

DESERET EVENING NEWS

Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

LORENZO SNOW, TRUSTEE-IN-TRUST.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED).
Center of South Temple and East Temple Streets
Salt Lake City, Utah.Charles W. Penrose, Editor
Horace G. Whitney, Business Manager

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.

One Year, in advance,	\$5.00
Six Months,	3.00
Three Months,	2.00
One Month,75
One Week,25
Sunday edition, per year,	2.00
Single Copies,05

Correspondence and other reading matter for publication should be addressed to the Editor, THE DESERET NEWS, Salt Lake City, Utah.

NEW YORK REPRESENTATIVE.
R. A. Craig, 41 Times BuildingCHICAGO REPRESENTATIVE.
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C. S. King-Sheridan & Co., 406 Examiner Bldg.

SALT LAKE CITY, FEB. 6, 1900.

HOW ONE FOLK TALKED.

From Chattanooga, Tennessee, papers, just received, we learn that some controversy has been going on in that city over attacks upon "Mormonism," made in the pulpit of the First Baptist Church. It appears that Rev. E. E. Folk had been engaged to lecture there on the subject of which he claimed to have made a study, his chief means of information having been acquired during a visit of "nearly two weeks" in Salt Lake City.

His lecture consisted principally of a repetition of gross slanders and of color stories, with burlesques of "Mormon" doctrine and perversions of historical facts. The purpose in view was to check the influence of the "five-hundred 'Mormon' missionaries," who, he stated, were laboring in the Southern States.

The Chattanooga News, which published a very full synopsis of the tirade, also gave place to an interview with President Ben E. Rich in reply to it. This is an evidence of fairness on the part of that paper, which, with other courtesies of a similar kind, is much to its credit in these times, when it is unpopular to publish anything on "the other side," that is our side of the "Mormon" question.

Mr. E. E. Folk, in "coming back" at President Rich, mentions his visit to this city and his interview with the editor of the Deseret News, whom he mentions as "one of the Twelve Apostles," which is about as accurate as many other of his statements. As he has made this reference, we here present the facts concerning his conversation with the writer of this article.

His card, presented when he came to this office, bore the name simply of "E. E. Folk, representing the Nashville American." He did not mention or hint at his ministerial position. He posed as a newspaper correspondent. We gave him, by request, an epitome of the doctrines and organization of the Church, and answered a number of questions very frankly, until he drifted into a series of which we had typewritten copies, that had been furnished to others of the genus Paul Pry by the clique in this city which is engaged in raking up gossip and scandal, for the prurient and impertinently curious, who come here to poke their nasal organs into private affairs, for the purpose of smelling out something that will suit the perverted tastes of sensation-mongers. We then expressed our doubts as to his status as a reporter or correspondent of a respectable journal, and told him that no decent newspaper man would engage in such work, and no reputable paper would want such matter for publication.

It was evident that he was not inquiring into "Mormonism" in order to learn the truth concerning the system, but was acting as a tool to dig up something to gratify his own desires, and to dish up for the delectation of the depraved who cover their cravings with the cloak of religion.

Of course he has made the most of his opportunities, and in retelling the gossip and dressing up in fantastic garb the few facts he gleaned while here, he has succeeded in exciting large congregations. In the language of the Chattanooga News, "a more sensational statement was never made in a pulpit." A few samples of his assertions will suffice, without repeating the vilest of his charges against the "Mormon" Church and people.

He revived the dead and decayed story about Solomon Spaulding having written the manuscript from which the Book of Mormon was "concocted." He claimed to have interviewed President Snow. By his request we introduced him to that gentleman, who held no conversation with him at all, but discerning his caliber turned him over summarily to the editor of the "News," who treated him with far more courtesy than he deserved.

