

The "Liberal" faction knows that it is in danger, and is taking time by the forelock to ward it off and make as sure as possible every weak point. But it is to be hoped that the majority of the voters have had enough of official extravagance, excessive taxation, the multiplication of lucrative offices, and the general inefficiency and offensive assumption of the "Liberal" outfit, and will refuse to join in the scheme to keep it in possession of the municipal authority and treasury.

There is time enough yet for practical organization and work, but the friends of good government, economy and public morality ought to keep their eyes open for the tactics of the enemy, and be "keeping up the dickens of a thinking" preparatory to a vigorous campaign in the public interest.

A "SMALL" MATTER OF FRAUD.

THE Boston *Journal* devotes two columns to the misdoings of that religious mountebank Sam Small, giving details of the trouble between him and Rev. H. N. Monroe, rector of St. Mary's Episcopal Church at Newton Falls, Massachusetts. They were furnished to the *Journal* by the rector's attorney, and show up some of the tricks of financial jugglery which the traveling preacher is charged with practicing. From this it appears that in August of last year, Mr. Monroe and Sam Small had negotiations looking toward the sale and purchase of lots in Ogden, Utah. In October of the same year \$1000 was sent by Mr. Munroe to Mr. Small, and a bond of title was received. Several months passed, letters went between the two, and, finally, a deed running to Mr. Small was received. This was not satisfactory, since the proper grantee was not named and the lots in the deed were different from those which the bond for the title specified. Small was notified of these facts and told that Monroe would not accept the deed. While these letters were going back and forth, word came through the daily papers that the resignation of Small as President of Ogden University had been requested.

An investigation followed resulting in the production of evidence of fraud. Small was arrested and was afterwards released on bail furnished by the Prohibitionists, for whom he was lecturing and who exerted themselves to the utmost to suppress the facts and avoid publicity lest it should injure their cause.

The *Journal* in its comments says:

"Sam Small is the big gun of the prohibition campaign this year. His mission on behalf of that party is to preach morality and assail vice and crime on the

stump. The members of the prohibition committee know that these charges are hanging over their mouthpiece of good morals. They have not withdrawn him from the stump. On the contrary the *Journal* has positive evidence that they have deliberately sought to conceal the facts in the matter of legal proceedings against him. Rev. Mr. Monroe himself is a prohibitionist, and anxious, while seeking justice at the same time, to protect the prohibition cause. Hence he adopted the mildest form of procedure possible. The case was not brought in a criminal court, although the allegations are of the nature described in the statement printed above.

"Prohibition friends of Small have been trying to arrange a settlement and sufficient funds would have been raised doubtless, unless the exposure should happen to check the movement. In the meantime, under the auspices of the prohibition committee, Sam Small continues to virtuously assail the old parties for their alleged corruption and lack of principle."

Small is of very small consequence. We have referred to him merely because his case has caused some comment here and more in the East, and because we think so blatant an anti-"Mormon" humbug should be known for what he is.

It is said that "Reverend" gentlemen are sheep that are the most easily duped and fleeced by three-card-monte wolves. An inordinate desire to acquire wealth suddenly seems to affect them in spite of their exhortations against mammon and worldly mindedness. Mr. Munroe's speculation in town lots was perfectly legitimate, but proceeded no doubt from an eagerness to double his money in quick time, stimulated by the Jeremy Diddler enticements of the disreputable Small. Mr. Munroe has gained some valuable experience, his money may be partly refunded, but Small has lost or is fast losing all that is of any service to him—that reputation which is to him both money and delight, and which when entirely gone will leave him without anything worth living for.

EMPLOYMENT OF PHYSICIANS.

THE death of Brother P. O. Thomassen, of the Eighteenth ward, which occurred last night (October 29th), illustrates a subject which we have frequently treated upon in these columns. There is a strong suspicion that the exciting cause of the attack of paralysis which resulted in his decease was treatment by means of electricity for deafness, with which he had long been afflicted. The family of the deceased are of opinion that this was the immediate cause of the fatal attack. After the application of electric currents to his head it swelled enormously and blotches broke out around the neck and he complained of intense pain. His agony was so great

a short time before he was stricken down, that he walked in the lot in front of the house during the whole of one night. When the person who applied this treatment was informed that Brother Thomassen had collapsed, on Tuesday afternoon, he did not himself call to see the patient, but sent a physician. This leads to the inference that he is not himself a regular medical practitioner. The gentleman sent by him said it was not a case of paralysis, as both of the patient's feet were of the same temperature. He also said there was "no cause for alarm." This would indicate that he also is not a competent physician, the fact being that Mr. Thomassen's right side was paralyzed from the outset.

The moment that Dr. Benedict saw him he stated what the trouble was. On being interrogated in relation to his opinion regarding the effect of the electric treatment for deafness he was somewhat reticent about expressing it, but said that the application of electricity in close proximity to the brain was necessarily dangerous.

We are not prepared to state whether the treatment referred to was the immediate cause of Mr. Thomassen being stricken down. The circumstances involve as serious question, however, and the possibility of such being the case should act as a lesson to people who are in the habit of running after specialists who profess to possess great curative processes not generally known to the regular faculty, to have their ailments eradicated. Regular and competent physicians, who take pride in their professions, are always on the alert to inform themselves regarding new discoveries in surgery and medical science, and if people will have assistance in that line it is much safer to obtain it from that class than any other.

As another illustration of the danger of going outside the circle of men whose professional abilities are beyond a reasonable doubt, we are reminded of another incident that occurred in the experience of Mr. Thomassen. Two or three years ago he met with what appeared to be a slight accident to his shoulder. He was treated for it by a person not a regular physician, who assured him that he would soon be all right. But there was no such result. His arm remained limp and useless, besides causing him great pain. He asked the advice of a friend. The latter advised him to see a competent physician at once. He called upon Dr. W. F. Anderson, who instantly informed him that the shoulder joint was dislocated, and that it was well he had not