

PUBLIC RECEPTION TO THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.

The Public Reception of the Japanese Embassy, now in this city, by the city authorities, took place this morning in the City Hall.

The carriages containing the distinguished party arrived at the hall punctually at 11 o'clock, and its various members were received by Hon. D. H. Wells, Mayor, and the committee of reception, and ushered into the room occupied, during the sitting of the Legislature, by the members of the House. All the gentlemen of the Embassy were present, except his excellency Sionii Tomomi Iwakura, the Ambassador Extraordinary and Junior Prime Minister, who was unable to attend the Reception on account of indisposition. The party was accompanied by Minister De Long, Hon. T. W. Brooks, Japanese Consul at San Francisco, and Mr. Rice, Interpreter.

As soon as the Embassy were seated in the reception room, the latter was entertained by the visitors, among whom were the various Federal officers, including his excellency, Governor Woods, Sec. Black, Hon. J. B. McKean, Chief Justice, and Associate Justices Hawley and Strickland; Deputy U. S. Attorney J. L. High, Marshal Patrick, General Maxwell of the land office, General Barnum; the following gentleman from the post at Camp Douglas: Lieutenant Colonel Morrow, commandant, Dr. Volum, Captains Osborn, Hough, Nugent, McGinnis and Waterbury, and Lieutenants Townsend, Cavanaugh, Macauley, Graham, Auman and Ellis of the 13th Infantry, and Captain Gordon and Lieutenant Dinwiddie of the 2nd Cavalry; also the principal members of the bar of this city, the city officials and numerous leading citizens.

The ceremonies commenced by his honor, the Mayor, reading the following address of welcome.

To your Excellency Sionii Tomomi Iwakura, Ambassador Extraordinary from the Court of Japan, and Jussanmi Takayoshi Kido, Suseammi Tossimitsu Okuba, Jushie Hirobumi Ito and Jushie Massouka Yamaguti, Vice Ambassadors:

In behalf of the People of Salt Lake City, we extend to you, as the Honored Representative of a Friendly Nation, a cordial welcome to our midst.

You will not find here those palaces of industry and trade which elsewhere on your journey will excite your attention and admiration;—for this is a community of pioneer dwellings in the heart of the North American continent, and its life and achievements have been wrested from the desert during the last twenty-five years.

Our warmest greeting is at your disposal. We have heard of your ancient and populous Empire with its wonderful history. In welcoming you, we greet not merely the Honored Ambassadors of a Great Nation, but the Representatives of a policy which, we understand, seeks to surmount former barriers of exclusiveness and to place your country in relations of commercial and diplomatic intimacy with our own. Be pleased to receive again the assurances of our warmest welcome and most distinguished regard.

In behalf of the authorities and citizens of Salt Lake City.

DANIEL H. WELLS, MAYOR.

S. W. RICHARDS,
THEO. MCKEAN,
GEO. Q. CANNON,
JOHN T. CAINE,
WM. HAYDEN,
THOMAS FITCH,
WM. JENNINGS,
JOHN SHARP.

Committee.

Minister De Long made the following very brief reply:

"The members of the Embassy desire to express their thanks for the kind reception which has been extended to them, and they hope to ever retain and maintain the friendly feeling which now exists between them and yourselves. They regret, exceedingly, that the Chief Ambassador is unable to be here to-day, and he desires to express to you, through me, that his inability to be present has deprived him of a great pleasure. He still hopes, before his departure from the city, to be able to meet with you, but if he should be unable to do so he wishes that his views may be understood."

The ceremony of introduction and hand-shaking was then commenced by Messrs. Brooks and Rice, his Excellency Governor Woods being the first introduced, and was followed by the Secretary, Judges, Members of the Legislature, military, &c., all parties seeming pleased with the interview. The reception terminated at about 1 past 11 o'clock.

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.

YESTERDAY, after the review of troops at Camp Douglas, General Morrow invited the Japanese Embassy and other visitors to his residence.

When the Embassy and others were seated General Morrow addressed them as follows:

His Excellency, the Ambassador Extraordinary, Mr. DeLong, Gentlemen of the Legislature and Citizens of Utah: This is really an occasion of great grandeur. For the first time in

the history of our country an embassy has come across the broad ocean to represent the Government of Japan at the Government of the United States. And this, not for purposes of war nor for purposes of commerce. It is my earnest wish that the sea now already burdened with commerce may be still more whitened, if I may use the expression, by the sails of these two countries passing to and fro and carrying the products of the two great nations.

This is an important event in the history of our country, but more especially it is an event in this our beautiful and fertile valley. Who, gentlemen, would have thought twenty years ago, when the sage-brush, the wild animal and the Indian were alike cotenants of this vast plain, that in less than twenty years there would spring up a city of the proportions of Salt Lake; that a great valley, not only one valley but many valleys, would be filled with the residences of an energetic, prosperous and happy community. It is a marvel; it is something that His Excellency will see nowhere else in the world, for there is no other spot on the earth where, if the opportunity afforded itself, there is the enterprise to do what has been done in this our valley. (Applause.)