Folk gave in his lecture a pretended history of the "Mormons," in which he informed his hearers that in Nauvoo "no one could be arrested without the consent of the City Council." That the purpose of Brigham Young in coming to this place, was to "establish a government independent of anything on earth." That this region was ceded from Mexico "much to the chagrin of Brigham Young." That the "State of Deseret was admitted to the Union," but "polygamy being openly practiced, statehood was taken away." That the "murdering of the body to save the soul was a principle of 'Mormon' belief." That it was "nothing unusual to find the 'Mormons' lying, cheating, stealing, and murdering in order to carry their point." That Brigham Young preached "he would send every Gentile to hell, and that they had better supply themselves with coffins while lumber was cheap." That "Mormonism" taught that "unmarried women will be mere servants hereafter." That "unquestioned obedience to the higher authority is one of the requirements of the

Priesthood, and all who will not thus submit will be damned." That "no one but 'Mormons' will be saved." That in Utah, "if you were to hang a petticoat on a bush, half a dozen men would immediately make for it." That "in one county it was found that 75 per cent of the marriages contracted were forced," and "in one city of 3,000 there had been no marriages for two years that were not forced."

In addition to these pulpit utterances the slanders and indecencies that have graced the columns of a local contemporary, were repeated by the ministerial purveyor of such material who came here under the guise of a representative of a respectable journal.

The shameless falsehoods we have reproduced, serve to show the character of the discourse and of the Reverend (?) gentleman who delivered it. We are told that some of the members of the church where it was preached, left the building in righteous indignation. It is surprising that any sane and decent person would remain to listen to such an harangue.

The truth is, Mr. Folk came here with the evident intent to gather up just such scraps as he fed out to his open-mouthed audience. He found folks in this city ready to supply him with what he wanted. The questions given him to ask of "Mormons," indicated his source of supply. The egotism which leads some persons to think they can learn all about "Mormonism" and the "Mormons" in a visit of "nearly two weeks" found in him a prominent representative. His mind and tastes were of the kind to which the vile stuff he accumulated naturally gravitated. And now he can pour it forth into willing ears, and also pose as an authority on the subject, for did he not spend "nearly two weeks" in the capital of "Mormondom," and is not that fully sufficient to constitute him an anti-"Mormon" expert?

We learn from our friends in Chattanooga, that, as usual after such outbursts, attention is being attracted to the truth and the agitation is doing good instead of the evil intended. They should not be slow to follow up the advantages thus obtained, and by simply preaching the truth in plainness, without noticing the source of those defamatory utterances, they will gather in the honest and fair-minded, who cannot be deceived by the hirelings that have faked for their refuge, and why make merchandise of the souls of men. Meanwhile, Rev. (?) E. E. Folk is perfectly welcome to publish, in full, everything that was said to him in the interview with the editor of the Deseret News.

MANILA'S POSSIBILITIES.

Those best informed predict that as soon as peace is established in the Philippines, there will be a "boom" in all branches of business, unparalleled in the history of the archipelago. Agriculture will receive a new impulse, and mining will be commenced in many districts. Manila will be remodelled, and receive a large increase of its foreign trade. Such are the prospects.

A writer in *Anslee's Magazine* points out that Manila with a population of 8,500,000 of people within easy reach should in a few years surpass Hongkong. The chief distributing centers of China, Japan, Korea, Siam, Annam and India are as near Manila, as Havana is to New York. At present the United States furnishes only a very small part of the immense quantity of goods needed by those countries. Yet they can be manufactured in this country as cheap as anywhere else. They are chiefly tools and machinery, cotton and cotton goods, provisions and mineral oil. With Manila an American city and the surrounding country American territory, there is no reason why this country should not obtain and control a reasonable share of the Asiatic trade. The result will be that coming generations will hear with wonder of the anti-expansion policy that encouraged the Tagals to resistance against the advent of the liberator, just as today it is a matter of wonder that in times past objections were raised to American expansion beyond the limits of the original States.

SPEAKING OF THE PLAGUE.

