DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1900.



The Preparations Under Way and the Wedding to Come Off in May-Gossip About the Imperial Bride and Groom-Prince Yoshihito and His Delicate Health-How He Lives in Toklo-His Blue Blood and That of His Future Wife-Who the Princess Sada is and All About Her-Her Studies and Her School Days-Her Trousseau, Which Will Cost Over a Hundred Thousand Dollars, and How It is Being Made-Her Present From the Emperor-The Wedding Ceremonies and How They Will Be Celebrated-The New Palace Which is Being Built for the Imperial Pair-It Will Cover Three Acres and Will Cost Three Million Dollars-Some Exclusive Information Furnished Mr. Carpenter by the Household Department of His Imperial Majesty.

Tenno, who ruled Japan 660 H. C., or long before Rome became an empire THE IMPERIAL BRIDE.

But let me tell you something about this young lady who is to be the future empress of Japan. We should call her a girl rather than a lady if she were in the United States. She is only 15, and last year she was trotting about or last year she was trotting about on her little Japanese shoes to and from the empresses' school. She was in the third grade of the high school there when she was told one day that the emperor had picked her out to be the wife of the prince imperial, and that she must leave the publicity of her present method of education and be taught for the next few months at home. How she received the news I do home. How she received the news I do not know, I suppose, however, like any good Japanese girl would do, she smiled and consented without a murmur. Her parents celebrated her leaving the school by giving a dinner of thanks to her teachers. The Princess Sada in-sisted that her classmates should also be invited, and they came to the number of twenty.

From one of the native Japanese papers I have had translated some interesting details of the school life and studies of Princess Sada. She entered the school in the kindergarten classes and has been there ever since. She has always been regular in her attendance and has uniformly stood high in her classes. She loved her school and was a general favorite with her fellows. She usually walked to and from school except in very bad weather, and en-gaged in all the plays. She has always been robust and strong and her good health is one of the most important considerations as to her marriage. Just now she is most carefully watched and urged not to do anything that may endanger her health. Her studies on this account have been lessened and her hours of exercise and rest have been increased.

The princess is well advanced for her ge. When she left school her chief age. studies were Japanese and Chinese literature, universal history, French mathematics, penmanship and drawing. She has dropped everything but her history, geography and French and is devoting more time to her music. She now has priate tutors, who come to her house to teach her. The princess is noted for her poetic ability. She writes beautifully, and her cherry tree effus-ions are said to be especially fine. In both media and nearth she will via with both music and poetry she will vie with the present empress, who is noted as one of the most beautiful writers of Japanese poems. Her imperial majesty displayed remarkable poetic ability when she was as young as the Princess Sada, and her sonnets are now celebrated in the Japanese literature of the age.

THE WEDDING CEREMONY.

Baron Sannomiya tells me that it has not been decided what the wedding ceremony will be nor whether it will be after the style of the old Japan or a new form gotten up by the advisers of the imperial household and the em-

\$50,000, for the purpose, and to this the highness and the prince will dress for it in Japanese costume, the princess wearing about thirteen slik garments. emperor has added 490,000 had sum is equal to about \$250,000 and it certainly should be en one over the other, and going through several changes of clothes before the welding is accomplished. In ordinary Japanese weldings no ring is used and and it certainly should be enough cover the expenses of the imperial ange blossoms. If it should not, princess can draw further on his, jesty, for he has just directed his present of 100,000 yen, equal to 32 in gold, be given to her out of estate of the late empressions. no promises are made by the pair as to fidelity, obedience, etc. The wedding consists of the drinking of a number of cups of Japanese wine or saki toestate of the late empress d was her aunt. This makes h ance for trousseau, pin money. gether in a certain way. siderably more than haif a million in gold, and she certainly should be able

gether in a certain way. It takes place at the house of the parents of the groom, and in this case it will be performed in the palace of the emperor. The rules of etiquatte in such events are very minute, and eve-rything must be done just so. The bride gets the first drink and the groom follows after. The cours in which the follows after. The cups in which the wine is served are very small, and the princess will drink three of them before the prince will be served with the same the prince will be served with the same number. After this there is more drink-ing in about the same way, the bride always being served first. This is in contrast to the custom after marriage, where the husband is always served before the wife. At the beginning of the wedding ceremonies the bride is descend in white but when the core dressed in white, but when the cere-mony is over she retires and changes her costume for one which is a present from her parents-in-law. At the same time the groom also changes his attire for one which has been given to him

by the parents of the bride. The wedding of the prince imperial, if it is carried out after the old methods, will be about as above described, but the banquet and receptions which follow will be in European style. The prince imperial and her imperial high-ness, Princess Sada, will dress in for-eign costume and will act at these cele-

brations just as is the custom at the great courts of Europe. It may be, however, that a modified ceremony of marriage, a sort of a cross between our ceremony and the old Japanese, will be adopted. In this the services will be performed before the Shinto Shrine in the imperial chapel, and one of the highest of the Shinto priests will officiate.

