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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.
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RELIGIOUS SLANDERERS.

AN ARTICLE in reference to "The Mormons," which appeared in a religious publication called "Home and Abroad," has been copied into several more influential papers, we quote 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 other Christian adventurers into Africa for souls. There was a grim manner on the footboard of every village, which the bishop and evangelist could not fail to see, even if he be present on refusing to heed it. Even in Salt Lake City itself and other places where Gentile presence and influence had most modified Mormon intolerance, there also were marked as centers of the Church hill spots and space by some secret, and, or aggressive Christian witness and worker was ever wisely safe."

All this nonsense is the result of falsehood, left unchallenged 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 "martyr," 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 humanity evangelists that ever rolled up their eyes and prayed through their noses for pay. They have gone back to the East and told the most abominable falsehoods and concoctions of romance, to draw money from the gullible and pious, and returning here have never been molested, although in some instances their wickedness and great lewdness have been exposed in print. But no preacher, missionary, or teacher of religion, lover or 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, helped, fed and assisted, and who have in Utah testified to these facts. But they suffer just such stories as we have quoted 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 comedy remains, as tenacious as ever, though less openly bitter and demonstrative. The old open and flagrant methods of assaulting the traits and hurling the missiles are no longer feasible, for 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 moving their meagre decks. 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 political in its character.

From some references made in the article, it looks the importance of having been written, or at least suggested, by a cranky and bigoted crew here 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 suffered for it. But in the day of accounts, which further 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 in which we have devoted some space in these columns. Dr. Hammond and Dr. Carpenter, both eminent authorities, 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 very 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 personal friends 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 course of Keeley treatment is worth a pound of skepticism. The process at Dwight may be altogether different to that tried in New York, and Dr. Keeley may know something in the treatment of the disease with which even Dr. Hammond and Dr. Carpenter have not yet become acquainted.

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

However, a thorough and scientific inquiry into the 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 from there were so conflicting that to obtain any accurate knowledge of the merits of the two causes in the strife was impossible, yet Mr. Patrick Egan was on the ground all the time. Whether he reported in the proper diplomatic style we cannot say, but facts made plain since the close of the conflict show that he failed conspicuously in furnishing his country with correct knowledge of the situation.

It is charged that his apparently unsolicited conduct was the result of a money or other valuable consideration from Balmaceda. But let that go. There are other sufficient reasons why he should not have been chosen as a United States representative to Chile or to any other country. He is altogether too new a sample of citizenship to be trusted abroad on such business.

For example, he never saw this country till he came here as a refugee from Ireland under suspicion of having participated in the Phœnix Park murder. The ink was scarcely dry on his citizen's papers when he was commissioned to the post he now fills. Whatever his abilities or partialities might have been, he was the fresh to this country for such advancement. While performing the clump and bludgeon service necessary to gain so marked a distinction in the eyes of the Administration, he could not have done so very much that was of substantial value to his adopted country. Had he possessed the genius of a Webster, he did not have the time to do it. With nothing else than the date of Mr. Patrick Egan's citizen papers considered, his appointment as a minister of the United States to a foreign republic is a slight upon American citizens of mature standing and greater familiarity with our national affairs.

ARGENTINE'S RUIN.

ANOTHER pillorm was it comes up from Argentine. This time it is not demoralized finances that is causing the cry of despair, but the other demoralization of social order. Since the land sharks and finance brigandage completed their looting of the country's treasury, ravaging her stocks and foreign securities and literally prostrating the government, a less cultivated crowd of robbers have taken possession and are running the affairs of the state on the plain and horse holster plan. As a result foreign residents are leaving the country in swarms. During one month, says a Buenos Ayres paper, over 2000 European workingmen were taken from that city by two steamers. This is only an example of what is going on regularly. The exodus is compared by the reports to the desertion of a ship or a civil war, so deep is it affecting the class of population most desirable to the country.

A large proportion of these people, says the report, are inclined to agrarian parcels, for which Argentine offers more than ordinary inducements, but they behold the most shocking murder perpetrated with impunity and evidently prefer to establish themselves in a country where law and order is such as to enable them to sleep in comfort without a pistol under their pillow.

With such a sentiment in their bosoms they will not be likely to present to some this way to find homes. But that is a side matter, which makes it less credible the statements of Argentine.

The picture of temporary ruin coming from the South American republic is no perfect, a product of the present period, that it ought to strike every reader with a particular interest. It was only a few years ago that the promises of prosperity in Argentine were so great as to attract thither hundreds of millions of foreign capital. But it went there not to build up but to speculate, and it went in speculating bonds in all of the most available varieties and profusion. For a little while after this potentious inrush Argentine was purchased the most opulent country on earth. It was the speculators' trick to go into full length in fabricating the idea into the ears of the world. Nothing has surpassed with the tales that were told of this little republic in all the history of the boom period. Of course great money men made big profits while it lasted and Argentine became wonderfully advertised.

