WHAT MORMONS BELIEVE.

(Continued from page 25.)

condition subsequent to that process will depend upon the manner in which they exercise the free agency they possess under the law ordained of the Almighty.

OBJECT OF MORTAL EXISTENCE.

The object of man's existence in mortality is intimated in what has already been stated. In order that he may develop he is largely left to his own resources, the memory of his past existence being shut out from him. Thus are the inherent forces of his nature enlarged. The Almighty has provided means to guide him through mortality. He sheds upon him the Holy Spirit, which responds to the activity of the individual in the lines of truth and progress; he is furnished the greatest possible example of righteous living, by the practical example of God Himself in the person of His Son Jesus Christ, who claimed that He did nothing except what He had seen the Father do. Great spirits are sent forth at various stages of the world's history, to be beacon lights to the nations. These not only include the prophets for other good and great men who have, without the divine calling by direct revelation from God, been benefactors to the race. Then there is the fulness of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, including His church, which is also designated His fold, and his followers the sheep of the Good Shepherd. This plan of salvation has been revealed at various stages of the history of the race, but owing to the blindness and perversity of man in the exercise of his agency, has been rejected and consequently withdrawn. But according to the promises of Christ and the prophets, it has been restored to the earth in all its efficacy and beauty.

ORGANIZATION OF THE CHURCH.

The true Church of Christ is a systematized organization of the most exquisite completeness and perfection, and does not, as some suppose, consist of a heterogeneous mass of conflicting religious entities. The belief of the Saints on this subject is thus tersely put by the Prophet Joseph Smith: "We believe in the same organization that existed in primitive church, namely, apostles, prophets, pastors, teachers, evangelists, etc."

The prophet likewise said: "We believe that a man must be called of God, by prophecy and by the laying on of hands of those who are in authority, to preach the gospel and administer the ordinances thereof."

This authority consists of the Priesthood and the authorization to exercise its powers. There are two grand divisions of the Priesthood, the lesser of which is called the Aaronic, which holds the keys of the ministering of angels and of the Gospel of repentance and baptism for the remission of sins, and exercises jurisdiction in some of the temporal concerns of the church. It does not have authority, however, to officiate in the laying on of hands to impart the Holy Ghost, nor any of those higher ordinances of the Gospel which are purely spiritual to their character.

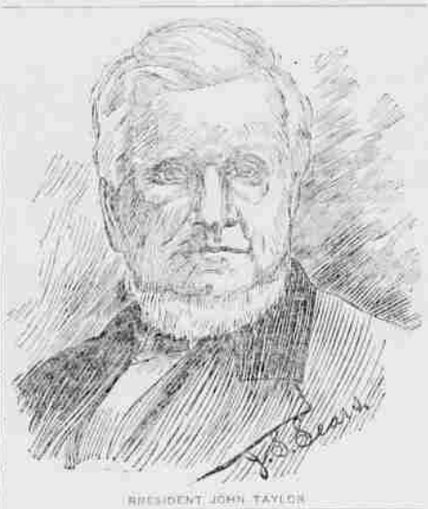
The higher division is called the Melchisedec Priesthood, and includes authority in all the spiritual concerns of the Church of Christ.

The offices associated with the Aaronic division are, Bishop, Priest, Teacher and Deacon.

Those of the Melchisedec are, Apostle, Seventy, High Priest, Elder.

The duty of presiding over the whole Church is vested in the First Presidency, who are three High Priests holding the Apostleship. Those who now occupy that distinguished position are, Wilford Woodruff, President; George Q. Cannon, First Counselor; Joseph F. Smith, Second Counselor.

The Twelve Apostles labor under the direction of the First Presidency, to whom they stand next in order of the Priesthood, and hold high authority as a traveling High Council. One of the special duties of the Twelve is to open the door of the Gospel to all the inhabitants of the earth and where they cannot go themselves, to send the message by the Seventies and others who may be called to our country.



PRESIDENT JOHN TAYLOR

The present members of this important body are: Lorenzo Snow, President; Franklin D. Richards, Brigham Young, Francis M. Lyman, John Henry Smith, George Teasdale, Heber J. Grant, John W. Taylor, Marriner W. Merrill and Anthon H. Lund.

There are two vacancies in the Council of the Apostles, one caused by the death of Abraham H. Cannon, which occurred on July 10th, 1896, and the other by the dropping of another member from that body of the Priesthood.

