DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The Sixty-fifth Semi-annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will convene in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, at 10 o'clock on Friday morning, October 5th, 1894.

The officers and members of the Church generally are cordially invited to attend the meetings of the Conference.

WILFORD WOODRUFF,
GEORGE Q. CANNON,
JOSEPH F. SMITH,
First Presidency.

SPECIAL CONFERENCE APPOINTMENTS.

Thursday, October 4th—Relief Society conference, Assembly Hall, 10 a.m., 2 p.m. and 7 p.m.

Friday, 5th—German meeting, Assembly Hall, from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Friday, 5th—General Priesthood meeting, Tabernacle, 7 p.m.

Saturday, 6th—Tabernacle Choir concert, 8 p.m.

Sunday, 7th—Scandinavian meeting, Assembly Hall, from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Sunday, 7th—Sunday School Union, Tabernacle, 7 p.m.

COREA AND COREANS.

Concerning Corea, the country which has but recently emerged from obscurity—so far as the average newspaper reader is concerned—much has been written lately, and its distinct features commence to assume discernible outlines to the haze of mystery in which it is shrouded.

The natives call their country Chosen and refer to their own race as Gori. This name is derived from Gau-li, it is said, an abreviation of Gow-gow-li, the term used about two thousand years ago. From Gori the western geographers named the country Corea, which, by the way, justifies the spelling with a C instead of a K, because that letter, the third in all alphabets derived from the Roman, corresponds with the Greek Gamma, and had originally the sound of G in gun.

The ancient Gori or Coreans were a terrible power in eastern Asia. Their armies repeatedly devastated adjacent countries and ruled over a great portion of China and Siberia. But, like other great nations, they have seen their power decaying and been forced to yield to younger generations. Mongols, Tartars, Mancho, Chinese and Japanese have all made inroads upon their territory and at present they are confined to a peninsula resembling somewhat in outline Italy. The country's greatest length is given as about 1,000 miles and its extreme width is about 500 miles. It is mountainous as Switzerland and surrounded by hundreds of islands. The population is variously estimated at from seven and a half to twelve millions and some place it as high as twenty millions.

The customs of the country are regarded as the most antique of any nation, the exclusive policy of the people having prevented any material progress for thousands of years. The religion is chiefly that of Buddha, and it seems that the teachings of the great Indian reformer have been preserved in greater purity in this country than in China or Japan. The priests are numerous and hold all sorts of lucrative positions, from cabinet ministers and generals to judges and jailers. These priests are by oath bound to piety, charity, sobriety, chastity and vegetarianism.

The origin of the Coreans, as of the peoples akin to them in northern Asia, is a question concerning which the world is in the dark. A writer in the *Millennial Star* of January 17, 1887, advanced the startling supposition that they are largely descendants of Israel. He had spent many years in China as a missionary, representing an American society, when the great famine of 1878 occurred. He saw thousands of people slowly dying by starvation, and his experience during this period greatly affected him. During this time, he had dreams and visions, he says, and he became impressed with the fact that the views of Providence and feelings of humanity exhibited by the Mancho officials particularly were essentially Christian, and the conviction gradually forced itself upon him that the people from which the reigning dynasty of China came—a mere handful of a foreign tribe who conquered and took the throne centuries ago—were literal descendants of the ten tribes. It follows, the author says, that the Japanese, Coreans, Mongols, Tartars, Afghanistans and others also have the same noble origin.

Later investigations but served to strengthen this view. In Peking the author heard wonderful traditions pointing to an exodus from a far distant land, a midwest of China, and the expectation to return there. They call this land Jerger and say it was there that Moses—The Most Illustrious One—lived. There he taught, wrought miracles, suffered and died, and there he will again rule upon his return from heaven. Traits and traditions evidently are mixed in the religions of these Asiatics, but some of the main features of the Jewish faith remain.

The author adds that the undercurrent of feeling and talk all over China is that the Mancho dynasty must soon close, and that some important changes in Asia will then necessarily occur.

HEAD OF THE G. A. R.

Not in the history of the organization has the election to the position of commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic been as closely contested as it was last week at the Pittsburg encampment. Usually there has been one strong candidate whose popularity, as determined by a casual canvass, assured his easy election over any and all competitors. But in this case, the preliminary tests of strength were inconclusive, and not until the voting was over could anything be known as to which of the two leading candidates had been successful.

