

DESERET EVENING NEWS

Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

Lorenzo Snow, Trustee-in-Trust

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SALT LAKE CITY, - SEPT. 5, 1901.

OUR ELDERS IN JAPAN.

The telegraph brought word, several days ago, that Apostle Heber J. Grant and his associate missionaries to Japan had been ejected from a boarding house at Yokohama at the instance of several missionaries of various creeds who boarded there. Much comment was made on the occurrence, and the opinion was expressed in an Associated Press dispatch, that the "Mormon" Elders had received "a sample of the lack of Catholicity which characterizes Christian workers in the Orient, and of the sectarian feeling which vitiate their work."

The Deseret News refrained from then making any remarks on this matter, preferring to wait for news direct from the missionaries with a reliable statement of the facts in the case. We are now in receipt of a letter from Elder Grant, addressed to the editor of the "News," from which we learn that the brethren had been recommended to a boarding house in Yokohama, by a relative of the chief engineer of the Utah Sugar factory. Elder Grant called there, and when the proprietor, who had previously heard of their coming, learned that the visitors were "Mormons," he declined receiving them as boarders and would not listen to any explanation as to their religion. But they were not "ejected," nor did they have any difficulty in securing a boarding house, where they intended to remain until they could decide where to locate.

Two Tokyo newspapers had interviewed Apostle Grant, and he had furnished them with copies of an address to the Japanese people, which he expected they would publish. The editor of Jiji, which is said to be the largest and most influential of the Japanese papers, called on him and was much interested. He received a copy of Elder Grant's address and also pictures of President Snow, the four missionaries to Japan, the Temple, etc., which he expressed a desire to print.

The Elders were all in excellent health and spirits, and were busily engaged in talking with persons who wished to learn about their mission. From a sectarian minister, Elder Kelsch had learned that all the "Christian" missionaries had united to oppose the "Mormons." That was, of course, to be expected. The only real union among that class of "Christians" is their oneness of purpose to "fight Mormonism," as our kind Presbyterian friends here expressed it.

The opinion of Apostle Grant and his companions is, that they will be very kindly received by the Japanese if not by the sectarian missionaries, and that their way will be opened to accomplish a good mission. They are happy and contented, and full of faith and confidence in the Lord, and in the work they are called to perform. They send love and greeting to us and to all friends at home.

This news is encouraging and indicates that good will be accomplished. The opposition of the sectarian ministers will help to arouse interest in the work, and the difference between their inconsistent and conflicting creeds and the simple and scriptural doctrine of the Church, established by divine revelation in these latter days.

Since the foregoing was written the Japan Daily Herald of August 15, published in Yokohama, in English, has come to hand, containing an interesting report of an interview with Apostle Heber J. Grant, accompanied by our Apostles of Faith and the following "Address to the Great and Progressive Nation of Japan" taken from the Jiji, which is printed in Japanese:

"In company with my associates sent to you from the headquarters of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, in Salt Lake City, Utah, as an Apostle and minister of the Most High God, I salute you and invite you to consider the important message which we bear. We do not come to you for the purpose of trying to deprive you of any truth in which you believe, or any light that you have been privileged to enjoy. We bring to you greater light, more truth and advanced knowledge, which we offer you freely. We recognize you as the children of our common Father, the Creator of the universe. The spirit of man, the intelligent ego, is the offspring of God; therefore men and women of all races and kindreds and tribes are brothers and sisters. It is, then, in the spirit of fraternity that we approach you, desiring your welfare now and hereafter. Our mission is one of duty. We have been commanded of God to proclaim His word and to the world. It is by His divine authority that we act, and not in our own name or for personal ends. We entreat you to listen to our words.

There have been in all ages some men inspired by the Almighty for the benefit of their own race and nation. The light they brought may be likened to that of the stars in the firmament. It was adapted to the times and conditions when they appeared. They all looked forward to a period when greater light and higher truth should be manifested. We declare to you that this greater revelation has come, and we have been commissioned from on high to expound it to you. The power and might and progress of the nations that

are called Christian, proclaim the fact that there is something in their faith which is grand and potent for good. But the division and contention existing among the various sects into which they are separated, give proof that there is something amiss in their faith, and which tends to strife instead of union, to war instead of peace. The truth is that Jesus of Nazareth introduced to the world the divine religion intended to unite all mankind as one family and redeem the earth from evil. Error has crept in among His professed disciples, and darkness has come over the face of the world, and the pure light of heaven has been obscured.

