

comes from the exclusion act. The rest of the empire, however, is extremely friendly to America and Americans, and the influence of these few southern Chinese is not strong enough to affect the sentiments of the government or the people in this regard."

THE MISSIONARIES DOING GOOD.

"How about our missionaries in China? Are they doing any good?"

"Yes, I think so," replied the minister. "They are intelligent people, and the better class of the Chinese know that they labor with sincere and honest intent. The opposition to them comes from the lower classes, and from these classes the majority of their converts have also come."

"Do you think that the Chinese will ever become a Christian nation?"

"It might be so," said his excellency, with a smile. "But I think the possibility is very remote. The doctrines of Confucius have a strong hold upon the people, and I doubt whether they will ever give them up for those of Christianity."

CHINA WILL LAST.

"It is said that China is on the verge of dissolution, and that the empire will soon be shattered in pieces. Do you believe this, your excellency?" I asked.

"No. I do not," replied the minister. "China has lasted for a number of thousands of years, and I expect that the empire will last some thousands of years longer. The government is strong, the people are loyal, and they are fond of peace. You will be surprised at the great reverence which the people of China have for their emperor. They respect the government, and they are loyal and patriotic. It is true, there are some internal dissensions. These exist in all nations. We have some lawless and turbulent people, but such elements in China are not organized. They lack purpose. They are men of no character, and their leaders have little ability. The country has been torn up with such revolutions before, and it has come out all right. Take the Tai-Ping rebellion. It lasted for years, and it was scattered over ten provinces. It did not affect the stability of the general government. The rebels were finally put down, and the emperor was again supreme over the whole of China. The government grows stronger every year through the introduction of modern institutions. We have now the telegraph, by which we learn the reports of dissatisfaction or uprisings in an instant of time. We will soon have railroads, and the great empire of China will be bound together as it never has been before."

AMERICAN CAPITAL IN CHINA.

"What chances are there for American capital in China?" I asked.

"I think there will be great chances," replied the minister. "Following this war there must be a development of the material resources of the empire. New gun works will have to be established. New railroads are to be built. Coal and iron mines are to be opened, and the work of modernizing China will probably begin. The bringing about of such a result will require large capital. Whether China will furnish this herself by borrowing it or whether the government will farm out such things to syndicates, in either case a large capital will be required. This capital will have to come from America or Europe. The Chinese will probably take it from the

point where they can get it the cheapest and at the best rate. If the United States can do as well for us in a business way as the other nations of the world we will be glad to patronize them."

I next asked some questions as to the relations of China and Russia, and one or two as to the future of Corea, but as to these the minister declined to answer.

Frank G. Carpenter

CHEROKEE CONFERENCE.

MANARD, I. T., June 2nd, 1895.

As most of our Indian Territory conferences have received a notable place in your columns, I would ask that a brief space be given to one of the most interesting meetings of the mission, here at Manard.

Our conference convened at ten sharp, June 2nd, with Elder G. S. Ashton presiding, and Elders S. P. Gheen, E. S. Saunders and P. H. Margetts on the stand. Our attendance was not large, but the Spirit of God was with us. All looked forward to a day of rejoicing, and if the happy looks that mantled the faces of those present at the close would indicate their feelings, all were well-repaid for time, and trouble, in coming so far, as was the case with some.

After singing the hymn, "Come ye messengers of glory," prayer by Elder Stephen P. Gheen, singing, "Now let us rejoice in the day of salvation." Brother E. S. Saunders took the stand, and dwelt on the first four principles of the Gospel, defining the duties of the children of God, that they may perfect themselves for a future exaltation. He spoke in a clear and forcible manner, and in such a spirit as should leave no doubt as to the blessings that are in store for the faithful.

Elder P. H. Margetts next spoke on the divine authority of Joseph Smith in re-establishing the Church of Christ as it was in primitive times, and also on the blessings promised to those who worship God in spirit and truth.

Singing, "We thank thee O, God for a Prophet." Benediction, Elder G. S. Ashton.

Afternoon meeting, Elder P. Margetts presiding. Singing, "Oh, my Father," prayer by Elder E. L. Saunders; singing, "How great the wisdom." The sacrament was administered by Elders Gheen and Saunders.

Elder Ashton then addressed the meeting, and he briefly drew attention to the ordinance of partaking of the Sacrament proving by the Scriptures, that it was a commandment from Jesus, and showing that those who drank or partook of it unworthily were doing so to their own condemnation. He exhorted the people to examine themselves and see if they were in a fit condition to partake, and if so, to do it with a contrite spirit, believing that God would give them a portion of His spirit to accompany them through their daily walk in life.

Elder S. P. Gheen was the next speaker, and his subject was the second coming of the Savior. He exhorted the people to live an upright life, that when the Lord appeared to judge all according to the deeds done in the flesh; that they might be found in the line of their duty. He also said that God had never pronounced His judg-

ments against His people without sending an appointed messenger to warn them. He has sent, and is sending His servants to all parts of the world, proclaiming the everlasting Gospel as taught by the Apostles of old, and when this is done, then shall the end come. He then referred to the restoration of the Gospel in this day and age, and that we could now have the privilege of going through all the ordinances that would perfect us for eternal life, by obeying the commandments that are taught by His servants from day to day; he hoped the people in this part of the vineyard would investigate the Gospel as laid down in the scriptures, and not be led by every wind of doctrine.

After singing and benediction our conference was brought to a close, all feeling that the Spirit of God had attended our meetings.

P. H. MARGETTS.

MEMORIAL DAY AT GARFIELD.

CANNONVILLE, Utah,
June 1st, 1895.

"Memorial Day" has passed, and Company L, First Infantry, National Guard of Utah, has covered itself with glory, through its patriotic action in introducing a proper and respectful observance of Decoration Day at this place, which has received the well-merited sanction and unqualified approval of all the people.

The exercises were of a character never before witnessed in Garfield county; the ceremonies, impressive and beautiful, were participated in by all the citizens of Cannonville, and many from the adjacent settlements of Tropic, Georgetown and Henrieville. Our hall was tastefully and artistically decorated by the ladies, reflecting great credit upon the fair sex for the taste and neatness displayed. "Old Glory," the pride of all Americans, hung in festoons and waved in all its splendor on the soft summer zephyr, from every point available, and was appropriately honored as the foremost emblem of freedom by solemn and devout exercises.

The program, which was carefully arranged for the occasion, was carried out in full, with song and speech, attuned to that lofty key which thrills the heart of every loyal son and daughter of America. The stage was a veritable garden of flowers, wild and artificial, the latter the handiwork of Mrs. Almaretta Parker, which for beauty and artistic design could not be surpassed. A large garrison flag delicately draped in sombre holding a prominent place in the center. Beautiful pictures adorned the wings, conspicuous among the number being those of the officers of the N. G. U., the bishopric and other leading gentlemen and ladies of our town. Seated on the stage, arrayed in full uniform, were the officers and non-commissioned officers of the Guard, the bishopric and others.

Promptly at 1 p.m. under the direction of the marshal of the day, Corporal O. G. Anderson, Bugler Willie Talbot stepped to the front of the stage and raising his bugle to his lips sounded the "assembly," causing a stir to run through the house as the shrill notes of the bugle echoed and re-echoed from the high roof. The "Star Spangled Banner" was then sung by an efficient corps of vocalists