

and the total production of raw sugar 1,774,892 tons. There were 4,396 tons of sugar extracted from molasses by one series of methods, and 61,785 tons by other methods, or a total of 1,841,073 tons raw sugar. The official figures for 1895-96 are not yet issued, but are expected to show an increase over those of the previous year.

The outlook is quite favorable for a number of new beet sugar factories to be built in the West during the next few years. Some of them will be close on our borders, and it is not improbable that within the next decade this State will be able to show its share of the increase. Such a display would be gratifying, but the prospect thereof would not justify rushing ahead with such enterprises until the foundation is firmly laid.

### MEMENTO MORI.

Who but a Chinaman would think of bringing a coffin with him as part of his baggage, when going abroad? But that is what Li Hung Chang is going to do when leaving for Russia. China's celebrated prime minister is to represent his country at the festivities at Moscow during the coronation of the czar next month. On that occasion all the glory that millions can buy will be concentrated in one place. Extraordinary honors will be conferred on China's representative as an expression of Russia's policy in Asia, but Li Hung Chang, heathen though he be, must take the view of the ancient sage of the vanity of everything—of power, honor, wealth and life; he brings with him a reminder that perhaps he has the very pillars of the cathedral, or in the resplendent halls and courts of the Kremlin, there lurks a guest not invited and yet there—death.

It is quite common for Chinamen to have a coffin in their house as part of the furniture, considered as essential as a bed to sleep in, but it is uncommon, it is said, to take it along on a journey. Li Hung Chang is an aged man and must feel that he may be summoned at any time to another sphere of action. It is but natural that he should prefer to have his remains, should the swift messenger overtake him while abroad, encased in a manner fitting his station in life and ideas of propriety, but it is nevertheless curious to hear that the famous representative of Asia brings to the gay festivities of Europe a coffin. The czar and his guests should not consider it as irony to be reminded indirectly by a voice from Asia of death and the grave. Memento mori!

### A REPENTANT CLERGYMAN.

Rev. J. P. Lillie of Omaha, Neb., has had a curious experience, to which he is desirous of giving wide publicity. A few years ago he was stationed in this city as a missionary agent of the Lutheran church and he has many friends here by whom he is well respected. While here he mingled freely with members of the Mormon Church and had an opportunity to learn much of the tenets and doctrines of this people. Now it seems that in an unguarded moment he yielded to

an impulse prompting him to advocate Mormon persecution in Denmark, his native country, but from that hour he has had no peace in his soul. He is desirous of asking the people concerned to forgive him.

In a letter to the editor of *Bikuben* he explains the matter. "Some time ago," he says in substance, "I wrote an article to *Sørø Amtstidende*, published in Slagelse, Denmark, and spoke about the Mormon. I made the inconsiderate and bigoted remark that the authorities in Denmark ought to prohibit the propagation of Mormonism in that country. When I had sent this article, I reflected on the statement made and found that, viewed from a Christian and liberal point of view, no civil authority in any country has a right to prohibit a work of this kind. Time and again the question came into my mind, What would the Author of our religion say to prohibition and expulsion? And the reply invariably was: 'Do to others as ye would be done by.' I therefore sent another letter to the editor of the paper mentioned, expressing my regrets at my remarks about the Mormon missionaries in Denmark and asking him to publish my retraction of what I had formerly written." In this second letter the writer has the following:

The only weapon to be used in a religious battle is the spiritual one, the word of God. May we learn to use that in the right manner, both as to ourselves and others! Let us not be brutal or in any way cruel toward Mormon missionaries!

Rev. Lillie closes his letter by stating that he feels he owes an apology to those of his fellowmen he may have offended by his first unchristian remarks and for the injury their publication in Denmark possibly may have done.

It would be well if every clergyman who comes in contact with Mormonism could take a similar view of the spirituality of the contest. It would be well for themselves and their cause. Pastor Lillie has set a good example for his brethren of the clerical profession.

### HIS GOOD SENSE.

There is in the thriving town of Malad, Idaho, a paper known as the *Enterprise*, which often has some sound editorial advice for its readers. On several occasions we have been pleased to give some of its suggestions greater publicity by republishing them in the *News*, with due credit. On a subject which has evoked much discussion in Utah, Idaho and elsewhere, and still is a topic of much interest, Editor Davis says in the last issue of his paper:

We have been asked why we did not express an opinion last week on the Mormon manifesto. To state it plain, our principal reason was that it occurred to us that it was none of our business, not being a member of the Mormon Church. We presume that the authorities of the Church knew what they were doing, and for an outsider to question the motive of an edict, delivered strictly to the members of that organization, would be highly ill-mannerly—a case of sticking your nose into other people's business. We have read the manifesto, and with as much care as it were possible

for us to do. We see nothing particularly in it to concern those outside of the Church.

The editor of the *Enterprise* then goes on to say that "the only thing we can see in the whole business is a desire on the part of the authorities to establish better discipline among those members of the Church who have accepted positions of trust." To which we add that if some people who have indulged in a lot of needless worry about that "manifesto" had displayed the courtesy and common sense of the *Enterprise* editor there would have been much less distrust and a better feeling regarding Utah, both within and without, than there is now. The meddlesome, carping disposition of sensation-mongers is working a great wrong to our new State that leading citizens of all parties and creeds should put forth a determined effort to remedy, by frowning down the causeless hubbub.

### CHURCH PROPERTY.

By the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court yesterday, April 20th, the cases involving the Mormon Church property which was confiscated under the anti-polygamy acts are now sent back to the Supreme Court of Utah for final disposal, in conformity with the joint resolutions of Congress approved March 26th last, restoring this property to the Church. The decision of the court below was reversed for this purpose, says the Associated Press dispatch on the subject.

### THE NEW LAWS.

In today's issue we print six of the enactments of the late Legislature, for the information of the public generally who are directly affected by the laws. Some of the statutes passed have no particular general interest such as to call for their publication in a newspaper; but from time to time we will give those of a more important character, until all such are published, for the information of our readers. In those we give there is provided for: 1—The custody of papers and records of U. S. Supreme court commissioners by county clerks; 2—Time of assessment of property for purposes of taxation; 3—Legal holidays; 4—Seals for county and district courts, to be provided by the county commissioners; 5—Extending the time of redemption from tax sales from two to four years; and 6—The certifying of warrants by circuit officers; this latter law was modified later in respect to certain officials, when the county commissioners assumed the burden in cases where excess warrants were being issued.

By the last census, says an exchange, the total population of India is 267,223,431, or about one-sixth the world's population. Of these, seventy-two per cent, or 207,000,000, are classified as Hindus, 57,000,000 are Musulmans, 7,000,000 are Buddhists, and 2,000,000 Christians. Of the 15,000,000 who are returned as "illiterate" and "hearned," approximately three quarters of a million only are females.