Dr. Walter Wyman, the supervising surgeon general of the marine hospital, in a paper submitted to the secretary of the treasury on the bubonic plague, takes the view that even if the disease succeeded in obtaining a landing in this country, with proper care and regulations it could be limited to its first victims. He finds that the epidemic is slowly but surely extending, and that for the first time in history it has invaded the western hemisphere. The necessity for especial vigilance is therefore great; but there is no occasion for a panic, even if an occasional case of the plague should appear at eastern or western sea ports.

In support of his opinion that the disease would be very limited in cities with proper sanitary regulations, Dr. Wyman mentions that in Vienna there were cases of the plague resulting from accidental inoculation while studying the disease in a laboratory, but they were promptly controlled and limited to the two original victims and a physician and a nurse. The same was recorded of a case introduced into Trieste, Austria. There was no spread of the disease. The doctor thinks that with the means now known to medical science, it is extremely doubtful whether the plague will ever be able to secure a foothold in this country.

His belief is that the reason why it prevails in China and India is that the people as a rule are improperly and poorly fed, the principal food being rice and other grain containing but little protein. This is in line with the rational theory that good food and general conditions are the best protection against all kinds of diseases.

THE CASE OF THE ISLAND.

The people of Puerto Rico are being inaugurated into the intricacies of American politics. When they welcomed the invading army of Americans, and opened their cities to them, hailing them with music and oratory, when they hailed down the Spanish colors and gave room on every public flagstaff for the Stars and Stripes, they assumed

that they were to be taken into the American Union as a part of the great country that sent an army to set them free, but they soon learned they were mistaken. Their products were not admitted to American markets, and as a consequence business languished and the people were brought to the verge of starvation.

A delegation from the island was sent to Washington, and they have now, it seems, carried their case to the courts. They claim for their island all the rights belonging to a part of the United States. They claim to be citizens entitled to all the rights and privileges, the citizens of this country enjoy and they ask for a judicial opinion on that point.

The fact seems to be that in the past the preponderance of judicial opinion has been that Congress cannot legislate for a territory until that territory has been made a part of the United States and enjoys free trade with every other part of the country. It is contended, however, that the Supreme Court has never passed on that question, and that the Constitution does not prohibit the holding of territory without making it part of the United States. Others hold a different view, and maintain that Congress is powerless to legislate both for Puerto Rico and the Philippines, as long as these do not enjoy perfect free trade with us. To settle this question the Puerto Ricans have taken the contention to the courts, and the decision will cover all the late Spanish possessions. It is to be hoped an opinion can be had at an early date, at least before the dissatisfied people vote to return to the meat pots of Egypt, which in this case mean Spanish paternal rule.

A DANGEROUS PRECEDENT.

The New Orleans States of January 31st has this to say of the exclusion of Hon. B. H. Roberts from Congress:

"There are very few people in this country who sympathize with Roberts, the Mormon representative from Utah, who was recently expelled from the lower house of Congress on the charge of polygamy, but a majority of thinking Americans object to the manner in which he was expelled, because it established a dangerous precedent. It was argued with much force by the minority of the committee on privileges and elections that Roberts should have been sworn in as a member of the House on the credentials he held from the Governor of Utah, and then tried on the charge of having more than one wife. Roberts, however, was not permitted to take the oath, because, first of all he was a Democrat, and an opportunity was offered to reduce the Democratic membership of the House. Following the precedent, which has been established in the Roberts case some future House no doubt will exclude a member-elect for some alleged crime, or for that matter a half dozen members-elect, and in this way increase the majority in the House of one political party or the other. In this lies the danger of the action of the Republican majority in the case of Roberts, and it could have been avoided by swearing him in and then expelling him after a fair trial on the charge preferred against him. Congressman Littlefield, of Maine, the only Republican who joined the Democrats in their minority report, declared in the very able speech he made in supporting the report, that the organization and control of the House some of these days may be stolen away from the rightful side by using the precedent in the Roberts case."