I congratulate you, Mr. DeLong, as the American ambassador at the court of Japan, on this happy event in your eventful career. You are happy, thrice happy, in the occasion which brings you to this country at this time. You have connected your name, sir, with an event in history which will survive many of what to-day are considered far more important events.

I desire, Mr. Rice, on behalf of the army of the United States, to say to his Excellency that we desire not only peace with Japan, but friendship with Japan. The only relations that we desire with your country are the relations of peace. (The speaker stepped forward and shook hands with the chief ambassador.) Say to him, Mr. Rice, that the Mayor of the city of Salt Lake, who represents the municipality of the city, will address him; that the Governor of the Territory is here and will address him, and that we will then expect something from him. (Prolonged applause.)

Mayor Wells made the following address—

I am most happy to-day in meeting upon this occasion with so many representatives—I might say from almost every part of our country, and with these foreign princes and gentlemen who are representing so great and ancient a country as Japan. I say I am most happy, and now upon this occasion I take the opportunity of renewing the welcome of our city and Territory and of the people of this city to this Embassy.

I feel also, to tender thanks to General Morrow for the reception that he has given us all here upon this occasion this day, and hope that our country may ever find as worthy a representative. (Cheers.) I thank you, gentlemen, one and all, for attending here to-day, the members of the Legislature, the authorities of the city and citizens and the authorities of the Government, and hope that upon our future and and further acquaintance that community of feeling and good fellowship may open up which we are so desirous should be extended to our foreign friends.

Again welcoming you to this valley and to this place, where it has been very well said it would not have been expected twenty or twenty-five years ago, I will not detain you longer. May God bless you, Mr. DeLong, and those with whom you are traveling upon your journey, and take you safely and pleasantly through your arduous undertaking and bring these princes safely back again to their native country. (Applause.)

Hon. Lorenzo Snow, President of the Territorial Council, expressed his sentiments in the following language—

Gentlemen, this is quite unexpected on this occasion to be called upon to make a few remarks (Voices: "A little louder"). I coincide heartily with the welcome expressed by the former speakers in addressing these gentlemen that have come from this highly respected and eminent nation, and are empowered as ambassadors to represent the interests of that important country. And as a citizen of this Territory, I feel highly pleased to congratulate my friends who have had this opportunity of meeting with these respected gentlemen; and in reference to General Morrow, the pleasure which we have mu-

tually enjoyed on this occasion this day, the courtesy that he has extended, I feel truly to appreciate, and in behalf of the Council and Legislative Assembly allow me, General, to express my hearty thanks for the kind and courteous conduct that has been manifested on your part in behalf of this assembly and the people that have had the privilege of witnessing this joyous representation on this important occasion. (Applause.) And may the military and these ecclesiastical interests of this Commonwealth always be as well united as has been expressed on this occasion through our valiant General Morrow. (Loud applause.)

GENERAL MORROW introduced Governor Woods, who spoke as follows—

In the wonderful progress of this great Republic in arts and science, and in all the elements of civilization, in everything which makes a nation strong and influential, there has been much to call forth the admiration of all its citizens, and provoke the wonder and admiration of the civilized world. As one of its humblest children, in my short period, I have seen a progress and development truly marvelous. I remember well when the extreme western border of our civilization extended no further West than the State of Missouri. But twenty-five years ago all that vast empire from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean was one vast wilderness. Since then I have seen State after State added to the Republic, sweeping across these mountains and valleys in its onward, resistless march, until now it spans the continent. I have seen its development in population, and wealth, and energy, and enterprise. I have witnessed the kind consideration which the nations of the earth have been pleased to extend to the United States Government, each time feeling a thrill of joy such as a love of country alone inspires, ever congratulating myself that I was an American citizen. (Loud applause.)

But upon no occasion in my life have I felt more proud of my citizenship, and that the respect which I have ever felt was due this great Republic, for its progressive energy, and for the liberty, freedom and purity of its institutions, had been paid by foreign nations than to-day.

This ovation to-day, so grand in its conception, and so complete in its execution—all praise to General Morrow—is not merely the expression of the kind regard of a few of the citizens of two great nations who have met to exchange courtesies; it is broader, deeper, more comprehensive. It is an expression of a sentiment which will send a thrill of joy through the national hearts of the United States and Japan, and vibrate upon the sensitive chords of commercial sympathy which unite the two mighty nations represented here to-day.

