

PAST AND PRESENT PRESIDENTS OF THE CHURCH.

Joseph Smith, who was its First Head has had Five Successors—They Were: Brigham Young, John Taylor, Wilford Woodruff, Lorenzo Snow and Joseph F. Smith.

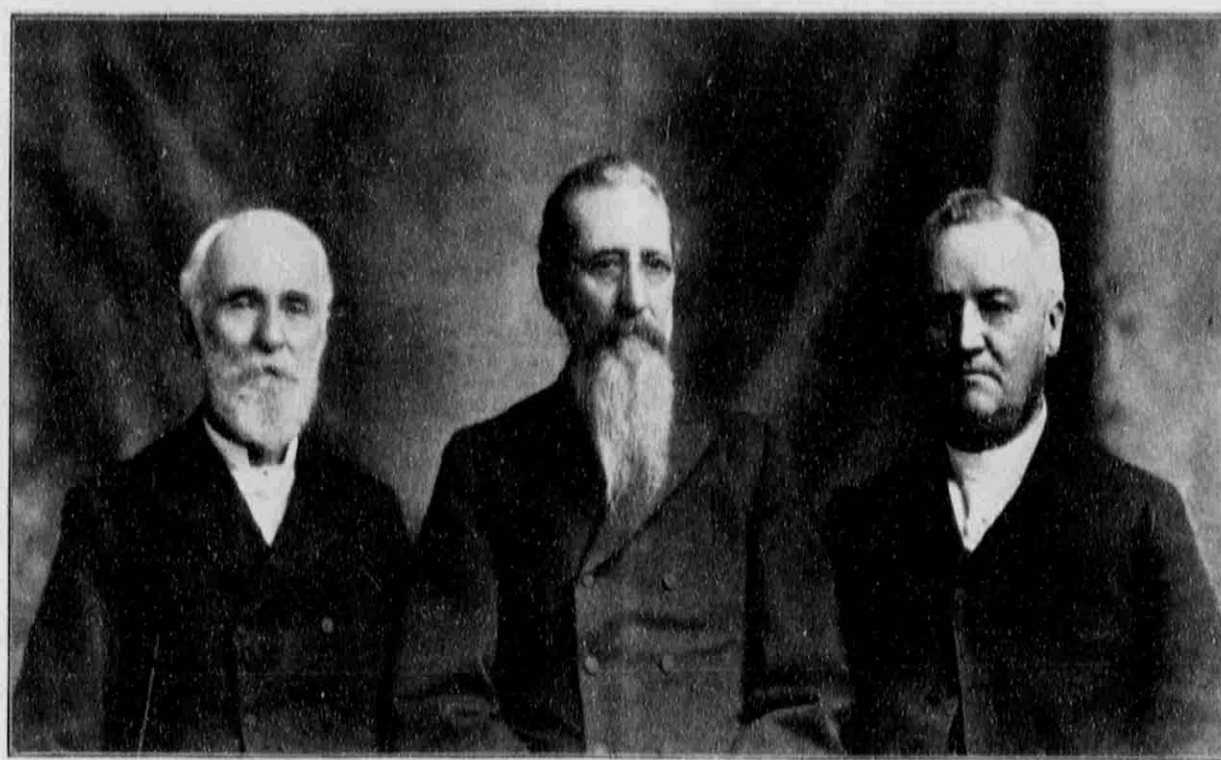
THE Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, or "Mormon" Church as it is most frequently called, has had six presidents. They are, Joseph Smith, its founder and first Prophet; Brigham Young, the Pioneer leader and great commonwealth builder, John Taylor, Wilford Woodruff, Lorenzo Snow who died in October of the present year, and Joseph F. Smith, nephew of the original expounder of the faith. All have been men of ability; all have been men of piety; all have assisted in making the world better by reason of their having lived; and each became noted for having fulfilled some distinct mission—for having performed some specific work which may not have made him greater than his predecessor, but which, nevertheless, left an individuality upon his administration that causes his name to be remembered for what he had done.

