

TOLSTOI LAYS ENTIRE BLAME

For Every Drop of Foreign Blood Spilled During the Present Stormy Period in the East Upon the Christian Nations Who Oppressed the Chinese—Declares That We Have Deliberately Cultivated Nothing But Vices in the Orient.

Count Leo Tolstoi, almost helpless and perishing on the verge of death, yet more feared by the court of Russia than all the anarchists within that country, has poured from his well-earned rest to blame Christianity for China's revolt and pens the following letter to his own nation and to others:

These things I have from eye witnesses:

A dozen travelers told me of instances when a Russian traveler bargained to take a shipload of Chinese to a certain port, pocketed their money and sailed away in the opposite direction. The poor devils were put ashore in the next harbor—where they were to be sold. They were dumped in a foreign country, far from home, helpless, robbed of their savings. They were like young, blind kittens bereft of their mother. But after all—they were but Chinese!

On the frontiers of the Chinese territories occupied by European powers it's quite the thing to hunt John Chinaman. You want proofs? Ask any colonial soldier and he will confess to the sport with a great deal of gusto. The soldiers hide in the thickets of forests, or on lonely paths, and shoot down passing natives. If they get caught at it they claim to have been attacked first by the yellow devil. If unobserved, the corpse is robbed of its belongings, notably rings of silver and gold, and then the body is thrown away. Indeed, the fortune of many a rich and powerful trader in China grounds on heaps of decaying bones lying unburied in some wilderness.

THE WORLD'S MISTAKE.

Monstrous, you will say, but that Europe sends these beasts of men to China is really one of the lesser hardships—less in comparison with her greater crime, the introduction of missionaries. Unhappily, she doesn't stand alone in this, America and the rest of the civilized world are helping her. In the very lap of misery they set up hospitals, particularly hospitals for the young. Ah, how devotedly, how sanely, how lovingly they attend to their little patients! Such kindness, such self-abnegation!

And the poor Chinese woman, wife of a workman, condemned to keep house on three or four cents daily, this persistently hungry creature who never knew the luxury of a bath, or of a piece of beef or of a fresh roll, this parish finds her child lying in a pretty bed with muslin curtains and snowy coverlet, in a bed such as the mandarin's children dare hardly aspire to. And this child of hers is fed on things which she has never even tasted in her dreams—food for the gods indeed! Miracle after miracle! Her child recovers, puts on flesh, is happy, lively, prettier than he ever was.

FAMILY IS SHATTERED.

The husband believes in Confucius. The religion of his forefathers is the one sacred thing of which he is supremely conscious. Behold the wife of his bosom a proselyte, twice a Christian, for the female proselyte's ardor is without bounds; it knows no reason. Man and wife each think the other eternally lost. Everything that he considers permissible, lawful, good, is a crime in her eyes, a terrible, dangerous error at

FALL NOVELTY.



Berege is a late summer novelty which will, strange to say, be worn far into the fall. This model gown is built of Persian figured berege lined with silk to give it solidity and trimmed with black Chantilly and black velvet. The blouse front is corded pink taffeta and the edges of the flounces have a binding of the same taffeta.

IN THE WORLD OF WOMEN

(Continued from page fourteen.)

or other bird to good advantage is a matter to consider carefully. In summer weather he enjoys being out-of-doors or in an open window, but not in the direct hot sunshine, nor exposed to a shower, nor were dogs or cats, hawks or shrieks can seize him or perhaps frighten him to death. Remember that these little creatures may easily be frightened into illness or even death.

Studies in Sociology.

