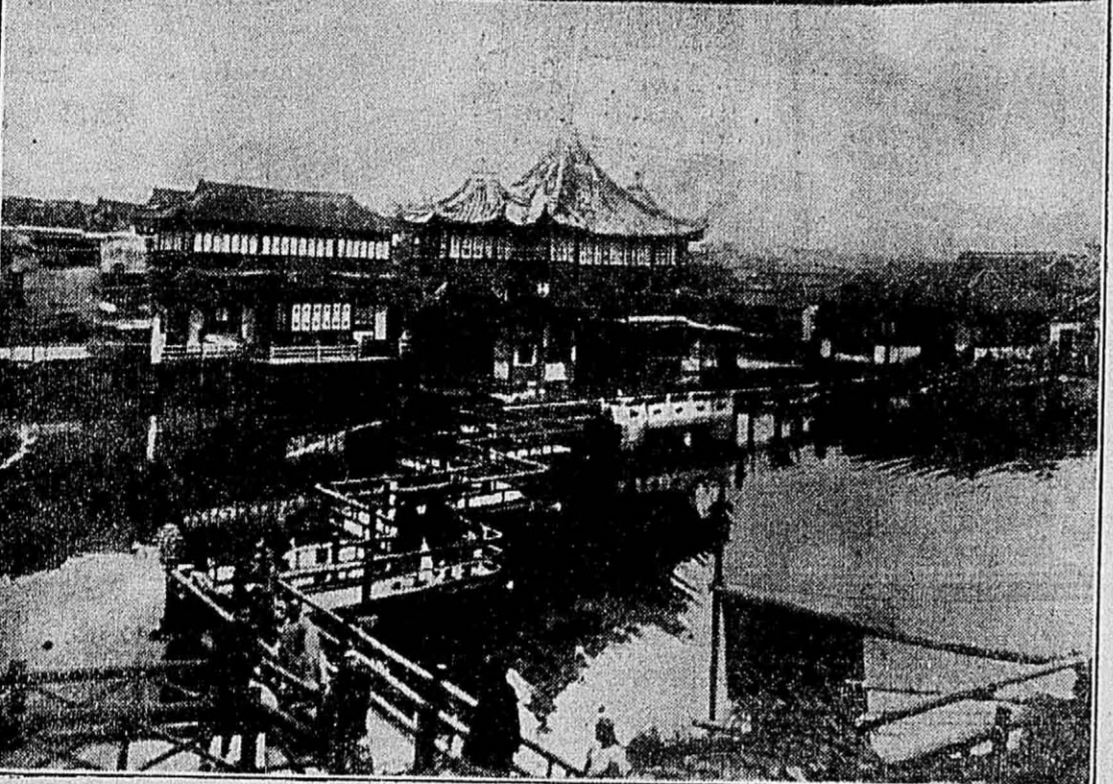
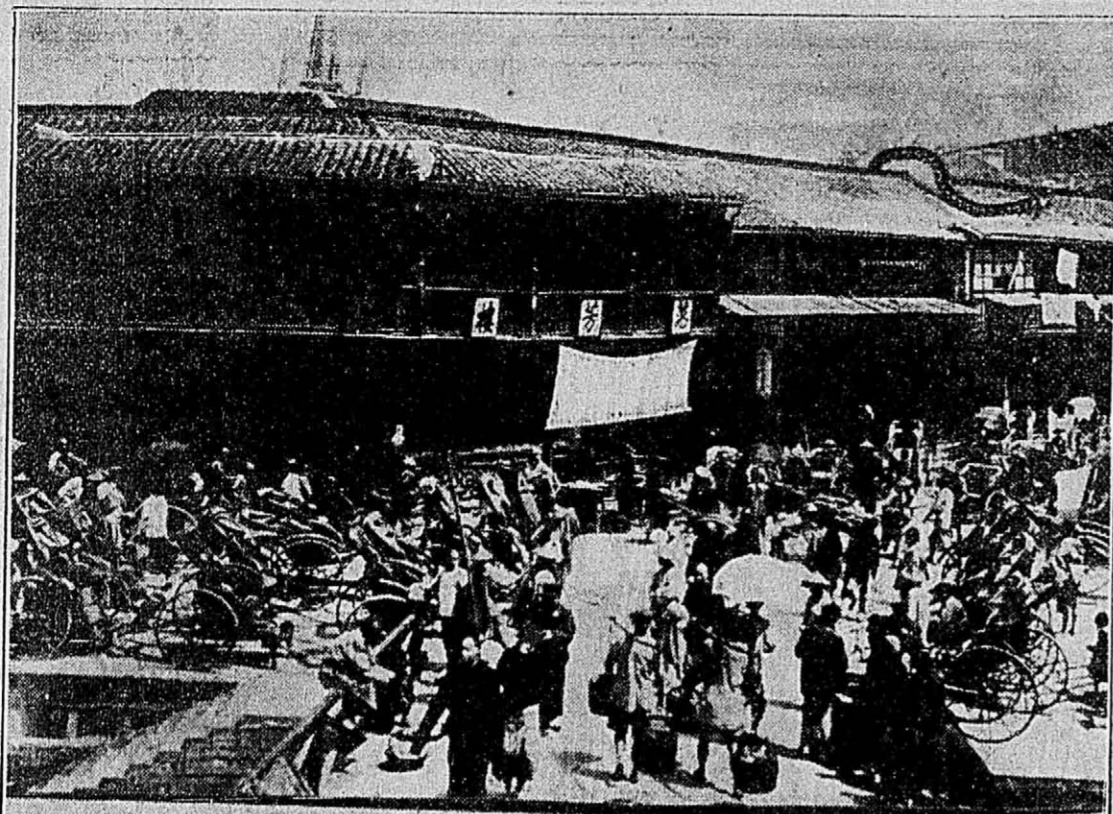


