

"The country is betrayed and the people are ruined. Human beings are trampled down and reduced to dust. Lately the Christians are building churches in every portion of this city. Every convert is paid a monthly sum of \$6, and it is by such means that ignorant males and females are led to enter churches where men and women congregate together without discrimination. Now women are procured from other places and are paid to abduct children, whose eyes and intestines are taken out and whose hearts and kidneys are cut off. What crimes have these little children done that they should suffer these horrible deaths?" The proclamation then goes on to state how the children were being smuggled away and cites a number of instances of Chinese babies which have disappeared through the magic of the foreigners. It states that a year ago a woman by the name of Shen had a one-year-old child lying in a cradle, when "it was taken away in the twinkling of an eye, cradle and all, without leaving the slightest trace." It speaks of underground cells where the devilish foreigners hide the babies, and closes by calling upon the people to rise and drive out the barbarian thieves.

The riots of 1891 were general. They extended all over the empire and proclamations inciting the people to drive out the foreigners were everywhere put up. Dates were fixed upon again and again for a massacre, and the Hunanites, among other threats, said they would butcher the Christians, foreign and native, and slice them into pieces, and weighing divide them among the people for a cannibal feast. These Hunanites are the best soldiers of the empire. They come from an immense province south of here and are the most fierce of all the Chinese. They form to a large extent the great secret society known as the Koloa Hui, and they have their organization everywhere. They are especially strong at Nanking and from that point the working of the rioters seemed to be directed. There is no doubt but that the educated classes of the Chinese incite these troubles. They say they come from the people and they cannot control them, but this is evidently false. At Hankow the viceroy or governor of the state, who lives in the big capital city of Wuchang, just across the river, said he could do nothing, and thousands of Chinese students who were there to attend the examinations collected on the walls of the city to watch the people massacre the foreigners. At this time, however, an English gunboat appeared on the scene. Its commander sent his compliments to the governor, saying it was unfortunate that he could not control his people, for at the first outbreak he would have to shell the city. The messenger then went on as follows: "The commander would regret this very much, as his guns are pointed just in the line of your excellency's palace, and they will probably destroy it." It was wonderful how quickly Wuchang became quiet. Runners were sent out by the hundreds from the palace that night to all parts of the town, and one of the most rebellious cities became the most respectful and quiet. The tracts against the Christians and the books and pictures, which I have described are gotten up by the scholars of the empire. One book is called "Death to the Devil's Religion,"

and eight men alone subscribed to 800,000 of these and scattered them over the empire. Boat loads of these books were carried through the provinces near here and the pawnbrokers and booksellers aided in getting them to the people. Doggerel songs against the Christians are written and taught to the children in some of the cities, and you hear their cries of derision hurled at you everywhere you go.

These pictures of which I have already written paint not only the Christians on earth, but they show their fate after death. In one all the horrors of the Buddhist hell are called to bear upon them. A hog labeled Jesus is being sawed in two by two devils, and other devils are tormenting the foreigners. One picture shows how the foreign books should be burned, and there is a great fire, with Chinese coolies bringing stacks of columns and throwing them into the fire. In the background are foreigners tied to crosses and Chinamen tormenting them. On the ground lie other foreigners, held by Chinamen, while other celestials pour down their throats, through funnels, the vilest of slops. This print is labeled the beating of the devils and the burning of the books, and the Chinese characters on margins read: "The depraved religion of the hog is propagated from foreign lands. Its followers insult heaven and extirpate ancestors. Ten thousand arrows and a thousand swords will not expiate their crimes. Their magical books stink like dung. Let them be burned and let—be poured down the throats of the devils."

Another cartoon states that it is hateful that the name of Jesus should descend to a thousand generations, and it describes how the believers should be treated as above. It states that all Chinese believers should be forced to drink slops and to defile the picture of a cross placed before them. Another shows how children are mutilated for the making of foreign medicines, and a third contains a picture of a nude Chinese woman tied down in a chair, while two villainous-looking Englishmen are cutting slices out of her for use in the manufacture of their devilish potions. Another shows a woman so tied, with her breasts cut off, and the Chinese script states that the foreigners catch Chinese girls and cut off their nipples and breasts. There are in all thirty-two of these vile sheets. They are each about twice the size of a sheet of commercial note and are printed in half a dozen different colors. The work is fairly good, from a Chinese standpoint, though it would be considered very bad in any European country.

I can't describe the effect such things have on the lower classes of the Chinese. They despise us as a nation, and they believe all such reports as these. The missionaries work among them under the greatest of disadvantages and they really do a vast deal of good. No one, however, can appreciate the awful difficulties they have to contend with, and the lies which they have to refute at every step. If it were not for the literati and scholars they could make more headway. As it is, I find their churches in every city I have visited, and I have seen a number of mission schools. In all of the points where the riots occurred they were for months in danger of their lives, and the man who thinks that

preaching the Gospel to the heathen Chinese is a sinecure is very much mistaken.

Frank G. Carpenter

"INDUSTRIALISTS" IN UTAH.

FROM THURSDAY DAILY, MAY 31.

The advance guard of the "Dr." Smith wing of "Industrial Army" arrived in this city shortly before noon today. They form the minstrel part of the organization and are anxious to give a show in Salt Lake before they leave here.

They camped at Bountiful last night and with the brazenness that has characterized their former conduct in this Territory, informed the citizens of that quiet place that they would move along just as soon as arrangements could be made to transport them and their baggage this way on wagons. That was done this morning and the people of Bountiful are heartily glad they are rid of their presence.

Smith and the remainder of his men camped at Layton last night and this morning headed this way. They will arrive here tonight says Chief Pratt, and by midnight it is expected that not less than 300 of them will be in Salt Lake.

Not a few of Smith's men declare their intention to stop here and go to work on the gravity sewer. To prevent such a proceeding Boyle and a number of other representatives of the home reserves waited on some of the city officials this forenoon and requested that the Smithites be given no work or encouragement to remain. They further asked that their own members be protected from the invaders, but were informed that under the order of the court Smith and his men could go where they pleased and would only be interfered with or punished when they broke the law.

It has been decided that they will not be given aid by the city in any way. They must look out for themselves. In case their wants are not attended to by the home reserve they will be permitted to send out soliciting committees among the citizens. How long they intend to remain is not known.

Chief Pratt at 3 o'clock this afternoon received a telephone message from the lime kiln companies near the Warm Springs asking for protection to their property from the ravages of the Smith horde. They claim that they are afraid the men will help themselves to coal and provisions and other articles that may suit their fancy.

DESERET NEWS BUREAU,
Camp of the Industrialists,
Davis County, May 31, 1894.

All was quiet at the camp of the Industrial Army, near the Davis county line, on Tuesday night. About 8 o'clock dark clouds were seen floating about the sky and the wind began to blow strongly. It looked as though there would be a downpour of rain sufficient to cleanse the camp and its inmates.

The men were almost blinded with sand, which whirled through the air, and some of them becoming tired of their situation on the sandridge