The average fairly well-read woman in a state of dense ignorance regarding industrial problems. She is apt to have a lot of pity for the poor, combined with all sorts of prejudices against strikes, boycotts, socialism, and a variety of other matters in that line; but as for knowledge about actual conditions and theories about them, she has not any. A very good course of reading along this line, for a beginner, might start with Mrs. Helen Campbell's "Women Wage-earners," which deals with American women, and "Women Wage-earners" by Lady Dike, which throws some light on the lives of English working-girls. In Booth's "Life of the People" there is a chapter worth reading on women in sweatshops, by Mrs. Sidney Webb. Mrs. Hyneman-Rhine, now Mrs. Sotherton, wrote an excellent chapter, giving a history of the development of women's labor in the United States for "Women in the Nineteenth Century," a book edited by Mrs. Annie Nathan Meyer. In this connection, the student who wants a vivid picture of the conditions at the time that American women first went into the factories should get Lucy Larcom's autobiography. Harriet Martineau in her account of her travels in the United States, and Dickens in his "American Notes," both describe those remarkable New England cotton-weavers of the early century. Werdn's "Industrial Life in New England" goes farther back, and

gives interesting pictures of the conditions of the worker, and the gradual changes in economic conditions since those very early days when white workers were sought by the shiploads. Elv's "Labor Movement in America" will give us a comprehensive idea of the work and functions of labor organizations; while his "Socialism and Social Reform" will enable a student to talk intelligently of some much misunderstood sociological movements. Arnold Toynbee's "Industrial Revolution" is about the only early read book which gives one a clear idea of how the change from home work to factory work came about. All these books are written in a simple, easy style, which makes it possible to absorb the contents readily.

Women's Occult Powers.

In discussing the "sixth sense" in animals, the London Daily News announces that, among the other domestic animals, woman possesses this sense to a marked degree. In evidence of which there is the instance of the woman residing in the hotel in Spain the day before the landslide, who refused to stop another night, because she could "feel" that the earth was moving. Similarly, domestic animals manifested symptoms of unrest and apprehension before the serious earthquakes of 1897 in the Riviera, and it is commonly noticed that previous to earthquakes generally, and before great storms, dogs, cows, horses—and women—"feel" the approaching disaster. Who domestic animals, including women, have this prescience, which is almost entirely wanting in wild beasts and men, is explained by the statement that the former have less to think about than the latter, and so are more attentive to their sense impressions. Men and wild beasts labor under the absorbing necessity of providing food for themselves, and protecting themselves against enemies, while the domestic animals are spared all this.

Now that the sixth sense of woman has been certainly discovered and clearly explained in London, one naturally looks there to know what, if anything, is to be learned in measuring up the fourth dimension.

LIGHT THROWN ON CHINESE LIFE

By Every Day Contact With John at Home—Current Ideas Regarding the Flowery Kingdom Are Often Absurd and Always Unjust to Orientals—Nearly All Their "Strange" Methods Results of Long Experience and Survival of the Fittest.

A fact which the human mind as an average appears slow to conceive, and which, if once gotten to mind, would avoid much bloodshed and useless controversy, is that the race is pretty much the same the world over, says the Cincinnati Enquirer. Climate, heredity, color and environment, the last, perhaps, including all others, are alone responsible for conditions existing in the various quarters of the globe. Holmes has said that if you raise or lower the average temperature of a country a single degree you change the character, habits, disposition and morals of all the people. All war is misunderstanding. Christian nations are allied in a body against the Chinese today because they do not understand them. Our American notions of China and the Chinese, as many missionaries have proven, are as absurd as the ideas of us. Those who followed the accounts of the Spanish-American war will remember with a smile the quotations printed from time to time from the Spanish magazines, showing that the Dons believed us to be blood-thirsty, idolatrous and heathenish; that we worshiped idols and made human sacrifices; that in certain sections of our country war between blacks and whites never ceased; that we were gathering helpless naturalized Spanish citizens into the public squares and shooting them down in cold blood, etc. The current ideas of affairs in China are probably as badly falsified, and

when the smoke has cleared away and peace fully restored the true causes of the present unhappy state of affairs in Manchuria are understood. It will be found that the Chinese are as good as John will allow them to be; that brute force will hardly suffice to make them otherwise; and that there is much to admire about John Chinaman in many ways.

CHINESE ARE NOT SMALL MEN.

