of his assistants \$10,000 and the bondsmen be named at the above mentioned special Conference for the acceptance of the people.

Conference adjourned till May 3, 1873, to meet in the New Tabernacle.

The choir sang:

"Glory to God."

PRESIDENT BRIGHAM YOUNG

Offered a few remarks relative to the nature of the Arizona mission, blessed the people, and their families, and made special mention of the services of those who had sung

and played during Conference, when the assemblage dispersed.

The singing exercises were acknowledged to be the finest ever rendered at any previous gathering of the kind, and reflected much credit on Brother Careless, the conductor. As usual, the fine voice of Sister Careless could be distinctly heard among the large number of choristers. The total number of singers who took part in the exercises was two hundred and fourteen, one hundred of whom were members of the Tabernacle choir and the remainder were from the choirs of the settlements, as follows:

Brigham City, 18; American Fork, 12; Farmington, 14; Fort Herriman, 15; Bountiful, 16; Lehi, 17; Willard, 6; West Jordan, 6; Hooperville, 6; Alpine, 4. Brother Joseph Daynes, the organist, also performed the accompaniments well.

An excellent spirit prevailed throughout the Conference, the meetings were numerous attended and the people apparently feel built up and strengthened in the faith of the gospel after listening to the many precious truths enunciated and the wholesome instructions which were given.

TREATMENT OF HEDGES.

FENCES are necessary at present, among the various kinds of fences are hedges, and now is the time when the hedges begin to send forth fresh shoots and when they should be trimmed, if they have not been already. Mr. Thomas Meehan, Esq., in the Philadelphia Press, gives some sensible hints upon the best way to produce a substantial and effective hedge. The old system of annual severe cutting down, and the better one of plashing, are pronounced unsatisfactory. It is held that pruning weakens, that regular and heavy pruning when the hedge is young is an injury, but that vigorous growth while young and restrained growth when older and larger are desirable in hedges. These two desirable things are attained by the new system, which is to allow the hedge plants to grow up straight and strong and vigorous, unchecked and unweakened by any pruning, for four or five years. Then in the winter, or in the spring before the leaves have pushed, saw or chop the hedge off close to the ground. The result is a mass of strong, vigorous growth of young shoots, surprising every body. The hedge can be mowed into shape with a scythe the next summer, and thus "a perfect hedge is made at small cost." Those who have untrimmed hedges can try this plan.

SEWING MACHINES.

A SEWING machine has become a necessity in a family, and if the prices of the various kinds were to be lowered so that they would be placed more readily within the reach of the people, it would be a vast public boon. The to be or not to be of this subject hangs upon a thread, to be determined at the next session of Congress, and a great struggle pro and con may be expected when the matter is introduced in the Federal legislative halls. An exchange says that American sewing machines sell for nearly fifty per cent. less in England than in this country. A machine that sells here at sixty-five dollars, selling there at seven pounds, (thirty-five dollars); that the difference is owing to a combination among the manufacturers, by which all the parts of the machine are kept covered with patents in this country, the patents not being so available there; that most of these patents expire the present year; that a great effort will be made to have them renewed when Congress meets next winter; and that if the effort fails, the price of sewing machines may be expected to decline about one half, a consummation most devoutly to be wished.

Henry IV having bestowed the cordon bleu on a nobleman, at the solicitation of the Duke de Nevers, when the collar was put on, the nobleman made the customary speech, "Sire, I am not worthy." "I know it well," said the king; "but I give you the Order to please my cousin, De Nevers."