Colonel Thomas G. Lawler, of Rockford, Illinois, who was finally chosen commander by a majority of only eleven votes, is said to have been an intimate friend of, and to bear a close personal resemblance to, the late Gen. John A. Logan, who was himself commander-in-chief of the organization—we believe for repeated terms. Col. Lawler entered the Union army at 17 years of age, enlisting in April, 1861, in the 19th Illinois infantry. He served during the war, but received his title of colonel in the national guard of his state. In civil life he held for many years the position of postmaster of his city; and as showing his popularity among his comrades of the Grand Army, is used only be said that he is now serving his twenty-sixth consecutive year as commander of the post at Rockford, and was commander of the department of his state in 1892.

FALSE RUMORS.

Delmore, the author of the false rumor that a dead Chinaman had been found in the reservoir of the Butte (Montana) water company, is being properly made the subject of a criminal prosecution for his deed. His story caused considerable excitement, and an investigation was instituted, which proved that he had stated what was not true. The story being of such a vicious nature as to cause his arrest in conformity with the demand of the public, he is now in jail awaiting trial, while the Buttetes drink water with a better relish than they did a few days ago.

The business of starting unfounded rumors and having them heralded throughout the country is getting to be quite common. Few of them are of the repulsive character of Delmore's story, but in the present times they are mainly directed to financial and industrial affairs, for the sake of influencing the public for or against particular interests. In this class there are announcements of the resumption of mills and factories here and there when no such resumption has taken place, or the closing down of such works when they are yet running. Of a kind with these was the press dispatch from Los Angeles a few days ago, stating that the Carson and Colorado railroad would be extended from Independence 175 miles to Mojave, on the Atlantic and Pacific. Now D. O. Mills, president of the road, finds it necessary to make a public announcement that there is absolutely no truth in the statement.

In general, the falsity of this sort of information defeats its own purpose, for the truth is bound to come out sooner or later. Nevertheless the practice referred to is utterly reprehensible, and honest people ought to rejoice at every prospect of punishment being visited upon the offender guilty of it.

COMING WEST.

The Russian thistle is spreading westward, and there is considerable excitement over it in eastern Colorado. This is the weed which has caused so much trouble in the Dakotas, whose people asked Congress to make an appropriation for its extermination. It flourishes on light soil, with very little moisture, and spreads with great rapidity. This latter feature can be easily comprehended when it is stated that a computation shows that in the numerous reddish pods which ornament its branches an ordinary plant yields about 2,000,000 seeds, all of strong vitality. The thistle which was examined for this result was about five feet in diameter, the main stalk being about a foot in height. The plant has an attractive appearance in its abundance of branches and coloring. Its roots possess great strength and send up new shoots as readily as the dandelion. Its danger is that it supplants even the wheat crop, and in the injury its spines inflict on stock. Its habit and vigor render it exceedingly difficult to destroy. In Colorado it has found lodgment along a number of creeks, and the state agricultural college is making an investigation with a view to waging a war of extermination. It is said that the first seed was brought to the state in a shipment of Nebraska wheat.

The thistle is a long way from Utah yet, but is not half as far distant as it was three years ago; so there is a bare possibility that it may be transported hither and gain a foothold if it is not promptly destroyed at its first appearance. From the experience with it in the Northwest, there is no doubt that it would prove a great affliction here if permitted to get a start. But as to be forwarned is to be forearmed, the Utah farmer should be proof against its advance; and it might be well to keep an eye on the progress of the destructive weed, to prevent any introduction of it here.

MORE "ENGLISH MEDDLING."

The following extract, which is from the Liverpool *Journal*, perhaps will be regarded with something of the indignation that the New York *World* was recently busy in working up against the "presumption" and "effrontery" of the English committee that wanted to investigate lynchings in America. "Meddling," of the most pronounced kind, it certainly is; and yet the *News* is glad to reproduce and commend it, as a preparatory antidote for the sloppy and nauseating mess which the society departments of "great" morning newspapers are already concocting for next Sunday's perusal. "American journalism up to date," the Liverpool writer calls it; and here are his observations upon it:

The doings of small folk fill pages in some of the American papers, but could anything be more nonsensical and bumptious in its personal details than the following: "Mr. and Mrs. M—— are spending the month of August, with their darling babe, at the H—— homestead in Avondale." "Mrs. C—— and children are spending a few weeks in the country." "Miss A. Young, of Indianapolis, will visit Miss M—— next week." "Mr. D. C—— and Mr. M——, of Covington, are among the agreeable young men who have lately arrived in this city." "Mrs. R. B—— and her beautiful accomplished daughter, spent the week with friends in Defiance, Ohio." "Mrs. J. W—— entertained a lunch party on Wednesday."