The territorial divisions of the Church in its gathered capacity are Stakes and Wards. Each of the former is presided over by a President and two Counselors, who are assisted by a Stake High Council, consisting of twelve High Priests; a Ward is under the supervision of a Bishop, who is also a High Priest, and he is assisted by two other High Priests, who are his counselors. The Churches abroad, composed of Saints in their ungathered condition, are arranged in missions, conferences and branches.

PRESERVATION OF UNION AND MORALITY.

The provisions for the preservation of union, peace, good fellowship, justice and morality among the Saints are ample and effective. The discipline requires that when any member deems himself wronged by his brother, it is his duty to go to that quorum might determine whether a new trial be necessary; otherwise the decision of the court is final. In case the accused is charged with a crime against good morals the Church is the accuser.

All cases are conducted on the principles of justice and equity, and care is taken to avoid any conflict with the law of the land, special regard being paid to the preservation of the validity of contracts and agreements. The judges and all associated with the proceedings serve without remuneration. They are experienced men, selected from those engaged in various branches of business and the professions, and therefore are generally familiar with the practical affairs of life. No penalties are attached to the decisions except suspension of fellowship or excommunication.

FIRST PRINCIPLES AND ORDINANCES.

The prophet Joseph speaks thus regarding the initiatory principles and ordinances of the Church: "We believe that the first principles and ordinances of the Gospel are: First, faith in the Lord Jesus Christ; second, repentance; third, baptism by immersion for the remission of sins; fourth, laying on of hands for the gift of the Holy Ghost." There are, besides these, many other ordinances which cannot be enumerated here, all designed by God for the benefit of those who receive them. The scriptures are full of declarations as to their character, the mode of their administration and their objects.

Without faith it is impossible to please God; believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved.

Faith without works is dead, being alone.

John 3d chap:

Jesus answered, Verily, verily, I say unto thee, Except a man be born of water and of the spirit, he cannot enter into the kingdom of God.

Romans 6th chap:

Know ye not that so many of us as were baptized into Jesus Christ were baptized into his death?

Therefore we are buried with him by baptism into death: that like as Christ was raised up from the dead by the glory of the Father, even so we also should walk in newness of life.

For if we have been planted together in the likeness of his death, we shall be also in the likeness of his resurrection.

Acts 2d chap:

Then Peter said unto them, Repent, and let baptized every one of you in the name of Jesus Christ for the remission of sins, and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost.

Acts 19th chap:

When they heard this, they were baptized in the name of the Lord Jesus.

And when Paul had laid his hands upon them, the Holy Ghost came on them; and they spake with tongues and prophesied.

The denial of the efficacy of outward religious ordinances is not confined to people who do not believe in revealed religion. Many who profess to be good Christians occupy the same ground. Aside from religion, however, the world has proved the importance of rites and ceremonies, which are used in various associations and organizations everywhere. If they were entirely eliminated it is questionable if society and government would be held from dissolution. They have a powerful influence on the minds of men upon subjects to which they relate. As in the ordinary affairs of life, so in religion. The believer of Christ must look to Him, as the mediator between himself and the Eternal Father. What could be more impressive in this regard than the ordinance of baptism. The subject

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PRESIDENT LORENZO SNOW OF THE TWELVE APOSTLES.

All of the officers except the Bishops are organized in quorums, and, with the exception of the High Priests, who form a general body in each Stake of Zion, there is a specific number of members in each quorum.

The duties and functions of each of the officers of the Priesthood are so clearly defined as to obviate any necessity for conflict or overlapping, but it would require too much time and space to enumerate them here.

The Bishop officiates and makes answer to him his complaint. In case the latter fails to make reception, the person offended makes another appeal in the presence of a witness. Should this effort prove futile it is customary to refer the matter to the members of the district where the person claimed to have given offense resides. Should a settlement not be effected in this manner the matter may be taken before the Bishop and his counselors, who constitute an ecclesiastical court, the Bishop being "a common judge in Israel." If the matter be one of sufficient importance, and either of the parties to interest be dissatisfied with the Bishop's decision, if there are sufficient grounds for an appeal such a step may be taken to the High Council of the Stake. This body is composed of twelve High Councilors, presided over by the Presidency of the Stake. The procedure of this ecclesiastical body is exceedingly interesting, but it would detract from the space it would take too much space to admit of its introduction into this article. In case of dissatisfaction with the decision of the High Council it is admissible under certain conditions for the case to be sent up to the First Presidency to review.

Farrer Bros. & Co., Merchants.