"The great Eternal God in His infinite mercy, has restored the faith which was lost by His Son Jesus Christ, who has reappeared, and once more organized His Church on the earth and conferred authority upon the Christian faith to proclaim the Christian faith in all its early simplicity, attended by the same authority and power. This is preparatory to the consummation of all things, spoken by the seers and seers and prophets of all the centuries from the beginning of time. The great Eternal God has spoken out of the heavens and through His people. He commands His children in every country, of every class and creed and position and color, to turn from their evil ways, repent of their sins and approach to Him in spirit, also to be baptized by immersion in water by one holding authority from Him for the remission of their sins. With the promise that by the laying on of the hands of His appointed messengers, the Holy Ghost shall be bestowed upon all persons who thus obey His word. This will constitute a new birth and open the door of the kingdom of heaven to every obedient soul.

"By His authority we turn the divine key which opens the kingdom of heaven to the inhabitants of Japan. We say to them all, come to the light which has been shed forth from the Sun of Righteousness. We offer you blessings that are beyond price. They are not of man, nor do they come by the power of man, but they are from heaven where the true and living God dwells and rules in majesty and glory. That which your ancestors received which was good and which leads to good, was but as the glimmering of the twilight. We bring to you the truth in all its fullness, direct from the great Luminary of the day. Come to the light and the truth, and walk in the way that leads to the divine and eternal presence. Then shall you be filled with peace and love and joy, and you shall learn how to unite with the great and pure of all nations and tribes, for the establishment of the grand empire of righteousness on earth, and thereafter you shall dwell in the immediate presence of our Eternal Father, and your glory and dominion shall be everlasting and everlasting.

"Your servant for Christ's sake," "HEBER J. GRANT."

THE CROP REPORTS.

The crop reports, which were rather pessimistic a short time ago, now have a more cheerful tone. The total wheat harvest is estimated at 658,000,000 bushels, of which 412,000,000 bushels are winter wheat and 246,000,000 bushels spring wheat. This is said to be the next largest crop ever gathered in this country.

As to the corn crop, about which alarm was felt during the hot season, the total is now estimated at 1,342,000,000 bushels. The total of these two staples is in the neighborhood of 2,000,000,000 bushels, and although this is a shortage of 600,000,000 bushels as compared to the yield of 1900, the result is considered very good, and certainly much better than anticipated.

The cotton crop of the south is supposed to be large, though of an inferior quality, and the apple crop, though a failure in some states, is reported very good in others. On the whole, though there is a shortage in crops, the prices are so much higher that the farming interests will not be injured. The higher prices will be to the disadvantage of the consumers rather than the producers.

The shortage in the potato crop is quite serious. The August condition of that food product was given as 62.3, as against the condition for the same month in 1897, of 77.9. In that year the yield was only 164,000,000 bushels, and this year's yield threatens to fall short of that, while the ordinary production of the country should be over 200,000,000 bushels. Canada and Ireland could supply our wants in this respect, but the heavy tariff on imported potatoes precludes that. The prospects are that the consumption will have to be diminished considerably.

CHINA APOLOGIZES.

China has solemnly apologized to Germany for the murder, in Peking, of Baron von Ketteler. The humiliating prostrations first contemplated were left out of the ceremony, and the Chinese ambassador merely bowed before the German emperor, on entering and leaving the throne room.

The letter of apology from the Chinese emperor, read by his brother, Prince Chun, relates that in the fifth month of last year the Boxer rebels entered Peking and were joined by soldiers, and that the result was the murder of the German ambassador. It states that his Chinese majesty was unable to protect the victim, but that a monument was raised as a sign that the crime should not remain unexpiated. It ends by thanking Germany for sending troops to China and expressing a hope that the relations between the two empires will be even more friendly in the future than they have been in the past.

