

# DESERET NEWS

## WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

WEDNESDAY, - OCT. 2, 1878.

### WOLVES IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING.

FROM the time when Joseph the Seer beheld the Father and the Son, in the glory which was far beyond the splendor of the orb of day, down to the present moment, there has been a continuous and sustained hostility exercised by the powers of evil against the great work of the last dispensation. Brute force, mob violence, the torch, the rifle, the lash and the dungeon were the first arguments used against the doctrines and testimony of the Elders of the Church. Then the aid of the law and the power of the militia were invoked. Next the pulpit and the press thundered their anathemas, and falsehood went forth in a flood to overwhelm the defenders of the faith. At length the devotees of the truth revealed from heaven in the present age were expelled *en masse* from the midst of "Christian" society, and driven beyond the confines of civilization into the unsettled wilderness among the savages of the Great West.

None of these agencies proved of any avail in uprooting "Mormonism" or destroying the "Mormons." But the warfare did not cease. Special legislation, judicial sophistry and legal cunning were brought to bear, and still the Hand of Providence overruled all for good, and turned to blessing that which was planned for evil. And the history of the Latter-day Saints has been a repetition of Divine manifestations, overturning the plans of their foes and preserving them from the effects of diabolical conspiracies.

The latest scheme for the disintegration of the system which has outlived and triumphed over all these forces and agencies, contains more of the elements of subtlety and craft than any that have preceded it. And, therefore, it is fraught with greater danger. It should be watched, exposed and counteracted. It is designed by the same persistent enemy—the Evil One, but it comes in a skillfully planned disguise. Its voice is gentle and it is clad in sheep's clothing. But the wolf is under the apparel of peace, all the same, and the object in view is destruction.

What is it? This. The enticing away from the "Mormon" fold, of the tender lambs of the flock, who are guileless of evil and suspicionless of harm. And to accomplish it with the consent and assistance of their dams and sires who are old enough and experienced enough to know better. Pulling the wool over their eyes is one of the main features of the plot.

Ministers of different "Christian" denominations, backed by the influence and helped by the money of their respective churches, come to Utah to proselyte. They meet with no success among the old "Mormons." What few seceders or persons excommunicated for villainess they appear to capture, [are not real adherents, as they well understand. "But," say they, "if we can only manage to draw into our control or under our immediate influence the children of the Mormons, we can so train them by imperceptible degrees that they will depart from the faith of their fathers and finally become our prey." The means employed to effect this are schools. Their plea is very specious. They represent that their system of instruction is the most approved of the day; their teachers and assistants are trained public instructors; their books and school appointments are of the most advanced kind; their rates of tuition are low; and the children of the very poor, through aid extended by "Christian" people in the East may receive an education gratis. All this sounds very nicely and appears quite innocent of design. And when, to crown it all, parents are assured that no doctrine or religious notions will be advanced, and that the children of all sects and parties will occupy common ground, any

slight appearance of danger vanishes and the unwary are captured.

Now, the danger lies in this. That the object in view, as avowed by those persons in private conversation, is the leading away of "Mormon" children into the bonds of sectarianism, and the most careful means are employed to accomplish this without startling the children or offending or opening the eyes of their deluded parents. Influences are thrown around the little ones to make them attached to the school, the teachers, the preachers of those churches, and finally to the doctrines they promulgate and the spirit with which they are imbued, which is bitterly hostile to the gospel and institutions of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

There is no need to mention "Mormonism," Joseph Smith, the Book of Mormon, the priesthood of the Church, plural marriage, or any of those points which opponents might be expected to assail, in order to undermine faith and confidence therein. Those who are engaged in this business know better than to alarm the minds they desire to entrap, and are instructed to take a more crafty course. When parents who have permitted their little ones to pass under the influence of such individuals, ask if anything is said in school against the Church, they will be answered in the negative. And they will think their children safe from heresy and unbelief, while the whole aim and purpose of their teachers is to destroy their confidence in those principles which they are too cunning to attack openly.

Now there is not the slightest necessity for any Latter-day Saint to send children to any of the denominational schools for an education. There are just as good schools under "Mormon" management as any hostile institutions in the Territory. The price of tuition is just as low, and if there are any too poor to pay for the education of their children, the necessary assistance can be obtained from or through the Bishops. It is the very acme of folly and inconsistency for men and women, who have suffered far more than death in defence of the principles and institutions of "Mormonism," to place their unsuspecting offspring under the very influences which they came out into the wilderness to avoid.

These persons who are conducting this latest scheme for the overthrow of the Church, are making their boasts of what they have accomplished, and using the figures that denote their success to induce the societies which support them to advance more money and furnish further help, in the undermining and overthrow of "Mormonism" through the disaffection of the young of its flock. We consider it our duty to warn the Saints against these insidious designs, and point out the danger of placing under bitter hostile influences the tender and plastic minds of the children whom God has given them to train up in the way of life. How can they expect their offspring to grow up in the spirit of the gospel and "bear off the kingdom," when their most important hours are passed under influences in complete antagonism thereto? It is a course so suicidal; so much in opposition to the teachings of the Church; so contrary to the dictates of common prudence; and the arguments of those who seek to make a prey of our children are so transparent, that we marvel at those who suffer themselves to be thus deceived.