In no respect have our ideas of the Chinese been proven more absurd than in respect to their stature. Americans are accustomed to think of them as small and slight, insignificant in frame and of little physical strength. Yet, as a matter of fact, they are often giants in frame and of great strength. In physical appearance the Chinese vary widely from north to south. This is due to the climate, not inherent peculiarities of the people. Climate works the same effects all over the world. The Goths were great giants, who drove Caesar's Italian pioneers in terror before them. The Chinese in the southern portion of the empire are small and slight. It is from these that the emigrants we see in America have come. Few Chinese leave the northern provinces for other lands, first because they are the conquering race, as Chinese history will show, and came down "from the north" a thousand years or so ago and drove out the reigning dynasty; second, because they are mainly Buddhists or Brahminists, and forbidden to rove about by their religion. Again, the few northern Chinese who do leave China

go to some cold climate, as to Siberia, and not to America. All the Chinese imagine America is a very hot country, because the Chinese who land here rarely get beyond the balmy groves of the Californias and return with tales of a tropical country. On much the same plan that American travelers, changing to pass through a Chinese inland town when a religious festival is in progress, return with accounts of habits and dress which are as foreign to the Chinese every day life as the pandemonium which reigns in an American city on the night of a presidential election differs from the aspect of the busy thoroughfare on ordinary occasions. As a matter of fact the Chinese of a large portion of the empire are on an average big men. At Chefoo, Taku and Tien Tsin one is struck by the stalwart appearance and height of the natives. At the first-named port large numbers of the men are six-footers, and among the boatmen of Chefoo it is no uncommon thing to see a native over six feet in height, weighing nearly or quite 200 pounds.

IMPRESSIONS ON IMMEDIATE CONTACT.

The singular usages and customs of the people of China have been the wonder and comment of other and younger parts of the civilized world for many centuries. The general trend of such comment has been astonishment at the unusual manners and methods prevailing among the millions of the yellow subjects of the Son of Heaven. In clothing, style of living, care of children, amusements and in many other points, says Commander Harry Webster in a recent issue of the National Geographic Magazine, the Chinaman is different from the rest of the world. This view, however, is not quite a correct statement of the matter. The Chinese methods undoubtedly antedate

western methods, and so, logically, the Chinaman, having adopted a certain manner of living, has the prior right to the system, and variations from his system should be counted singular. I am well aware this method of argument is not the usual one, but it is certainly the most logical. Those of the east naturally take this view, and express surprise that so many things are "done the wrong way" by their western brethren.

Intimate contact with the civilization of China impresses the observer with the conviction that nearly all their methods are the results of long experience, a survival of the fittest in pretty nearly every branch of human needs and conveniences. One feels that the experimental stage has long since passed away. A different way of doing a piece of work does not enter the mind of the Chinese operator for the reason that all other methods have been tried and the present one is the survival. It claims made by the Chinese of priority in the use of many articles and methods are not infrequently well taken, and the writer has often been surprised in observing the common use of articles and their methods of manufacture which in other parts of the world are novelties or inventions of comparatively recent date.

CLERK'S ANNUAL REPORT.

(Continued from page twelve.)

FINANCIAL SUMMARY FOR THE SCHOOL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1900.

Total receipts for the year ... \$14,570.92
Total disbursements for the year \$9,550.88
Balance on hand in sinking fund June 30, 1900 ... \$ 4,920.04
Balance on hand in

maintenence fund	June 30, 1900	4,920.04
Total cash on hand	June 30, 1900	\$ 5,017.94
Treasurer's cash receipts	June 30, 1900	\$12,150.91
Treasurer's cash disbursements	June 30, 1900	\$10,002.91
Balance in treasury June 30, 1900		\$ 5,100.94
OUTSTANDING WARRANTS.		
Warrant No. 3355, in favor of Ray Marks		\$ 2.00
Warrant No. 1128, in favor of Nelden-Judson Drug Co.		4.00
Warrant No. 1128, in favor of Winnie Smith		2.75
Warrant No. 1328, in favor of N. J. Shickels		9.75
Warrant No. 1342, in favor of Cunningham Co.		25.00
Warrant No. 1356, in favor of Mrs. F. R. Ellis		11.10
Warrant No. 1370, in favor of A. O. Clark		3.50
Warrant No. 1378, in favor of S. L. Livery Co.		3.00
Warrant No. 1381, in favor of Walker Bros. Dry Goods Co.		20.80
Warrant No. 1381, in favor of Nelden-Judson Drug Co.		7.40
Balance		\$ 5,017.94