SALT LAKE MANUFACTURER TELLS OF SCENES IN SHANGHAI



TOP—ENTRANCE TO THE CHINESE CITY.
BOTTOM—WILLOW PATTERN TEA HOUSE, NATIVE QUARTER, SHANGHAI.

FRANK J. HEVLETT of this city who is on a business trip in China and Japan, writes to friends in an interesting strain of the oriental sights he has encountered since landing on the other side of the Pacific. Excerpts from his letter received Wednesday indicate that he is not only investigating the Chinese tea crop but is taking in all the available sights between appointments. What he has to say of scenes in Shanghai, China, makes interesting reading:

"Our large Pacific liner, on account of her size, did not sail direct to Shanghai, so we were transferred to the launch Alexandria. During the French war of 1864 the Chinese, by sinking loaded junks across the mouth of the river, effectually blocked the way, leaving only a narrow channel for smaller vessels. These obstructions were to be removed and other river improvements for the Woosung and Peiho were imposed as one of the conditions of the peace negotiations of 1901. The agreement was never kept. A first railway from Woosung to Shanghai was built by subterfuge, then bought by the angry Chinese and destroyed. But China has at last awakened from her sleep of many centuries. The road was rebuilt, many Chinese owning shares. The little road is now doing a profitable business."

"We preferred the launch and after speeding up the Whang-poo river for about 90 minutes, were landed at the quay on the Bund. The approach to Shanghai rather than the usual continental or American river city. There are beautiful streets laid off at right angles, from the famous Bund on the water front, which is a favorite drive and promenade for the wealth and fashion of Shanghai. Beautiful gardens open to the public, sumptuous hotels, fashionable clubs, and behind this all, the native city with the usual combination of narrow streets and Chinese filth. A few minutes later we are in a jinrikisha, a jumbo baby carriage, which is the most generally used vehicle in the orient. They are drawn by half naked coolies with straw sandals on their feet. One was selected by our host at the Astor and appointed leader. He seemed more intelligent than the rest and could talk a few words of English. He gave a faint smile as he received his final instructions. Away they went on a fast trot"

chattering and laughing, each seeming to vie with the others for second place. We went along the Bund, passing hundreds of rikshas, natives pushing wheelbarrows with passengers, others with merchandise. We saw thousands of chests of tea being unloaded from the river boats. So far as the tea trade is concerned, Shanghai is principally important because it forms the headquarters of many of the big tea exporting houses, and also is a point for re-shipping all the teas from the Yangtze valley ports."