These few extracts, which I have selected at random from another pages of such trivialities in an American paper of good standing, show the manner in which our fair and unfair transatlantic cousins advertise themselves. Surely the "agreeable young men" of Covington ought to feel highly gratified at their praises being so openly set forth to the press, of perhaps there are so few "agreeable young men" in the states that these special ones are considered a rare avis. In the future, Americans will, no doubt, read along with their morning news the interesting fact "Miss—— of this city sneezed violently three times yesterday morning before breakfast," or "Dr. So-and-so is going to give up taking sugar in his tea." Perhaps we wrong our aspiring journalists across the herring pond, and these are inserted and paid for as a matter of course like the more stale and prosaic notices of births, marriages, and deaths in the newspapers of the "old country." It is what a splendid "plus" Yankee newspaper proprietors must make. Sweet are the uses of silver immo!

A SCHOOL WITH A MISSION.

Probably no one act of President Young's life will result in keeping his name in more grateful remembrance than the establishment of the Brigham Young Academy at Provo. For nineteen years it has steadily grown in its range of usefulness and therefore also in popularity. Today it stands one of foremost institutions of Zion. Schools there are everywhere that offer intellectual culture of the highest and most varied kind; but it remained for Brigham Young to found and for Dr. Karl G. Maeser and his able successor, Prof. Cluff, to develop an institution which, while it neglects nothing that may be desired from the intellectual standpoint, emphasizes as well the moral and spiritual side of character.

This is the mission of the Brigham Young Academy, and it cannot become too pronounced or too zealous in its work. The experience of the world is that no tendency, next to ignorance or anarchy, is more likely to unsettle society than the unbalanced development of the cold intellectual faculties. It was such a state of national mind that led France into the mad horrors of the commune, and aroused the madder frenzy that caused her to tear down every sign of religion, defy reason and set up for worship in the rifled churches the statue of the goddess of liberty. It is this excessive education of the age whose tendency is to make marriage a mere convenience, tolerate the social evil and palliate and condone the rottenness and corruption of society. Surely then there is work for the Academy and for the Church schools that follow in its lead!

That its influence might be the more widely felt, it has for the last five years rallied all its forces around one central purpose, that of becoming a normal college unsurpassed by any institution of its kind in the United States. The Church's name to its aid with liberal appropriations whereby it was enabled to make tuition practically free. The effect of this movement may well be imagined. For the last three years its total enrollment has been upwards of eight hundred students each year. Since the discontinuance of the Church University the Academy has been made the official normal college of the Church.

It has opened this year under most favorable auspices. Six new teachers, graduates of Michigan and Harvard, have been added to the faculty; and already over three hundred students have been enrolled in the normal classes alone, while the total enrollment is about four hundred and fifty. Of the fifteen hundred teachers in the Territory, it is perhaps safe to say a majority have received their education at the B. Y. A., and hundreds will pass into active life in this and other fields each year. Who is able to calculate the moral health where such an array of young people actuated by lofty purpose are able to diffuse about them in the community? Truly the Brigham Young Academy is a school with a mission!

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AN OPINION GIVEN.

Recently Mr. J. D. Thomas, of North Dakota, visited the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, and after carefully examining the country located in Winchester, he writes to Mr. V. Richards, Land and Immigration Agent, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Baltimore, Maryland, as follows: "I have been in nearly every state and territory of the United States, and am frank in my opinion that this valley surpasses all other sections in the Union. The lands are low in price, and produce profitable crops. I thank you for directing me here, and solicit those seeking pleasant and profitable homes to locate in this country."

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As to Retrenchment.

SOME ECONOMIC SUGGESTIONS TO THE "CITY DADS."

We notice that the City Council is endeavoring to fulfil their "before election" promises of rigid economy in the running of the municipal affairs of the city, which is certainly appreciated by all good citizens, and all hope they may succeed in saving many dollars to the over-burdened taxpayers. We would suggest, however, that they should avoid diminishing the men on the police force and in the fire department. This might result in the reverse of economy.

It might please the taxpayers just as well to dispose of extra sessions of the council and devote less time in discussing personal character and more time to promote public benefits. In their "efforts to stop the leaks at the spigot, we recommend that they see that the bung is securely plugged before they roll the barrel over."

These are times when all should use their catch-all efforts in the practice of true retrenchment, both in public and in private affairs, and assisting in this very laudable purpose each individual may assist a community, and each community the commonwealth. So let each individual be careful to make every dollar expended be for some necessity and see that it is used when its purchasing power will be greatest, and all should try to prepare for the coming winter by providing themselves with necessary fuel, food and clothing while the opportunity exists, and before the increased demand increases price. This is especially true with regard to clothing. During this week we are offering some great bargains, and those who are fortunate enough to be able to anticipate their winter's necessities by ordering a suit now, can save enough to go a long way towards a ton of coal or other needed accessories.

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