State of Utah, County of Salt Lake—ss.
John H. Moreton, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the clerk of the Board of Education of Salt Lake City; that he has prepared the above and foregoing statement and that the same contains a full, true and correct report of the receipts and disbursements of all moneys by said Board during the school year ending June 30, 1900.
He further states that there is invested in the sinking fund the sum of \$12,875.98, and that there is a balance on hand in the sinking fund amounting of \$492.04.
(Seal) JOHN H. MORETON,
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of August, 1900.
LILBURN P. PALMER,
Notary Public.

WALKER'S STORE.

BARGAINS BEING.. ..BRUSHED AWAY

The passing of August marks finis to all bargain giving—with coming of September new goods and some store profit must be topics for consideration. Only lots large enough to bear publicity are told of in this; many small and broken lines get no mention. Come find them MONDAY, AUG. 27th to SATURDAY.

PARASOLS HALF PRICE AND LESS.

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday.

The last mention of parasols this year, and at the prices are worth your putting away until need time comes again, although there are some weeks of use for them yet.

Children's fancy silk Parasols, ribbon trimmed, and with silk or chiffon ruffles and plain silk kinds, pretty handles. Were 45c up to \$2.50 each, three days—

Half Prices

Women's plain white silk Parasols, regularly priced \$1.25; three days a choice for—

88c

Women's ruffled white silk Parasols that sell for \$2.25 and \$2.50 each, three days—

\$1.50

SWITCHES, HALF USUAL PRICES.

On account of the extraordinary demand for hair goods, Miss Petri has consented to prolong her visit with us. Mail orders may still be sent and receive prompt attention. The stock is very large and all switches are made in the most superior manner, will retain natural color, so will always retain shape. Prices are half usually asked for goods of equal grade:

Switches sixteen inches long, worth \$2.00

\$1.00

Switches eighteen inches long, worth \$3.00

\$1.50

Switches twenty inches long, worth \$5.00

\$2.50

Switches twenty-two inches long, worth \$6.00

\$3.00

Switches twenty-four inches long, worth \$10.00

\$5.00

Exceptional Offerings of Men's Wear.

Men's Manhattan negligee shirts, made of the very best percales, and in good variety of colors and patterns, that were \$1.75 to \$3.00 each, to close out now—

\$1.35

Men's percale negligee shirts in different makes, which sold at \$1.25 each, are—

89c

Men's fancy hile thread half hose, pretty patterns, were 50c a pair, now—

35c

Men's fancy vests, instead of \$2.00 each—

\$1.50

Men's pearl color fedora hats, \$2.50 and \$3.00 each at regular, to close out—

\$1.50

SHIRT WAISTS, HALF PRICES.

This should interest every woman who would like to freshen up her supply of shirt waists for the remainder of the season at a small expense.

One lot of white shirt waists, plain to handsomely trimmed ones, slightly soiled from handling, but will be as fresh after one washing as when first here. \$1.00 up to \$6.75 waists at—

HALF PRICES.

Women's percale and gingham shirt waists, that were 50c up to \$6.00, closing out at—

HALF PRICES.

Up to \$1.35 Chamois Gloves, 75c

Only in the colors, white all sold, that's the reason for reduction. Don't you think it worth while at this saving have a new pair to finish up season, now, as well in anticipation of next? Only good things are said of our chamois gloves, because the leather is fine and soft, which is a reason for their fitting nicely, then they wash perfectly. With every pair of these, besides the reduced price, a 1c cake of soap is given free. Were \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.35, this week—

75c

COMBS, BRUSHES, STICK PINS.