Before the clerk in the waiting room of the Hotel Roberts is a large placard containing certain items of twenty or thirty business houses of Provo. All save two of these houses have disappeared since the boom, and one of the two Farrer Bros & Co. Their business began in a small way in 1879, and has flourished as it had time were its natural element. Last year they purchased a fine location just north of the First National rank on East Main where they are now located.

"Close attention to business," said the manager, Mr. J. W. Farrer, "is the only explanation I can give of the growth of our business." Perhaps the fact that he had nine years experience with S. S. Jones & Co. before taking charge of the present concern, helps to explain their prosperity.

Farrer Bros. keep a full line of dry goods, ladies' gents' and children's furnishing goods, boots and shoes, groceries and hardware. They cater to the farmer's trade and find markets for his products in consequence of which their business has outgrown the limits in Provo city. The present board of directors are: J. W. Farrer, manager and secretary; Roger Farrer, president; E. C. Lowe, vice-president; J. R. Farrer, treasurer and J. T. Farrer.

Phil. Speckhart, Proprietor Cash Meat Market.

Anyone coming along Center street, Provo, at night will involuntarily stop before Phil. Speckhart's Cash Meat Market. The display within is uniquely artistic. Two electric chandeliers flood the market with light, revealing in winter long rows of tastily dressed beeves, mutons and hogs, and in summer the same objects behind glass cased refrigerators. Above, hanging in even rows, are well-cured hams and hundreds of glittering pails of lard—the product of this market. The week-work is of ground in attractive colors, and reflects the light of the chandeliers. Every fixture is scrupulously clean and white sawdust covers the floor. The proprietor has evidently learned how to tempt the appetite of his customers. It adds relish to a steak only to remember where one purchased it.

Phil. Speckhart began business in May, 1892, since which time a score of meat markets have opened and closed in the city. His first market was opened between G and H streets, two blocks west of his present quarters. His policy was to pay cash and sell for cash, and he could not fail. Then he early began the business of curing hams, bacon, lard and beef, of which he keeps on hand a large supply. He controls the trade of the county in bologna, also his own production.

The market contains a refrigerator with a capacity for nine tons of ice, in it are three spacious vaults all filled with meats. On expressing my wonder that the trade of Provo would justify so large a stock, he took me to his butter and showed me orders from Tintic, Frisco, Scott and Sanpete counties, and as far east as Grand Junction. His trade averages $150 per day.

I next examined his preserving and packing plant, which adjoins the market at the back. It is extensive and he explained that in the near future he would incorporate as the Provo Meat company and probably go extensively into the packing business. If he does, it would not be rash to prophecy success for Phil. Speckhart is thoroughly modern and scientific in his methods, and alive to all the exigencies of his business. Provo may be congratulated to claim him as one of her representative citizens.

The Salt Lake City Brewing Company.

During the past ten years the consumption of beer in this country has increased very largely, a fact which should not cause advocates of temperance much sorrow, because it is to some extent supplanting the consumption of whiskey. One of the most important establishments in the West is that of the Salt Lake Brewing company, which occupies a handsome and imposing four-story brick and stone building, covering half a block. The bottling works are in a three-story brick and stone building. The brewery produces several brands of beer, which are recognized by connoisseurs of this beverage as being fully equal in quality to the best that is manufactured in the leading breweries of the United States. The leading brands which are made at this brewery are the "Pilsener," "Export," "Extra Pale," "Lager Beer," "Porter" and "Culmbacher." This flourishing enterprise was first established in 1871. In 1884 it was incorporated under the present style. The magnitude of the business carried on by the company may be estimated from the statement that fifty men are constantly employed, while the capacity of the brewery amounts to 125,000 barrels annually. A very large business is done not only in the city and Utah Territory, but also throughout Idaho, Montana, northern Colorado, western Wyoming and eastern Nevada. Six wagons are kept constantly on the go delivering beer. The company has ice houses at Evanston, Wyoming; Eureka, Utah; Park City, Utah; and Grand Junction, Colorado, and has agencies at all these places, where a large business is done. This is one of the largest breweries in the West. The company invested $600,000. The president of the company is Mr. M. Cullen, and the vice president, treasurer and general manager is Mr. Jacob Moritz. Mr. Cullen is the owner of the building known as the Cullen Hotel, and has extensive mining and cattle interests in this section; and also owns large real estate interests in Chicago and St. Paul, Minn. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and is reckoned among the most active and progressive citizens of Salt Lake City. Mr. Cullen is in the prime of life, and came here in 1870 from Nevada, but is originally from Oakland, Maryland. Mr. Jacob Moritz came to this city from Montana in 1871. He is a native of Bavaria, Germany. Mr. Moritz was a member of the legislature in 1892; and was also a member of the constitutional convention. He is one of our popular business men and owns considerable city realty. Mr. Moritz has resided here since boyhood and is a genuine Western man. He is a strong advocate of free silver and believes strongly in Western people supporting home industry. He was the originator of the Salt Lake City Brewing company, and one of the promoters of the Salt Lake Lithographing company, of which he is a large stockholder. He has large mining interests, has always been prominent in politics and has often been urged to hold public office.