The same paper quotes this from the Chicago Journal:

"But nobody who has watched the case can greatly fault over the result, or the manner in which it was reached. It is safe to say that the majority of those who voted to exclude Roberts did so not on the facts and the law, but because they were stampeded into it by pettified constituencies shrieking a lot of hysterics about the threatened sanctity of the American home—a thing that has not been threatened and never was in danger. A fair sample of anti-Roberts argument was furnished by Congressman Lanham, of Texas, who closed the debate for the majority report with this thrilling peroration:

"In behalf of the altars and firesides of our common land—the roof trees of American homes—the holy estate of matrimony, and the sacred and inviolable associations of the family circle, with a solemn regard for the Constitution of my country and the dignity of the popular branch of its legislature, with a decent respect to the opinions of mankind and the fear of God before my eyes, I declare my belief that B. H. Roberts ought not for one instant of time, to be admitted to membership in the House of Representatives."

"How is that for fine language? Beggars couldn't have done better himself. Indeed, it will be a relief to get rid of a question that calls for the use of such argument as that in the Congress of the United States, and above all, it will be a relief for the representative of the petitioned constituencies to be rid of the quiet, dignified, and friendly man whose presence those who were bailing him with such high-flown rhetoric must have felt was somewhat a reproach to them."

"It is well that Roberts has been excluded. It would also be well if the country could forget the motives and the methods by which his exclusion was accomplished."

Now that a peace protocol has been settled in Kentucky, the other war plays may proceed.

John D. Rockefeller has resigned as president of the Standard Oil company, but that is no indication that the company has an intention to resign anything.

The anti-trust convention meets in Chicago next week. The delegates no doubt will feel happy in the fact that there is no monopoly on speech in this country, so that discussion of monopolies is not shut off.

The latest news from the Tugela river may be stated in brief: "Gen. Buller believes it easier to go around the kopjes than over them." He probably has enough men now to go around.

The plague situation in Honolulu is yet regarded as very serious. But it is assumed to note that rigid sanitary and quarantine measures are being enforced both in the Hawaiian islands and on the Pacific coast.

Another settlement was fixed up last night in the Kentucky case, but it contains no provision that politicians there shall go unarmed, hence the "disgrace of Kentucky" is liable to come forward again any day.

A Nicaraguan canal engineer wants the United States to annex Nicaragua and Costa Rica. The people in those Central American states have submitted to governmental procedures less welcome than this would be.

Joseph Chamberlain says the Boers will never again look on the English as an inferior race. It is also reasonably

certain that many of the British army in South Africa will never again look on the Boers as an inferior race.

In Germany, it appears, a law has been enacted which has the provision that a wife, "in case of need" is bound to support her husband, "according to her earning capacity." German legislators apparently believe in equality and equal responsibility. At any rate they do not encourage the divorce business.

A London dispatch says the British public feels gratified because the nation can win over the Boers "by sheer force of numbers if not by superior fighting capacity." It is a humiliating gratification, nevertheless, to concede that the superior fighting capacity is not there to win, and that victory must come by superiority only in numbers.

The reception accorded the Hay-Pauncefote treaty gives one positive assurance, namely, that an offensive and defensive alliance between this country and England is not practicable now. Even the bare suspicion that a part of the treaty can be construed that way has brought out sufficient objection to make certain an amendment removing all obscurity on that point.

A New York dispatch says that among the company of thirty-five "Mormon" immigrants arrived there, are some young girls who are "pretty and refined looking." Doubtless there were; and with equal accuracy the press reporter could have said there were some young men "handsome and refined looking." The appearance indicated is characteristic of "Mormon" immigrants.

The United States militia numbers ten and a half million men. This vast body, which can be put in fighting trim in a comparatively short time, as shown in the Hispano-American war, is a conclusive argument against the necessity for a large standing army in this country. With a sufficient supply of improved munitions of war, the government can find plenty of men to use them in its support in case of the emergency of war.

An exchange says Russian spies are now busy on the Scandinavian peninsula, evidently gathering information for future use. And this should remind the world of what a terrible calamity to the smaller European states the downfall of England would be. Great Britain has so far been the power against which many attempts upon the independence of other states have been wrecked. Were England reduced to a power of second rank and influence, the European map would soon be remodelled.