Some excellent celluloid dressing combs, with sterling silver backs, reduced from 50c each to—

25c

Good bristle hair brushes, sterling silver backs, that are \$1.50 each regularly, reduced to—

75c

A lot of pretty and good, jeweled stick pins, regularly priced 25c and 35c each, choice—

5c

NEW ARRIVALS OF BOYS' CLOTHING

Almost five hundred knee trouser suits for boys of three to sixteen years, were put into use stock during last week. Jaunty styles, gentled styles, plain styles, all in best of cloths, as well tailored as you or we could wish them. Good suits at \$1.50, \$2.50, \$3.00 up to \$5.00, and extreme beauties from this up to \$10.00. Have a look at all kinds while the stock presents such completeness.

SOFA CUSHIONS REDUCED.

Two lots of excellent tapestry sofa cushions, already made, floral and figure designs, good feather filling, the were size that sells for \$2.50 reduced to \$1.75 and smaller \$1.75 size—

\$1.25

GOOD OXFORDS CHEAP.

Women's Russia calf oxfords, hand sewed extension soles and round toes, that were \$4.00 for—

\$2.28

Women's oxfords with Louis XV heels, hand sewed soles, late style toes, reduced from \$2.50 to—

\$1.98

A bargain table full of tan oxfords, different leather qualities that sold for \$1.75 up to \$2.25 the pair, one priced at—

\$1.35

KNIT UNDERWEAR LITTLE PRICES.

Women's outside cotton vests, Swiss weave in white or ecru color, high neck with short sleeves or low neck and sleeveless, 50c each value, now two for—

75c

Women's outside drawers, knee length, 75c value—

50c

Women's cream silk vests, low neck, \$1.00 regular—

75c

Women's cream silk vests, low neck, short sleeves, \$1.50 quality—

\$1.00

Women's hile thread drawers, knee length, \$1.00 regular—

50c

HOSIERY SPECIALS

Women's tan color hile thread lace hose, 75c a pair regular—

50c

Women's colored silk hose, open length, \$4.00 values to close out at—

\$1.95

Women's plaid cream silk hose, sell for \$1.00, to close out—

50c

Children's black hile thread stockings, fine rib, all sizes, instead of 35c a pair—

25c

Children's tan hose, lines are all somewhat broken, so—

Half Priced



Mrs. Yung. Miss Yung. Rev. Yung Klung-Yen.
Here is a photograph of three brave Chinese Christians who defy the threats of the Boxers and continue to advocate their new religion openly at Shanghai.

WASTED: ANOTHER "CHINESE GORDON."

In a statesmanlike discussion of the Chinese troubles, in the superb August issue of "Success," Col. Charles Denby says:

"This is not the time for paralyzing politics. A government is of no moral use unless it protects its people. We must protect Americans in China. They are rightfully there, and we must send ships and armed men, soldiers and marines, and that they must kill and overcome the Boxers. Fortunately, we still hold the Philippines, and we can reach Tien Tsin from Manila in six days. Unless the Chinese government puts down this insurrection, the foreigners must do it. There is no alternative, and the issue must be boldly met. Our intervention should be put on the simple, plain and unassailable ground that our supreme duty is to see that every American who is legally and properly in any country

shall be protected in his life and property. It would be curious if any American, whether he dislikes missionaries or likes them, should publicly denounce that doctrine. There would be greater indignation against him than there is against the plain American citizen who intimates that, in considering the Philippine question, it is not immoral to take into consideration the fact that a great commerce will grow up between the islands and the United States, which will be honorably and mutually beneficial to both countries. "Our intervention must be guarded and prudent. It must not be understood that we are forming a coalition with the other powers. The ghost of non-intervention is still powerful enough to prevent this consummation. In more military matters our soldiers may be compelled to act with the troops of the powers; but when the war is over we will stand alone, if we are over we will stand alone, if we need be, against the grim specter of partition. Chinese Gordon put down the Taping rebellion, marching at the head of the 'Ever Victorious Army,' with his little cane in his hand. Let us hope that this crisis will produce another foreigner as great, and good, and brave as he was."

Walker Brothers Dry Goods Co.