

Evening News.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED
AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

DAVID O. CALDER
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Thursday, September 16, 1915.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Dr. McCaren has been elected Bishop of Illinois.

The safe of Sudbury, Sargent & Co., of Boston, has been robbed of over \$12,000.

President Grant and General Sherman made speeches last night at the army reunion, at Utica.

Prominent citizens of St. Louis have held a meeting for the purpose of taking the preliminary measures to memorialize Congress for the legislation necessary to authorize the construction of another transcontinental railroad.

The California State fair commenced yesterday at Sacramento.

A convention to provide a State constitution for Colorado will meet on the 20th of next December.

A delegation of leading citizens of Mississippi have had an interview with Attorney General Pierpont relative to the troubles in their State, the principal cause of which they believe may be traced to the influence of White League organizations.

The yellow fever is prevalent and fatal in some localities in Louisiana.

Seventy-five thousand dollars damage by fire, in New York, today.

The greater part of Galveston, Tex., was under water last night.

John Entwistle, a merchant of Leadenhall St., London, has suspended.

A democratic convention is in session at Saratoga, N. Y.

For the copy of a letter from Mr. Charles Francis Adams, giving some of his reasons for not returning to public life, see this afternoon's telegrams.

The new lighthouse on Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco Bay, Cal., will be lighted on the first of next month.

FIRST IN THE ROW.

A DISPATCH in the New York Herald, from San Francisco, Sept. 7, concerning the recent Nevada Indian scare, says:

"How the difficulty commenced is not stated reliably, but it is quite as likely that the white man was the first transgressor. He is always the first in the row."

That is true enough. The difficulty in this case, what bit of a difficulty there was, arose because the whites were the "first transgressors." They were "first in the row." In the difficulty on the Bear, in this valley, the white men were first, last, altogether, wholly and solely in the row, because all that row began, proceeded, and ended with them. The Indians had nothing whatever to do with the affair, only to leave their farms when requested to do so by the soldiery. The Nevada scare was much of the same character. The fact is, there is a great deal of the mean, greedy, overbearing, lying, nasal in the composition of the white man, more so, there is reason to believe, than there is in the Indian.

WHEELING INTO LINE.

Now comes the San Francisco Chronicle and declares that the Indians are not to blame in the recent scare, that they are this time, and generally, more sinned against than sinning. We have said so all along, and now the Chronicle, like some other journals, is flailing out that we have been telling the truth, and is pleased to exonerate the red man, blame the white trash who rased the hue and cry, and speaks of the latter and their deeds in no flattering terms.

Our sensational contemporary, however, has not yet been sufficiently just to retract its unmanly insinuations, charges, and threats towards the "Mormons," and acknowledge that they were false and unwarranted, as we told the world at the time, and as the facts have demonstrated. This is a piece of journalistic repudiation that justice demands, and the demands of justice should be promptly complied with.

GRASSHOPPERS TO EAT.

PROFESSOR Riley's essay, commenced in another column, concerning the availability, utility, and acceptability of the grasshopper as human food, will be perused by all our readers with interest, and perhaps by epicureans with gusto. The learned Professor says that cooked grasshoppers are very palatable and gastronomically good, and this not as a dry theory alone, but upon the strength of his own actual experience. He testifies of that which he believes, and he has tasted the grasshopper, and he likes them, thinks they are truly delicious, as delicate and delicious as shrimps boiled for tea.

Henceforth, we must not talk of grasshopper famines, but of grasshopper feasts, for, according to the learned gentleman, a grasshopper is a god-send, a thing to be thankful for, and an army of grasshoppers is a special gift of Providence, an assurance of abundance of food for the million, a sort of general jubilee in gastronomic matters.

THE RESURRECTION.

SALT LAKE CITY, 8th Sep., 1875.

Editor Woman's Exponent:

In your issue of Sept. 1st, I notice an article written by Miss E. R. Snow, entitled "Mortal and Immortal Elements of the Human Body," republished from No. 18, Vol. 2, of your journal. The cause assigned for its reproduction in your paper is, that "Saints and sinners were so interested in its statements, and it had been so often called for that republication was decided upon."

I sincerely regret that this demand should have arisen. I had hoped that after its first publication it would have slept and never been awakened, but the fact of its having been so repeatedly called for places me under obligations to correct the minds of the Latter-day Saints in relation to the doctrine contained therein.

On some future occasion when I have time, may possibly take up

the article in detail, but at present shall simply say, as the Prophet Joseph Smith once told an Elder who asked his opinion of a revelation he had written: "It has just one fault, and that one fault is, it is not true."

BIRMINGHAM YOUNG, President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

Woman's Exponent.

By Telegraph.

PEA WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

TODAY'S DISPATCHES.

EASTERN.

Passenger and Ticket Agents' Convention.

New York, 16.—A number of general passenger and ticket agents of the southern railroads arrived yesterday morning, to-morrow will be opened the semi-annual convention of the general ticket and passenger agents. The convention will probably remain in session until Tuesday or Wednesday of next week.

A Letter from Mr. C. F. Adams.

Charles Francis Adams has written the following to a gentleman in Brooklyn, who sent him copies of the Times of that city, containing an article in which it was said:—"We have hopes that an aroused public spirit will find some way of making itself potent in the nomination for president next year, and that Mr. Adams may be called from his retirement at Quincy to the position of president of the ancient dignity and legislative influence."

"My Dear Sir,—I cannot but be deeply moved by the voluntary expressions of esteem which I occasionally find in the newspapers in reference to myself; I trust they may not have the effect of turning my head, or making me think of myself more than I ought to think. With regard to the suggestion made in the article to which you call my attention, I am sure it would be very agreeable to me to undertake the work, but I have, I fear, already on my hands more than I can do."

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ed with moderate applause, which was soon followed by great applause at the mention of Governor Tilden's name.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Specie for the U. S.—Failed.

LONDON, 16.—The steamship Necker, for New York, took out twenty-eight thousand pounds sterling in specie.

John Entwistle, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, has failed; liabilities about half a million dollars.

LOUSTS AS FOOD FOR MAN.

By Prof. H. H. Henshaw, Entomologist, of Missouri. Read before the American Scientific Association at Detroit.

In the few words I have to communicate under this head, it is not my purpose to make a long dissertation on edible insects. The subject has been sufficiently treated by various authors, and especially by Kirby and Cresson, and the admirable Introduction to Entomology, while, within the year, Mr. W. K. Gerard has brought together most of the facts in a paper entitled "Entomophagy," in a paper read before the Poughkeepsie Society of Natural History. It is my desire, rather, to demonstrate the availability of locusts as food for man, and their value, as such, whenever, as not infrequently happens, they deprive him of all other sources of nourishment.

With the exception of locusts, most other insects that have been used as food for men, are obtained in small quantities, and their use is more a matter of curiosity than of interest. They have been employed either by exceptional individuals, or by small communities, as dainty bits to tickle some abnormal and epicurean palate. Not so with locusts, which have from time immemorial been a staple article of diet with many peoples, and are used to-day in large quantities in many parts of the globe.

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