Emperor William, in his reply, accepted the apology. He expressed his belief that the Chinese ruler personally was not responsible for the murder and the subsequent atrocities, but said his advisers were all the more to blame. He promised, finally, that if the Chinese government in the future would act in accordance with the dictates of civilization, all would be forgotten and Germany and China would remain friends. The ceremony was, of course, intended to impress the Chinese people with the power of European potentates, and inspire them with wholesome awe, in order that in the future, foreign residents in the "Celestial" empire may be in less danger than before. But unfortunately there is no press in China to tell in flaming headlines and bold print of the humble apology offered by the "ruler of rulers" for the misdeeds of the people. The chance is that millions of China will never hear of the solemn event, and that the millions that will learn of it will believe that the real mission of Prince Chun was to thank the German vassal for the aid he lent the illustrious "Son of the Sun"

In putting down the rebellion. For this reason the lesson intended will be to a very large extent lost on the Chinese masses.

The admonition to follow the rules of civilization in the future is deprived of much of its force by the fact that those who, in China, represent that civilization hardly exemplify it in their own conduct. Thousands of Chinese non-combatants were ruthlessly massacred during the late disturbances, and at present reports come from China that the "Christians" are massacring one another. The Shanghai Mercury states that a quarrel is raging at a village called Ben Ching, in the province of Kiangsi, between the Catholic and Protestant converts. The Protestants appear to have had the worst of the encounter, as thirty of them are said to have been killed, while no mention is made of any mortality among the Catholics, but the feud is raging so fiercely that Chinese troops have been sent to the village to restore order.

If that story is true, the Chinese "pagans" should not be too severely censured if they decline to study earnestly the beauties of "Christian" civilization. It would almost appear to be in order for somebody to send a letter of apology to the Chinese emperor, for importing among his subjects missionaries who, under the pretense of preaching the Gospel of peace, sow the seeds of religious bigotry and hatred. Of course the Shanghai story may be exaggerated. But China is not the only country where soldiers have to interfere between alleged followers of the Nazarene. In Turkey it is a common occurrence for Mohammedan soldiers to separate "Christians" who, but for their vigorous application of clubs, would murder one another in the sanctuaries. Surely Christendom owes a very humble apology to the rest of the world.

ALASKA INDIANS DYING.

A correspondent of the London Daily Express claims that the aborigines of Alaska are gradually being exterminated by disease. Pneumonia is carrying off hundreds of the Indians along the lower Yukon, and they refuse to accept any treatment from white physicians. As soon as the Indians are stricken down they resign themselves to their fate and die. The natives also refuse to bury their dead, and in one day the soldiers of St. Michael were obliged to inter ten bodies.

It is estimated that during last winter at least 25 per cent of the natives of northwestern Alaska succumbed to the ravages of pneumonia and measles. The missionaries in that part of the country say that before many years have elapsed the tribes will be practically extinct.

If the story of abduction and marooning told by thirteen striking cigarmakers of Tampa, Florida, be true, then there is work in sight for the United States authorities. The parties who made thirteen an unlucky number this time should receive much attention of a just and reproving nature.

There are persistent rumors about the retirement, at an early date, of Lord Salisbury from public life. It is predicted that that event will completely disarrange British politics, as there is no leader to take his place, just as none has been found to fill the vacancy in the liberal party, left by the death of Gladstone.

It is now intimated that the czar may mediate between France and Turkey. How France can recede from her position without a settlement of the claims is not clear. Still, if the czar has a plan, France is almost sure to accept it. Turkey could get no better mediator in France than the Russian czar.

"Do we need great war novels?" is a question suggested by the statement of Jane H. Fingler, that "war, of all the primal topics of human life, has been the least written about by the novelists." War novels painting war in all its hideous reality may be needed. Products of the imagination, in that line, are plentiful.

The officials of the steel trust seem to be inclined to arbitration, but the strikers must take the initiative. If both sides were willing to apply the "golden rule" to the dispute, conciliation would speedily follow. But many people wonder what the "golden rule" has to do with business affairs. It would be interesting to know what, in their opinion, that rule is for, anyhow.

King Edward's throat is an object of much worry in his friends and British diplomats and citizens. It is stated that while at present no cancerous condition prevails, such is liable to be developed in time. With this danger threatening their king there should be small wonder that Englishmen are concerned, for at the death of Edward would be more liable to come political disturbance than was possible upon the demise of his good mother.