Proud as they must be of their own nation and its wonderful history, what must be the feelings of this embassy as they pass across this continent—so new in its history to them—lingering first in California, scarcely twenty-five years old, and yet vying in the perfection of its civilization with any part of the world, thence through Nevada and Utah, and Wyoming and Nebraska, and onward, yet onward, through State after State, stretching across this mighty continent, studying our civilizations, so young and vigorous, and witnessing our energy and wealth, and commerce, and national strength, and that intelligence and love of liberty which makes secure the power and future glory of this Republic. (Cheers.)

In the appearance of these honorable gentlemen here to-day, we recognize the respect which the great nation of Japan is pleased to show to the Government of the United States (applause); a respect for our civilization, for our energy and enterprise, for our liberality in everything comprehended in the word liberty, so dear to every American citizen. (Applause.) We hail with pride and satisfaction their willingness to grapple with American civilization, the youngest, most active and most powerful of all the civilizations of the earth. (Loud applause.)

How far in advance is Japan in this respect, of most of the nations of the world? In her, though dating her history back through the centuries of the distant past, we find no evidence of senility and decay which mark the history of many of its cotemporaries among the nations of the earth, but, with restless energy, struggling to put herself in accord with the spirit of the age. I am pleased to say in behalf of the whole people of Utah Territory that they extend a cordial welcome to you,

and as an humble citizen of the Republic, knowing, as I do, the liberality and nobility of the American people, I feel to-day that I can safely pledge that the same cordial welcome which has been extended to you in California and Utah will meet you everywhere throughout this broad land—such a welcome as is justly due the great nation of Japan. You see in our midst what has been done in the last quarter of a century. Twenty-five years ago the western border of our civilization was twelve hundred miles east of here; now you see California and Oregon, and Washington, and Nevada, and Idaho, and Utah, and other mighty States and Territories, with vast cities sending out their commerce through the civilized world; with mountain and valley thrilling with activity and teeming with busy life.

Behold Utah in her grandeur! Much as I love other portions of the Northwest coast, I point with pride and satisfaction to Utah—not to its people in a numerical sense, but as an exemplification of something that is higher and nobler—of the energy and influence and onward march of American civilization. We hope that as, in the future, you look back over the scene presented here to-day, you will judge us not by the paucity of our numbers here presented, but regard it as an earnest of the mighty victories which this nation is yet to achieve in its onward march. And we hope that in returning to your native land, you will not look upon the military displays such as you have seen here to-day, as an evidence that we are a military people. We are a peace-loving people; we are a people who lay aside the arts of war, and toil in the fields and in the workshops, and delve in the mines. We look to intellectual and moral elevation as the safeguard of our nationality, and with restless energy and a broad and liberal statesmanship, give encouragement to every enterprise which tends to make us great. We have a military that is useful and grand; we love military heroes, we idolize those men who in the mighty combat of war have been able to secure to us a perpetuity of the liberties which we so dearly prize. (Applause.) But while we so highly honor them as the great safeguards of our country, they are still in essence our citizen soldiery; a people willing to lay aside their arms and turn their attention to the pursuits of peace, and in time of necessity to take them up again, and go forth to battle for their country.

This much is due to the military. More than this is due to the civil power which upholds the law, and secures a willing observance thereto in the hearts of the people, making them strong in their love of liberty, in their devotion to the country, in their determination to stand by the right. And we hope as you go back, gentlemen, to your own country, that you may bear messages of peace and good will from the people of the United States to the people of Japan. We wish you God-speed in every effort to make stronger your nation, to increase its influence, to develop its power, and to give the love of liberty a strong hold in the hearts of its people. Take these expressions of good will as our hearts' best offering, and may peace and prosperity ever attend you. (Prolonged applause.)

GENERAL MORROW said—Gentlemen, it is a work of supererogation to introduce Mr. DeLong; most of you know him. I may be permitted to tell an anecdote that occurred a few mornings since. I heard that the American Minister, Minister Plenipotentiary and Extraordinary of the United States to the Court of Japan, was in the city of Salt Lake and stopping at the Townsend House, and so I looked around for a gentleman of great dignity of character and respectability of conduct to present me to the Minister. I found such a man in the person of Judge Hayden, and I said to him: "Do you know this great man who is representing our country abroad?" He said: "I do." I said: "Will you call upon me with him?" He said: "I will." And so we went down, and found that the Minister was not in. But Judge Hayden, presuming upon his acquaintance, went up to No. 77—I believe that is your room, is it not, Mr. DeLong?

MR. DE LONG—Yes, sir.
GENERAL MORROW continued.—Well, the Judge knocked at the door of No. 77 and a lady came to the door, "Good morning, madame," said the Judge, "is Charlie in?" "No, he is not," was the reply. Said I: "Judge, who are you talking about?" Said he: "I am talking about this great Minister." (Laughter.) Said I: "There is no use in being an American Minister."

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