"The scenes about Shanghai are of kaleidoscopic interest. We take a peep at Suchan Creek and the various canal boats crowd and shoulder one another like swarms of water-bugs. In these tiny hulks, covered inners with a tent or mats, whole families are born, live, and die, with no other habitation or environment, and apparently seem to thrive. The food consists mostly of fish and rice. The green, stummy water looks unhealthy enough to kill them all, but as they drink only tea, for which the water is always boiled, there is not so much harm done as one might suppose. We next pass through the foreign settlements of the great eastern metropolis. There are handsome shops on the Nanjing road and the Malan, some of them will compare favorably with many in London and Paris. We see the English policemen dressed as if on Rotten street, the French gendarme in gay Paris, the Chinese in tall shiny boots, long coat with short sword, and round cap with a tassel on it, and last but not least we see the imported Sikhs, splendid bronze giants from northern India. During the day time they wear huge red striped turbans wound in intricate and towering folds above their keen, dark faces, and peculiar rolled under beards. At night or on chilly days they wear huge bear skin hats. Some of these Sikhs are mounted and with their swords, leggings, and gorgeous turbans make an imposing sight. They are the special dread of the Chinese malefactors among whom they are known as the 'Red Tops.' Those on foot carry a flat staff which they use on the coolies for the slightest offense. They remind me of the Irish policemen in Chicago, who said to a drunken man, who had been behind both kinds of bars, and became obstinate: 'I don't hate you because I hate you, but just to show my authority.'"

"Our 'boys' keep up their trot, we are traveling along Bubbling Well road, the most noted and one of the most"

beautiful avenues in the empire. Vic-torias with two Chinese on the box, dressed in long coats of diverse colors and design were pulled at a headlong pace by sturdy tough little Chinese ponies, that ducked down their heads and forged into the crowd of 'rickshas' in a way to make the tenderfoot hold his breath. Standing behind was a footman with clothes on fit for a servant of the royal family. Inside was the faintest woman dressed in gaudy clothes, her face powdered and painted until she resembled the Chinese doll which you see in our show windows at Christmas time. Her feet are small and crippled according to the fashion of her rank so that she had to be carried through the iron gate to her palatial residence. Processions met the eye at every turn and everywhere turmoil of color. Banners embroidered and brilliant go fluttering along the ways. Part of the aristocracy are borne along in their beautiful carved Sedan chairs, while others have adopted the modern invention, the motor car. The coolies dread these machines as if they came from the infernal regions, and many still believe there is a devil inside to furnish the power."

"Leaving our 'rickshas' outside of the wall of the native city, for no vehicles are allowed on the inside, as the streets are only from four to seven feet wide. We saw the streets lined with shops wherein are sold silks, furs, chint, in fact everything imaginable. Some were clean and tidy, others—well, let us forget it. In one window was a pencil drawing of former President Roosevelt. It is estimated that a half million of people live inside these gloomy walls. They swarm everywhere. Beggarly he down in front of you and hold up their hands for money. We enter the Mandarin's club which seems an oasis in the desert. The jeweler's guild hall where there is a continuous auction, and the temple in the midst of a serpentine pond approached by many crooked bridges, the veritable landscape immortalized on 'Willow pattern' plates. Around the pond are jugglers, tumblers, who perform an act then come to you for a coin, fortune tellers, sausage makers, barbers and dentists plying their trades. Carpenters are making huge bary coffins, others are carving idols, but we are tired and enter the world renowned, 'Willow pattern' tea house for a rest."

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AMERICAN PAINTER BUYS J. F. MILLET'S BIRTHPLACE

(Continued from page thirteen.)

driven from Barbizon by the German-Franco war, already ill, took refuge at Chierbourg. As soon as the master permitted he installed himself, his wife and their nine children in the house of his youth. In writing to a friend, he said of his return:

"It was a great and sad moment to come as a stranger to the house where I came into the world, where my parents had lived and died. In approaching this dear, old home my heart almost smothered me. Oh! the memories that flood my brain. I walked through the fields where in early days I cultivated the soil. Where are those who worked beside me, where are the dear friends who looked with me across the vast expanse of sea? I am full of melancholy and sorrow."

His brush produced only a few more canvases, among which was the well known church of Greville-Cluschy.

The house today is exactly the same as during the great painter's life. With the co-operation of Millet's relatives, many of whom live in Paris, Mr. and Mrs. Scott will arrange the interior as near as possible as it was in the days of the artist's life there. The huge, oaken table that was there in his youth and the bed in which he was born are among the relics that are now in their possession at the Gruchy house.

CHARLES DUBOIS.

WANTED THEM SAVED.

Lincoln Stuck to His Selection of a Hospital Chaplain.