We ask our friends to ponder upon this matter. We can see the sorrow and regret which some of them will experience in future years as the consequence of their own folly. And we grieve for the darkness that will gather around their children, led away from the ordinances, principles and blessings of eternal exaltation. Therefore we exclaim in the words of the Captain of our salvation, "Beware of them who come unto you in sheep's clothing, but inwardly they are ravening wolves."

### DIPHTHERIA.

WE learn from the Ogden Junction that diphtheria is raging in that city and vicinity, and that it is singularly fatal. This disease, or some other disorder mistaken for it, has carried away a great number of children in this Territory, and has

proved a still greater destroyer in other parts of the United States. Most of the throat diseases of a malignant character are supposed by the inexperienced to be diphtheria. But physicians will inform them that in many instances this dangerous disorder is unjustly charged with the death of their loved ones.

Quite a number of "certain cures for diphtheria" have been published. For a remedy which proves efficacious in one or two instances is often supposed to be certain in all, and the desire to spread information of the good effects of any nostrum generally springs from motives of true benevolence, which find place in the human heart to a wide extent, notwithstanding the general prevalence of cold selfishness. However, we think great caution should be exercised in publishing recipes of this character, which are likely to be used indiscriminately, and without due regard to the great differences of cases arising from the variety of temperaments, constitutions, circumstances and the stages of disease.

But we give publicity to the following, because we have learned of its beneficial results in so many instances, and have been credibly informed that it has never failed when tried in any stage of diphtheria, however severe:

Take two ounces each of olive oil and coal oil. Mix well by shaking. Administer, internally, every hour, a quantity according to the age of the patient. Dose for a child five years old, half a teaspoonful of the mixture; half that age, half the quantity; and so on.

Twenty minutes afterwards, give the same quantity of dry sulphur. Twenty minutes after that, the same quantity of dry cream of tartar.

This treatment is to be repeated for three hours, when great improvement is generally perceived, in which case the time between the doses is to be gradually increased until a cure is effected. A little common sense and appreciation of the difference of constitution, &c., in various cases, will suggest modifications of the treatment.

This method was discovered about three years ago by Brother Ben. Judson, engineer of the DESERET NEWS printing office, who has been very successful in curing cancers and many other human ailments, and who has never found this remedy to fail in a single instance. He holds, with many regular physicians that the white obstruction in the throat is a fungous substance, and that the fungi are destroyed by the action of the coal oil and the sulphur, while the olive oil soothes and heals the soreness, and acts as a gentle laxative, and the cream of tartar allays fever and acts favorably with the other remedial agents.

We are aware that many of the medical fraternity deny the fungous theory, and that they condemn the publication in newspapers of what they would term quack remedies for popular use. But at the risk of offending the regular practitioners, we make the people of Utah acquainted with a method of treatment which many persons in this city testify to have saved their darlings from the grasp of death, with the hope that it may be found equally efficacious in other instances.

But the Latter-day Saints should not forget the injunctions of the revealed word in relation to the sick. The ordinance appointed ought to be remembered and administered. But it is by faith that healing virtue is imparted and received, and as all have not sufficient faith to lay hold upon the promised blessings, simple remedies are advised, but not to be given by "the hand of an enemy." And still the Elders should be called to lay their hands upon the sick according to the pattern revealed. Faith is the great healer of all manner of diseases. But where that is feeble or cannot be invoked, mild remedies, the light of experience, good nursing and practical common sense are the best adjuncts and substitutes. Wisdom is of priceless value, either in sickness or in health, and is always in season.

### CO-OPERATIVE SCRIP.

THE recent raid of the Collector of Internal Revenue upon several of

the co-operative institutions in this Territory, and the required payment of amounts aggregating in the sum of about fifty thousand dollars as tax upon the notes or due bills issued by them, have caused a great deal of comment in the community.

We think the course of Collector Hollister will not be condemned by thoughtful people when all the circumstances are understood. No man is rightly to be blamed who conscientiously discharges his duty. And errors resulting from zeal to fill a position honorably are far more pardonable than neglect, carelessness and indifference to anything but drawing a salary, faults which are not altogether unknown in officers of the government and some others.

The law of the land in relation to this matter was enacted in 1875, and reads as follows:

"Sec. 19. That every person, firm, association other than national bank associations, and every corporation, State bank, or State banking association, shall pay a tax of ten per centum on the amount of their own notes used for circulation and paid out by them.

"Sec. 20. That every such person, firm, association, corporation, State bank or State banking association, and also every national banking association, shall pay a like tax of ten per centum on the amount of notes of any person firm, association other than a national banking association, or of any corporation, State bank, or State banking association, or of any town, city or municipal corporation, used for circulation and paid out by them."

This was in addition to or modification of the Internal Revenue laws already in force. It will be found, on referring to them, that the notes specified in the above section are such as are "calculated or intended to be used as money," and as such received and paid out by regular banks and banking associations. (See United States Revised Statutes, sec. 3,408.)