Booth, Lee & Gray.

The above legal firm has recently removed from the Commercial Block to their new offices on the fifth floor of the Auerbach Block. The growth of the firm's business has been remarkable, but fully merited by their success as lawyers. They give their client's interests close attention, fidelity and care.

Mr. Hiram E. Booth was born at Postville, Iowa, in 1869, and received his education in that state. He passed his examinations before and was admitted to practice by the supreme court of Iowa in September, 1885, came to Utah in 1889, formed a partnership with Mr. Gray in 1892, and later Mr. Lee became a member of the firm. Mr. Booth was a member of the upper house of the last territorial legislature, and was the chairman of the judiciary committee. He was also a member of the State Senate of the first State legislature, and chairman of the committee on ways and means. He is an able lawyer, and conducts his cases in court with great skill.

Mr. L. O. Lee is a native of Illinois, and is a graduate of the University of that state, and was admitted to the bar in Illinois in 1887. He came to Salt Lake in 1890, and has become one of the leading members of the bar.

Mr. J. G. Gray first began the study of law in 1884. He was admitted to practice by the supreme court of Iowa in 1887, and came to this city two year later. He is noted for his pluck, perseverance and energy in behalf of those who engage his services.

The firm has engaged in a large number of important cases during the past five years, notable among which are the "Dexter" case in the United States court in Nevada, and the "Geyser" case in Utah. They practice in all the State and federal courts, and number among their clients many leading corporations, firms, and individuals. Their offices in the Auerbach Block are arranged on the modern plan, and they have a very fine law library.

L. W. Dittman.

The product of the World's Fair Brewing company of St. Louis is regarded as the finest [illegible] manufactured in this country, and by many to be a much [illegible] rival of the best brands of the imported article. For purity and flavor it is unexcelled, and a tonic is recommended by the physicians. The Lemp [illegible] shipped to nearly all parts of the United States, and elsewhere [illegible] been introduced he made a [illegible] enviable reputation. Mr. L. W. Dittman of this city is [illegible] Utah and handles [illegible] yearly. He receives [illegible] and has bottling works [illegible] The works occupy a [illegible] brick building, 40x100 feet [illegible] and they are most [illegible] ped with all the facilities [illegible]

L. W. DITTMAN.

the business, latest improved machinery and steam power. He has immense quantities of this famous beer and has built up a large [illegible] in the city and throughout the [illegible] Two wagons are in constant use and employment is given to several persons. Mr. Dittman sells [illegible] quantities and is prepared to fill orders of any magnitude. The [illegible] beer speaks for itself and sells on its merits, which advantage, added to Mr. Dittman's push and enterprise, has secured for it a large sale in this State. Mr. L. W. Dittman is a native of Germany and was born in that country forty-two years ago. He is a business man of [illegible] character and is esteemed [illegible] with whom he has had dealings. Mr. Dittmann is prominent in the German society and is a member of the Turners. He is a member of the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce, and is proprietor of the New Resort, recently opened at 276 south Main street, [illegible] Second South street. It is the finest saloon and cafe west of Chicago and has already secured the patronage of our best known business men. The refreshment hall is 27x100 feet in area, the bar alone being 12 feet long and fitted in polished [illegible] any. Refreshment tables are provided and the entire premises are arranged, fitted and conducted in the fashion of high class Eastern and London resorts. Lemp's beer is served exclusively.

JUBILEE WEEK!

CALDER'S PARK, The People's Resort

THIRTY MINUTES' RIDE FROM THE CITY.

Boating, Fishing, Dancing.

A RESORT WHERE SHADE, TREES, RUSTIC ARBORS AND SEATS ABOUND FOR THE RESTING AND COOLING OF THE CITY'S TOILERS.

ADMISSION FREE

EXCEPT ON SPECIAL OCCASIONS.

Horse Races! Bicycle Races!

DURING JUBILEE WEEK.