The nomination of Mr. Shirley of Philadelphia, a Universalist, for the position of chaplain for the hospital was not met with favor on all sides and a delegation of protestants went to Washington to see President Lincoln on the subject. The following interview was the result:

"We have called, Mr. President, to confer with you regarding the appointment of Mr. Shirley of Philadelphia as hospital chaplain."

"Oh, yes," replied the president. "I have sent his name to the senate, and he will no doubt be confirmed at an early date."

One of the young men replied, "We have not come to ask for the appointment, but to solicit you to withdraw the nomination."

"Ah," said Lincoln, "that alters the case. But on what ground do you wish the nomination withdrawn?"

The answer was, "Mr. Shirley is not sound in his theological opinions." The president inquired, "On what question is the gentleman unsound?"

"He does not believe in endless punishment. Not only so, sir, but he believes that even the rebels themselves will be finally saved."

"Is that so?" inquired the president. "The members of the committee responded, 'Yes, sir.'"

"Well, gentlemen, if that is so and there is any way of saving them, for God's sake and their sake, let the man be appointed."

Mr. Shirley was appointed and served until the end of the war.—Boston Post.



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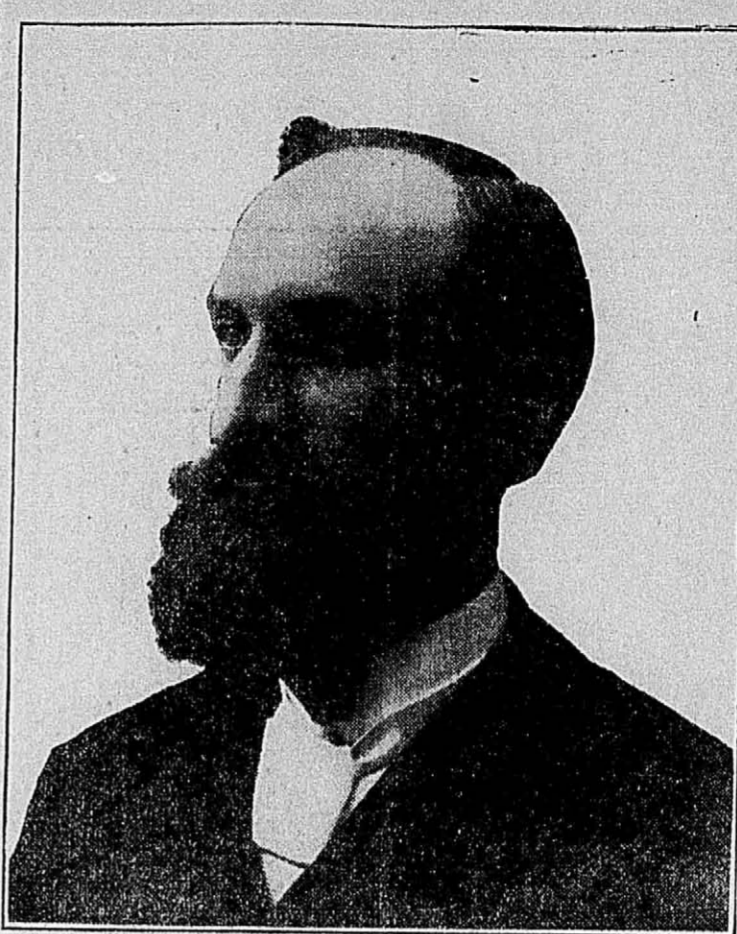
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GENEALOGY



HEBER J. GRANT.

All communications for this department should be addressed to the secretary of the society, Elder Joseph F. Smith, Jr., care of Historian's office, Salt Lake City, Utah.

THE GRANT FAMILY.

The Grant family has given to the world many famous leaders, and distinguished military men. From the very earliest history recorded of this family, their men have been noted for their bravery, patriotism and loyalty to country and friends.

The father of Elder Heber J. Grant, Jedediah M. Grant, joined the Church when a boy of 17, and held many positions of trust, both ecclesiastical and state. A '47 pioneer, he was later one of the first presidency, succeeding Willard Richards, as counselor to President Brigham Young. He has the distinction of being the first mayor of Salt Lake City, which office he held by continuous election as long as he lived. He was brigadier-general of the Utah militia. Broad-minded and liberal in his views, yet always zealous in the cause of truth, his life was characterized by the family traits of courage, candor and integrity.

The third great grand parents of Elder Grant were Beriah Grant and Martha Parke, of Stonington, Connecticut. The mother of Beriah Grant was Mercy Billings. The Grants, Parkes and Billings are all well known New England families.