The Church was organized with six members, April 6, 1830, at a meeting held at Fayette, Seneca County, New York. Considering the obstacles it has had to meet its growth has been, and is, the wonder of the world. Today its members are found in large numbers and in prosperous condition upon both hemispheres and upon the islands of the sea. Its future was never brighter. Its greatness and permanency are assured. Men who do not understand the spirit of its institutions; who are unable to grasp the power and perpetuity of its principles; who stand mystified at its wonderful cohesiveness have often predicted its downfall. They have said that as soon as this or that man died, the crumbling process would begin and

that the end would soon follow. Invariably they have failed in their predictions. It is needless, perhaps, to say, but true, nevertheless, that its divine origin has not been recognized by them. It is a historical fact that one of the incentives of the murder of Joseph Smith, was the wish that such a deed would result in the destruction of the Church. It was soon a nineteenth century demonstration of fact that "the blood of the prophets is the seed of the Church;" for it grew as never before. A new president, a new leader, came to the front and plotted it on to the waters of a wider destiny. And so it will ever be. The President of the Church will always be the right man in the right place.

JOSEPH SMITH PRESIDENT.
Joseph Smith, who, as stated, was the first President of the Church, acted for three years without counselors, but a constant associate and adviser was found during much of this period, in the person of Oliver Cowdery. On March 18, 1833, Sidney Rigdon and Frederick G. Williams were ordained to be his first and second counselors, respectively. Prior to this, however, at a conference of the Church held at Amhurst, Lorain county, Ohio, January 25th, 1832, Joseph had been acknowledged as President of the High Priesthood. Similar action was taken at a general council held April 26, 1832, at Independence, Jackson county, Missouri.

SUCCEEDED BY BRIGHAM YOUNG.
After the martyrdom of Joseph and Hyrum Smith, President and Patriarch of the Church, at Carthage, Illinois, June 27, 1844, the responsibility of Church leadership rested for a time upon the shoulders of the Twelve Apostles.



John R. Winder. Joseph F. Smith. Anthon H. Lund.
Photo by Savage.

FIRST PRESIDENCY OF THE MORMON CHURCH.

They constituted the presiding council of the Church until December 5th, 1847, when Brigham Young was unanimously elected President with full authority to name his own counselors, which he did by selecting Heber C. Kimball and Willard Richards to act as such in the order given. This meeting took place at the house of Apostle Orson Hyde and the proceedings were ratified at a conference of the Church held in the Log Tabernacle at Council Bluffs, Iowa, December 27th of the same year; also at the general conference held in the Great Salt Lake Valley, October 8th, 1848. Death having invaded the counselorship of President Young, at various times, he filled the vacancies as follows: Jedediah M.

Grant to succeed Willard Richards; Daniel H. Wells to succeed Jedediah M. Grant; Geo. A. Smith to succeed Heber C. Kimball; John W. Young to succeed Geo. A. Smith.

OTHER PRESIDENTS.

President Young's extraordinary career was cut short by the hand of death in Salt Lake City, August 25, 1877. This caused the dissolution of the First Presidency and again threw the responsibility of Church leadership upon the Twelve Apostles who thus presided for three years, or until the general conference held in Salt Lake City in October, 1880. The First Presidency was then organized by the selection of John Taylor as President, with George Q. Cannon as his first, and Joseph F.

Smith as his second counselor.

President Taylor's administration continued until July 25, 1887, when he died at Kaysville, Davis County, Utah. Again the Twelve Apostles found themselves at the head of the Church, a capacity in which they served this time until the selection at the general conference held in Salt Lake City in April, 1889, of Wilford Woodruff as President of the Church. President Woodruff named George Q. Cannon as his first, and Joseph F. Smith as his second counselor.

President Woodruff died in San Francisco on September 2, 1895. The vacancy caused by his death was filled at a meeting of the Apostles held in Salt Lake City, September 13, 1895, by the

The Present Incumbent, a Nephew of the Founder and a Man of Great Energy, Strength of Mind and Wide Experience—His Counselors Also Men of Wisdom.

selection of Lorenzo Snow as President. George Q. Cannon had resigned and Joseph F. Smith moved to Europe. On April 12, 1901, President George Q. Cannon died in California and President Snow continued to fill the vacancy until Sunday, October 6, at which time President Joseph F. Smith was made his first counselor and George Rudger Clawson his second.

