

## DESERET EVENING NEWS

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Latter-day Saints  
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SALT LAKE CITY, JULY 27, 1900.

## "PARTISAN" AND "HYPOCRITE."

The Salt Lake Herald for some inscrutable reason has recently undertaken to misrepresent and attack the Deseret News. It does not meet our arguments or refute our presentation of facts. It does not engage in a controversy on principle. It simply calls names, perverts our language, and plays the petty tricks that are common to the cheap Johns of American journalism. Its latest ebullition of this kind is headed with the query "Partisan or Hypocrite?" and commences with this sentence:

"The Deseret Evening News deplores the partisanship of partisan newspapers."

The Herald proceeds, on that false hypothesis, to construct a column of misleading material, in the fashion that it has adopted of late, mixing in a paragraph from the "News," but carefully excluding the explanatory remarks that followed it, and which showed that what we said was in response to the more than exaggerated attacks of the Herald. In this we did not deplore "the partisanship of partisan newspapers," we denounced the attempts of one partisan paper to place a contemporary in a false position.

What the Herald expects to accomplish by its endeavors to convince the public that the Deseret News is a "McKinley organ," a "Hannibal newspaper," and a "defender of imperialism," does not very distinctly appear. But it is particularly peculiar, in face of the attempts on the part of some little piping critics on the other side, to make it appear that the "News" is strongly Democratic and causing Republicans to threaten to "stop their paper."

One thing is sure. No party or cause in Utah will gain anything by holding up the Deseret News as opposed to it. Nor will such a course injure the "News." Its circulation daily increases. Its influence is extending. This sort of expansion is not retarded by the falsehoods of vindictive partisan contemporaries on either side. The general public understand the situation, and the Deseret News is content with their appreciation.

As to partisanship, that is expected from partisan journals. But when they lay any claim to respectability, they are not expected to be so utterly partisan as to be recreant to the truth, nor to "take every advantage of the opposition possible," to the extent of falsifying the position and perverting the language of a disputant. If they take such a course they brand themselves as both "partisan and hypocrite," and it will result to their own hurt and to the injury of the party they claim to represent.

## SMOKED OUT.

In stating the position of the Deseret News, as to the proper attitude of the American people toward the Philippine Islands, we have accomplished one thing that is satisfactory. We have smoked the Salt Lake Herald out of the smoke from whence it raised its cries of "imperialism," and hurled its missiles that, when exploded, sent out only smoke and frothy effluvia.

Observe this: The Herald does not want the troops of the United States withdrawn from the Philippines. It does not want the islands abandoned until they are capable of standing alone. It admits that order and peace must be restored there before anything further is done as to self-government. But it maintains the opinion that all this could have been accomplished, "by treating the Tagals as we have treated the Cubans, and holding out to them the same inducements."

What are the troops to do if they stay in the Philippines? Simply draw their pay and show their uniforms and play at soldiers?

How will it be determined whether the Philippines are capable of standing alone? Can that be done in the Herald's "twenty-four hours?" How can order and peace be established while hands of Tagals are shooting down our men, if there is no fighting on our part?

How could the Tagals be treated like the Cubans, when they acted in an entirely different manner? If Gomez and his followers had turned their guns upon the Americans who routed the Spaniards, would our soldiers in Cuba have met them simply by a proclamation of peace and independence? If Aguinaldo and his Tagals had initiated the Cuban leader and his comrades, the situation would be very different in the Philippines to the present condition of disorder.

When all the nastiness of the Herald is stripped off its editorial page, and its epithets against the "News" are explained, there is very little left by way of difference in opinion as to the course this nation will have to take toward the Philippines. There is no profit in keeping up a seeming contention, nor benefit to any one in perverting the views of an opponent. The "News" believes in expansion, and it is opposed to imperialism.

ism. And it refuses to be frightened by a shadow, thrown from a manufactured terror, that is only fabricated for a partisan purpose.

## NOT A PARTISAN QUESTION.

The subjoined quotations on the Philippine question are recommended to the careful consideration of a local contemporary.