Matthew Grant and his wife Priscilla were the first of this family to emigrate to America and although Beriah's exact relationship to Matthew has not been established, it is reasonable to suppose he belonged to the same family. The emigrants, Matthew and Priscilla, settled first in Massachusetts in 1630, but five years later with a number of other families moved from Dorchester, Mass., to the Connecticut valley. The Parke and Billings families both lived in Dorchester before settling in Connecticut.

President Ulysses S. Grant was a descendant of Matthew and Priscilla, and several of this family fought for independence in the war of the Revolution. It is probable that the American Grants are descended from the ancient Scottish clan, the Grants of Grant. Nothing certain is known of the origin of the Grants of Scotland. The clan, however, claims descent from Crogor, Mor MacGregor, who lived in the twelfth century, and this claim is supported by the fact that they use to this day the same badge of distinction "A pine, or cranberry heath." There are several traditions about their origin in which are interesting and entertaining. A manuscript of ancient date owned by John Grant, Esq., boldly declares that the great progenitor of the Grants was the Scandinavian god Odh, who came out of Asia 600 A. D. Another authority says: "The place from which the Highland Grants derive their name is called Grantach, or Sun, and his day was Sun-day, and even within the memory of man, libations of milk were placed in hollow stones called 'grandi,' of which there was one in every village. The reason, of course, forgotten, but the ceremony still maintained." So much for tradition.

The first of the name on record in Scotland was Gregory de Grant, who in the reign of Alexander II (1214 to 1249) was sheriff of Inverness. By his marriage with Mary, daughter of Sir John Bisset, he became possessed of Stratherrick.

His oldest son, Sir Lawrence, married Bigla, heiress of Comyn of Glenclerach, and obtained his father-in-law's estates in Strathpey, and a connection with the most potent family in Scotland.

At the accession of Robert the Bruce, the Grants do not seem to have been very numerous in Scotland, but as the people of Strathpey (known from that time as the country of the Grants), formed a clan, with the Grant name, they acquired high position and great

power as highland chiefs. In Strathpey the name prevailed almost to the exclusion of every other, and to this day is a predominant surname in the district. Sir Thomas Roswell alludes to this in these verses:

"Come the Grants of Tullochgorum
Wi' there pipers gaun before 'em
Proud the mothers are that bore 'em.
Every man as proud's a Turk is."

Next the Grants of Rothiemurchus. Every man his sword and dirk has, Every man as proud's a Turk is."

This clan was noted for its loyalty to country, and the chief, himself, was distinguished for his patriotism and public spirit. The tenth laird, John, was called the bard for his poetical talents, and it was his second son, Duncan, from whom the Grants of Dalvey, who possess a baronetcy, are descended. James Grant, or James the bold, so called for his bravery and courage, lived at Grant Castle, Urquhart, and was a great favorite with James V. On account of his daring character, he was a leader in quelling several insurrections, and was in such favor that the monarch granted him a charter, exempting him from the jurisdiction of all courts, excepting the courts of session. His grandson John succeeded him and greatly extended and improved the paternal estate, and is said to have been offered by James VI a patent of honor, which he declined. On his marriage with Lillias, daughter of the Earl of Athol, they were honored by the presence of the king and his queen at the wedding.

Ludowick, the laird of Grants in 1700, when war with France was threatened, raised a regiment of his clan, and kept them on pay a whole year at his own expense. King William, as a reward, appointed three of his sons to positions in the army, and his lands were erected into a baronetcy. His son, Sir James, was also made baronet. Sir James' son, Ludowick, who succeeded him as chief of the clan, by his marriage with Lady Margaret Ogilvie, eldest daughter of James, Earl of Findlater and Seafield, became possessed of large estates, and by virtue of this marriage, his grandson, Sir Alexander, succeeded to the estate and earldom of Seafield.

Sir Francis, lord of the Grants of Innes, was created a baronet in 1765, with the title of Lord Cullen.

The Grants of Ballindalloch have large estate and a baronetcy. From the Grants of Grant of Inverness have sprung other families, with large estates in Cork, Perth and Devon.

On the maternal side, the family is equally prominent. The ancestors of Elder Grant's mother, Rachel Ivins Grant, were of English and Dutch birth and the annals of Portsmouth, Mass., and Providence, R. I., record transactions at an early date after the landing of the Pilgrim fathers. The history of the family before coming to America has so much of interest and romance that it will form the subject for another sketch.