Thirty Chinamen who have made small fortunes in Chicago are leaving for their homes in China, where their money will enable them to live in luxury during the remainder of their lives. That is one of the objectionable features in the "celestial;" he cannot become a citizen and the earnings which he takes away with him add to the drain upon this country's wealth. What the United States wants is people who are "stayers."

The United States stands, it seems, far ahead of the nations of the world in its divorce records, as well as in other respects. In a single year the divorces granted here are said to have been nearly twice as many as those granted in all the other countries of the world. The divorce statistics of one year show that in the United States 22,472 divorces were granted, in France, 6,245; in Germany, 8,161; in Russia, 1,791; in England, 588. In no other countries are divorces granted for as trivial causes as here. What is the matter with American husbands and wives?

The Medical Times claims that the world's consumption of sugar in the last fifteen years has doubled, while in Great Britain it has trebled per head in forty years. The English and Amer-

icans stand easily at the head of the list as the sugar-eating nations. Dr. Willoughby Gardner, in a recent article, establishes the fact that sugar is a potent creator of energy and maintainer of stamina. His general conclusion is that the increased height and weight and the improved health of the English people in the last half-century are largely due to the increased consumption of sugar.

Prince Metchersky deposes the moral and intellectual incapacity of the Russian peasant and says that in most matters of civilized advancement he is a thousand years behind. The prince should elevate his eyes a little if he is in quest of the seat of this difficulty. Having a knowledge of existing conditions in their country, Russian rulers and nobility must either be sadly lacking in education upon political economy, or are wilfully closing their eyes to what they surely must see, and which could be remedied in the payment of more attention to the elevation of the common citizen and less to the exiling of supposed nihilists.

CANADA'S SLOW GROWTH.

Philadelphia Record.
The very slight increase of population in Canada during the past ten years is a source of great disappointment to the leaders of the political parties in the dominion. It has, however, put an end to the charge of dishonest fiddling which were made before the tabulation of the census returns had been completed. Sixteen years and four far years are included in the decade between the census year 1891 and the time has been nearly equally divided between the party in power and the party in opposition, neither can successfully accuse the other of responsibility for the slow growth of population. The truth is that there is a constant and heavy drain upon Canadian vigor owing to the migration of young men toward the United States, where there is larger opportunity for remunerative employment. But for the fortuitous discovery of gold in Alaska and the consequent drift of adventurous spirits thitherward, which have had an important influence in building up business in the northwestern territories of the dominion, it is doubtful whether the census returns for 1901 would have shown any increase in population.

Boston Herald.

The dominion possesses enormous natural resources, resources which, if its present warlike status of the Union, would receive development with a speed which is hardly probable under existing conditions. Still, with the taking up and utilization of the natural resources that this country affords, the probabilities are that, within the next few years, more and more American capital will seek investment in Canada. And that with these investments will go increased opportunities for livelihood, thus leading by natural steps to the large inflow of an industrial population. We are inclined to believe that in the next ten years the growth in population of the dominion will be quite double what it appears to have been during the ten years that have just passed.

New York Evening Post.

The Canadian census of 1901, which registers a gain of 505,644, or 10.46 per cent in the past ten years, has brought its share of surprises. While every one was prepared for the gratifying increase of population in Columbia and Manitoba, of 935 and 613 per cent, respectively, which has been largely due to the immigration policy of the present government, many will be disappointed to find that in English Canada, Ontario, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia the population is nearly stationary. French Canada, the province of Quebec, on the other hand, has gained 8.9 per cent, or four times as fast as the other eastern provinces. This fact has already drawn out a demand for a recount from some of the Conservative newspapers, which charge that the figures have been falsified; but no one who knows the French Canadians, among whom "la marriage and the 'full quiver' are the rule, will wonder that they have outstripped their English neighbors.

THE AMERICA'S CUP.

San Francisco Call.
The famous trophy, which has now become the greatest sporting prize in the world, was won by the America's cup, it has been in our possession for fifty years without intermission. Never once has a challenger succeeded in carrying it away. Possibly a greater interest might be given to the contest if we should lose it, but we do not like to have the interest augmented in that way. The struggle is exciting enough as it is.

Sacramento Record-Union.