Shortly before Mr. Luke E. Wright, one of the American Philippine commissioners, left his home in Memphis, Tenn., a banquet was tendered him, and among the speakers was a distinguished Democrat, Chief Justice Snodgrass. During his remarks, as quoted, he said:

"Republican government is a government of consent. Its extension is a matter of mutual consent by its own people, but it is a refinement too delicate for practical comprehension or application to say that every enlargement of its power or change of its boundary must wait the consent of included territory. The whole theory and practice of the fathers are against it. It is revived now only to demand a construction, and to be given an application of which its author never thought, and under which those who joined in its adoption are against it. It is not doubted that if we had abandoned them, or should now abandon them, they would at once be taken by one or more of the great world powers, and who could prevent it? No, the fact is, they are ours, consenting or not consenting, and for permanent retention. The world understands this. We understand it, however much we may profess to disagree. I assert—and I assert a conviction so intense as to be to me an apparent reality, that there is no great body of people in America who seriously think that the flag of our country will ever be pulled down in these islands as long as our government endures."

Senator Hoar has also again spoken, in reply to certain charges of insincerity made against him. He cannot be accused of "Hannibalism" or "imperialism" on this question. He believes the administration policy in the archipelago to be a mistake, but he is confident of the final outcome. He says:

"I believe the men who made that mistake, including the President, made it honestly; but I believe they mean to establish a good government in the Philippine Islands. They mean to establish a good self-government there. They are disgraced forever if they do not do it. Local self-government will surely in the end bring independence to any people who desire it and demand it. I would rather trust the future of the Philippine people to those men, grievous as their mistake has been, than to trust it to the men who, when the treaty was pending, played and juggled with this great and sacred matter of human liberty for a party purpose."

## A SHANGHAI REPORT.

The latest news from the seat of disturbance in China is an announcement from Shanghai to the effect that the survivors of the foreigners in Peking have left that city under a strong escort of Chinese troops, and that they now are on the way to Tien Tsin.

If this dispatch is authentic, it conveys nevertheless but little comfort to a world anxiously awaiting a solution of the terrible Chinese mystery. Who are the survivors? How many, or how few, are there of them? Will they be able to reach Tien Tsin in safety? The announcement of their departure from Peking will add, if possible, to the anxiety already felt, until authentic news of their safe arrival shall have been obtained.

In the meantime there is no other course open than to pursue the line of policy already laid down. Shanghai dispatches are not noted for reliability. Chinese diplomacy is inscrutable, and nothing can be accomplished by it, except it is confronted by sufficient force. Some time ago a correspondent of the London Times described a sitting of the Tsung-li Yamen, the Chinese foreign board. The proceedings are characteristic of the entire Orient. The writer says:

"They commence by the delicate pleasantness of offering refreshments, which they know their visitors will not refuse. Then they begin to discuss, in a respectful, but with infinite fuss and ceremony. The visitor sits meanwhile, more or less patiently, on a hard seat in a cheerless room. At last, when the refreshments and sugar plums have been distributed in saucers all over the only table on which the foreigners would have liked to spread his papers, business is supposed to commence, half an hour having been happily consumed in arranging sweetmeats. The visitor explains his errand, which is perhaps to obtain justice for some European who has been robbed or beaten. The mandarins look at each other in silence, each afraid that he will drop something that will put a sting hereafter into some surreptitious charge against him. At last one of them breaks the silence. 'Take some of these walnuts,' he says. 'They come from the province of Loow-Way, which is celebrated for the excellence of its fruit.' Then follows a discussion on the merits of walnuts. When the mandarins do take up the question at issue they talk at a snail's pace, and what they do say can, of course, be neither understood nor answered; so much the better, since time has been killed with the arrow of controversy in the quiver. The foreign minister's lips begin to grow pale, and other signs of exhaustion warn the courteous ones that it is time to shout louder, if haply they may stun their auditor with their noise."

The account concludes that the chief question in the minds of the members of the Tsung-li Yamen is this: "Does it mean war?" If so, the request is granted. If not, it is refused. With such methods to deal with there can be no chance of policy, until the communication with Peking has been re-established and a full understanding of the situation obtained. But the powers should act in concert as much as possible. Slow as the Chinese statesmen are, they have been masters at playing off one power against another, thus frustrating any design entertained by them separately. There are evidences of similar tactics now, whether inspired by Li Hung Chang or by some one at the head of affairs at Peking.

## WOMEN, A CONTRAST.

The Chinese minister at Washington, M. Wu, has gained much popularity by his witty criticism of Western countries, and now his wife has signed her name to an article in Harper's Bazar, in which a contrast is drawn between the women of China and those of the so-called Christian world. There is no such article in the article of special interest at a time when Chinese affairs are occupying the attention of mankind.