President Snow died in Salt Lake City unexpectedly from an attack of pneumonia, on October 10, 1901, and was buried at Brigham City on the 12th of the same month. On the 15th of a meeting of the Apostles, Joseph F. Smith was named as President of the Church. He selected his counselors on the same date, naming John R. Winder as his first and Anthon H. Lund as his second counselor. These and other Church appointments were ratified at a special conference held in the Tabernacle on Sunday, November 10. From the foregoing narrative it will be observed that six Apostles, namely, Joseph Smith, Brigham Young, John Taylor, Wilford Woodruff, Lorenzo Snow, and George A. Smith, John W. Young, George Q. Cannon and Joseph F. Smith have acted as first counselors; and eight—Frederick G. Williams, Hyrum Smith, William Law, Willard Richards, Jedediah M. Grant, Daniel H. Wells, Joseph F. Smith and Rudger Clawson, as second counselors in the First Presidency since the organization of the Council in 1833.

THE PRESENT PRESIDENCY.
It is generally admitted that the personnel of the First Presidency as constituted at the present time is both wise and able. The President, Joseph F. Smith, is the son of Hyrum Smith, brother of Joseph Smith, and was born November 13, 1833, at Far West, Caldwell county, Missouri. This makes him sixty-three years of age, although his appearance does not indicate that he has so many years behind him. He is of unusually fine physique, tall and straight and distinguished looking. His personality is one that commands respect and attention, while his intellect is clear and strong. His training in the school of experience has been extensive, and of such character as to admirably fit him for the position which he now occupies.

John R. Winder, President Smith's first counselor, has been prominently associated with the ecclesiastical and industrial development of Utah, and has won for himself a high place of esteem in the minds of the people with whom he has been so long associated. He is a native of England and was born on December 31, 1821. He left his native land for this country in 1853 and arrived in Salt Lake City in the latter part of that year. He is widely known for his foresight and conservatism. At the time he was chosen a counselor to President Smith he was one of the Presiding Bishops of the Church.

Anthon Henrik Lund is a man of letters and extensive travel, a native of Denmark and fifty-seven years of age. A great part of his life has been spent in missionary work and in promoting the general good of the people. In addition to being President Smith's second counselor he is also Church Historian, having succeeded the late Franklin D. Richards in that position.



THE ALTA CLUB.

The Alta Club whose elegantly furnished home is in the Spanish type of building printed above, was organized and incorporated with fifty charter members, March 3, 1883, and opened with rooms in the Alta block located where the D. F. Walker building now stands on west Second South street, Nov. 1, of the same year. There the club remained until July 1, 1892, when it removed to the top floor of the Dooly block, where handsomely equipped apartments had been prepared for it. But the club proved so popular and grew so rapidly that larger and more permanent quarters were soon necessary, and the present fine club house was built and furnished at a cost of \$50,000, on the southeast corner of State and South Temple streets. The edifice is 71x114 feet, three stories high and is built of Montana grey sandstone. It was formally opened with a grand reception June 1, 1898.

The first officers of the club, for the year 1893, were: President, W. S. McCormick; vice president, J. R. Walker; secretary, C. L. Haines; treasurer, J. E. Dooly; directors, R. C. Chambers, Allen Fowler, H. C. Hill, E. Mackintosh, A. Hanauer, S. A. Merritt, P. L. Williams. A list of presidents is as follows: 1893, W. S. McCormick; 1894, Joab Lawrence; 1895, Harry C. Hill; 1896, A. Hanauer; 1897, 1898, Charles Read; 1899, 1900, C. P. Mason; 1901, James Glendinning; 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, Richard Mackintosh; 1896, 1897, J. E. Gallagher; 1898, 1899, John J. Daly; 1900, Josiah Barnett; 1901, W. G. Sharp. Adolph Vollmer has been the assistant secretary of the club for eleven years. The present club membership is three hundred.

UTAH, THE PIONEER COMMONWEALTH.

(Continued from page two.)

the duties of your office in this time, and receive your pay in the next time, but as to aldermen and magistrates, they will receive their fees. He wished to counsel the Saints not to law with each other.

GOOD MEN WANTED.