THE TROUSSEAU AND PRESENTS.

But how about the bride's trousseau? Well, no one knows just what it will consist of as yet, but the preparations are going bravely on. The sik mills of Japan are at work producing their finest stuffs for the princess, stuffs that will stand alone and are seldom seen outside of the empire. The empress her-self has become interested in the matter and the costumes are being made by the imperial dressmakers in the palace of her majesty. The cutting and fitting is largely under the direction of the no-ble ladies of the court, the sewing being done by the workwomen. The hats and bonnets are being made by her majesty's own milliners, and a great part of the trousseau will be of Japanese ma-terials. At the same time many things are being imported from Paris, London and Berlin, so that altogether the bride's

outfit will be something wonderful even for these times. As to its cost no one can tell. Prince Kujo himself is not very rich, but he has given his daughter 100,000 yen, or

these from his majesty, the imperie dal couple will have no end of r They will come in every shape and all parts of the empire and from i and low. There will be cranes and tles of solid gold and solid sile out number. These things an matic of longevity and are vi mon as wedding gifts in Japan. poor will give as well as the rich, ar the prince and princess are any like emperor and empress they will be delighted to recrive any expression from even the poorest of their subjects.

to buy some pretty things for the As to presents, starting out

THE NEW PALACE OF THE PRINCE



It is a combination of foreign and Japanese architecture, constructo a view of withstanding the earths which are so common in Japan, framework is to be of steel and so fitted together that it can The steel and fronwork is now made at Pittsburg, the architect recently returned from the States, where he went to place ders for its construction. I am tois about 4,000 tons of steel and iro

have been ordered and that it is most ready for shipment. It will be transported by rail to the Pacific and thence by steamer to Japan. The prince imperial has for several years had his own establishment entire.

years had had apart from that of the emperor. He has his own servants and secretaries and holds, in fact, a little court of his own. He will probably take his bride to his present palaces and live there until the new palace is comple

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FRANK G. CARPENTER common and a second

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Takio, Japan. Jan. 7, 1900 .- The next empress of Japan has been selected and the young lady is already in training. It has been decided that the prince imperial shall be married at the earliest possible moment, and as soon as the details of his wedding can be settled the fact will be announced to the world. The highest officials of the Japanese government are now considering the matter, preparations are being made to celebrate the wedding on the grand-. est scale, and within a short time the young prince and his bride will be discussed in every capital of the world. Today practically nothing is known about either of them, and it was to learn all that possibly could be ascer-tained concerning the wedding and the contracting parties that I went today with letters from the American minister to the household department of the emperor, inside the grounds of the imperial palace, to have an interview with Baron Sannomiya, thte grand master of ceremonies to his imperial majes-

Armed with a legation passport and with two of the fastest and swellest of the jinriksha runners as my human steeds, I dashed over the to great moats which separate the holy of holigs from the rest of the city, went by the offi-cials in livery at the gates with the aid of my more and my even in the year. of my papers and was soon in the pres-ence of the man who more than all others has to do with the court cere-monies and the private life of the emperer and his family. This was Baron Sannomiya, who for years has been at the head of the household department of his majesty, and who today knows more about the imperial family than any other man in Japan. The baron speaks English fluently, and it was in this tongue that our conversation was conducted. He talked very freely about the prince imperial and his affianced, giving me much of the information which will be found further on. THE SACRED EMPEROR OF JAPAN

We were talking almost under the shadow of the emperor's apartments,

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imperial will have with that which his father had when he was still, to a large extent, a part of the old Japan. Such an interview would have been impossi-ble then. It would have probably caused the death of both myself and linear summaries for at their time. caused the death of both myself and haron Sannomiya, for at that time, about thirty years ago, his majesty was revered as a god by the people. It was treason to utter his pame aloud, and in writing it a letter was always left out from reverence. Then none but his wives and his highest ministers ever say hig face. He was renned up in his saw his face. He was penned up in his palace at Kioto, and when he went out t was in a closely curtained car drawn by bullocks. Now the emperor goes everywhere. He is the real ruler of the country, and both himself and the empress are often seen by the better class-es of Japan. When the emperor was inarried the empress, according to the then custom, shaved her eyebrows and blackened her teeth, so that they shone like varnished ebony. This is still done in the country dis-