Among other things, Madame Wu observes that American women seem to be proud to work for a living, while the Chinese women only work when compelled to do so by poverty. "If a Chinese girl clerk," it is always in her husband's store, or if a woman it is her husband's store." Then she continues:

"Our form of society, from the beginning, considers women as the natural and proper companions of their sex. Our social functions provide ways for separately entertaining the men and women assembled. Women have their relations with men solely under the protection of the family relation. This, I think, explains the superior modesty of Chinese women. Foreigners who know our people well admit that the women of China are always respectably dignified and modest in their relations with men. Even the girls sold into slavery, who are thus doomed to what is but to be immoral lives, are entirely free from the wantonness of women of a similar moral status in civilized countries. The classical literature of our people bears evidence of the pure thought animating the relations of men and women. Our classics, unlike the Latin and English, may all be put into the hands of a young girl to read."

On the question of woman and housework, Madame Wu gives this as the Chinese view:

"The important work of woman, we believe, is in the home. This does not mean that we think women are fit only to do housework. On the contrary, most of our housework is done by men. Among foreigners who have experience in our country, it is a saying that the Chinese cook is second only to the French, and the Chinese house-servant is second only to the German. The work of woman among us is to bear children, and it is desired that she shall be free from the burden of toil, so that she may have time and strength to rear her family well and to make her home happy. The Chinese mother is most anxious for the welfare of her children, watching them with great care as they grow up. She attends to the education of the daughters, and the father directs the education of the sons. The family tie is very strong among my people, and the love and attention which parents give to the bringing up of children is equalled only by the veneration and respect which children show toward their parents. This family love is part of the nature, the religion, the history, and tradition of China."

The question of dress also engages the attention of the distinguished Chinese lady. She says:

"In matters of dress, of course, the women of the western world differ conspicuously from those of the east. Here styles are changing constantly with the years and seasons almost with the days. In the east it is not so. The cut and style remain the same; novelty is not sought in fabrics—silk is most used. These are richly embroidered, both the undergarments and the outer garments. The women of China are skillful needlewomen, and most of the work on their clothes is done at home. Among the poorer classes woolen and cotton are used for the coarser working garments. The shape of the garments is designed to cover the person, not to fit it tightly, and beauty is secured in the texture and embroidery, instead of from odd shapes and frills and ornaments. There is no such thing as low neck and short sleeves in China, and it is a long established custom that the folds of the garment must be quite ample. The trousers worn by a Chinese woman are indispensable to modest attire. When American, French, English—your civilized women—visit our country, I cannot say which feature of their dress shocks Chinese women most, whether the décolleté cut of the evening bodice, or the fact that they wear no trousers. I have read of your dress reformers who advocate bloomers, and how imprudent this is thought to be here, if the bloomers covered the leg to the ankle, the Chinese women would regard them a vast improvement on your present style of apparel."

The closing paragraph of the article almost amounts to a rebuke to Western civilization. Madame Wu says in substance that though the condition of the Chinese women stimulates the zeal of reformers, who would like to see them "civilized," she has seen nowhere in this country such marked devotion to the goodness of woman as prevails in China. Even the government honors mothers as people here do heroes of war. Everywhere there are memorial arches to commemorate some noble deed of women. "We have a few new women in China, but it is ingrained in our civilization to be suspicious of any scheme of progression for the sex, that makes a woman's head bigger than her heart."

There is some advantage in viewing the world from the standpoint of strangers. It helps us to a better understanding of much that seems barbarous in their institutions and customs. It makes us realize that after all there is not so much difference between the branches of the human family, as would appear to the superficial observer. And as a better understanding is obtained, there will be less prejudice, and more charity. We believe it is the destiny of Western civilization to regenerate the world, but this can certainly not be done until the standard bearers of this force, are filled with that liberality and broad-mindedness which lifted a Paul of Tarsus above all national and race prejudice and made him peculiarly adapted for the office of an Apostle to the Gentiles.

The New England drought has been broken; but its long reign leaves its effects in only half a hay crop.

Col. Wm. J. Bryan says that in his confidential speech he will deal chiefly with imperialism. An explicit definition of views on that question will be interesting to all political parties.

Philippines are to be educated in American schools. That is all right, if their education will not train them to be "foolish the government," as some other people are.

The government is preparing seventy-five jack trains for China. This is the largest supply ever provided for this country, and shows that if China forces a war with this nation, Uncle Sam will do his fighting in dead earnest.