HOLBROOK AND JEFFRIES FAMILIES.

Inquiries in this column elicit many replies evidencing the widespread interest taken in the department.

The following letter received by the secretary explains itself:

Paradise, Utah, May 20, 1909.

Joseph F. Smith, Jr.,
Dear Bro.—Being a member of the Genealogical society, I would like to have published in the columns of the Deseret News the following: If there is anybody interested in the temple work for the Holbrook and Jeffries families, either English, or American, I would be pleased to have them communicate with me, as I am doing work in the Logan temple for both families.

SAMUEL J. HOLBROOK.

JENKINS AND FOXALL.

Mrs. Jennie Lee, 567 south Second West, would like to communicate with all persons related to or who are doing temple work for the Jenkins or Foxall families of England.

FINLEY OF UNITED STATES.

All persons related to, or having genealogical records of the Finleys of the United States, will confer a favor

by writing to John Finley Merrill, Brigham City.

WATERMAN OF ENGLAND.

Mr. William Swanson, 337 east Fifth South, desires to do temple work for the Waterman family of England, and would like to hear from all connected with that family.

RETURNED MISSIONARIES.

The following elders have reported at the Church historian's office in this city their safe return home on dates given from the foreign mission field. All report successful labors and give most encouraging reports of conditions in all the missions represented:

May 12—Willard G. Bywater of the Sixteenth ward, Salt Lake City, from the Netherlands mission; set apart April 28, 1907.

May 14—Hyrum Broadbent of Leavitt, Alberta, Canada, from the Samoan mission; set apart Nov. 17, 1906.

May 17—Justus Burt Seely of Ephraim, Sanpete county, from the Japan mission; set apart May 11, 1906.

May 20—Louis Fugal of Pleasant Grove, Utah county, from the Northern States mission; set apart Nov. 28, 1906; presided over West Iowa conference.

William F. Crow, 42 Tenth East street, Salt Lake City, from the Southern States mission; set apart July 2, 1907.

May 21—Frank W. Olend of Lyman, Uinta county, Wyo., from the Swedish mission; set apart Nov. 27, 1906.

William Moran, Nelson of Globe, Gila county, Ariz., from the British mission; set apart Oct. 15, 1908; called home on account of financial conditions.

May 25—Charles L. Augerbauer of Brigham City, from the Swiss-German mission; set apart Jan. 9, 1907.

George Edward Abel, Jr., of American Fork, Utah county, from the Netherlands-Belgium mission; set apart Oct. 17, 1906.

Jens D. Nielsen of Mantli, Sanpete county, from the Scandinavian mission; set apart June 16, 1908; return on account of lameness.

May 27—Robert B. White of Beaver, Beaver county, from the Southern States mission; set apart Dec. 5, 1906; presided over the North Carolina conference.

Albert W. Curtis of Oakley, Cassia county, Ida., from the Southern States mission; set apart Oct. 9, 1906.

NEW LIBRARY BOOKS.

The following 20 volumes will be added to the public library Tuesday morning, June 1, 1909.

REFERENCE.

Bliss—Encyclopedia of Social Reform.

Poster—Cyclopedia of Civil Government.

Lee—Dictionary of National Biography, vol. 14.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Clark—Browning's England.

Henderson—Industrial Insurance in the United States.

Hichens—Egypt and Its Monuments.

Hunker—Egoists.

Layard—Shirley Brooks of Punch.

FICTION.

Cholmondeley—Hand on the Latch.

Danby—Sebastian.

Quarroy—Infatuation.

Warner—In a Mysterious Way.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS.

Beale—Stories From the Old Testament.

Bowman—Freckles and Tan.

Crane—Cinderella's Picture Book.

MacManus—In a Chimney Corner.

Sill—Sunnyfield.

Trowbridge—Fair of Madcaps.

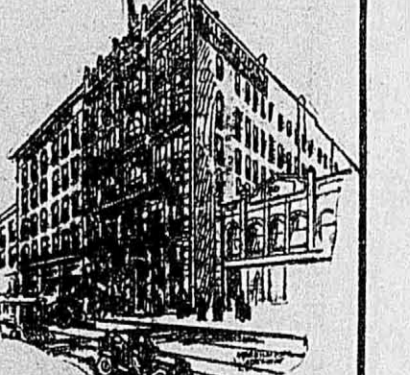
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