ricts of Japan, and is supposed to show he wife's devotion to her husband in that she wishes to make herself so un-attractive that no one else will want her. The empress discontinued the practice, it is said, after a few years, practice, it is said, after a few years, and it is through her that the custom has been abolished in Japan. At that time no Japanese wife would have thought of eating at the same table with her husband. I have been told that the emperor often sits down at the same table with his wife and they fre-quently eat together. Both the emper-or and the emperors are now in many or and the empress are now in many ways the same as the other great rulers of the earth, and this will be the case with the prince imperial and his wife.

THE IMPERIAL BRIDEGROOM.

Before I discuss the wedding itself let me tell you something of the im-perial parties who are by it to be joined in wedlock. They are his royal highness Prince Yoshihito, the only son of the emperor, and Princess Sada, the fifteen-year-old daughter of Prince Ku-jo, the head of one of the five noblest

and as we discussed the wedding and its ceremonies I could not help con-trasting the marriage which the prince imperial will have with that which his father had when he was still, to a large with the prince imperial to a large of the emperor, was married when he was only fifteen, but the crown prince has always been in delicate health, and it was probably for this reason that his marriage has been deferred until now. As it is, the greatest apprehensions are entertained concerning him. His lungs are very weak and the least excitement seems to affect his health.

> He has consumption, I am told, and is almost constantly under the care of the doctors. This has been the case for the greater part of his life. Not long ago Narquia Ito and others of the em-peror's advisers wanted the boy to take a trip around the world and to have him spend some time in the United States and Europe, but the doctors ob-jected, saying that he might die on the way. It is hoped that his marriage may so better his health that he will be able to make the tour. The crown prince, or the prince im-

> perial, as he should be called, is not the real son of the empress of Japan, although be is her son by adoption. His majesty has allotted to him a dozen secondary wives, who come from the noblest families of the empire, and whose blood is blue with the grandfathers of a thousand years. These women of late are never mentioned in the re-ports of the court, and no one knows ports of the court, and no one known anything of them. They exist, however, and are kept in order that his ma-testy may not be without an heir. The prince's real mother is Madame Yanagi-wara, one of these court ladies, the empress not having had a son herself. The prince, in fact, is the only son his majesty has had who has lived, and if he should die the succession, in case the prince has no child before that time, will have to go to a prince who is not very closely related to the emper-

On this account all the greater care is taken of the young man's health and the anxiety concerning his marriage is intense.

The empress, as I have said, has

She is very fond of him, taking the liveliest interest in his wedding and in everything that relates to him and his bride. The young prince is popular in Tokio. He has been educated in the Nobles' school and has shown himself as smart

as other boys of his age. He has had a modern education as well as the old Japanese studies, and knows something of German and English, but not enough to speak them. He is a fairly good French scholar and converses in that language with foreigners. He is af-fable and diplomatic and will make, it is thought, a good emperor.

THE BLUEST BLOOD ON EARTH.

The wedding will join two of the old-est families of Japan, or, rather, it will bring branches of the same family to-gether, for the prince and his bride are cousins. His blood is, perhaps, a shade bluer than hers, although she can trace her ancestors farther back than any sovereign who now sits upon a throne in Christendom. Princess Sada Kujo is the third daughter of Prince Kujo, a descendant of the famous Fujiwara family, which was the controlling power in Japan from the seventh to the The wedding will join two of the old-In Japan from the seventh to the eleventh century. During those years the emperors were little more than puppets, managed by the Fujiwaras, who made their sons the chief officials who made their sons the chief outcats of the realm and strengthened their hold on the power by marrying their daughters to the emperors. The daugh-ters were, in these cases, often the power behind the throne. By the laws of Japan the emperor must be a descend-Japan the emperor must be a descendant of this family, or, rather, he must marry into one of five noble families of Japan, all of which have come from the ancient Fujiwaras. 'The princess' mother was a sister of the late empress dowager, which makes her a cousin of

The princess' genealogical tree thus dates back to about A. D. 650. The prince imperial can do as well, and go her about 1,300 years better, and if any unpleasantness happens in the family, can taunt her with not knowing her grandfathers farther back than a thou-

The empress, as I have said, has sand years. His ancestry, according peror to suit the new conditions. If it made the prince her son by adoption. to Japanese history, begin with Jimmu is according to the old forms her royal

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