

in a fair way. As to his statement that no violence was offered to the body of the Prophet after death, it is not claimed in any Church record that there was. An attempt to sever the head of the Prophet was defeated. But eye-witnesses to and participators in the assassination claim that there was one act of violence offered prior to the defeated attempt referred to. This was that a bayonet was run into the body; the most recently published statement to this effect was made in the *Peoria, Ill., Journal*, and reproduced in the *NEWS* a couple of weeks ago. In that, one who was with the mob says a bayonet was plunged into the body when it was being set up against the wall; and it is quite possible that such a wound was regarded, in the excitement of the time, as a bullet wound. At any rate, this participant contradicts Dr. Richmond in that particular, as others have done. We know nothing further of it, only that Dr. Richmond was not at the assassination, being summoned a terwards.

Regarding his assertion about seeing the Prophet smoking a cigar, if his "eye-witness" claim is no better than that which we have just shown to be a mistake, then it must be passed by as also merely a little trick of the doctor's to claim closer acquaintance with events of that time than he really had. Then there is another point against it—cigars were not so easily obtained then as now; the pipe was the popular smoker's implement. Since the doctor does not give the precise time of the incident he alleges, or name any other witness, his charge is not sufficiently specific to take issue with. Any number of witnesses familiar with Brother Joseph may say they never saw him do what is alleged, and do not believe he ever did such a thing, and yet the doctor could respond, "You weren't there at the time."

Suppose, however, that Dr. Richmond did see what he claims to have done at the Nauvoo house. What force can that have with a sensible person as an argument against the Word of Wisdom? Suppose the Prophet Joseph got angry sometimes—and he did—does that furnish an argument against the advantages of avoiding anger, as commanded in the Divine word. The Prophet never claimed that he was above all wrongdoing; in fact he frankly admits that at times he had done wrong—though he committed no error of a serious character—and was rebuked by the Lord for it, and repented. And if he performed the special act referred to, (which we do not admit by any means, and do not believe,) it does not change the fact that the Word of Wisdom was given through him as a Prophet of God, and that all scientific advances since that time has gone to show its absolute truth. Brother Joseph had his faults, he says himself; and yet these were comparatively few—he was an upright, virtuous, faithful servant of God, the greatest Prophet sent to earth by the Lord Jesus, and "has done more (save Jesus only) for the salvation of men in this world, than any other man that ever lived in it."

To our correspondent's last inquiry, we reply that David Whitmer's last testimony is recorded in

the *DESERT WEEKLY NEWS* of Feb. 8, 1888. It can be found in other than Church publications—the *NEWS* obtained it from one such, the *Richmond Democrat*, published at Richmond, Ray county, Missouri, where Mr. Whitmer died. It also appeared in other newspapers; perhaps not many, for anti-Church and non-Church publications are not much given to publishing items strongly favorable to the Church, for obvious reasons.

### THE KEELEY CURE.

When the so-called Keeley cure for inebriety first was introduced in this city it very soon obtained popularity and the confidence of the public, on account of the success attending its administration. It was claimed that less than 3 per cent of the unfortunates treated at the institute in its earliest months relapsed into their former habits. Subsequently less was heard of the establishment, though during the last year or more it has been pursuing its work in a quiet, modest way and with good results. It is likely now, however, to be put before the public again before long, for the reason that through the efforts of Judge W. S. Arnold of Dwight, Ill., general counsel of the Leslie E. Keeley company, the institute here has been remodelled and will be made as far as possible to operate in perfect accord with the principles governing the parent institute.

We are aware that doctors sometimes pronounce the "cure" a fake, but there is too much evidence of the good it has done to admit the truth of so sweeping a statement. People in a position to observe the results obtained, have not hesitated to pronounce in favor of it. It has achieved sufficient importance and dignity to be abundantly mentioned and praised in reports to Congress, on the condition of the National Home for Disabled Soldiers, as well as in the official communications of many state authorities. Christian temperance workers have gradually been led to recognize in the treatment one of the mightiest allies in their work of philanthropy, and ministers have acknowledged the effectiveness of the treatment. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage once bore the following strong testimony:

In my church in Brooklyn, there are sitting before me Sabbath by Sabbath men who once were under the serfdom of strong drink, but are now clothed and in their right minds, and when I say, "What has been their history?" they say, "We were restored through the Keeley cure." I have now in my mind a young man who had broken his father's heart and his mother's heart. He was bolstered up and he fell—he was put in an inebriate asylum and fell; everything tried with him possible. He became a converted man, joined the church; but this awful disease drew him down and down, and there seemed no cure. He is redeemed today. The Keeley cure saved him, and nothing else under heaven would.

And to these testimonies could be added those of thousands, who have been benefited by the discovery.

It is hardly possible, therefore, to deny any longer that inebriety is a disease and that it can be treated as such. The results obtained by Dr. Keeley's discovery entitles this to encouragement from that part of the community to whose interest it is to see the disease extirpated. It has been pointed out that moral persuasion alone has not proved successful in the warfare against drink, and it is probable that the medical treatment alone will prove equally ineffective in a large number of cases. But if the two are joined and the patients be given the benefit of a scientific treatment coupled with the influence of a moral atmosphere and surroundings, the probability is that victory will crown the efforts. If inebriety is both a disease and a vice, a treatment that takes cognizance of its double character cannot fail to give favorable result; and this, we are assured, is the theory and practice of the parent Keeley institute and all branch institutions managed in accordance with instructions from headquarters. Certainly every one who desires the uplifting of mankind and the welfare of society ought to lend moral encouragement to an agency that, whatever its critics may say, has saved so many from degradation and utter loss of self-respect and hope.

### ANDREE'S JOURNEY.

As the time approaches for Professor Andree's balloon exploration of the Arctic region, interest in the daring plan becomes more general. Swedish papers discuss the probable directions the navigators will take, and they surmise that they will be first heard from in Siberia, after having left civilization. The explorers' plan is, as soon as they have reached the island where the ascension is to be made, to wait for a favorable wind from the south. This, they think, will carry them the 600 miles intervening between the starting point and the North Pole. It is known, however, that this south wind generally bends and becomes a south-west breeze; hence the theory that instead of being carried due north the balloon will be borne to Siberia, probably in the region of the Jena, where the travelers can descend. The whole distance covered on this route would be about 1,500 miles.

Another probability is that the travelers will be carried to the shores of the Kara sea. Should the wind, however, take a southeasterly direction, the balloon would be carried to North America, and the explorers would land somewhere in Alaska or, under certain conditions, said to be extremely rare, in British North America. The whole journey would cover from 1,500 to 1,800 miles and it might be made in the remarkably short time of forty-five hours.

These calculations are made by experts, but they amount only to this: under proper conditions, forty-five hours after the ascension of the party, it will land either in Asia or America. They do not mention, however, another grave possibility—that after Andree has left Spitzbergen he may not again be heard from at all. They seem to be so confident of success this