But the following business would not carry its weight over the first bend which came. The stock it tumbled, and such a spill has seldom witnessed only a few times in the history of speculation. That it carried down with it next to the most powerful financial concern in the world, and ultimately caused the ruin of thousands of strong establishments that had not a shadow of interest in the Argentine collapse, sufficiently explains the magnitude of the speculation.

And now that the speculators have had their run, what is there left for the country? Simply a network of idle railroads almost as degrading as its aboriginal barbarism.

There appears no great occasion for moralizing upon the situation. The whole routine of causes and results are so easy to be understood and are being so perfectly exemplified on every side of us that he know to be comprehend.

YOKOHAMA TO LONDON IN TWENTY DAYS.

THE steamship "City of New York" arrived in Queenstown at 2 p. m. on the 6th inst., having crossed the Atlantic in 5 days, 22 hours and 50 minutes. She had on board the mails of the Canadian Pacific Railway, from the steamer "Empress of Japan," which left Yokohama on August 19th.

The history of this voyage is more than interesting—it is marvelous. Inasmuch as it brings London and Yokohama, in Japan, within twenty days travel of each other. On August the 19th, the steamship "Empress of Japan" left Yokohama with the Chinese and Japanese mails. On August 28 she arrived at Victoria, B. C. There a Canadian Pacific special train took the mails and started across the continent.

The special made the run to Brockville, on the St. Lawrence, in three days. The mails were speedily transferred beyond the river to Morristown, N. Y., where a New York Central special train was in waiting which took the mails and started for New York City. The special left Brockville at 8:45 on the evening of Sept. the 1st, arriving in the Grand Central depot at 6:45 next morning. From Utica to Albany, 80 miles, was made in 80 minutes, from Poughkeepsie to Cold Spring, 21 miles, in 20 minutes, and from Croton to Yonkers, 18 miles, in 16 minutes.

The "City of New York" was to sail at 5 a. m. on the 2nd. The mails were transferred from the Grand Central depot and placed aboard of the steamship in 27 minutes, and the great ocean greyhound started at 5:15 a. m. She arrived, as the dispatch this morning states, in Queenstown at 2 p. m. on the 6th inst., so that there is ample time for the mails to reach London in twenty days.

It should be remembered that the overland train averages for long distances fifty-five miles an hour. This shows that our Canadian neighbors are fully as competent as we are in the management of railroads, and that their great continental highway is also as fully equipped as ours. It is questionable whether any of our roads could perform the feat in the time mentioned. The world moves, and marvels increase with its progress.

WEEKLY FINANCE REVIEW.

HENRY CLEWS, in his report for the week ending September 5, 1891, says that the long looked for reaction made its appearance in the stock market towards the close of the week, and for the first time in five weeks the "bears" were allowed to have an inning.

The million of the harvest in the United States is all the time has been anticipated for it. In round numbers, taking the cereals now blood, we have 914 million bushels more than last year. We have an exportable surplus of 225 million bushels of wheat, and in addition a large quantity of corn. Europe will require at least 200 million bushels of wheat to cover her shortage.

Last year the European rye crop amounted to 1,000,000,000 bushels, this year it will not be over a hundred. It is expected that much will be largely used for food in Europe during the coming winter.

He mentioned that a consignment of $2,500,000 of gold has been engaged for shipment to this country from Europe. This gold comes back under a "special" transaction, as the rates of exchange are not yet low enough to admit of gold being imported at a profit.

The situation on the whole is favorable to a higher range of values and at present there are several impediments in the way of a rise. Union Pacific affairs are tangled. There are rumors of a receiver for that road. Its stock is bound at this distance. The proportion of money to liquidity is declining in the Bank of England. This is not a comforting symptom. Cold in the Northwest prevails, and corn is not yet out of danger from frost. However, Mr. Clews thinks there is a bright future for the stock market.

THE NEW SALT LAKE CITY.