It looks a good deal as if in the approaching international yacht race the foreign boat, Shamrock II, would carry off the honors. The Constitution is not proved as good a boat as we wanted, and the Columbia has outlasted her in just one-half of the trials made. But if the America's cup is to be won, it will be by the America's cup, across the waters we need shed no tears. In fact, it will help on this superb sport. It will do more for yachting interests than the retention of the cup for two years more. Besides, if we lose this fall we will have the greater incentive for constructing a yacht that will recover it. After all we will be able to say that we have won over the water had to pattern after American yacht builders' lines to produce a boat that could beat us. That is something, and it is truth.

San Francisco Chronicle.

John R. Spears hits the nail on the head when he says that the America's cup was never in such danger of being carried across the sea as it is this year. The defeat of the Constitution Saturday by the Columbia adds point to Spears' remarks. The new boat and her crew both seem to be in need of an infusion of life. The America's cup, however, improve in a marked way. It shall have the humiliation of seeing the Shamrock carry off the honors. Well, if such a result must come, the American people will not begrudge the victory to Sir Thomas Linton, who has shown himself a thoroughbred sport.

Chicago News.

Shamrock II may be the most wonderful boat that was ever launched, but Sir Thomas has not succeeded in securing our betting men down to even money.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The September number of The Black Cat contains, as usual, five short stories, all of absorbing interest. They are "Gentlemen Unafraid," by Florence Quierin Futtler; "Born Tired," James D. Ellsworth; "The Invisible City," Frank Little Pollock; "The Strayed Finger," John Wolcott; and "The Man Who Found Zero," Jon Arnold.—144 High St., Boston, Mass.

The September number of Cram's Magazine comes with a fine selection of reading matter. It opens with a second chapter of "In Search of Nature's Secrets." Then comes a paper by Isaac Smith, Clare on the "Birth of the United States Constitution." It has, further, articles on "Our Foreign Commerce and Its Possibilities," "Astronomy," "Moses and the Exodus," "American Problems in the Philippines," "Russia the Marplot and Oppressor," and "The Filipino Races."

Fall House Cleaning!

Is made pleasant by having the best grades of House Furnishings within reach of low prices, and this condition is provided by Z. C. M. I. Carpet Department this Season, with its immense stock of the very choicest goods obtainable. Buying for cash, we have secured the best bargains of the market, and now offer them to our patrons. Our magnificent stock comprises CARPETS, all grades; WALL PAPERS, all the best patterns; RUGS, a complete line from 9x12 in. to 18x36 in. in a ; LINOLEUMS and OIL CLOTHS, a carload. We also have the most complete stock of FINE LACE CURTAINS in the West, ranging in price from 42 1-2c to \$35.00 per pair. Our POLES and TRIMMINGS are of the best. Our WINDOW SHADES, ranging in price from 35c upward, mounted and ready to hang.

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Z. C. M. I.

T. C. WEBBER, Supt.

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The State School of Mines offers courses in:
1.—Mining Engineering. 2.—Electrical Engineering.
The State Normal School offers:
1.—A Four Year's Normal Course.
2.—Advanced Normal Courses.
3.—Courses in Kindergarten Training.

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Fall term begins September 11.
The University Annual, which gives full information concerning courses, etc., will be sent free on application.
D. R. ALLEN, Secretary.

GARDNER DAILY STORE NEWS.

Time is getting pretty short now. Two shopping days till school. And not half the boys fitted out. Friday and Saturday will be two rush days here. But we'll take care of you. Plenty of extra help to do it. Suits, Undersuits and a dozen or more little things. Some suits here at \$2.50 for boys of 7 to 16 years; double breasted style of coats; the greatest values we ever saw for the money. Some more at \$3.00 and \$3.50 that are hummers.

They run up to \$7.50. Some for little fellows of 3 to 8—little vest style—prices \$1.50 to \$7.50, with some extra values at \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.50. The big boys of 12 to 19 years of age can choose from the best stock we ever had, \$4.00 to \$15.00. Myabe just a pair of pants is needed, 25c up.

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Prof. A. Lamoureux, B.S., L.L.B.
Recently of Paris, France, has opened his school of the
French Language and Literature
in the Temple building, room 517, and is ready for the reception of pupils. Apply for terms from 11 to 12 a. m. and 4 to 5 p. m.