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Saturday, - - September 19, 1891.

## RELIGIOUS SLANDERERS.

AN ARTICLE in reference to "The Mormons," which appeared in a religious publication called *Church at Home and Abroad*, has been copied into several more influential papers, so we spare some space to a notice of it. The chief idea conveyed in it is that missionary efforts by the various "Christian" sects may now be entered upon with a brighter prospect of success than in the past, and without those dangers which formerly beset them. The former condition is thus described:

"The time is not so long ago when a missionary who dared to carry the word of God into any of the darker corners of the Territory took his life in his hand, and braved dangers as real and formidable as those which confronted the latest Christian adventurers into African forests. There was a grim menace on the forefront of every village, which the boldest evangelist could not fail to see, even if he be pressed on refusing to heed it. Even in Salt Lake City itself and other places where Gentile presence and influence had most modified Mormon bitterness, those who were marked as enemies of the Church fell again and again by secret murder, and no aggressive Christian witness and worker was ever wholly safe."

All this nonsense is the result of falsehood, told unblushingly by professing "Christian" ministers who have spent a short time in Utah, receiving the kindest of treatment from the "Mormon" people but making no converts from their ranks. We challenge the writer of the article from which we have made the above clipping to name an authentic case of either "secret" or open "murder," or of any danger from attack by the "Mormons" upon a so-called "Christian" minister in any part of this Territory.

There never has been such a case. Any statement or intimation that there has is nothing but sheer slander. Utah has been pestered with some of the poorest specimens of itinerant evangelists that ever rolled up their eyes and prayed through their noses for pelf. They have gone back to the East and told the most abominable falsehoods and sensational romances, to draw money from the gullible and pious, and returning here

have never been molested, although in some instances their wickedness and greed have been exposed in print. But no preacher, missionary, or teacher of religion, however false, foolish or mercenary, has ever been maltreated by the "Mormons."

There are ministers of various denominations who have lived here for years, who have traveled through the Territory and have been kindly received, lodged, fed and assisted, and who have in Utah testified to these facts. But they suffer just such stories as we have copied to go the rounds of the press, and never utter a sound or lift a pen to refute them. By their silence they give consent to the libel and before heaven they partake of its guilt.

The same article says:

"The old enmity remains, as rancorous as ever, though less openly bitter and demonstrative. The old open and flagrant methods of withstanding the truth and baffling its messengers are no longer feasible; but its haters are all the more bitter, and they will still use against it all the weapons left them to wield."

If there is any part of the United States where these hireling preachers have a freer field or an easier time than in Utah, we would like to know where it is. They are, as a rule, objects of indifference to the masses of the people. Of small mental calibre, of little attainments, of poor presence and of low pulpit ability, they are next to nothing except among their menial flocks. Of course there are exceptions to this and they are respected in their places and provoke no hostility, unless it may be of a political character, which they invite by their active partizanship, and which is simply polemical in its character.

From some references made in the article, it bears the appearance of having been written, or at least suggested, by a cranky and bigoted creature who some time ago sought to create sympathy by lying about the people of Brigham City, and by trying to pose as a martyr. His effort only provoked derision, and silent contempt was the worst punishment he ever suffered for it. But in the day of accounts, when justice will be dealt out by the Eternal Judge, all such persons will find their portion with them who love and make a lie, and in His righteous hands we leave them and their evil.

## THE CURE FOR DIPSOMANIA.

THERE is considerable discussion over the remedy for dipsomania to which we have devoted some space in these columns. Dr. Hammond and Dr. Carpenter, both eminent authori-

ties, state that they have used chloride of gold hypodermically for many years, and have never witnessed such results as are claimed for it by the process used at Dwight by Dr. Keeley.

On the other hand, Mr. Medill, of the *Chicago Tribune*, who was once a skeptic in regard to it, has become thoroughly convinced of its efficacy. He says he selected several inveterate drunkards, the most hopeless and desperate dipsomaniacs he was able to find, and sent them to Dwight for treatment, at his own expense, as experimental cases. They were cured in every instance. They returned with the liquor appetite eradicated. And he states that "several thousand nebrintates who visited Dr. Dwight almost hopeless, have been restored to their families and friends, emancipated from their thralldom and cured of their terrible disease."

This corresponds with the testimonials we have published, and suggests the idea that an ounce of practical experiment is worth a pound of skeptical theory. The process at Dwight may be altogether different to that tried in New York, and Dr. Keeley may know something in the treatment of this disease with which even Dr. Hammond and Dr. Carpenter have not yet become acquainted.

That doctors differ has become such a well known fact that it has passed into an adage, and while so many persons testify to the cures of inebriety effected at Dwight, the mere statement that it is "Incredible" or "impossible" will not count much, even when uttered by eminent physicians.

However, a thorough and scientific inquiry into this method, as well as a complete investigation of the alleged facts, would perhaps be the best way to settle all disputes in regard to this very important matter.

## MINISTER EGAN'S CASE.

It would require a great many thousand dollars to buy the space in valuable newspapers that has been devoted to the personal character of Patrick Egan, within the past week. We do not believe the man is worth the money either for the good or the evil he could or would be likely to do. The cause of it all is, that he has been minister of the United States in Chile during a more or less critical time, and has not, according to the evidence thus far, prosecuted the duties of his calling in the best of style.

The main facts of the controversy are these: The people of the United States have been intensely interested in the civil war that has been going on in the republic of Chile. The reports