The safety of a portion of the foreign community in Peking has been assured to July 15. That is within three days of Minister Conger's cipher message, and

the condition described is in line with its statement.

Pres. McKinley has rejected China's proposition to suspend military operations against Peking in return for China delivering the foreign ministers at Tien Tsin. Let China deliver those ministers first, then talk of settlement.

All the Colombian rebels were let off with a "thank you," at the settlement made near Panama, Colombia, on Wednesday. The government was frank enough to grant terms it knew would prevail anyway, since it had not power to enforce anything more severe without causing another outbreak.

The later news from China seems to establish the fact that Minister Conger's cipher cable was genuine, and also that the Chinese have been juggling ever since to kill all the legations and find some excuse therefor that will relieve the imperial government from responsibility.

When a man meets death, it usually is a comfort for his relatives to know the means by which it was accomplished; but it is a questionable whether the family of Bigfoot Thibrecht of Los Angeles obtained much consolation in learning that he had been devoured by sharks, and that one of the monsters had been captured with a portion of the body yet undigested.

Denver health officers are making a raid on restaurants that palm off oleomargarine on their customers as butter. The stuff ought to be carried under its real name, even if it is superior to bad butter as food. The practice of disposing of it under false pretenses should be stopped; and some restraint should be used on a few eating houses in Salt Lake.

Admiral Kempff refused to join in the attack on Taku for the reason that China had not begun war, and further that such an act would increase the peril of the foreigners in Peking. The result has shown that the American admiral was correct in his judgment on the effect of the attack. The foreigners might have been rescued from Peking long since, but for that ill-considered commencement of war by the others of the allied powers.

## PROTECTING THE MONGOLIANS.

Kansas City Star.  
In all American cities it will be proper to remember that the Chinese in this country are not responsible for the Boxer rebellion, and the atrocities at Peking.

Los Angeles Express.  
It is gratifying to state there have been no anti-Chinese outbreaks in any country and the indications are that there will be none. Anything of the kind would work incalculable harm at this time, and for this reason, every effort should be made to keep down public excitement and prevent disorder. While it is true great crimes have been committed by the lawless Chinese, it will not do to attract such of the British aristocracy as have the matter in hand, and they will see that all wrongs are righted and reparation made for what has been done against the lives and property of the foreigners.

New York World.  
If the whites in Peking have been killed and if our own soldiers have been slaughtered, there will be no more justice in shooting down the Chinese generally for vengeance than there is for a restoration of the mediaeval trial of battle between the accused murderer and the next of kin of the murdered.

Boston Herald.  
Americans at home must not imitate the Chinese in China. We trust that the reports which come from Chicago and San Francisco of danger of assault on the Chinese in those cities by mobs are exaggerated. The Chinamen who are here are here because our government has suffered them to be here. They are under the protection of American law. It would be a shame paralleling that of the Boxers if they are attacked in wanton violence. They are not responsible for what has been done by their countrymen at home. They have had no share in it. They could not prevent it. To revenge ourselves on those who are wholly in our power would degrade the nation's good name. All the power and authority of the land should protect their lives and property.

THE BOERS.  
San Francisco Chronicle.  
The Boers keep up a show of activity which suggests that they know what is going on in China. They are inspired by the hope that a big war in that country may compel Great Britain to relax her efforts in Africa. The indications are multiplying that some time must still fall around before Robert can report all quiet in the Transvaal.

Stockton Mail.  
By the way, what has become of Kruger? Stoen, when Kruger led into the conflict, although his territory was sure to bear the brunt of the British attacks, has been driven from his own land and on the soil of his ally is waging a desperate desultory warfare against the unconquerable Boers. Dwellers forth frequently from behind some innocent looking kopje and inflict dire punishment upon an unsuspecting body of British stragglers. Cronje, the lord of Africa, chafes in his snug carriage, and Josephus has been in the saddle of the land he loved; but where is Oom Paul? He has not even broken the silence with a psalm, although there are a number which he might quote with special propriety. Is it true that he escaped with a big bag of gold, leaving the honorable but unpleasant duty of dying in the last ditch to his associates?

## THE GERMAN VOTE.

New York Evening Post.  
It would be hard to find a better judge of the sentiment among American voters of German descent than Mr. Ottendorfer, the editor of the Staats-Zeitung, or a clearer exposition of that sentiment than he gives in the interview, from which we reprint extracts elsewhere. "Disguised with both parties, both candidates, and both platforms," such is Mr. Ottendorfer's own feeling, and there is abundant evidence that it is widely shared by German-American voters throughout the country.