The Boston Herald pays this compliment to Miss Adah Roberts:

"And yet there seems to be room in Washington for the Roberts family of Utah. We read that at one of the social functions there the other day Miss Adah Roberts received with the other distinguished hostesses of the occasion. According to the testimony of one of the society reporters, Miss Roberts was dressed in a soft yellow crepe that clung to her figure and swept in undulating folds about her feet. Pink roses and creamy lace were the only ornaments to set off her brunette beauty, which made her the cynosure of all eyes. Obviously, Washington society is not so abrupt and exclusive as the House of Representatives."

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

Worcester Gazette.

In the queen's speech at the opening of Parliament today the nub of the English position in the South African war is clearly stated. The queen speaks of "resisting the invasion of my South African colonies by the South African Republic and Orange Free State," and urges the British people to continue their exertions "until they have brought this struggle for the maintenance of the empire and the assertion of its supremacy in South Africa to a victorious conclusion. That puts the question in a light in which the Americans fail to see it. England is not the actual aggressor in the war. She is on the defensive and is resisting an invasion of her dominions.

Chicago News.

Despite British reverses in Africa the great fact remains that England is still supreme on the sea and is ready, if need be, to meet the fleets of combined Europe in battle. The power or powers that would assail her would labor under disadvantages almost as great as Britain herself encounters in attacking a brave foe among the kopjes, hills and mountains of South Africa. Besides, the world is not yet ready for the passionate of Great Britain as a world power. Whatever the merits or even the mistakes of the Transvaal controversy which resulted in war, England has been too great a factor in the civilization of the world for her services to be ignored or forgotten.

New York World.

The message of the Salisbury government to Parliament—called by courtesy the "Queen's speech"—will, it is expected, today assure the nation and the world of England's "unalterable determination to press the Boer war to a finish." The pressing has thus far been done altogether by the Boers.

Baltimore Sun.

The British Parliament meets today and earnest and able members of that body will protest against the continuance of an unrightful war which is bringing sorrow into so many homes in the United Kingdom. But jingoism and imperialism are the forces which now dominate the British government and there is little possibility that it will call off the dogs of war and adjust its differences with the Boers in a more humane and civilized manner. Whatever the advocates of the war may have to say of their Dutch adversaries in South Africa, however, we shall hear no more about the Boer military power being the "greatest unprikked bubble in the world."

Boston Herald.

It will be generally recognized that the price paid for success is a terrible one; that the issue in the form presented should never have been allowed to come up, and, after the war is over, some of the members of the present government will be called upon to pay for their blunders by the absolute loss by them of public confidence. But for the moment England has too many imperial interests at stake to act recklessly in political matters, and there are too many watchful and covetous statesmen on the other side of the channel for the English to run the risk of parting with the services of so sagacious and experienced a diplomat as Lord Salisbury.

Kansas City Star.

The attention of Americans, who have, like the British, a great legislative body, is called to the circumstance that no noble lord or member of the House of Commons, at any time, suggested the hauling down of the British flag at any point where it was present flying. No one intimated that the Boers

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West Mountain Placer Mining Company
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Notice—There are delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 1, levied on the 23rd of December, 1899, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Name.	No. of Cert.	No. of Shares	Amt.
Martha J. Watson	65	100	\$5.00
Edella K. Watson	67	100	5.00
Ralph W. Watson	68	100	5.00
T. R. Jones	67	100	5.00
T. R. Jones	68	100	5.00
T. R. Jones	69	100	5.00
L. M. Smith	104	500	25.00
G. W. Kelley	207	300	15.00
J. M. Smith	208	300	15.00
J. H. McDurdy	211	250	12.50

And in accordance with law and an order of the board of directors made on the 23rd day of December, 1899, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary will be sold at public auction at the office of the secretary, Room 704, McCormick Block, on the 21st of February, 1900, at 10 a. m., to pay the delinquent assessment thereon, together with the cost of advertising and expenses of sale.