IN THE Camden, New Jersey, Courier of the 1st inst. appears the following gossipy article by a special correspondent of that Lake City as contrasted with its condition in the old times:

"SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, AUG. 30.—The reputation of this city, so widely known throughout this country, was so opened originally from the fact that it was a point of great interest to tourists and curiosity seekers, who, desired, after a transcontinental trip, to be able to say that they had visited the headquarters of the Mormon Church. The peculiar location and romantic features of the city and its surroundings made the rest of a day or two, in the long transcontinental journey across the continent, a very pleasant and advantageous feature of such a trip. Many by wishes were or never were, stated at that excuse had any idea of doing when making this stop at Salt Lake City was to visit the scene of interest associated with the history of the Mormon Church. About that time, however, there was a wonderful transformation of public opinion regarding Salt Lake City. Gradually the public began to learn that there existed in Salt Lake City not only things of interest to the curious tourist, but that there was something of greater importance associated with Salt Lake City and her surroundings. Every hour of the progressive and ambitious American began to see in Salt Lake City indications of a wonderful future. The result of this was that the tide of immigration grew larger, rapidly, but rapidly, until it suddenly dawned upon the whole people of Salt Lake City and upon the country as a whole that this city was just beginning to experience a most remarkable degree of prosperity and advancement.

THE NEW AND OLD SIDE.

"Within the past eighteen months there have been erected the first buildings which indicate the line of demarkation between old Salt Lake City, the tourists resting-place, and new Salt Lake City the mecca of the business men, investors, or the seeker after health or pleasure. The miles of buildings erected in Salt Lake during the year 1890 and passage the unprecedented rate of development and growth which is to continue unabated rapidly, and in a remarkably short period of time as through the appearance of Salt Lake City as to render it practically unrecognizable to those who knew it only as a pleasant city, with broad and wooded lines, lined with streams of sparkling water, as a city where one could jollingly tarry for a few days and leisurely wander from one to the peculiar points of interest and interest to another, going and wondering at the foresight of Brigham Young when they compare the elegance and symmetry of this city's plan with the clumsy and cramped proportions of their own east towns, or gaze in unexpressed admiration of the Jordan River, which suggested the magnificent of the new Lake City's under-ground wonders.

NEW AND OLDER AND BETTER.

"A new life has infused the entire population, and immediately become contagious to the new comers. Her broad pavements present a rapidly changing kaleidoscope of varying hues daily. Her streets are home of active life. Indeed of great, shaggy, ungainly mountains lurking away before a busy street car, which is quite speeding cheap hacks street stereotype to its double condition and to the lack of ambition evidenced in the entire transportation, there are today on nearly every prominent street electric cars, the noise of whose electricity is scarcely heard before the cars are passed and are out of signaling distance.

"Thousands of people have come and thousands more are coming. Ten million dollars have been expended within the last year and increasing sums of millions of dollars will be expended in accumulating years in a similar manner. New city wards are entering from Salt Lake City in all directions and the trunk lines of the country are eagerly seeking westward for Utah. In large numbers are being strengthened in the Salt Lake City, which already contained by an intense zeal and are being extended in the southern territories controlled by older and larger cities. Its facilities and advantages of every character have been vastly improved. Its railroads, its manufacturing, its smelters, its mining, its financial, its educational, its religious and all other features have been vastly improved.

THE GREAT INDUSTRIES CONTINUE.

"The glorious opportunity to visit Salt Lake will be during the great irrigation congress, to commence on 15, 16, 17, when all railways will grant half rates. Salt Lake hotels are charging reduced rates and a series of entertainments and festivities will be inaugurated. In fact, every possible preparation has been made to make this occasion the most noteworthy in the history of the place, and what might be justifiably proposed of Salt Lake City, in this connection, would indicate to it such a prominence and brilliant event as to place the town itself almost in an attitude of impossibility."

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

M. Renan expects to finish the fourth volume of his history of Israel this autumn.

Mons. Coste claims that Asiatic cholera is not that which attacks the throat, and should not be used by singers.

The Hungarian flour mills will open in just another. There is a rumor that a syndicate is projected. Young Hungarian is on a tour in Southern and Mexico.

A New Bedford man claims to have read the Bible through ninety-nine times, but that isn't the point. How much has he lived it through?

It is an fact that out for the Bilghon tombstones of the negroes are more than one-half of the lawyers in some parts of the South could make a living.

Pfeffer and Simpson, the alliance leaders, are of Pennsylvania descent. Their lineage extending back to the old German settlers in the eastern part of the State.

Mr. E. K. Field, an engineer in the service of the Corean government, is in Pennsylvania studying the methods pursued in the mining of anthracite coal.

Jay Gould was interviewed on his arrival in New York after his western trip. He says the U. P. road is all right, and that Mr. Clark's management is good.

When Patti sang in a concert at Rochester, N. Y., in 1843, she was advertised as seven years of age. As she was forty-eight years ago, the diva must now be in her fifty-fifth year.