## NEW YORK MAIL AND EXPRESS.

Mr. Ottendorfer in an interview in today's "World," says that while he will not support McKinley he unquestionably will oppose Bryanism. The Kansas City platform, he asserts, sets his attitude toward Bryan, as it does that of most German-American voters. Imperialism, according to Mr. Ottendorfer, will take some years to become a fixed American policy, even if its advocates should dare to go far in adopting it, which he doubts.

## NEW YORK WORLD.

The interview in The World this morning with the veteran editor Ottendorfer, will attract the general attention. No man knows better than he

## An Enjoyable Picture

Is the scene presented by the splendid stock of new goods just arrived at Z. C. M. I. The public is cordially invited to call and see this largest and choicest assortment of goods ever offered to the public in the west. All departments are well supplied; and prices are placed at the lowest figure.

## In House Furnishings

We have the grandest display ever made. Our fall stock of Rugs is all in, and is the choicest lot ever brought to the West. We have all sizes, grades and patterns. All other divisions in this department of our store also are replete with the newest and best goods.

## Dress Goods.

This department is the pink of perfection in its line, with its new stock just being placed on our tables and shelves. These goods are perfectly delightful—words cannot describe their tastefulness and beauty. Ladies, come and see, and judge for yourselves.

## Shoes, Slippers, Etc.

You get no better anywhere, and it is not always you can get as good. Nowhere else in this region is there such an extensive and varied stock to select from. We defy competition in prices as well as in quality and style.

## Chinaware, Glassware, Etc.

This department of our store leads all others in the Great West. There is an immense array both on the ground floor and upstairs. You get the best choice at Z. C. M. I.

## GOODS AND PRICES TO PLEASE OUR PATRONS.

Z. C. M. I.

T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

## Gents' and Boys' Clothing.

Everything here is up to date, with high quality, and prices trimmed to a close fit. Do you want hat, coat, vest, pants, shirt, neckwear, or a complete suit of clothes of the latest, noblest goods at bargain prices, you can be accommodated and pleased at our clothing department.

## Ladies' Suits.

The best, the cheapest, the choicest in style, quality and make, either in skirts, Complete Suits, Waists, Wraps, etc., are in our Cloak Department. We have just what you want, and at satisfactory prices.

## Underwear.

The very best and choicest stock in the West is at Z. C. M. I. No competitor can equal it in quality, style or price. We have bargain offers in every line, suited to the season.

## Hardware and Grocery.

These departments keep in the lead for the best in their lines. In fact in every division of our vast institution we have the choicest stock.

## SHEEPMEN

## .. TAKE NOTICE ..

That the Home Fire Insurance Company of Utah Insures wool in storage for any length of time desired. Call on our local agent, or write us.

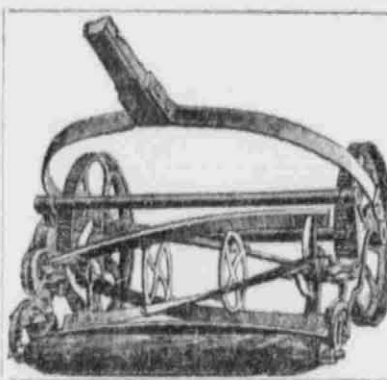
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And I'll tell you what you are." You can't afford to let your lawn run to waste. It'll give you dead away. You want to come to us and get a beautiful, ball-bearing Lawn Mower cheap, and you also want some GARDEN HOSE cheap. We have carloads of them, and we don't intend to carry them over either, so if you'll drop into our store when you come down town you will be astonished to find what a very small amount of ready money it will take to buy a complete LAWN and GARDEN OUTFIT.



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Sign of the Big Gun.

## GARDNER DAILY STORE NEWS:

## ABOUT MEN'S PANTS.

For work  
Or for dress up.  
For work, \$1.00 up.  
For dress up, \$2.50 up.  
The work pants are backed up with our liberal guarantee that they won't rip.  
The dress pants are of Cheviot and fancy worsteds.  
All made by the best pants makers in the world.  
And backed up by our liberal guarantee of better goods for your money—or your money back.



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## CUNNINGTON COMPANY, THE



Reg to announce they have opened their new and commodious store at 40 and 50 Main St. Salt Lake City, and will be pleased to see their friends and all patrons. SAM. H. HILL, Mgr.



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