"The Mayor wished it understood: 'I am on hand to do what good I can and the Council have similar feelings. In my opinion, it should be the pride of this City Council to be men of piety and men that will do their duty and have a pride in it. We should work for the welfare of the people, as we have the license to do all the good we can and remove what nuisances there may be in the city, be constantly awake to the interests of the city, have as little law as possible, and attend to peace and good order, and as we know what is right, have the firmness to do it.'

"The clerk then read the rules of the City Council of Nauvoo which had been approved by the Prophet Joseph Smith, defining their duties, which are somewhat similar to the rules of Congress and those of the Legislature of Deseret."

BEAUTIFYING THE CITY.

For the next decade, much attention was given to the prevailing policy of beautifying the city with the result that Salt Lake became famous at an early day for its attractiveness. The settlers planted shade trees along the sidewalks, the outer edges of which are to this day bordered with flowing streams of mountain water, and in a few years the city was a bower of

flowers and verdure in the summer season.

TRADE DEVELOPMENT.

The trade development of the city began at about the same time, and the upper part of East Temple street gradually put on the garb of a business center. By 1870 several big mining enterprises were under way and the great industry was of particular importance to the city and its business interests. The completion of the railroad and telegraph gave further impetus along this line, and brought the population up to 20,000. The future of the city as a trade center was by this time plainly seen and in 1880, the population had increased to over 30,000. The next ten years was a period of rapid growth and by 1890 the population was over 40,000. From 1890, the residence lines were extended in every direction and in an architectural way the city was transformed. The humble abodes of the pioneers rapidly disappeared and handsome modern residences were built by the hundreds.

Salt Lake, with all its development, its great business enterprises, its mills and factories, is still essentially a city of homes. One big factor in giving it this character is the high standing of its educational institutions. This has exerted a powerful influence in bringing from the surrounding states a splendid class of people as residents.

PRESENT POPULATION.

The city's population in 1900 was, according to the official census taken by the government, 53,531, though it is believed by the most conservative citizens that a recensus would have legitimately added a great many more names to the number given. Nevertheless, a conservative estimate of the city's growth within the next ten years

should give it a population at least a hundred per cent larger than it now has.

A RAILROAD CENTER.

Salt Lake's claims of a railroad center will be vastly added to in the very near future. The city now has two outlets to the east, the Rio Grande Western and the Union Pacific; one to the north, the Oregon Short Line; one to the west, the Southern Pacific, and numerous feeders to them all. The coming of the San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake from the east on its way to the Pacific coast will bring immense advantages to Salt Lake in the way of adding to its commercial importance.

INTERESTING REMINISCENCES.

Few cities of the land have more interesting reminiscences than some that relate to the early incidents that are interwoven in the development of Salt Lake. For instance, all of the merchandise came across the dreary stretch intervening between the Rocky Mountains and the Missouri river. All goods were hauled by ox teams and fabulous prices prevailed. Sugar sold at 60 cents a pound, coffee at \$1.25; tea at \$4.50; nails at \$70 a keg; coal oil at \$25 a can; cheap calico now worth 3 cents, at 40 cents a yard, and ordinary overall denims, \$1.25 a yard, and other things at proportionately high prices.

FLOUR \$1.00 A POUND.