The remarkable vigor of Oliver Wendell Holmes' mind is due to the writer care he has taken of himself since he became an octogenarian. He life is now one of great abstemiousness.

Emperor William's beard is now the subject of cable dispatches. It is of a chestnut color, and already he has given siittings for a new bronzed photograph to eleven different cameras.

The Emperor of Russia has a new pearl called the "Pale Star." She is said to be a marvel of beauty and elegance. James Gordon Bennett and Jay Gould must do something in yacht building to rival the Russian barbarian.

The Czar of Russia after his visit to Copenhagen will visit Paris. He will travel in his own imperial yacht, attended by a Russian squadron to Cherbourg. The high officers of the French government will meet the Czar and escort him to Paris.

France, observes the New York Tribune, can no longer complain of being troubled by royal personages, as in the days of President Grevy. Ten dethrone there were on French soil one emperor (Don Pedro), four kings (one of Greece, two of Servia, one of Spain), one queen (Isabella of Spain), two heir-apparent (the Prince of Wales and Taleb Sey of Tunis), one emperor's brother (the Grand Duke Alexis), and one heir-presumptive's wife (the Countess of Flanders).

UNIVERSITY OF DESERET.
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.
The first term of the academic year 1891-92 of the University of Deseret will begin at 9 a. m. Monday, September 14th, 1891.
All the courses have been changed and some of them have been extended.
A Military Department, Military Science and Tactics, and Public Speaking courses have been added.
Students of both sexes, over fourteen years of age, are admitted without charges for tuition to any course they are prepared to pursue. There is an annual admission fee of five dollars for students of the Territory, and twenty-five dollars for non-residents.
Students may receive from the President permits for reduced fare over the railways in Utah.
For further information apply to
JOHN R. PARK, M.D., President.
aug 11

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

DR. PRICE'S DELICIOUS Flavoring Extracts
NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS.
Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, Almond, Rose etc. — Of perfect purity, Of great strength, Economy in their use, Flavor as delicately and deliciously as the fresh fruit.

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Supported by the Talented Actresses,
MISS LUELLA LINDSAY,
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AND AN EXCELLENT DRAMATIC COMPANY.
TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 8th,
"The Noble Outcast."
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 9th,
A New and Popular Play, in 4 Acts, by Robert M. Davis,
"The Wage Workers."
For particulars see next bills.

We Want to Say TO OUR LADY FRIENDS
That we are now exhibiting an immense Assortment of
NOVELTY DRESS PATTERNS
Cut from the Piece, and No Two Alike, in All the Latest, Most Attractive and Dressy Styles. We simply say, come and look at them; they are tempting and nearly irresistible, and the prices range from ONLY
$4.00 TO $8.00
And upwards
PER SUIT.
We have beautiful and appropriate Trimmings if you conclude to buy.
Our Stock of
CAMEL-HAIR PLAIDS
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Cannot be Excelled for Richness, Color and Novelty; together with Fabrics of All Other Varieties they constitute such a
SIXTY-FIVE CENTS PER YARD
Line as is rarely met with in this Western country.
The Fullest and Most Varied Stock of
BLACK GOODS,
Novelty and Plain, is also ready for your inspection.
We have the deservedly popular
HENRIETTA CLOTHS
In unusual supply and in all the new tints.
For those who wear TAILOR-MADE SUITS, we have Imported a Choice Selection of
ENGLISH BROADCLOTHS,
In Shades, Patterns and Plain. They are very Fine and the Price is moderate.
We announce a Reduction of TWENTY PER CENT on
LADIES' BLOUSE WAISTS,
In Cotton, Sateen and Silk; they are selling readily, so be in time.
If you have not Time Today
To spend in the store, by all means look at the
GRAND SHOW WINDOW,
Variety, Beauty, Taste and Novelty attest the genius of
Manufacturing Advancement.
T. C. WEBBER, Supt.

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SECOND SOUTH STREET, NEXT CULLEN HOTEL.
A BIG BOOM EVENT!
Week Commencing THURSDAY, SEPT. 10.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF SIGNOR BIANCULLI'S
ITALIAN GYPSY ORCHESTRA.
WILL POSITIVELY APPEAR the COMING WEEK.
CHAS. CATULLE,
L'AMPHITRITE, THE ANGEL OF THE AIR!
VERNO, The Lightning Crayon Artist.
GEORGE EDWARDS, The King of Black Face Comedy.
HATTIE GRAHAM, The Operatic Soprano.
MURRAY & VALDEAU, The Famous Dutch Artists.
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LADIES' SOUVENIR DAY—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11th, 1891.
School Children's Matinee Day, Saturday, September 12th.
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