The scrip or due bills issued, for instance, by the Brigham City Co-operative Institution are only intended for use by the employees of the corporation, to facilitate the exchange of the commodities manufactured or produced by themselves. It is not redeemable in money. It does not circulate as money. It could not be deposited in nor paid out by any bank as money. Cash is exceedingly scarce in the community where this paper has been used. The people engage in different branches of industry, and some kind of paper is almost essential to their continuance as a self-supporting society. To keep accounts of all the different varieties of barter and exchange involved in their system would require an army of clerks, and a battalion of managers, and would involve the concern in confusion and difficulty.

We are aware, of course, that this has nothing to do with the law if it applies to the case at issue. But we are of the opinion that this is still an open question, and while we would not counsel resistance to the requirements of any constitutional enactment, we think it might be profitable to test the matter in the courts, to prove whether a law evidently intended to tax paper in general circulation as money, applies to due bills only redeemable in articles produced by the industry of the people who issue the notes.

### COUNTY MASS CONVENTION.

PURSUANT to the call of the Territorial Central Committee, a meeting was held at noon to-day, in the County Court House, for the purpose of electing eighteen delegates to the Territorial Convention, to take place October 7, 1878.

Called to order by D. O. Calder, Esq. John T. Caine, Esq., was chosen president of the convention, Mr. John Henry Smith and Mrs. Emmeline B. Wells vice-presidents; Mr. David McKenzie secretary, and Mrs. Hannah T. King assistant secretary.

Prayer was offered by Elder Angus M. Cannon.

The president was authorized to appoint a committee of five, which was afterwards amended to seven, to nominate delegates. The fol-

lowing were appointed: Alex. C. Pyper, Henry Dinwoodey, Adam Spiers, Mrs. Bathsheba W. Smith, R. V. Morris, Samuel Bennion and Mrs. Elizabeth Howard. The committee were instructed to select the delegates so far as practicable to represent each precinct.

After they had retired, C. W. Penrose being called upon for a speech, responded and made some remarks upon the political duties of the members of the People's Party, the recognition of woman in politics, the propriety of selecting good and wise men for office, and the necessity of union and general action at the polls.

Judge Snow was called upon and made a speech upon the sovereignty of the people, the duties of their representatives, the powerlessness of legislation to rectify conscience or regulate belief, and the right of citizens to civil and religious liberty.

The committee having returned reported the following, which was unanimously adopted and sustained by the Convention:

Your committee to whom was referred the selection of delegates to the Territorial Convention, to be held on the 7th prox., respectfully present the following names as delegates to represent Salt Lake County at the coming Territorial Convention:

Wm. H. Hooper, Hannah T. King, John T. Caine, David O. Calder, Jno. R. Winder, Zina D. Young, A. M. Cannon, Sarah M. Kimball, Jos. L. Rawlins, Wilford Woodruff, Jno. Henry Smith, Wm. Jennings, Serepta Heywood, James Crane, David B. Brinton, Isaac M. Stewart, Louis Mousley, Thos. A. Wheeler.

Respectfully submitted,  
A. C. PYPER, Chairman.

The following were nominated by the chair and sustained by unanimous vote as alternates: For the first two delegates, A. H. Raleigh; 2d two, Judge Snow; 3rd, Jesse W. Fox; 4th, Wm. Thorne; 5th, Emmeline B. Wells; 6th, George J. Taylor; 7th, Samuel Bennion; 8th, Reuben Miller; 9th, Ezekiel Holman.

The President and Secretary were authorized to furnish each delegate with credentials certifying to his election.

Mr. C. W. Penrose offered the following, which were unanimously adopted as the sense of the convention:

### PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTION.

Whereas, The Hon. George Q. Cannon has fully and faithfully represented the people of Utah for three consecutive terms in the Congress of the United States, laboring diligently, watchfully and with unceasing regard for their best interests and the growth, prosperity and development of the whole Territory; therefore,

Resolved, That we hereby endorse and approve of his official acts as our Delegate in the past, and should he again be the choice of the Territory and receive the nomination of the Convention to which we have elected delegates, that we pledge him our cordial support, and will use our best efforts to secure for him a full vote of the people of Utah.

After a vote of thanks to the president, vice presidents, secretaries, committee, &c., the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

Benediction by Elder Angus M. Cannon.

### SALT LAKE STAKE CONFERENCE.

ON Saturday next, October 5th, the Quarterly Conference of the Salt Lake Stake of Zion will convene in the Tabernacle in this city at 10 a. m. This should not be confounded with the General Semi-Annual Conference of the whole Church, which will commence on Sunday, October 6, in the same place at 10 a. m.

At the Stake Conference, however, it is expected that all the Bishops with their counselors, the teachers and the priesthood generally will punctually attend. It is important that all the officers of the Stake should be present, that they may be prepared to impart any desired information at their command, and also receive necessary instruction in their duties, and thus be qualified to attend to every requirement of their respective callings, being imbued with the spirit of the occasion and the times. Some misunderstanding has here-