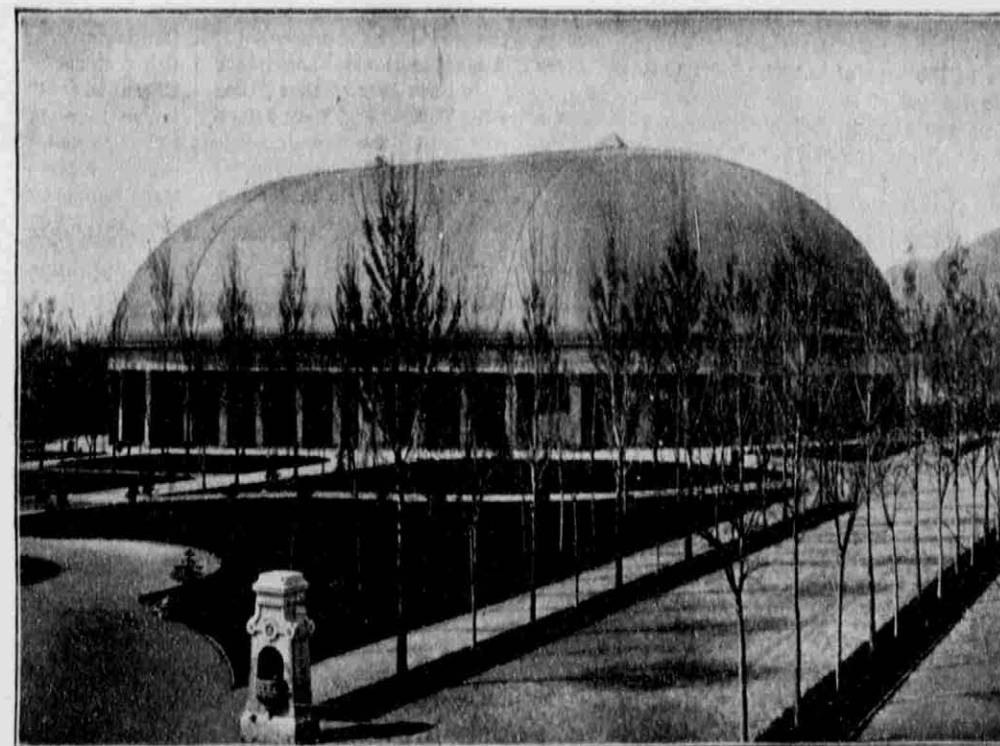
Flour, the staff of life, brought various kinds of prices, all high and fancy, however, much of it selling at \$1.00 a pound of 160 for a 100 pound sack. Finally President Young took a hand in the matter and fixed a uniform rate of 36 per 100 pounds.

WHEN FOOD WAS SCARCE.

Much of the time in early days food was scarce and the struggles and hard-

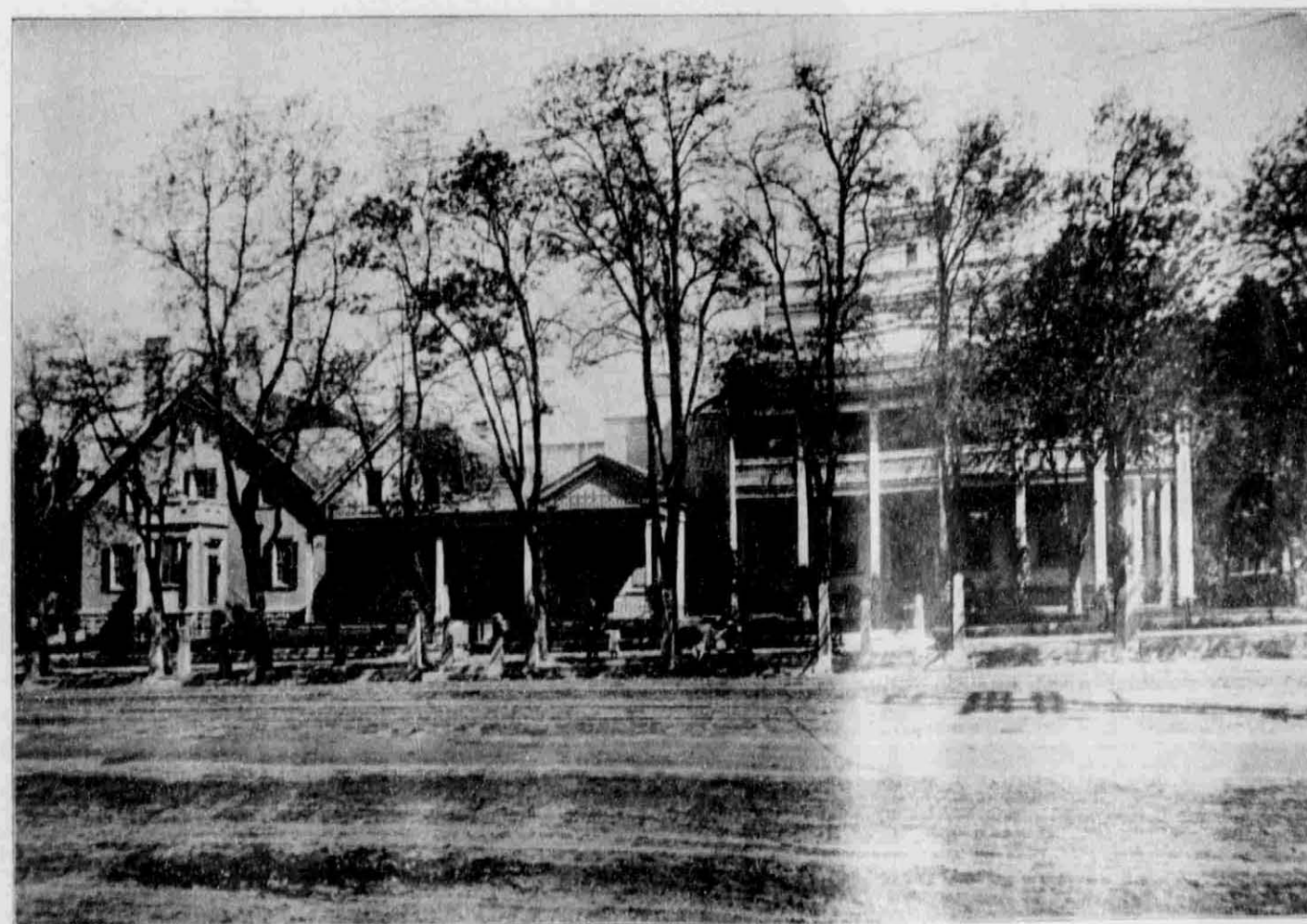
ships of the settlers made more severe. In fact, the people were in the midst of famine. The grasshoppers had destroyed their crops and men and women were compelled to go to the hills for sego roots and to the flats for thistles in order that their families might be sustained.

The coming of the sea gulls was a temporal salvation to the people. They came from the west in great flocks. At first the people were frightened at their approach thinking that they were a new scourge sent to afflict them. But in this they were happily mistaken for on flying to the ground they immediately set about devouring the grasshoppers. These they would eat until they were so full that they could scarcely fly. And yet, they did fly away to the foothills where they disgorged themselves of the grasshoppers, only to come back and renew the process again and again. This goodly work was kept up until the valley was entirely rid of the crop-destroying pests and the people saved from starvation. The latter were not slow to recognize the interposition of Providence in the advent of the sea gull which, prior to that time, had not been seen in Utah so far as known. And to this day the bird is looked upon in a semi-sacred manner and is protected by law. The consequence is, it has become so gentle, that it will follow in great numbers at the heels of the husbandman as he turns the sod with his sulky plow, searching for worms and insects upon which it feeds. In this way it continues to be the friend of the farmer. And as already shown its habits make the farmer the best friend of the sea gull which finds a home much of the time upon the islands of the Great Salt Lake.



THE GREAT MORMON TABERNACLE.

This world famous structure has been one of the most notable houses of worship in America for more than a quarter of a century. It has a seating capacity of eight thousand persons, though ten thousand and twelve thousand have not infrequently found themselves accommodated within its walls at one time. The building is 250 feet in length and 150 in width. The mighty dome roof, the central portion of which is 70 feet from the floor, is one of the largest self-supporting coverings in the land. The first foundation stone was laid July 26, 1861, and the building given to the public in a completed condition on October 8th, 1875, when it was dedicated and set apart as a regular place of meeting for the Latter-day Saints. It has since that time been their principal gathering place in Salt Lake City, and with few exceptions the great semi-annual conferences of the Church have been held in it during the past twenty-seven years.



LION AND BEE HIVE HOUSES.

Conspicuous among the houses of interest in Salt Lake City are the Lion and Beehive residences, erected by President Brigham Young, as shown in this illustration, the former upon the left, and the latter upon the right. The Lion house of the present time is occupied by the Latter-day Saints' college, pending the completion of the permanent home of that institution of learning. The Beehive house has just been vacated by the family of President Snow, late head of the Mormon Church, while the building intervening between that and the Lion house constitute the office of the First Presidency. The Lion house has taken its name from the fact that a fine specimen of the king of beasts, chiselled from mountain stone, finds a prominent resting place over the front portico of the structure. The Beehive was the name conferred upon the other on account of a mammoth wooden beehive surrounding the tower-like structure, which is barely visible between the tree tops as shown in the accompanying cut.